

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

WSJ

The Fate Of the Fallen

REVIEW

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WEEKEND

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WSJ.com

What's News

World-Wide

Trump is actively discussing major changes in the White House, including having lawyers vet his tweets and shaking up his top staff, as he grapples with the fallout from Russia investigations. A1

♦ The president, who was attending a summit of G-7 leaders, has no plans to scale back sanctions on Russia, according to a top adviser. A6

♦ Trump showcased two dramatically different negotiating styles in his official debut on the world stage. A6

♦ Gunmen killed at least 28 people on a bus carrying Christian pilgrims in Egypt, prompting Sisi to order airstrikes on terror camps in neighboring Libya. A8

♦ U.K. authorities believe the Manchester bomber assembled the powerful explosive device himself, possibly with the help of accomplices. A7

♦ Died: Zbigniew Brzezinski, 89, national security adviser to Carter. WSJ.com

Business & Finance

JBS's chairman stepped down, weeks after telling prosecutors his company paid millions of dollars in bribes to Brazilian politicians, including Temer. A1

♦ Big companies are giving up on stock splits. Only two firms in the S&P 500 have split their shares this year, and the dearth is allowing share prices to soar. A1

♦ The NYSE is seeking to change its listing standards as it vies for Spotify and other hot startups that are considering an unusual tactic called a direct listing. B1

♦ U.S. GDP expanded at an annual rate of 1.2% in the first quarter, stronger than initially estimated. A2

♦ SEC chief Clayton is expected to hire Steven Peikin, a former prosecutor and veteran litigator, to co-lead enforcement at the agency. B10

♦ Stocks were little changed Friday in a quiet session, but the S&P 500 edged up to another record, gaining 0.75 point to 2415.82. B11

Inside NOONAN A13

Why History Will Repay Your Love

Notice to Readers

WSJ.com and WSJ mobile apps will publish throughout the weekend. The Wall Street Journal print edition won't appear Monday, Memorial Day, but a daily edition will be available in WSJ iPad and Android apps.

CONTENTS Style & Fashion D1-3
Business B1-310 Summer Books C5-16
Food D8-9 Travel D4-7
Heard on Street B12 U.S. News A2-4
Obituaries A5 Weather A9
Opinion A11-13 Wknd Investor B4
Sports A9 World News A6-8

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Gunmen in Egypt Attack Christian Pilgrims, Leaving Dozens Dead



MOURNERS: Relatives carry the coffin of one of the victims, 10 of whom were children traveling with their parents, on Friday. A8

Companies Quit Share Splits

Preferring higher share prices and with little pressure from investors, firms eschew the move

BY ERIK HOLM AND BEN EISEN

Big companies are giving up on the stock split.

So far this year, just two firms in the S&P 500 have

split their shares. Twenty years ago, the figure was nearly two a week, according to Birinyi Associates.

A stock split boosts the number of shares in order to lower the per-share price, so the recent dearth is allowing share prices to soar. After decades of mostly remaining in a range between \$25 and \$50, the average stock in the large-company index is now trading above \$98, the highest ever, Birinyi says.

Some are much higher, flirting with \$1,000. On Friday, shares of Amazon.com Inc. closed at \$995.78. Google parent Alphabet Inc.'s Class A shares were just shy of that.

A big stock price is "a new way of calling attention to yourself," said William C. Weld, a finance professor at the University of North Carolina's Kenan-Flagler Business School. It used to be that splitting shares signaled reli-

ability and stability, he said. "Companies now are saying 'look at us, we're tough and strong.'

In the 1990s, when stock picking for one's own account was in vogue, companies considered splits a way to keep shares affordable for small investors. Even though nothing

Please see SPLITS page A2

♦ The NYSE pins hope on 'Spotify rule' B1

Trump Readies Response To Probes

President weighs staff changes, legal vetting of his tweets as Russia investigation heats up

BY MICHAEL C. BENDER AND PETER NICHOLAS

WASHINGTON—President Donald Trump is actively discussing major changes in the White House, including having lawyers vet his tweets and shaking up his top staff, as he grapples with the fallout from probes into his campaign's dealings with Russia, according to several senior administration officials and outside advisers.

Other revisions on the table include adding a roster of outside lawyers to help deal with the legal ramifications of the Russia investigation, officials and allies said. "Everything is in play," one Trump adviser said.

Meetings devoted to White House operations are scheduled for next week, after the president returns from his overseas trip, officials said. The anticipated moves are the latest sign of how the probe into Russia's interference in last year's election, and the circumstances of the president's firing of FBI Director James Comey, is defining the new administration.

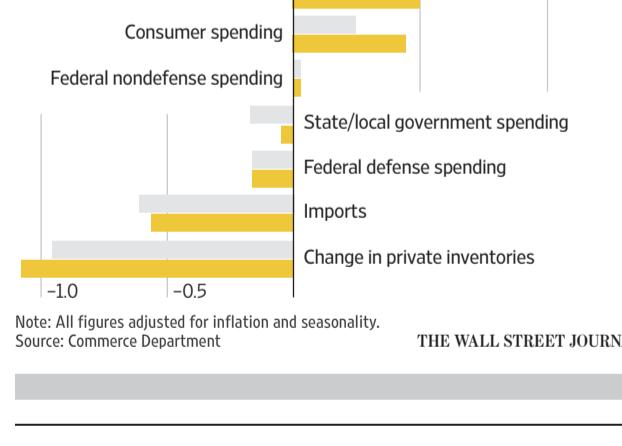
"We have nothing to announce," White House spokesman Please see CHANGE page A4

♦ President takes two paths on trip abroad A6

U.S. Economy Picks Up Pace

Consumer and business spending in the first quarter was stronger than initially thought, and the Commerce Department revised up gross domestic product to a 1.2% growth pace from a 0.7% annual rate. A2

Percentage-point contribution to annualized GDP



Note: All figures adjusted for inflation and seasonality.

Source: Commerce Department

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Chief of Meatpacking Giant Steps Down After Bribes

BY PAUL KIERNAN AND LUCIANA MAGALHAES

SÃO PAULO—The chairman of the world's largest meat producer, JBS SA, stepped down Friday, weeks after telling prosecutors his company bribed Brazilian politicians, including President Michel Temer, in exchange for taxpayer-subsidized loans and other favors.

Joesley Batista, the youngest son of JBS's founder and the architect of its blistering expansion into the U.S. and other international markets, will be replaced immediately by board member Tarek Farahat, the company said in a statement late Friday.

The resignation deepens the uncertainty around JBS, Brazil's second largest nonfinancial firm by revenue. Over the past 15 years, the company has transformed itself from a relatively unknown firm outside Brazil into the world's biggest meatpacker, owner of popular U.S. brands like Pilgrim's Pride.

The company also supplies meat globally to restaurant chains, including McDonald's, Burger King, Subway, Outback Steakhouse, KFC and Wendy's.

"We will work hard to restore trust with the market and protect the more than 235,000 families that are part of JBS," Mr. Farahat said in a statement. "There is a significant amount of work to be

done in order to regain the trust of our stakeholders."

Mr. Batista stepped down a week after prosecutors disclosed the contents of a plea deal he and his older brother, JBS CEO Wesley Batista, struck with authorities in April as part of the country's sprawling anticorruption investigation.

The company declined to say why Wesley Batista remained CEO. A person familiar with the matter said that of the two brothers, Joesley Batista dealt more regularly with Brazilian politicians.

In exchange for being spared jail time, the brothers and other high-level company officials admitted to paying

Please see JBS page A8

RURAL AMERICA IS THE NEW 'INNER CITY'

Small counties fare worst by key measures of socioeconomic well-being

BY JANET ADAMY AND PAUL OVERBERG

At the corner where East North Street meets North Cherry Street in the small Ohio town of Kenton, the Immaculate Conception Church keeps a handwritten record of major ceremonies. Over the last decade, according to these sacramental registries, the church has held twice as many funerals as baptisms.

In tiny communities like Kenton, an unprecedented shift is under way. Federal and other data show that in 2013, in the majority of sparsely populated U.S. counties, more people died than were born—the first time that happened since the dawn of universal birth registration in the 1930s.

For more than a century, rural towns sustained themselves, and often thrived, through a mix of agriculture and light manufacturing. Until recently, programs funded by counties and townships, combined with the charitable

efforts of churches and community groups, provided a viable social safety net in lean times.

Starting in the 1980s, the nation's basket cases were its urban areas—where a toxic stew of crime, drugs and suburban flight conspired to make large cities the slowest-growing and most troubled places.

Today, however, a Wall Street Journal analysis shows that by many key measures of socioeconomic well-being, those charts have flipped. In terms of poverty, college attainment, teenage births, divorce, death rates from heart disease and cancer, reliance on federal disability insurance and male labor-force participation, rural counties now rank the worst among the four major U.S. population groupings (the others are big cities, suburbs and medium or small metro areas).

In fact, the total rural population—account

Please see RURAL page A10

Nice Speech, Mark Zuckerberg! You're Still a Few Credits Short

* * *

Harvard commencement puts Facebook CEO on growing list of dropout speakers

BY DEEPA SEETHARAMAN AND SARAH E. NEEDLEMAN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Mark Zuckerberg returned to Harvard University to give advice to students who differed from him in one noteworthy way.

They graduated.

The Facebook Inc. chief executive, who dropped out of Harvard in 2005, came back Thursday to deliver the commencement address.

He finally got a diploma, an honorary degree.

"If I get through this

speech," Mr. Zuckerberg, 33 years old, told the assembled, who huddled under umbrellas as it rained, "it'll be the first time I actually finish something at Harvard."

Apple Inc.'s late co-founder Steve Jobs, a Reed College dropout, took to Stanford University's podium in 2005. Oracle Corp. co-founder Larry Ellison, who left University of Illinois and University of Chicago, donned cap and gown at

University of Southern California. Please see GRAD page A5



Hostess Gifts: A Guide

OFF DUTY

U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

Watching Your Weight Before Hitting Plate



At a recent New York Mets game, nearly every member of the team who stepped up to the plate first slipped a power sleeve onto his bat in the on-deck circle and took a few practice swings. Many of their opponents did the same.

Warming up with the 24-ounce weight is supposed to increase bat speed in a sport where a split second can mean the difference between a hit and a whiff.

But swinging a loaded bat like Mike Trout or a bunch of bats at once like Babe Ruth or a sledgehammer like Willie Stargell or a steel rod like Frank Thomas or, really, anything other than a normal game bat, probably isn't helping a batter's swing, and may be hurting it.

Studies conducted over several decades have concluded that the ritual popular among professionals and emulated by amateurs doesn't increase bat speed. It may actually slow it down.

"The best is your own bat," said Coop DeRenne, a hitting consultant who began researching bat speed in the 1980s.

Baseball players covet a

fast bat because the added speed gives them more time to decide whether to swing or take, and on contact, it makes for a more powerful hit.

A fastball thrown at 90 miles per hour can reach home plate in about 0.42 seconds, according to research by Dr. DeRenne and David J. Szymanski, an exercise physiologist at Louisiana Tech University who focuses on how to enhance baseball performance. A breaking ball can get there in about 0.47 seconds.

In that moment, the batter must identify the pitch, gauge the ball's velocity and pinpoint its location. The more time there is to figure all that out, the better.

In the "The Physics of Baseball," a book first published in 1990, Robert Adair reported that an 85-mph fastball hit solidly on the sweet spot by a bat swung 70 mph will travel 400 feet. But if it's struck by the same bat at 80 mph, it will travel 450 feet.

The average bat speed for professional baseball players is 75-90 mph, according to Zepp, a company that makes sensors to track bat swings. The average for high-school and college players is 65-80

mph. And the average for youths is 40-70 mph.

There are some caveats. Most of the batting studies involved high-school, college or recreational players, not professional athletes. Sample sizes were often small, ranging from as few as seven to as many as 60 players. And swings were measured in a laboratory setting rather than during live hitting, when adrenaline or a batter's other warm-up routines

could influence performance.

"With 20 college-baseball players from one university, I found no difference," said Dr. Szymanski, who referred to the players he studied with 10 differently weighted bats. "Their performance was statistically unchanged."

Other studies, notably those by Dr. DeRenne, have found that warming up with an overloaded bat, especially with a doughnut, slows down batters.

"The doughnut is the worst," said Dr. DeRenne, who tested one weighing 28 ounces. "It changes the balance point in the bat."

The weight may alter the batter's swing, especially in younger players who are still developing strength and mechanics.

Sport Science, a television series where athletes and scientists explore the biomechanics of different sports activities, tested the effect

with a college player in 2008. Without any added weight, the batter averaged 69 mph on 10 swings and routinely connected with the bat's sweet spot on balls pitched from a machine. After warming up with a doughnut, the batter's speed decreased to 68.3 mph on average, and on each swing, the ball missed the bat's sweet spot by several inches.

The experience of a lone batter in a single test can't be generalized to others, but the results resembled other studies.

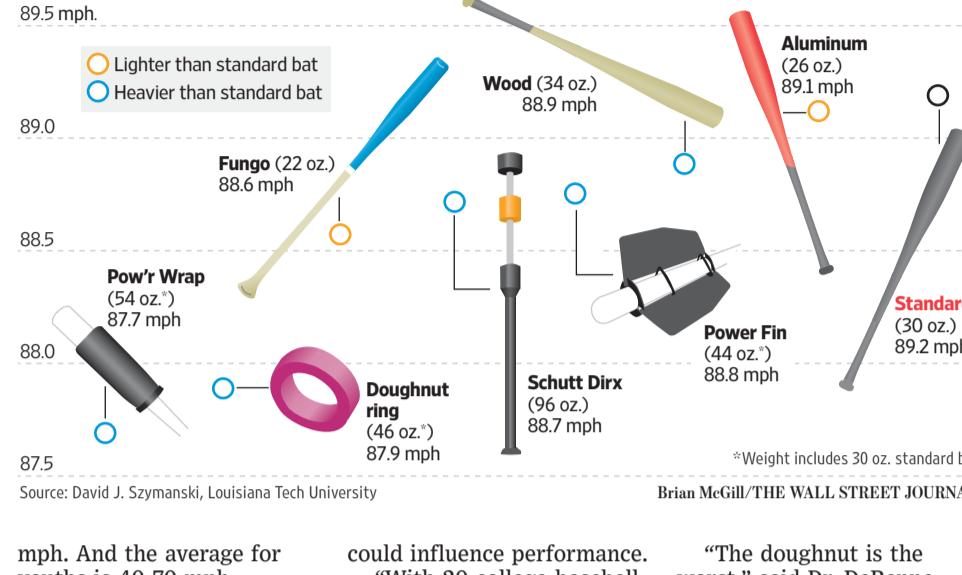
D r. Szymanski, who has coached college baseball and now coaches his children's youth-league teams, said his advice to young players is to swing their regular game bat in the on-deck circle.

But he acknowledged what other studies have shown: Batters believe swinging a weighted bat makes them faster, even if it doesn't, and successful professionals aren't likely to change their routines.

"People are always looking for an edge," Dr. Szymanski said, "but just because a professional athlete does something doesn't mean it's good or helpful or right."

Getting Up to Speed

A study of 22 college baseball players found they didn't quicken their swing at the plate after warming up with a heavier or lighter bat. Their bat speeds after warming up with each device:



Source: David J. Szymanski, Louisiana Tech University

Weight includes 30 oz. standard bat

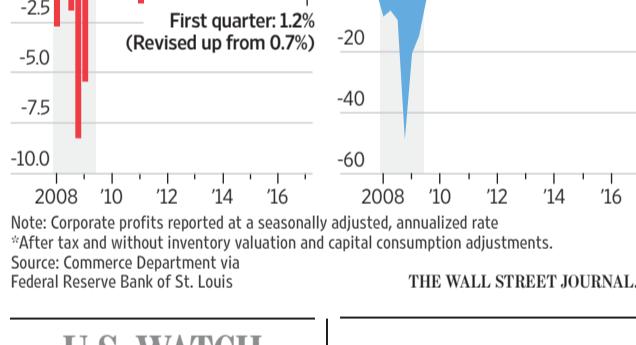
Brian McGill/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Economy Was Stronger Than First Report for 2017

A First-Quarter Lull

Economic growth slowed in early 2017, and corporate profits pulled back a bit after rebounding in 2016.

GDP, annualized quarterly change



Note: Corporate profits reported at a seasonally adjusted, annualized rate

*After tax and without inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

Source: Commerce Department via Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BY BEN LEUBSDORF

U.S. economic growth in early 2017 was modest but stronger than initially thought, and the pace is picking up in the current quarter.

Gross domestic product, a broad measure of the goods and services produced in the U.S. economy, expanded at an inflation- and seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.2% in the first quarter, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The agency last month estimated GDP growth at a 0.7% annual rate during the first three months of the year.

U.S. growth has averaged 2.1% a year since the recession ended in mid-2009.

Looking through quarterly fluctuations, 2017 appears on

a similar trajectory, based on recent projections by private economists and Federal Reserve policy makers.

"The recovery continues to be perhaps uninspiring, but it's awfully durable," said Michael Garen, chief U.S. economist at Barclays.

First-quarter growth has repeatedly disappointed in recent years before rebounding in the spring and summer.

This year looks set to follow that pattern, which some economists attribute to seasonal-adjustment problems.

Forecasting firm Macroeconomic Advisers on Friday predicted GDP would expand at a 3.3% annual pace in the second quarter.

President Donald Trump wants to boost sustained eco-

nomic growth above 3% through a combination of tax cuts and other policy changes.

But many economists say that will be difficult to achieve given sluggish growth in the size of the labor force and slow gains in worker productivity.

Friday's report also offered the government's first estimate of U.S. corporate profits during the first quarter.

After-tax profits, without inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, fell 0.3% from the fourth quarter but were up 11.9% from a year earlier.

The profits pullback came after four consecutive quarterly gains.

The Commerce Department said first-quarter profits were

depressed by legal settlements involving U.S. subsidiaries of Credit Suisse Group AG, Deutsche Bank AG and Volkswagen AG.

Revisions to economic-output data for the first quarter were largely upbeat, with stronger growth for spending by consumers and businesses and a less-dramatic pullback in spending by governments compared with initial estimates released last month.

Consumer spending, which accounts for more than two-thirds of U.S. economic output, rose at a 0.6% annual rate, up from an earlier estimate of 0.3% but down from fourth-quarter growth of 3.5%.

◆ Heard on the Street: Source of U.S. profit growth..... B12

SPLITS

Continued from Page One
changes fundamentally about the company with a stock split—it's like trading a dime for two nickels—they once generated excitement and, often, a short-term pop for the shares.

In recent years, though, individuals have gravitated toward index funds. And institutional investors don't like stock splits, because increasing the number of shares boosts trading costs.

"If you split the stock, you are effectively providing a source of income to the brokerage community," said Weston Hicks, chief executive of insurer Alleghany Corp., which trades at \$588.44. "We're trying to appeal to the long-term investor, and keeping a consistent scorecard is the way to do that."

The godfather of the no-split camp is Berkshire Hathaway Inc. Chairman Warren Buffett. Berkshire's Class A shares are the priciest U.S.-listed equities. At \$248,540 a share, Berkshire is up more than three million percent since Mr. Buffett bought his first slug of the stock in December 1962—at \$7.50 a share.

For years, Mr. Buffett said he didn't want to split the shares because he didn't want to attract investors who found such a move to be a good reason for buying a stock. "People who buy for non-value reasons are likely to sell for non-value reasons," he said in a 1984 letter to shareholders.

There are other reasons behind the trend. Before the rise of discount brokerages and a decline in trading commissions in the '90s, even small-time investors often had to buy shares in round lots of 100, which meant that a high price could make such a pur-



People enter the newly opened Amazon Books store on Thursday.

Richard Thaler from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business calls "equally nonsensical."

"But at least Amazon can say 'well, the market sent us all the way up here,'" said Mr. Thaler, who co-wrote an academic paper on stock splits with UNC's Mr. Weld in 2009.

For his part, Mr. Weld theorizes that companies may have held off on splitting shares in recent years in response to the financial crisis, when stock prices dropped sharply and some big companies were humbled into performing reverse splits to raise their share price to avoid being delisted.

Even the biggest critics of the share split say there are times when it is appropriate, so long as it's about more than a cosmetic lowering of the share price. Alphabet, then called Google, effectively split its shares by creating a new class of stock in 2014.

Apple Inc. did an unusual 7-for-1 split that same year, a move that lowered the price of the shares to a level where the company could be comfortably added to the price-weighted Dow Jones Industrial Average in 2015. And even Berkshire Hathaway in 2010 split its Class B shares to help execute an acquisition.

Amazon founder and CEO Jeff Bezos hasn't ruled out the idea of a split, which the firm did three times as a young public company.

A shareholder at Amazon's annual meeting in Seattle on Tuesday asked Mr. Bezos if he would consider splitting the company's shares to give members of the middle class and younger people the chance to afford the shares. "We don't have any plans to do this at this point," Mr. Bezos said. "But we'll continue to look at that."

Ball Corp., a supplier of metal packaging and one of the two S&P 500 companies

that split its stock this year, did so in tandem with a boost to its dividend. The dual move was designed to send a signal to investors that it has strong cash flow, though the firm believes the dividend increase is more important, said Chief Financial Officer Scott Morrison. "The split in and of itself isn't really that exciting."

—Laura Stevens contributed to this article.

CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

Melanie Whelan, the chief executive of SoulCycle Inc., is a woman. A Business News article on Thursday about Peloton Interactive Inc. and the fitness market incorrectly referred to her using the pronoun "his."

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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ECONOMY

Durable-Goods Data Point to Problems

Demand for long-lasting factory goods fell in April, hinting at potential speed bumps for the manufacturing sector and broader economic growth.

Orders for durable goods, products designed to last at least three years, fell 0.7% from the prior month to a seasonally adjusted \$231.17 billion in April, the Commerce Department said.

A closely watched proxy for business spending on new equipment, orders for non-defense capital goods excluding aircraft, was flat for the second consecutive month. "The bottom line is that investment in business equipment is unlikely to make another large contribution to growth in the second quarter," Michael Pearce, chief U.S. economist at Capital Economics said in a note to clients.

—Jeffrey Sparshott

Number of stock splits by S&P 500 companies*

1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2017 2

S&P 500, monthly

2000 1500 1000 500

1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015

Friday 2415.82

2017 figure as of May 26. Other years are calculated using S&P 500 constituents at year-end.

U.S. NEWS

Maryland Law Goes After High Drug Prices

BY PETER LOFTUS

Maryland has enacted a law aimed at curbing steep price increases for generic drugs, the first of its kind in the U.S. and a victory for supporters of many bills in state legislatures targeting the high cost of medicine.

Maryland Gov. Larry Hogan, a Republican, has allowed the bill to become law, but he decided to withhold his signature because of reservations he had about the measure's impact and its legal footing, according to a letter the governor wrote to the speaker of the state House on Friday.

The new law, which the state's Democratic-controlled Legislature passed in April, bars "unconscionable" price increase for generic drugs and authorizes the state attorney general to sue companies to try to roll back certain price increases.

Maryland Attorney General Brian Frosh, a Democrat, said in a statement Friday that the new law "gives Maryland a necessary tool to combat unjustified and extreme price increases for medicines that have long been on the market and that are essential to our health and well-being."

The federal Government Accountability Office issued a report in August finding that more than 300 of 1,441 established generic drugs analyzed had at least one extraordinary price increase of 100% or more between 2010 and 2015.

In his letter to the speaker of the Maryland House, Mr. Hogan wrote that he withheld his signature because he believes the measure vaguely defines what constitutes price gouging and may not withstand legal challenges on constitutional grounds.

"I am not convinced that this legislation is truly a solution to ensuring Marylanders have access to essential prescription drugs, and may even have the unintended consequence of harming citizens by restricting their access to these drugs," Mr. Hogan wrote.

The Legislature approved the bill despite objections from the generic-drug industry's main lobbying group, the Association for Accessible Medicines. The group argued that average generic-drug prices have declined and help save money for the U.S. health-care system.

A spokesman for the group said Friday the law was unconstitutional and "will have the unintended consequence of driving away generic manufacturers" from the state.

Naval Exercise on Graduation Day



PATRICK SEMANSKY/ASSOCIATED PRESS

WAVES OF JOY: Graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy Class of 2017 celebrated after their graduation and commissioning ceremony in Annapolis, Md. Vice President Mike Pence told the men and women starting service as Navy and Marine Corps officers that 'the era of budget cuts of the armed forces' is over.

LGBT Adoptions Hit New Hurdle

BY IAN LOVETT

Texas is moving forward with a bill this week that would allow adoption-service providers that receive state money to turn down prospective parents based on religious beliefs.

The bill would allow agencies to deny adoptive services to gay and lesbian couples, unmarried couples or non-Christians. Supporters of the bill say it expands the range of service providers, and that gay couples could still adopt elsewhere. Critics call it state-funded discrimination.

The state is the latest to try to carve out exemptions for religiously affiliated adoption agencies, a fast-growing front in the fight over whether religious organizations, such as charities or hospitals, have to serve LGBT people.

In March, South Dakota's governor signed a law that will allow adoption agencies to turn down gay, lesbian, transgender or unmarried parents, based on religious belief. Alabama's governor signed a similar law in April, and a bill was introduced in Oklahoma. In each case, Republicans control both houses of the state legislature and the governorship.

For gay and lesbian would-be parents, being excluded by

Texas Bill's Backers See More Providers

Texas Republican state Sen. Charles Perry said the goal of his adoption bill was to maintain a "diverse network of providers," including faith-based organizations.

Jennifer Carr Allmon, executive director of the Texas Catholic Conference of Bishops, said that all but two Catholic Charities organizations in the state had stopped providing child-welfare services between 2012 and 2016, in large part

because of the threat of litigation over whether foster-care agencies could refuse to place children with gay families or provide access to reproductive services.

The bill, she said, would let Catholic Charities in other parts of the state resume those operations.

Rebecca L. Robertson, legal and policy director for the American Civil Liberties Union of Texas, which opposes the bill, said the legislation would make it more difficult for parents in certain parts of the state to find adoption agencies.

—Ian Lovett

Perry, a state senator.

Jennifer Carr Allmon, executive director of the Texas Catholic Conference of Bishops, said Catholic Charities wouldn't serve gay adoptive parents because "we believe that a child has a right to a mother and a father."

Christi Dreier said that she and her wife began fostering children after struggling to adopt as a lesbian couple. They have since fostered several children, three of whom they have adopted.

"Fostering kids is not an easy thing to do," said Ms.



Texas GOP Gov. Greg Abbott

tives were disappointed President Donald Trump's executive order on religious liberty, issued this month, didn't address adoption agencies.

Melanie Israel, a research associate with the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank, said, "It's gotten people concerned. Catholic Charities have been basically run out of town in more than one place."

Three states—North Dakota, Virginia and Michigan—already had religious exemptions laws for adoption agencies on the books before this year, according to the Family Equality Council, an LGBT rights group based in New York.

Cathryn Oakley, senior legislative counsel for the Human Rights Campaign, an LGBT rights group, said that the growing trend of "child welfare religious refusal" laws amounted to discrimination.

"If they are engaging in providing services to residents of the state of Texas, using Texas taxpayer dollars, those dollars may not be used to discriminate, period," Ms. Oakley said.

The Texas bill won approval Monday in the state Senate. GOP Gov. Greg Abbott is expected to sign it. His office didn't respond to requests to comment.

Safety Goals Shift for New NASA Craft

BY ANDY PASZTOR

NASA's next-generation manned spacecraft, initially envisioned to be roughly 10 times safer than the retired space shuttle fleet, will fall significantly short of that goal, according to industry and former agency officials.

Two fleets of commercially developed crew taxis being built separately by Boeing Co. and Elon Musk's SpaceX, as well as the Orion deep-space capsule under development by a Lockheed Martin Corp.-led team, still are expected to meet minimum government risk standards, according to a National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokeswoman. But questions about relative safety, costs and engineering trade-offs—which have roiled the space community for more than a decade—are coming to the fore as the agency moves toward certifying the vehicles and locking in launch schedules.

After the space shuttle Columbia exploded during re-entry in 2003, killing all seven crew members, the head of NASA's astronaut office urged management to adopt a safety standard for future human spacecraft of no more than one projected fatal accident per 1,000 flights. But that quickly proved technically unachievable. When the space shuttles were retired in 2011 after a total of 135 flights, in-



The barrel of the Orion space capsule's crew module is shown in a NASA photo released this month.

cluding two catastrophes, the hope was that future space-craft would meet a standard of one fatal accident per roughly 700 flights—roughly 10 times safer than the shuttles.

That benchmark was loosened over the years, as detailed rocket and capsule designs were altered and entire programs were scrapped or overhauled. "There is no way they can achieve those numbers in the real world," according to Don Nelson, a retired NASA engineer who

raised safety concerns before the Columbia tragedy.

Now, NASA says Boeing and Mr. Musk's Space Exploration Technologies Corp. will be mandated to meet a standard of no more than one potential catastrophic event in 270 flights, more than twice as risky as the proposed post-shuttle benchmark. NASA said it hasn't yet calculated even general safety standard covering the entire first Orion flight intended to carry astronauts to the vicinity of the moon,

anticipated to last about three weeks. Industry officials, however, said NASA has issued "design guidance" covering capsule safety on that mission, for which a trajectory already has been decided. The number is no more than one fatal accident in 240 flights.

The commercial capsules are expected to conduct routine flights by mid-2019, which means they probably have to be well on the way to being certified before the end of next year.

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U.S. NEWS

Georgia to Be Parties' Next Test

BY REID J. EPSTEIN
AND JANET HOOK

Montana Democrat Rob Quist's loss to Greg Gianforte in a special House election Thursday exemplifies the party's challenge in deeply Republican states. But Democrats have one more opportunity to score a big win this year—in Georgia, where voting begins next week.

The political terrain is far friendlier in Georgia for Democrat Jon Ossoff, who faces Republican Karen Handel in a June 20 runoff to succeed Health and Human Services Secretary Tom Price. Early voting opens Tuesday.

Unlike in Kansas, where in April Republican Ron Estes won a seven-point victory in a special election for a district Mr. Trump carried by 27 points, and Montana, where Mr. Trump won by double-digit margins last year, the president carried Mr. Price's old suburban Atlanta district by just 1.5 percentage points.

David Axelrod, former strategist for Barack Obama, wrote on Twitter Friday that the Georgia race will be more indicative than Montana's of the party's chances of winning the House majority in 2018.

"The path will largely be thru the suburbs, not rural districts," Mr. Axelrod wrote.

Among the elements contributing to the Republican victory in Montana: Mr. Quist had conspicuous flaws as a candidate—including a record of personal financial woes and a failure to pay some taxes—that were easily exploited by Republicans. Mr. Quist says that his money troubles, some of which had their roots in a botched gall bladder surgery decades ago, show that he has experienced financial hardship



Republican Greg Gianforte, right, and his wife, Susan, on Thursday celebrating his victory in the House special election in Montana.

like middle-class voters.

The president is popular in Montana and Mr. Gianforte embraced Mr. Trump and campaigned with his son and Vice President Mike Pence. The GOP unity helped push him to victory even after he faced a misdemeanor assault charge the day before the election.

In Montana, Mr. Quist was largely on his own. While the first-time candidate raised nearly \$6 million, independent Republican groups outspent their Democratic counterparts more than 10-1 on the race. The Bernie Sanders political organization, Our Revolution, backed Mr. Quist early and

helped him raise money from the Vermont senator's vast small-donor network, but the Democrat was outgunned on TV airwaves.

"We're proud to have been with Rob Quist when others weren't there," said Larry Cohen, Our Revolution's board chairman. "To have a successful movement in this country, you have to be in rural areas."

Mr. Ossoff is in a stronger position on a number of fronts. He is a fundraising juggernaut, bringing in more than \$15 million to date, and he has financial parity with Ms. Handel thanks to support from outside groups. The wealthy

suburban district north of Atlanta is one of the 10 best-educated congressional districts in the country—and the only one of the top 10 won by a House Republican last year. Mr. Trump isn't the unalloyed asset with those voters there that he was in rural Montana.

In the first round of voting in April, Mr. Ossoff won 48.1% against 17 other candidates. Georgia law requires a runoff election if no candidate takes 50% of the vote.

Private polling shows the runoff in a dead heat.

Ben Wikler, Washington director of Moveon.org, a liberal group that backed Mr. Quist

and supports Mr. Ossoff, said he believed that the races will be valuable political exercises even if the Democrats lose.

"The most significant result from special elections is how they affect candidate recruitment in all the other districts in 2018," Mr. Wikler said Friday. "A lot of potential candidates will be looking at Quist and saying, 'If he could do that well this year, I could do much better next year.'"

Republicans represent 23 House districts Hillary Clinton won last year. Democrats need to win at least 24 seats from Republicans in 2018 to seize control of the House.

WASHINGTON WIRE

GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Mnuchin's Fiancée To Leave Film Firm

Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin's fiancée will resign from her temporary role as CEO of the film financing company he founded, leaving when he divests his interest in the company by mid-June, the Treasury Department said in response to concerns from Senate Democrats.

Louise Linton was named interim CEO of Ratpac-Dune Entertainment Holdings "in an uncompensated capacity" when Mr. Mnuchin stepped down as chairman before his confirmation, the Treasury said in a Tuesday letter to Sen. Ron Wyden (D., Ore.).

Mr. Wyden, the top Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, raised concerns this month about whether Ms. Linton's role constituted a conflict of interest and a violation of the ethics agreement Mr. Mnuchin signed this year. The Treasury said Mr. Mnuchin is in "full compliance" with the agreement and his divestiture from Dune is under way.

—Kate Davidson
and Nick Timiraos

EARTHQUAKES

Budget Cuts Funding For Tremor Warnings

President Donald Trump's budget proposal would cut funding for an earthquake early-warning system for California, Oregon and Washington state, a development that seismology experts say would be the end of the project.

The system being developed in conjunction with various universities is intended to provide critical seconds of warning when an earthquake has started and potentially dangerous shaking is imminent.

—Associated Press

To Clinton, Russia Is the New Watergate

BY JOSHUA JAMERSON

Hillary Clinton jumped into the Washington policy debate Friday, calling President Donald Trump's budget proposal cruel and making clear that she had no plans to stay out of the political fray following her election loss last year.

Without naming Mr. Trump, Mrs. Clinton also drew comparisons between today's White House controversies and the Watergate scandal.

Speaking at the Wellesley College commencement ceremony in Wellesley, Mass., Mrs. Clinton said the Trump budget "is an attack of unimaginable cruelty on the most vulnerable among us."

The White House budget proposal would cut federal spending by \$4.5 trillion over 10 years in an effort to reduce the deficit and boost economic growth. It would increase military spending but make substantial cuts to parts of the nation's social safety net and foreign aid while not touching Social Security or Medicare for retirees.

Mrs. Clinton said the budget "is shrouded in a trillion-dollar mathematical lie. Let's call it what it is. It's a con."

The White House didn't respond to a request to comment on Mrs. Clinton's speech.

Mr. Trump's proposal serves effectively as a recommendation to Congress and is likely to be largely rewritten by lawmakers.

Mrs. Clinton also compared Mr. Trump's recent controversies regarding Russia to President Richard Nixon's handling of the Watergate scandal. Mr. Trump came under fire recently for his abrupt firing of Federal Bureau of Investigation Director James Comey, who was leading the agency's Russia inquiry.

Mrs. Clinton drew a comparison between the political landscape when she was a student at Wellesley in the late 1960s and the political climate today. "We got through that tumultuous time, and once again we began to thrive as our society changed laws," she said.

President Nixon resigned in 1974 in the face of possible impeachment. Mr. Trump has called impeachment talk "totally ridiculous."

Trump Team Now—and Possible Newcomers

BY MICHAEL C. BENDER

Here's the state of play for President Donald Trump's White House team:

Senior Advisers

Ivanka Trump and Jared Kushner

Mr. Trump's daughter was among the early backers of naming Mike Flynn as his national security adviser, a decision that blew up when Mr. Flynn was soon fired for misrepresenting talks with Russia's ambassador to the U.S. Mr. Kushner's contacts with Russia also are being scrutinized.

Reince Priebus

The White House chief of staff has been hamstrung by constant reports that he is on his way out. He lost a top deputy and loyal lieutenant after the health bill's initial collapse in the House.

Steve Bannon

The president's chief strategist shouldered nearly all of the blame as various wheels came off during the first 100 days, as fellow top aides viewed him as too angry and reactionary to massage the president's agenda through Congress.

Don McGahn

The White House counsel is



The Outsiders

David Bossie

The deputy campaign manager has been working with pro-Trump outside groups, but has remained close to the White House. An aggressive political operative who cut his teeth as an investigator for Republicans on the House oversight panel during President Bill Clinton's era, he is being considered for a role to take over the White House political operation.

Cory Lewandowski

Few of Mr. Lewandowski's former associates were surprised when he surfaced as Mr. Trump's campaign manager in 2015. A brusque, confrontational personality, he leans on aggressive language and tactics to bend reporters to his will. But he wore out his welcome with the Trump family during the campaign, and it's unclear how that has been resolved.

David Urban

Mr. Urban was a campaign adviser in Pennsylvania, a state he knows well after serving as staff chief for the late Sen. Arlen Specter. The head of a Washington-based consulting firm, he is often mentioned as a possibility for new blood in the administration.

Trump's senior staff was a last-minute scratch from the president's meeting with Pope Francis this week, a move that shocked some senior administration officials.

Mr. Spicer and Ms. Sanders didn't respond to further questions on any coming changes.

The raft of potential changes are aimed at freeing other staff to focus on securing legislative victories before the August recess, a tall order even without the Russia investigation. It is also being planned amid a backdrop of internal conflict in the West Wing. Last month, Mr. Trump said he sat down two of his top aides, Mr. Kushner and chief strategist Steve Bannon, and ordered them to work out their differences. But tensions remain, according to White House staff.

Mr. Trump's return to Washington will mark the end of a period which, White House staffers said, brought some relief from the hectic pace of the news surrounding the administration and the Russia investigation. Some noted that it gave them a rare time to eat dinner at home.

CHANGE

Continued from Page One

man Sean Spicer said Friday.

Mr. Trump has previously quizzed advisers about major changes, only to stick by his current staff and leave in place internal processes. But as he prepares to return from the nine-day foreign trip this weekend, the situation at home is threatening to consume his administration, his allies said. Before he left, the Justice Department appointed former Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Robert Mueller as a special counsel to oversee the probe, which is focused on whether there was any collusion between the Trump campaign and Russia during the election and may also include looking into the firing of Mr. Comey this month.

"He's 100% focused on this," said a White House official, noting that the president slept only two hours in Saudi Arabia the night before his widely anticipated speech on Islam that he spent little time rehearsing.

Mr. Trump has denied any

collusion between his campaign and Russia and has said he fired Mr. Comey because he was doing a bad job. He also said he had been a "showboat."

One major change under consideration would see the president's social media posts vetted by a team of lawyers, who would decide if any needed to be adjusted or curtailed. The idea, said one of Mr. Trump's advisers, is to create a system so that tweets "don't go from the president's mind out to the universe."

Some of Mr. Trump's tweets—from hinting that he may have taped conversations with Mr. Comey to suggesting without any evidence that former President Barack Obama wire-tapped Trump Tower—have opened him to criticism and at times confounded his communications team.

Trump aides have long attempted to rein in his tweeting, and some saw any type of legal vetting as difficult to implement. "I would be shocked if he would agree to that," said Barry Bennett, a former Trump campaign aide.

Mr. Trump is set to speak to

several teams of high-powered attorneys to add to a roster of outside counsel around Marc Kasowitz, who will be helping coordinate the legal response, advisers say. The White House is also expected to hire several lawyers who will focus on the investigation in the legal office run by Don McGahn, White House counsel. Some senior administration officials said they are considering hiring their own private attorneys.

White House officials said the president may also bring back a trio of former campaign officials: Corey Lewandowski and David Bossie, to handle communications and political duties related to the investigation, and David Urban, for a senior White House job.

Mr. Lewandowski was fired as the first of three Trump campaign managers. Mr. Bossie, the deputy campaign manager, is a long-time political operative. Mr. Urban worked as a top Republican Senate aide in the late 1990s.

"The most important thing is Trump listens to them," one senior administration official said.

Mr. Lewandowski's return

may prove awkward internally. He was accused of assaulting a reporter at a campaign event—charges were eventually dropped—and Trump family members believed he was peddling negative stories about Mr. Trump's son-in-law and senior adviser Jared Kushner, campaign officials said at the time.

He was pushed out at the be-

ginning of Mr. Trump's children. Mr. Lewandowski declined to comment.

Other changes under discussion include removing communications director Mike Dubke and installing Sarah Sanders as the main spokesman instead of Mr. Spicer. Another consideration is scaling back on daily press briefings.

Mr. Spicer, one of the only practicing Catholics among Mr.

OBITUARIES

RUSSELL KENNETH BOND
1923 - 2017

All Nine Bond Brothers Signed Up for World War II

BY JAMES R. HAGERTY

On Memorial Day, members of the Bond family in Fond du Lac, Wis., have plenty of personal stories to ponder.

More than 16 million Americans served in the military during World War II. Nine came from the Bond family of Ruggles Street, on the poor side of Fond du Lac. Their father, Hiram Bond, was a railroad engineer. Their mother, Elizabeth, a daughter of German immigrants, was renowned for her baking skills.

In August 1944, the Milwaukee Sentinel published a photo of Mrs. Bond, in a navy blue polka dot dress, gazing out her front window as if awaiting news of her sons.

All of them came home. One carried a Nazi bullet in his hip for the rest of his life and walked with a limp. Another died young in a delivery-truck accident.

Most worked in railroad or factory jobs in and around Fond du Lac.

The last of those nine brothers, Russell Bond, died March 22 at age 93 in Newport, N.C., after a series of strokes.

As a radio operator in the Army Air Corps, he survived 40 missions over Europe. Some were close calls. He recalled a German fighter flying so close he could see the pilot's eyes. After one bombing mission, his crew's B-24 Liberator returned to England with 1,800 holes in it.

German fighters "would come at us from all angles," he wrote in an unpublished memoir prepared for his family. Flying in a bomber, he added, "was no picnic."

Somewhere down on the ground was Mr. Russell's oldest brother, Hiram, an Army soldier. Shot in one thigh and hip shortly after D-Day, he was imprisoned by German soldiers in France. A German med-



ical team drove a spike into his hip in an effort to treat his wound. No anesthesia was available, but Hiram Bond later said the Germans had taken good care of him.

The second-oldest brother, Alan, also went into the Army but didn't make it to Europe. He was discharged after injuring himself in an amateur boxing match. "He felt he should have gone overseas," said Barbara Bond Fuscaldo, his daughter.

Russell Kenneth Bond was the second youngest of the 11 Bond children—nine boys and two girls. He was born Aug. 19, 1923.

Boyhood was a grand adventure. He made fishing rods from willow branches, bits of string and bent stick pins. With friends, he rode his bicycle 65 miles to Milwaukee and slept in a cow pasture before pedaling home. He wrecked his throwing arm by pitching too many curveballs and screwballs on the baseball diamond.

When the war came along, he was determined to fight it from the air. After enlisting in the Army

Air Corps, he gorged on raw carrots in an effort to make sure his eyesight remained keen. After months of training as an airplane radio operator, he and his crew flew to Britain, via Brazil and Senegal, where he bought a knife with a goatskin sheath and found the weather "hot as blazes."

He was based in England and initially flew bombing missions. Upon return from the first one, the crew was met by a chaplain and given "about three fingers" of whiskey, he wrote. "I didn't drink the stuff, but had a couple of crew members who enjoyed the few extra fingers."

Later, he was assigned to a secret group of airmen known as the Carpetbaggers who carried personnel and supplies to resistance fighters in Europe.

Back home, he considered attending Marquette University but abandoned that plan after injuring his back while working at a factory that made milk tanks for dairy farms. He met Marilyn Roglinske at a wedding, and they married in 1947. They moved to North Carolina, where he worked as a draftsman on major construction projects.

He was a man of firm habits. He ate cornflakes for breakfast every day. At dawn each day he hoisted the American flag outside his home. He lowered it at sundown.

He is survived by his wife, three children, three grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. One son died earlier.

He didn't consider his military service as exceptional or heroic, said his wife, Marilyn. "All the young men at that time went into service," she said. "It was just to keep our country safe, and that's what they did."

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

FROM PAGE ONE

GRAD

Continued from Page One
nia in 2016. Ellen DeGeneres addressed Tulane University in 2009, telling grads she didn't go to college. Kanye West, who titled his debut studio album "College Dropout," spoke at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago in 2015.

"Ironically, dropouts do give some of the best speeches," said Cristina Negrut, creator of Graduation Wisdom, a website that archives speeches. Dropouts often take risks, she said, which makes for better stories.

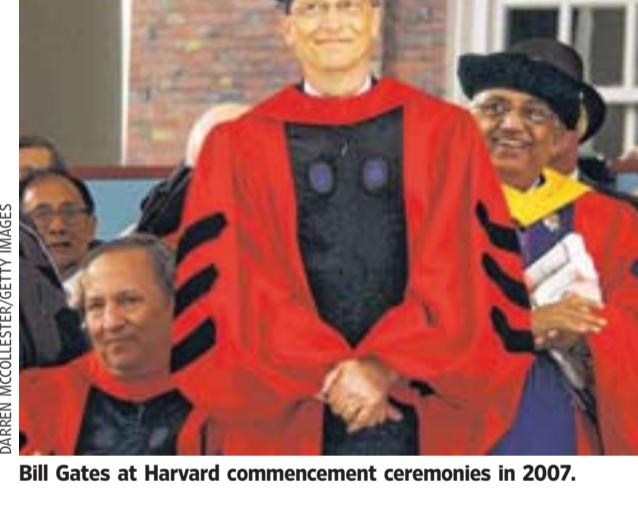
Microsoft Corp. co-founder and Harvard dropout Bill Gates gave the Harvard commencement address 10 years ago. Mr. Zuckerberg's college girlfriend Priscilla Chan, now his wife, collected her degree that year. Dropping out to launch a startup has gained even more allure in the tech industry since then.

Snap Inc. co-founder Evan Spiegel, in a 2015 commencement speech at USC's Marshall School of Business, said he left Stanford without completing requirements for a diploma. Facebook board member Peter Thiel, who has Stanford degrees, started a fellowship in 2011 that pays \$100,000 to prodigies who have dropped out of school and work on startups.

"The next world-changer could be that annoying student in the back row and working on her laptop—you just don't know," said Harry Lewis, a Harvard computer-science professor who taught Messrs. Gates and Zuckerberg. One of Mr. Lewis's daughters—a Harvard graduate—now works for Facebook.

It's a message acknowledged by fresh Harvard grads such as Jair Olivares. "Ideally here nobody graduates and everyone makes it big," said the 22-year-old history major from Chicago. "It would've been nice to drop out and make it big too. Now I will have to work harder."

Some parents attending the Harvard ceremony were grateful their children didn't follow Mr. Zuckerberg's footsteps. "If



Bill Gates at Harvard commencement ceremonies in 2007.

he can do so well as a dropout, my son can do much better as a graduate," said Lily Hugh, mother of Danny Hugh, 31, who received a liberal-arts and management degree from Harvard Extension School.

Many dropout speakers treat the irony with humor, including Ms. DeGeneres, who told Tulane grads: "I'm not saying you wasted your time or money, but look at me, I'm a huge celebrity."

Mr. Gates told Harvard grads: "If I had spoken at your orientation, fewer of you might be here today."

Among other dropout speakers: Bill Gates, Larry Ellison, Kanye West, Matt Damon.

Matt Damon, addressing

Massachusetts Institute of

Technology's 2016 graduates,

said he attended commencement

at Harvard after studying

there but didn't get a de-

gree. "So yes, today, for the

second time in my life, I am

graduating from a college

in my hometown."

Students prize fame and

gravitas over a degree in a

commencement speaker, said

Julie Lythcott-Haims, Stan-

ford's dean of freshmen until

2012. Stanford students were

"thrilled," she said, when Mr. Jobs spoke to 2005 graduates and told them that dropping out of Reed was "one of the best decisions I ever made."

Mr. Zuckerberg, whom Facebook declined to make available for comment, left Harvard nearly two years after starting Facebook, which today is valued at more than \$430 billion. "I don't know, maybe the choice of not getting a degree was the right one," said Instagram co-founder and CEO Kevin Systrom, who sold his photo-sharing app to Facebook for \$1 billion in 2012.

When Mr. Gates dropped by Facebook's Menlo Park, Calif., headquarters earlier this year, Mr. Zuckerberg posted a video to his Facebook page. "They know we actually didn't graduate, right?" he asked. Mr. Gates responded: "That is the best part—they actually give you a degree."

On campus Tuesday, Mr. Zuckerberg visited his former dorm. In a live Facebook video, he reminisced about scheming to pass a Roman history class he said he didn't attend because he was too busy coding Facebook.

On Thursday, dressed in a crimson robe, he posed with his beaming parents for a photo with his diploma, and immediately updated his Facebook page. "Mom," he wrote, "I always told you I'd come back and get my degree."



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Monet's entrancing works reveal his lifelong obsession with light and atmosphere. With its soft palette and exquisite light, this important early work signifies a pivotal period in this artistic icon's career. Circa 1865. Signed (lower right). Paper: 7" h x 11" w; Frame: 18 3/8" h x 22 3/8" w. #30-6300

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BEATRICE TRUM HUNTER
1918 - 2017

Author Crusaded For Organic Food

Decades before Whole Foods Market Inc. implanted itself in affluent neighborhoods across America, Beatrice Trum Hunter was promoting organic foods and fulminating against pesticides and food additives.

Ms. Trum Hunter wrote dozens of books, starting with "The Natural Foods Cookbook," published in 1961 and promising "more radiant health and greater day-by-day energy." She served as food editor of Consumers' Research Bulletin and wrote hundreds of articles. She shared research with Rachel Carson, author of "Silent Spring."

A native New Yorker, she spent the last 61 years of her life near Hillsborough, N.H., in a house in

the woods, half a mile from the nearest paved road. Well into her 90s, she continued writing, on an IBM Selectric typewriter. "I chose not to go into the computer age," she said.

She took photographs of ice crystals on her porch windows. She was so self-sufficient that one reporter wrote that she probably cut her own hair. Not so, she informed Yankee magazine in 2015, adding: "My hairdresser was very offended."

Ms. Trum Hunter died May 17 in Hillsborough. She was 98.

Processed foods, she wrote early in her career, "may appear brighter and may last longer, but the people who eat them don't."

—James R. Hagerty

DONALD STONE

1924 - 2017

He Faced Down Black Monday Storm

The stock-market crash of October 1987 wrecked Donald Stone's vacation.

Mr. Stone, a vice chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and head of a Wall Street trading firm, was with his wife, Jean, at their cottage at Islamorada in the Florida Keys.

A hurricane knocked out phone service in the cottage, so twice a day he padded across a short stretch of sand to call his office from a phone booth. So unsettling was the market news that he decided to fly back to New York.

He arrived in time for Black Monday on Oct. 19, 1987, when the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 508 points, or nearly 23%.

"I was in combat during World War II," Mr. Stone told the New York Times, "and the feeling you had in your stomach was the same as when you were under fire, except here you didn't risk your life—just all your assets."

He was senior partner at Lasker, Stone & Stern, one of the exchange's specialist firms, charged with keeping markets liquid and orderly. He was among a small group of officials who steered the exchange through that crisis. He served on the exchange's board for 27 years, including eight years as vice chairman.

Mr. Stone died May 20 at his home in Scarsdale, N.Y. He was 93.

—James R. Hagerty

WORLD NEWS

Trump Takes Two Paths on Trip Abroad

President strikes conciliatory tone in Middle East, voices harder line in Europe

In his official debut on the world stage, President Donald Trump showcased two dramatically different negotiating styles, one that awakened optimism among Middle Eastern leaders and one that left some U.S. allies in Europe slack-jawed.

By Carol E. Lee in Giardini Naxos, Italy, and Julian E. Barnes in Brussels

In Saudi Arabia, Israel and the West Bank, Mr. Trump took a conciliatory approach. He studiously avoided raising issues such as human rights that might have upset his hosts. He showered Arab and Israeli leaders with praise, weapons and personal attention, and even joined a sword dance to prod an ally toward his policy goals.

But in Belgium and Italy for gatherings with European leaders, Mr. Trump took a harsher tone. He excoriated European leaders on defense policies, trade, and immigration, employed an occasionally brusque social demeanor—literally elbowing his way past one counterpart—and withheld a public commitment to Europe's security he knew his hosts wanted to hear.

"It's as if the trip were staffed by two different teams and were carried out by two different presidents," said Richard Haass, president of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Trump didn't hold a news conference during the nine-day trip, and returns home to an expanding investigation into ties between his presidential campaign associ-



President Donald Trump, left, and European leaders watching an Italian flying squadron at the G-7 Summit in Sicily on Friday.

STEPHANE DE SAKUTIN/ASSOCIATED PRESS

ates and Russia.

Mr. Trump took a direct approach in Europe, pressuring governments to spend more on defense while in Brussels with North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, and chastising countries like Germany to adjust trade tariffs.

But it was unclear whether that pressure had its intended effect. Diplomats said European leaders found his approach head-scratching, particularly as it coincided with their steps to appease him, such as NATO's decisions to create a new intelligence cell focused on foreign fighters and to join the U.S.-led coalition fighting Islamic State.

Some diplomats and offi-

Diplomats said European leaders found his approach head-scratching.

cials said they found Mr. Trump's conduct at times jarring, such as when he pushed past the prime minister of Montenegro.

Mr. Trump didn't publicly endorse the core security provision in NATO: that an attack on one member nation is an attack on all, known as Article 5. The decision left some Euro-

vate doubts whether Mr. Trump is committed to Article 5, while White House officials said that commitment is inherent in his support for NATO.

"It certainly to my mind unravels the last several weeks and last two months of reassurance" from other top administration officials, said Heather Conley, director of the Europe program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C.

The four days Mr. Trump spent in the Middle East, in contrast, were dominated by reassurances for allies.

That portion of the trip, featuring Mr. Trump's softer touch, was overseen by Jared Kushner, his son-in-law and

senior White House adviser, and was attended by his daughter and adviser, Ivanka Trump. Their role extended to Mr. Trump's audience with Pope Francis at the Vatican,

Mr. Kushner and Ms. Trump didn't travel to Brussels or to Sicily for a meeting of the Group of Seven highly industrialized countries, where Mr. Trump was accompanied by his top economic adviser, Gary Cohn, and his national security adviser, H.R. McMaster.

While in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Trump had some stern words for Arab leaders about getting tough on terrorism, but never publicly raised human rights and was effusive in his praise for Saudi King Salman.

"Mr. Trump, you did not lecture us, and we accept your partnership," Prince Turki al Faisal, a former head of Saudi intelligence, wrote in a letter published this week in *Arab News*, a Saudi daily.

But Mr. Trump's approach has sparked some fears that his administration's pro-Gulf stand could further destabilize the region. And human-rights activists worried that by approving arms deals and other business agreements with Sunni-led governments without mentioning human rights, the Trump administration showed itself willing to overlook complaints of disenfranchised Shiite populations.

In Israel, Mr. Trump also was measured on contentious points, while emphasizing his tough stance on Iran and his friendship with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

But he dashed some Israelis' hopes by delaying a decision on moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He also didn't offer support for a Palestinian state, as other U.S. presidents have.

The suicide bombing in Manchester, England, which happened while Mr. Trump was in Israel, was seen by the White House as underscoring the president's antiterrorism agenda.

NATO officials hoped the tragedy of the attack would call up an expression of trans-Atlantic solidarity.

In his Brussels speech, Mr. Trump did lament "the horror you saw in Manchester." Then he pivoted in his remarks to more divisive themes, criticizing the "thousands and thousands of people pouring into our various countries and spreading throughout" Europe, and demanding that NATO allies pay more for defense.

—Rory Jones, Margherita Stancati and Nathan Hodge contributed to this article.

WORLD WATCH

PHILIPPINES

Foreigners Are Said To Join Fighting

Foreign fighters have joined an Islamic State-linked militant group occupying a southern Philippine city and are seeking to turn the island of Mindanao into a caliphate, Solicitor General Jose Calida said Friday.

While foreign fighters have long been suspected of joining militant groups in parts of Mindanao, the government's announcement escalates a fragile situation in a region where troops are fighting militants. The government's claim came as troops continued to pound the city of Marawi on Mindanao with airstrikes and mortar fire as a battle with militants there dragged on for a fourth day.

—Jake Maxwell Watts

TURKEY

Government Seeks Arrest of NBA Player

Turkey confirmed on Friday it is seeking the arrest of National Basketball Association player Enes Kanter on charges related to his affiliation with the preacher President Recep Tayyip Erdogan accused of orchestrating last summer's failed coup.

According to a Turkish court, Mr. Kanter, a Turkish center for the Oklahoma City Thunder, is accused of supporting and glorifying a terrorist organization, which is how Turkey describes Fethullah Gülen and his network.

Mr. Kanter's manager denied the allegations against Mr. Kanter, who is a self-described member of Mr. Gülen's movement. Mr. Gülen has denied any affiliation with the coup attempt.

—Margaret Coker

SRI LANKA

Flooding Leaves At Least 91 Dead

Floods and torrents of mud unleashed by heavy rains in Sri Lanka killed 91 people and left 110 others missing Friday, as authorities appealed for international help for rescue and relief operations.

The Disaster Management Center said 2,040 people were evacuated and more than 61,000 were affected by the rain, which started early Friday and was expected to continue.

—Associated Press

Leaders Confront U.S. on Russia, Climate

BY CAROL E. LEE
AND MATTHEW DALTON

TAORMINA, Italy—President Donald Trump has no plans to scale back sanctions on Russia, according to a top adviser, a stance that could soothe concerns that his administration would soften its stance toward Moscow.

Meanwhile, in talks with leaders of the Group of Seven countries, Mr. Trump left allies in the dark as to whether he will repudiate the 2015 Paris climate agreement, an issue that enjoys broad European support.

The developments came as discussions began in earnest on the first of the two-day G-7 summit. Tensions over trade, Russia and climate change hung over the start of the meetings, which offers leaders a major opportunity to confront the new U.S. administration on a range of divisive issues. The talks are scheduled to culminate in a final communiqué on Saturday.

"No doubt this will be the most challenging G-7 summit in years," European Council President Donald Tusk said at a news conference before the meeting.

According to Gary Cohn, Mr. Trump's top economic adviser who is traveling with the president, Mr. Trump has no intention of "lowering our sanctions on Russia."

"If anything we would probably look to get tougher on Russia," Mr. Cohn said. "The president wants to continue to keep the sanctions in place."

European leaders, however, remain unsettled by Mr. Trump's remarks earlier in the week, when during a visit to



Prime Minister Justin Trudeau of Canada, left, and President Donald Trump at G-7 summit in Sicily.

said Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany said afterward.

The leaders asked Mr. Trump when he planned to make a decision. "I want to get to the right decision. So I'd rather take my time," Mr. Trump told them, according to Mr. Cohn.

All of the leaders signed an agreement Friday to share intelligence more effectively and to press internet providers and social-media companies to tackle terrorist content. They also pledged to cut off terrorist financing and share more information about foreign fighters returning from territories controlled by Islamic State and al Qaeda.

—Giovanni Legorano contributed to this article.

Italy Struggles in Bid for Migrant Aid

TAORMINA, Italy—As the country on the front line of Europe's migration crisis, Italy will be drumming up attention to the problem at the G-7.

Italy—the main point of arrival for migrants departing from Libya—wants programs to address famine and poverty in migrants' countries of origin and has been urging its European peers to share the burden of rescuing migrants at sea and hosting them afterward.

But the country has been increasingly isolated on the issue

since the European Union struck a deal with Turkey last year to stem arrivals to the Greek islands. The agreement slowed the flood of people arriving in Northern European countries to a trickle, making the problem less urgent for those nations.

The arrivals also pushed many Europeans into the arms of populist and anti-immigration parties, making establishment politicians very cautious on the migration issue.

More than 50,000 sea-borne migrants reached Italy this year, putting it on course to surpass the 180,000 arrivals in 2016, according to the Italian Ministry of Interior.

—Giovanni Legorano

Pentagon Plans Intercontinental Missile Defense Test

BY GORDON LUBOLD

WASHINGTON—The Pentagon is planning to conduct a test next week of a system designed to shoot down intercontinental missiles, U.S. defense officials said, amid heightened concerns of North Korea's bellicose behavior.

The test, expected Tuesday, will entail the launch of a mock intercontinental ballistic

missile from a test site in the Marshall Islands. A U.S. "interceptor" then will be launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., according to defense officials.

The Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency said the simulation will test the capabilities of what is known as the Ground-based Midcourse Defense, or GMD, element of the U.S. ballistic missile defense system.

with a global network of radar and sensors.

North Korea's Kim Jong Un has launched a series of test missiles into the Pacific Ocean. Although Mr. Kim hasn't yet test-launched an intercontinental missile, capable of reaching the continental U.S., the country's capabilities appear to be advancing, officials have said.

The U.S. launch, which de-

fense officials said is part of a testing schedule spanning years, comes as President Donald Trump and his foreign policy and national security team grapple with how to counter Mr. Kim's behavior.

Mr. Trump so far has tried to encourage China, which has strong ties to North Korea, to use its influence on Pyongyang to get Mr. Kim to stop testing missiles and warheads.

—Associated Press

WORLD NEWS

U.K. Bomber Likely Built Bomb

BY JENNY GROSS
AND JOSHUA ROBINSON

MANCHESTER, England—British authorities believe the suicide bomber who killed 22 people outside a pop concert here this week assembled the powerful explosive device himself, possibly with the help of accomplices, a Western security official familiar with the investigation said Friday.

A large number of those suspected of aiding the 22-year-old British-born attacker, Salman Abedi, in carrying out the plot were in police custody, said the nation's top counterterrorism police officer, Mark Rowley.

"We've got our hands on a large part of it," Mr. Rowley, an assistant police commissioner in London, said Friday, referring to the circle of people police believed to be involved. "They're very significant, these arrests."

By Friday, nine men between the ages of 18 and 44 were in custody in the U.K., including the attacker's 23-year-old brother. Investigators were still seeking to determine how Abedi was able to slip through security surveillance, who knew about the attack in advance, and how the bomb was manufactured.

Mr. Rowley said authorities' understanding of the accomplices around Abedi is growing day by day, while noting that loose ends and key questions



Thousands of balloons were released at a commemorative vigil in Royton, northwest England, on Friday.

remained in the investigation.

Abedi left Manchester for Libya in mid-April before returning shortly before the attack, the Western security official said, and may have associated with others in the Manchester area with links to Islamic State.

Signs indicate the attack, carried out with a bomb containing the explosive material TATP, had been planned for some time, the official said. The leading theory is that oth-

ers knew about the attack in advance and/or helped construct the bomb, the official said.

"Clearly, it would take time to make a device that is relatively sophisticated," the Western security official said.

Concerns had been voiced about Abedi long before Monday's attack. One Libyan community activist, who has sought to remain anonymous for his own safety, raised the alarm to authorities three

years ago, according to Mohammed Shafiq, chief executive of the Ramadhan Foundation, a Muslim organization here.

"He had heard [Abedi] glorifying suicide bombings, terrorism. And he was so concerned by that that he reported it to the counterterrorism hotline," Mr. Shafiq said the activist told him. "Then nothing happened." A year later, the same activist reported Abedi again, Mr. Shafiq said.

—Jason Douglas contributed to this article.

Government Seeks To Expand Effort To Prevent Terror

LONDON—The U.K. government said it would go ahead with plans to double down on a flagship program aimed at combating extremism in the wake of Monday's deadly suicide-bomb attack in Manchester, dismissing criticism that the initiative alienates Muslims.

The decade-old effort,

known as Prevent, employs a range of measures aimed at stopping people from supporting terrorism or becoming terrorists. Among other things, it legally requires teachers, health-care workers and other government employees to identify people they believe are vulnerable to radicalization so counselors can intervene in an effort to nip any problems in the bud.

Home Secretary Amber Rudd said the government intends to expand the program and increase its funding. "Prevent is

saving lives and is helping people," Ms. Rudd said. "It is doing good work, and I'd like more support trying to make sure that we get that message out."

Monday's attack has again highlighted the problem of homegrown Islamist extremism across Europe, which authorities are struggling to contain, and has prompted soul-searching in the Libyan community in Manchester over how to keep people off the path to radicalization.

Britain's Home Office says that in 2015 the program

stopped more than 150 attempted journeys, including 50 by children, to the conflicts in Syria and Iraq. Conservative Party leaders have pledged to boost spending on it if the party wins June elections.

But the initiative has drawn criticism from Muslim and rights groups who argue that it is disproportionately aimed at Muslims and creates an adversarial relationship in classrooms, hospitals and other settings.

A spokeswoman for the National Union of Teachers said the

program risks "closing down dialogue between teachers and pupils."

The government says the program doesn't target Muslims and has flagged people in danger of radicalization by the far right.

People who are identified as at-risk are referred to a network of "Prevent coordinators" overseen by the Home Office, who arrange help on everything from theological mentoring to careers advice.

—Alistair MacDonald and Christopher Whittall

May's Lead Declines In Latest Polling

BY JASON DOUGLAS

LONDON—The first poll conducted since the Manchester bombing showed the Conservative Party losing ground ahead of June 8 elections.

The poll, published Friday by YouGov PLC, reported the narrowest lead for the party of Prime Minister Theresa May since she took control in July, signaling she may not win the thumping majority she hopes would strengthen her hand in Brexit talks with Brussels.

Pollsters said the slip may owe more to the public's poor reaction to the Conservatives' manifesto—including a plan to finance elderly care that critics dubbed "a dementia tax"—than to her handling of the terrorist assault. The poll put support for the Conservatives at 43% and Labour at 38%, excluding those unlikely to vote or who hadn't made up their minds.

Tightening Up

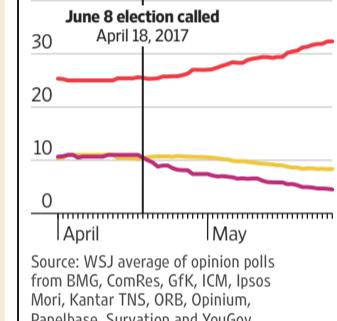
Theresa May's Conservative Party has seen its lead shrink in recent weeks.

Party support

14-day moving average

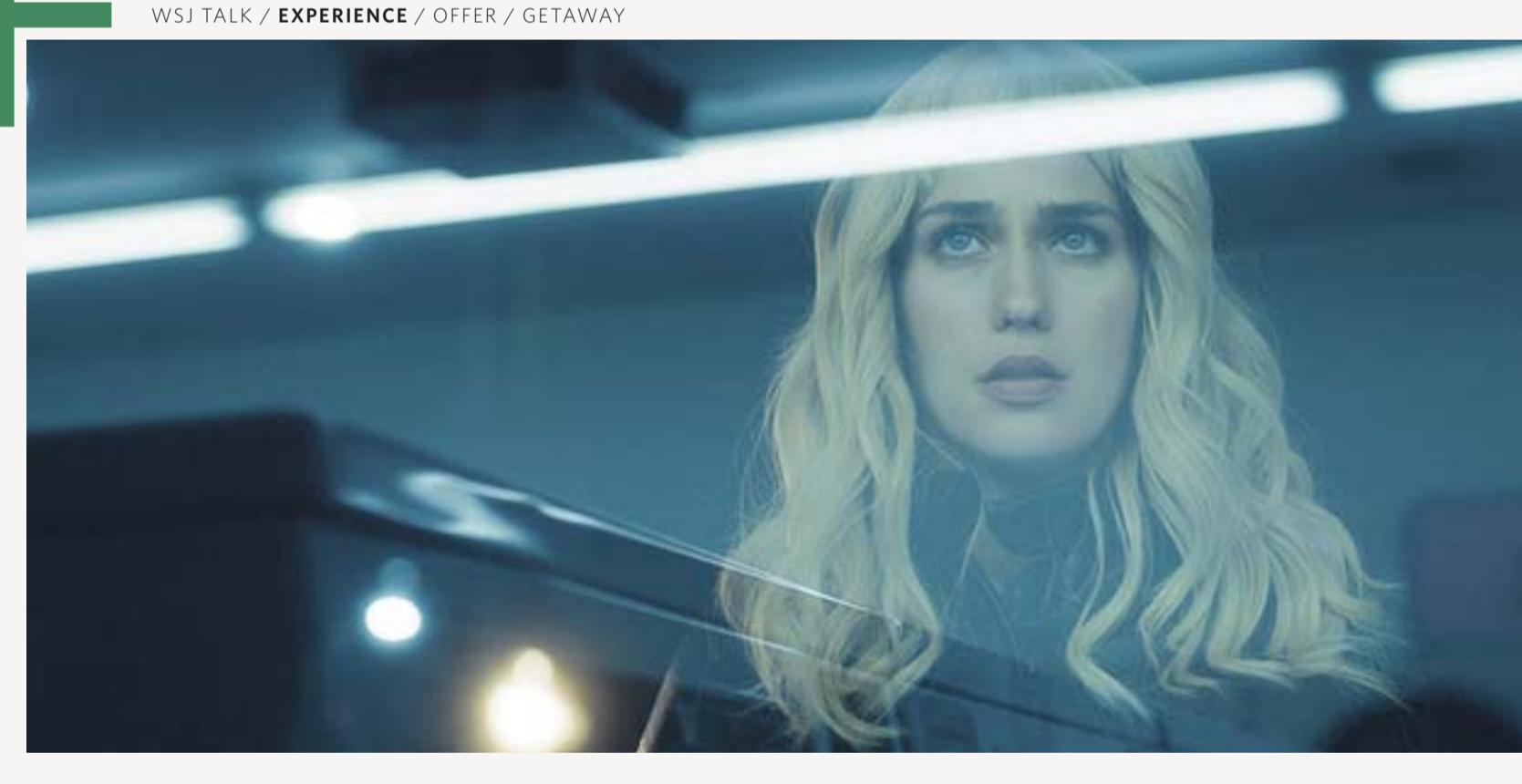
■ Conservative ■ Labour

■ Lib. Dem ■ UKIP



Source: WSJ average of opinion polls from BMG, ComRes, GfK, ICM, Ipsos Mori, Kantar TNS, ORB, Opinium, Panelbase, Survation and YouGov

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Attend the NY Premiere of 'Gemini'

Named New York's "best independent film showcase" by *The New Yorker*, BAMcinemaFest kicks off this June with the New York premiere of Aaron Katz's "Gemini." As a WSJ member, you're invited to see the film, hear from the director and enjoy access to the evening's invitation-only parties.

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WORLD NEWS

Egypt Strikes Libya After Bus Attack

Airstrikes ordered after gunmen killed 28 people on a bus carrying Christian pilgrims

BY DAHLIA KHOAIF
AND TAMER EL-GHOBASHY

MINYA, Egypt—The government faced an emerging security crisis after gunmen killed at least 28 people on a bus carrying Christian pilgrims Friday, pushing President Abdel Fattah Al Sisi to order a show of force by striking terror camps in neighboring Libya.

The airstrikes, Egypt's first in Libya since 2015, came as Mr. Sisi, in a televised speech, blamed Islamic State and other terrorists for sowing discord in Egypt with a wave of attacks.

Ten of the dead in Friday's bus attack were children, traveling with their parents to visit an ancient monastery in central Egypt; many suffered bullet wounds to the head and chest, said Bishop Makarios, the highest Coptic clergyman in Minya Province, where the attack occurred.

Mr. Sisi, a former army chief who took power in a 2013 military coup and later won election with a vow to stamp out terrorism in his country, has cast himself as a regional leader in the fight against extremism.

As Islamic State's territory shrinks in Iraq and Syria, Egypt has seen more frequent and geographically dispersed attacks claimed by the group, particularly targeting the Christian minority. Coptic churches haven't been the only targets: Hundreds of families have fled their homes in the restive Sinai Peninsula after Islamic State extremists killed



MOHAMED EL-RAY/AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE/GETTY IMAGES

Egyptian medics tend to a wounded woman following an attack that killed at least 28 people on a bus carrying Christian pilgrims.

seven Coptic men and vowed to target others.

Egypt's military said Friday's airstrikes were conducted after it determined that the bus attack had originated with militants trained in Libya.

Officials blamed unspecified "terrorist elements," and as of late Friday no group had claimed responsibility.

Islamic State vowed last year to step up attacks on Coptic Christians, leading to an unprecedented wave of violence against the minority. It made the threat in a propaganda video posted online cel-

lubrating the December suicide bombing of Cairo's largest Coptic Cathedral. That attack, which the extremist group also claimed, killed 25 people gathered for mass.

The frequency of the attacks—and the devastating tolls—mark the single deadliest spate of violence against Egypt's Christians in modern history.

Egypt last struck Derna, in eastern Libya, in February 2015 after Islamic State militants released a video showing the execution and beheading of a group of Coptic Egyptian laborers on a beach in Libya. At the

time, Islamic State had taken control of Derna, but the group has since been driven out.

The mass shooting on Friday occurred as the bus, coming from the city of Beni Suef, stopped briefly on its way to the St. Samuel monastery, about 190 miles south of the capital Cairo. The attack also injured 24 people, according to the Interior Ministry.

Mr. Sisi in his speech called on all nations to join the fight against terrorism, and said he expected greater support from the administration of President Donald Trump.

Mr. Trump affirmed U.S. support for Egypt in a White House statement on Friday.

"America stands with President Al Sisi and all the Egyptian people today, and always, as we fight to defeat this common enemy," he said.

Near the site of Friday's attack, as families of some of the victims prepared to bury their dead in a village in Minya province, bursts of anger punctuated the grief. "I am Christian and I'm not scared!" scores of men chanted as they marched ahead of ambulances carrying the bodies of eight

members of the Farouk family.

The funeral procession ended at the St. Marcus Church, where prayers were held for the family ahead of the burial.

Ayman Ezzat, a rickshaw driver, blamed the massacre on Mr. Sisi, saying the president hadn't done enough to protect Copts in Egypt. "Our lives have turned into hell," he said. "I'm a Copt and I curse myself everyday for bringing [Mr. Sisi] to power. He failed us. He sold us."

Bishop Makarios said while security forces can't be expected to protect all pilgrims to Coptic holy sites, Egypt's extensive intelligence-gathering apparatus must do more to intercept attacks before they happen.

Mr. Sisi imposed a three-month national state of emergency in April after Palm Sunday suicide bombings by Islamic State's Egyptian affiliate, Sinai Province, killed at least 45 worshippers at Coptic churches in Alexandria and Tanta.

Attacks on Egypt's Christians have spread from the Sinai Peninsula to the heart of Egypt's better-secured mainland—an indication, said Michael Hanna, an Egypt analyst at the New York-based Century Foundation, that Mr. Sisi's security forces don't have the capacity to contain insurgents.

Spokesmen for the foreign ministry and president's office didn't respond to requests for comment on accusations that the government hasn't made protecting Christians a priority.

Coptic Christians make up some 10% of the country's 92 million people and constitute the largest community of Christians in the Middle East. Minya Province, the pilgrims' destination on Friday, has the largest population of Coptic Christians in the country.

Turkey's Opposition Seeks Way to Beat Erdogan

BY NED LEVIN

ANKARA, Turkey—After narrowly losing last month's bitterly contested constitutional referendum, Turkey's main opposition party is struggling over how to keep battling a newly empowered President Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

Some leaders of the Republican People's Party, or CHP, say the party should recast itself as a defender of democracy to enhance its appeal.

Doing so, they say, would win over "Yes" voters who support Mr. Erdogan but oppose the vastly enhanced presidential powers delivered by his referendum. Some say the CHP should also take a more confrontational stance against Mr. Erdogan by spurring a protest movement, despite fears among some leaders about crackdowns and violence.

And a vocal minority within the party say the CHP most of all needs a new chief who will embrace one of these strategies, even if doing so means deepening outreach to Islamic conservatives, Turkish nationalists and Kurds—and risking the party's reputation as a secularist institution founded by the father of modern Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

This group argues that CHP Chairman Kemal Kilicdaroglu should step aside because, they say, he hasn't done enough to seize on voter anger over the April 16 ballot, which the CHP says was conducted unfairly and improperly.

It is an existential crisis for the CHP, which must figure out how to win votes on a playing field tilted toward Mr. Erdogan and his Justice and Development Party, or AKP. Mr. Erdogan had already strengthened

his hand ahead of the vote, imposing a state of emergency and overseeing a crackdown on dissent and the media after a failed coup attempt in July.

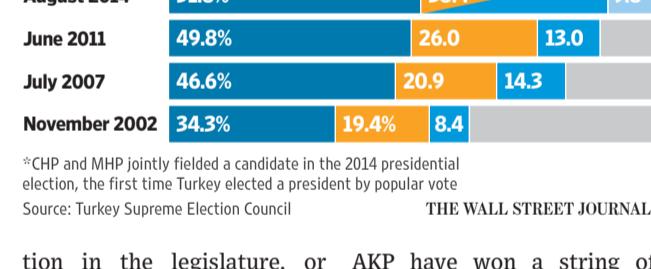
"There is no democracy in Turkey at the moment," said Engin Altay, one of the CHP's leaders in parliament. He pointed to the government's power to rule by decree—a special authority under the state of emergency—and a decision by Turkey's elections board to accept large numbers of unverified ballots in the referendum.

Mr. Erdogan has said that the 51.4% of Turks who voted "Yes" have endorsed his view that Turkey needs an empowered leader to battle instability and terrorists.

The CHP's goal: to gain enough power in the 2019 election—by winning the presidency or a substantial coalition

Hard Ceiling

The opposition Republican People's Party, or CHP, has struggled to increase its appeal to voters. Performance of major Turkish political parties in national elections since 2002:



*CHP and MHP jointly fielded a candidate in the 2014 presidential election, the first time Turkey elected a president by popular vote

Source: Turkey Supreme Election Council

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

in the legislature, or both—to water down or reverse constitutional changes wrought by the referendum.

They have a steep climb ahead. Mr. Erdogan and his

AKP have won a string of seven elections and have run the country since 2002.

Many CHP leaders believe the party must recast itself as the head of a coalition to de-

fend democracy and unwind constitutional changes. That strategy would mean playing down the CHP's focus on preserving a secular republic. Such a tactic could potentially expand its support beyond the roughly 25% of votes it has garnered in recent elections.

Party critics of Mr. Kilicdaroglu say such changes are unlikely while he is CHP chairman. Amid an explosion of anger within the party about the alleged illegitimacy of the "Yes" victory, Mr. Kilicdaroglu opposed street protests on the night of the referendum, later telling journalists that he feared violence from armed thugs supporting Mr. Erdogan.

Mr. Kilicdaroglu has rejected criticism that he has been too passive, saying his focus after the vote was on making the elections board reverse its decision.

JBS

Continued from Page One
about \$150 million—mostly in bribes—to nearly 2,000 Brazilian politicians, including Brazil's past three presidents, according to the plea deal. The allegations were a bombshell in Brazil and prompted calls for the ouster of Mr. Temer. Mr. Temer has denied the allegations.

"Companies like JBS...were essentially criminal organizations with a corporate facade," said Paulo Sotero, director of the Brazil Institute at the Wilson Center.

A fine of 11.2 billion reais (\$3.4 billion) demanded of JBS's holding company by Brazilian prosecutors threatens to drive up the firm's already-high debt levels, prompting ratings firms Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service to downgrade its credit rating on May 22. JBS has also hired two law firms to negotiate with authorities in the U.S., where it earns two-thirds of its revenue.

Brazilian bankers said they are already getting calls from international investors eyeing the assets of JBS and its parent company.

For a company once hailed as a Brazilian national champion and the face of the country's bright future, the Batista brothers' testimony laid bare the dark side of JBS's rise, where cozy ties to politicians gave the company cheap credit and friendly regulation.

Billions of dollars in subsi-

dized loans from BNDES, Brazil's giant development bank, left JBS with a sprawling business empire. The meatpacker's revenues exploded from \$1.8 billion in 2006 to \$49 billion last year.

The Batista family's holding company, J&F Investimentos—named for Joesley and Wesley's parents, José and Flora—also owns a bank, one of Brazil's largest dairy brands, a cleaning-products company, a paper and pulp company, a power plant, and Havaianas,



Joesley Batista, in 2015

Texas-based Pilgrim's Pride Corp., the second-largest chicken processor in the U.S., as well as one of Brazil's largest beef firms.

The BNDES financing of JBS occurred as the statist Workers' Party government that ruled Brazil from 2003 to 2016 sought to create corporate "national champions" in sectors where it believed the country had competitive advantages. As JBS grew—and struggled to pay back its loans—so did the BNDES equity stake in the company, which once exceeded 30%, according to the company's securities filings.

As JBS received loans from the BNDES, Mr. Batista told prosecutors as part of his plea deal, it kicked back part of the cash into offshore accounts belonging to former Finance Minister Guido Mantega, Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, and his successor, Dilma Rousseff. By 2014, the two presidents' accounts held a total of \$150 million, Mr. Batista alleged. Each has denied wrongdoing in the past.

Founded in 1953 by José Batista Sobrinho, the company got its start in a whitewashed building in Anápolis, Goiás, with capacity to slaughter just five heads of cattle a day. Its initial growth spurt came a few years later, when Brazil's government decided to move the capital from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília, a short distance away.

—Samantha Pearson and Jeffrey T. Lewis contributed to this article.

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Nadal Is Again Indomitable

Now almost 31, the clay-court master is in top form ahead of the French Open, even as many of his top rivals are flailing

BY TOM PERROTTA

AS HIS SHOTS FADED and injuries piled up, Rafael Nadal's hopes of winning a 10th French Open seemed to slip away the past two years. But suddenly in 2017, he more closely resembles the player who for a decade had an unprecedented grip on this tournament.

Nadal, soon to be 31, looks fresh and fit. His serve has extra pop and more precise placement, his volleys better zips and his lefty forehand fewer yips. Bookies have dubbed Nadal an odds-on favorite at this year's tournament, which begins in Paris on Sunday.

The rest of the field is cooperating as well. Novak Djokovic, who beat Nadal at the French Open two years ago and won last year's title, has struggled all year. Roger Federer is skipping the tournament to prepare for Wimbledon. Andy Murray, after a fabulous season, is a weak 16-7 so far this year.

But even as Nadal returns to form, there is the question of whether he can be as dominant as in years past. Nadal is 72-2 at the French Open, with just two matches needing five sets, both of them victories. He won 56 matches in straight sets. Overall he has 52 clay-court titles and a .916 winning percentage on the surface.

That spooked anyone who stood across the net from him.

"When the other players are scared of you before they go on court, you have already won more than 50 percent of the match," said Francisco Roig, a coach to Nadal who works along with main coaches Toni Nadal (his uncle) and former French Open champion Carlos Moya.

This year's field features several dynamic and fearless young players, such as 23-year-old Dominic Thiem, who beat Nadal in Rome this spring, and Alexander Zverev, a 20-year-old who won that title by thumping Djokovic. Still, they've never reached the final of any Grand Slam tournament and have just one Slam semifinal between them. Nadal could face either Djokovic or Thiem in the semifinals.

But they also may not cower from the clay-court legend. "It used to be like a mouse trapped in front of the snake," said Günter Bresnik, Thiem's coach. "I think that nobody is afraid now."

The younger players may not have the absurd intensity of Nadal, though. A long, ideally timed block of good health has smoothed his strokes and given him confidence that had been missing for years.

"I practiced for one month and



Finally healthy again, Nadal has played almost as many matches this year as he did in all of 2016.

a half very, very well, very strong with a lot of hours," Nadal said during the tournament in Rome. "Not always I can work the way that I want to work because my body doesn't allow me."

Brad Gilbert, a former coach and current ESPN commentator, marveled at how much Nadal's technique has recovered in the last year.

"I think his forehand looks as

good as it has in the last two or three years," Gilbert said. "He's playing at an elite level again."

Nadal endured a frustrating year to get here. At last year's French Open, he won two rounds easily but had to withdraw from the tournament with a wrist injury. Frustration filled the rest of his season. He didn't recover for Wimbledon and lost two title matches in the Olympics, leaving

him without a singles medal. Lucas Pouille, a French player, dumped Nadal in the fourth round of the U.S. Open. Nadal played just four more matches the rest of the year and lost two of them.

The start to this year was promising, but also painful: Nadal led Roger Federer 3-1 in the fifth set of the Australian Open final, until Federer improbably won the last five games and the 18th major title

(T-B): DENIS DOYLE/GETTY IMAGES; JOHN LOCHER/ASSOCIATED PRESS

BOXING

THE NEXT MEGA-FIGHT?

BY ALEX RASKIN

THE LOOMING CLASH between Saul "Canelo" Alvarez and Gennady "GGG" Golovkin is being billed as boxing's next mega-fight. But promoters find themselves sparring with a formidable opponent: the ghost of Mayweather-Pacquiao.

That much-hyped 2015 showdown between Floyd Mayweather Jr. and Manny Pacquiao—the sport's two biggest names—was a box-office smash, with a record 4.6 million pay-per-view purchases. But Mayweather's unanimous-decision victory was a snoozefest that turned off many casual fans who paid the steep \$99.95 fee.

Compounding matters for the Canelo-Golovkin promoters: Most of those casual fans have never heard of either of these fighters, in part because they've fought almost exclusively on pay-per-view in recent years. Neither Mexico's Alvarez nor Kazakhstan's Golovkin speak English fluently, so correcting that problem is more difficult than booking a few talk-show appearances.

It is easy to entice boxing aficionados. The 35-year-old Golovkin, an undefeated unified middleweight champion, is considered by many to be



Canelo Alvarez, right, will face Gennady Golovkin on Sept. 16.

the sport's best. The 26-year-old Alvarez, meanwhile, turned professional at just 15 and has held world titles in two separate weight classes.

After Mayweather-Pacquiao, "people who weren't boxing fans necessarily, I think, tuned the sport out," said Tony Walker, vice president of HBO Pay Per View, which will broadcast the event. "But I think this fight will bring them back."

Golden Boy Promotions founder Oscar De La Hoya

Hoya and his counterpart, Tom Loeffler of K2 Promotions, are weighing venues in New York, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, and Arlington, Tex.

The trend line for big fights hasn't been positive.

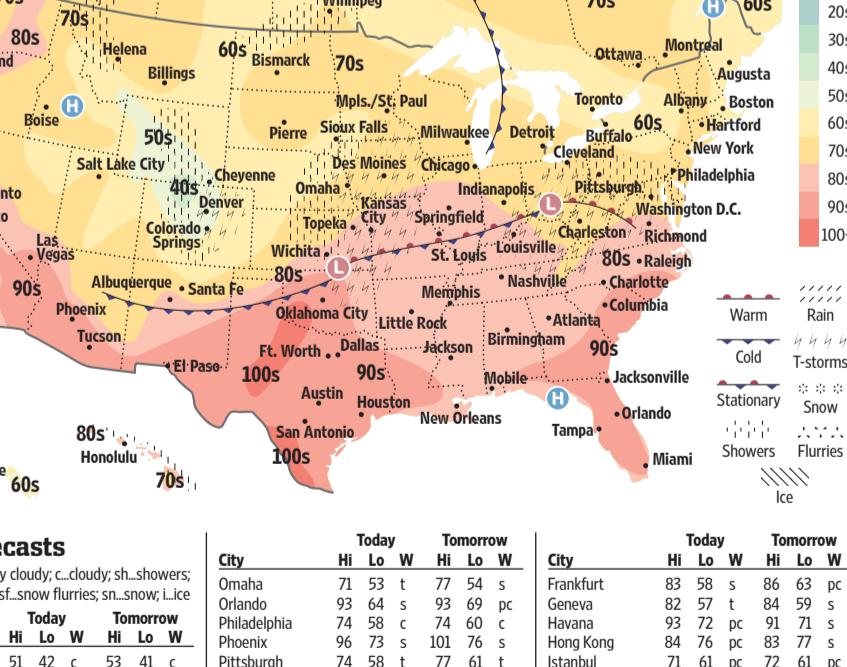
Mayweather's final fight drew less than a tenth as many pay-per-view buys as his bout with Pacquiao.

One encouraging sign for Canelo-Golovkin is that Alvarez's recent win over Julio Cesar Chavez Jr. generated over 1 million pay-per-view buys, a person familiar with the numbers said. The \$69.95 suggested price for the broadcast

is also a discount from Mayweather-Pacquiao's price tag.

One key choice pending is the site of the fight. De La

Weather



U.S. Forecasts

Sunny; pc... partly cloudy; c...cloudy; sh...showers; t...storms; r...rain; sf...snow flurries; sn...snow; l...ice

City	Today			Tomorrow		
	Hi	Lo	W	Hi	Lo	W
Anchorage	51	42	c	53	41	c
Atlanta	87	71	pc	87	71	pc
Austin	97	75	pc	94	68	t
Baltimore	73	58	c	74	60	c
Boise	78	53	pc	84	55	s
Boston	60	50	c	67	52	pc
Burlington	73	53	pc	79	58	pc
Charlotte	88	66	t	87	69	t
Chicago	75	59	pc	75	56	r
Cleveland	73	58	pc	74	58	t
Dallas	96	75	t	85	67	t
Denver	58	42	t	69	45	pc
Detroit	76	59	pc	75	57	t
Honolulu	84	68	pc	86	70	sh
Houston	94	78	pc	93	73	c
Indianapolis	79	64	pc	77	59	c
Kansas City	80	58	t	78	57	pc
Las Vegas	91	71	s	94	73	s
Little Rock	88	70	t	82	63	t
Los Angeles	69	55	pc	74	58	pc
Miami	92	78	t	92	78	sh
Milwaukee	70	54	pc	70	56	r
Minneapolis	72	55	c	72	54	sh
Nashville	84	70	t	84	66	t
New Orleans	89	75	pc	89	73	pc
New York City	72	58	pc	70	58	c
Oklahoma City	94	63	pc	80	55	c

City	Today			Tomorrow		
	Hi	Lo	W	Hi	Lo	W
Frankfurt	83	58	s	86	63	pc
Geneva	82	57	pc	84	59	s
Havana	93	72	pc	91	71	s
Hong Kong	84	76	pc	83	77	s
Istanbul	71	61	pc	72	61	pc
Jakarta	92	76	pc	91	77	sh
Jerusalem	84	61	s	81	59	s
Johannesburg	71	39	pc	64	39	s
London	79	57	t	76	59	t
Madrid	94	64	pc	91	63	t
Manila	93	80	r	93	81	t
Melbourne	65	49	pc	58	45	r
Mexico City	80	58	pc	80	58	pc
Milan	84	65	s	86	64	s
Moscow	60	40	s	53	40	c
Mumbai	91	85	pc	91	86	pc
Paris	89	65	pc	89	66	pc
Rio de Janeiro	82	68	pc	79	69	c
Riyadh	102	82	s	108	79	s
Rome	80	59	s	82	59	s
San Juan	89	77	pc	90	78	sh
Seoul	75	60	s	80	63	s
Shanghai	85	67	s	87	68	s
Singapore	87	78	t	86	80	t
Sydney	69	55	s	73	52	s
Taipei	83	73	pc	83	74	pc
Tokyo	76	66	pc	77	67	pc
Toronto	66	48	c	67	55	t
Vancouver	71	53	s	73	56	pc
Warsaw	72	50	s	79	57	pc
Zurich	81	54	s	85	58	pc

City	Today			Tomorrow		
	Hi	Lo	W	Hi	Lo	W
Amsterdam	85	60	s	75	58	t
Athens	75	61	pc	73	62	t
Bahrain	102	70				

IN DEPTH

RURAL

Continued from Page One
ing for births, deaths and migration—has declined for five straight years.

"The gap is opening up and will continue to open up," said Enrico Moretti, an economist at the University of California, Berkeley, who has studied the new urban-rural divide.

Just two decades ago, the onset of new technologies, in particular the internet, promised to boost the fortunes of rural areas by allowing more people to work from anywhere and freeing companies to expand and invest outside metropolitan areas. Those gains never materialized.

As jobs in manufacturing and agriculture continue to vanish, America's heartland faces a larger, more existential crisis. Some economists now believe that a modern nation is richer when economic activity is concentrated in cities.

In Hardin County, where Kenton is the seat, factories that once made cabooses for trains and axles for commercial trucks have shut down. Since 1980, the share of county residents who live in poverty has risen by 45% and median household income adjusted for inflation has fallen by 7%.

At the same time, census figures show, the percentage of adults who are divorced has nearly tripled, outpacing the U.S. average. Opioid abuse is also driving up crime.

Father Dave Young, the 38-year-old Catholic priest at Immaculate Conception, was shocked when a thief stole ornamental candlesticks and a ciborium, spilling communion wafers along the way.

Before coming to this county a decade ago, Father Young had grown up in nearby Columbus—where for many years he didn't feel safe walking the streets. "I always had my guard up," he said.

Since 1980, however, the state capital's population has risen 52%, buoyed by thousands of jobs from J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. and Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co., plus the growth of Ohio State University. Median household income in Columbus is up 6% over the same span, adjusted for inflation. "The economy has grown a lot there," said Father Young. "The downtown, they've really worked on it."

Meanwhile, as Kenton—population 8,200—continues to unravel, he said he has begun always locking the church door. Again, he finds himself looking over his shoulder.

"I just did not expect it here," he said.

In the first half of the 20th century, America's cities grew into booming hubs for heavy manufacturing, expanding at a prodigious clip. By the 1960s, however, cheap land in the suburbs and generous highway and mortgage subsidies provided city dwellers with a ready escape—just as racial tensions prompted many white residents to leave.

Gutted neighborhoods and the loss of jobs and taxpayers contributed to a socioeconomic collapse. From the 1980s into the mid-1990s, the data show, America's big cities had the highest concentration of divorced people and the highest rates of teenage births and deaths from cardiovascular disease and cancer. "The whole narrative was 'the urban crisis,'" said Henry Cisneros, who was Bill Clinton's secretary of housing and urban development.

To address these problems, the Clinton administration pursued aggressive new policies to target urban ills. Public-housing projects were demolished to break up pockets of concentrated poverty that had incubated crime and the crack cocaine epidemic.

At that time, rural America seemed stable by comparison—if not prosperous. Well into the mid-1990s, the nation's smallest counties were home to almost one-third of all net new business establishments, more than twice the share spawned in the largest counties, according to the Economic Innovation Group, a bipartisan public-policy organization. Employers offering private health insurance popped up medical centers that gave rural residents access to reliable care.

By the late 1990s, the shift to a knowledge-based economy began transforming cities into magnets for desirable high-wage jobs. For a new generation of workers raised in suburbs, or arriving from other countries, cities offered diversity and density that bolstered opportunities for work and play. Urban residents who owned their homes saw rapid price appreciation, while many low-wage earners were driven to city fringes.

As crime rates fell, urban developers sought to cater

Father Young says crime has become a concern. 'I just did not expect it here.'

to a new upper-middle class. Hospital systems invested in sophisticated heart-attack and stroke-treatment protocols to make common medical problems less deadly. Campaigns to combat teenage pregnancy favored cities where they could reach more people.

As large cities and suburbs and midsize metros saw an upswing in key measures of quality of life, rural areas struggled to find ways to harness the changing economy.

Starting in the late 1990s, Amazon.com Inc. began opening fulfillment centers in sparsely populated states to help customers avoid sales taxes. One of those centers, established in 1999, brought hundreds of jobs to Coffeyville, Kan.—population 9,500.

Yet as two-day shipping became a priority, Amazon shifted



Father Dave Young prays in the pews at Immaculate Conception Church in Kenton, Ohio. He said he still has hope for his parishioners.

its warehousing strategy to be closer to cities where its customers were concentrated, and shut the Coffeyville center in 2015.

An Amazon spokeswoman said that last year it opened one of two planned fulfillment centers near Kansas City that will create more than 2,000 full-time jobs.

Just as Amazon closed down, so did the century-old hospital in nearby Independence, population 8,700.

The nearly one-million-square-foot Coffeyville warehouse Amazon rented has been empty since it went on the market for \$35 million, and was recently repossessed at a value of \$11.4 million after the building owner filed for chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Coffeyville officials said the area's problem isn't a lack of jobs—it's a shortage of qualified workers. After Amazon said it would close, economic-development leaders held an employment fair expecting to get up to 600 job seekers. Fewer than 100 showed up, said Trisha Purdon, executive director of the Montgomery County Action Council.

In the late 1990s, convinced that technology would allow companies to shift back-office jobs to small towns, former Utah Republican Gov. Mike Leavitt pitched outposts in his state to potential employers.

But companies were turned off by the idea of having to visit and maintain offices in such locations, he said. Eventually, many of the call centers he landed moved overseas where labor was even cheaper.

Although federal and state antipoverty programs were not limited to urban areas, they often failed to address the realities of the rural poor. The 1996 welfare overhaul put more city dwellers back to work, for example, but didn't take into account the lack of public transportation and child care that made it difficult for people in small towns to hold down jobs, said Lisa Pruitt, a professor at the University of California, Davis School of Law.

Rhonda Vannoster of Independence, Kan., who is 25, has four children with a fifth on the way. She is divorced and jobless and doesn't own a car, which limits her work options. She said she wants to get trained as a nursing aide but struggles to make time for it. "There just aren't a lot of good jobs," she said.

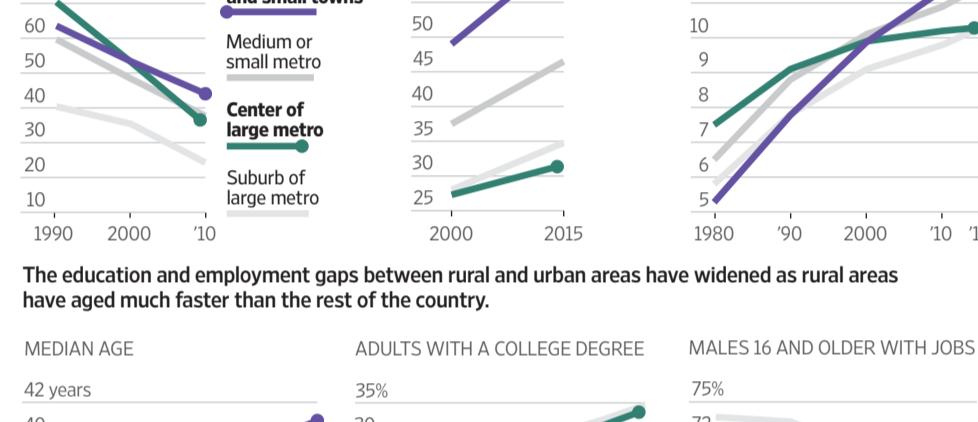
There has long been a wage gap between workers in urban and rural areas, but the recession of 2007-09 caused it to widen. In densely populated labor markets (with more than one million workers), Prof. Moretti found that the average wage is now one-third higher than in less-populated places that have 250,000 or fewer workers—a difference 50% larger than it was in the 1970s.

As employers left small towns, many of the most ambitious young residents packed up and left, too. In 1980, the median age of people in small towns and big cities almost matched. Today, the median age in small towns is about 41 years—five years above the median in big cities. A third of adults in urban areas hold a college degree, almost twice the share in rural counties, census figures show.

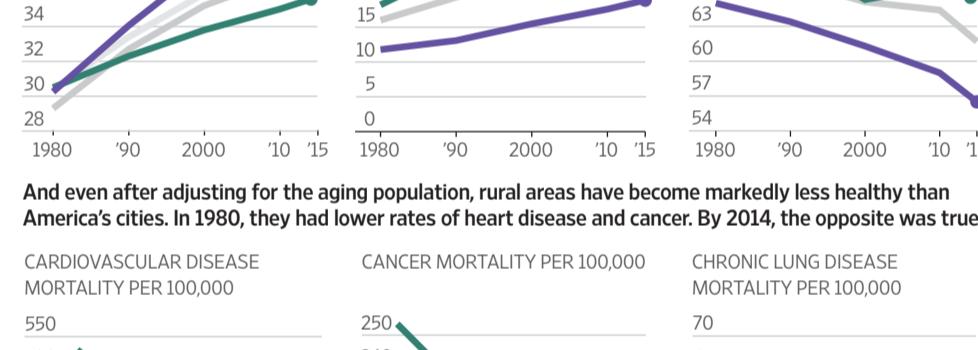
Consolidation has shut down many rural hospitals, which have struggled from a shortage of patients with employer-sponsored insurance. At least 79 rural hospitals have closed

From Breadbasket to Basket Case

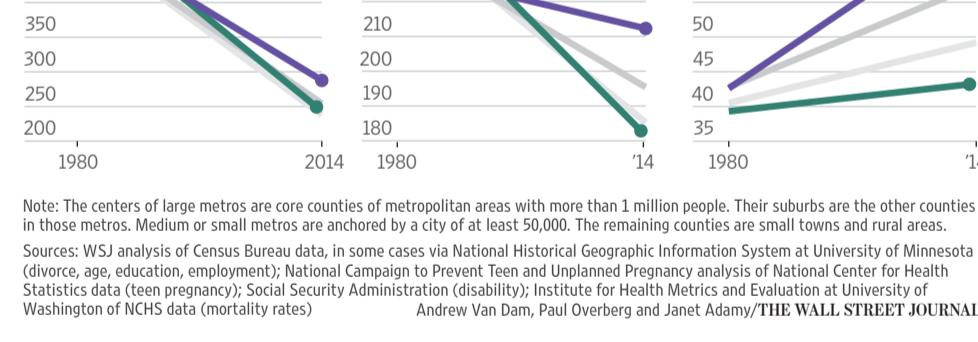
In the 1980s, rural Americans faced fewer teen births and lower divorce rates than their urban counterparts. Now, their positions have flipped entirely.



The education and employment gaps between rural and urban areas have widened as rural areas have aged much faster than the rest of the country.



And even after adjusting for the aging population, rural areas have become markedly less healthy than America's cities. In 1980, they had lower rates of heart disease and cancer. By 2014, the opposite was true.



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

Sources: WSJ analysis of Census Bureau data, in some cases via National Historical Geographic Information System at University of Minnesota (divorce, age, education, employment); National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy analysis of National Center for Health Statistics data (teen pregnancy); Social Security Administration (disability); Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at University of Washington of NCHS data (mortality rates)

Andrew Van Dam, Paul Overberg and Janet Adamy/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

since 2010, according to the University of North Carolina. Rural residents say irregular care and long drives for treatment left them sicker, a shift made worse by high rates of obesity and smoking. "Once you have a cancer diagnosis... your probability of survival is much lower in rural areas," said Gopal K. Singh, a senior federal health agency analyst who has studied mortality differences.

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Consolidation has shut down many rural hospitals, which have struggled from a shortage of patients with employer-sponsored insurance. At least 79 rural hospitals have closed

concede they overlooked escalating rural problems for years. "When you have a state like Florida, you campaign in the urban areas," said former Florida Republican Sen. Mel Martinez. He recalls being surprised in the mid-2000s that small towns, not cities, were the center of an emerging methamphetamine epidemic.

During the Bush administration, lawmakers were preoccupied with two wars, securing the homeland after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and rebuilding New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. Barack Obama's

laggards are thriving. In St. Louis, which has more than 30 nearby four-year schools, the percentage of residents with college degrees tripled between 1980 and 2015—creating a talent pool that has lured health care, finance and biotech employers, officials say. Instead of people moving where the jobs are, "jobs follow people," said Greg Laposa, a local chamber of commerce vice president.

In many cities, falling crime has attracted more middle- and upper-class families while an influx of millennials delaying marriage has helped keep divorce rates low.

Maria Nelson, a 45-year-old media company manager who came to Washington, D.C. after college, assumed she would someday move to the suburbs. A generation of heavy federal spending helped raise the city's median household income to \$71,000 a year in 2015, a 51% increase since 1980, adjusted for inflation. Ms. Nelson was able to buy a brick row house in 2002. Now she said she worries how younger colleagues will manage. "The whole area just seems to be out of range for most people," she said.

Despite their troubles, Father Young said he is optimistic about his Kenton parishioners. Some tell him they worry about what will happen when they die because they still provide for their adult children.

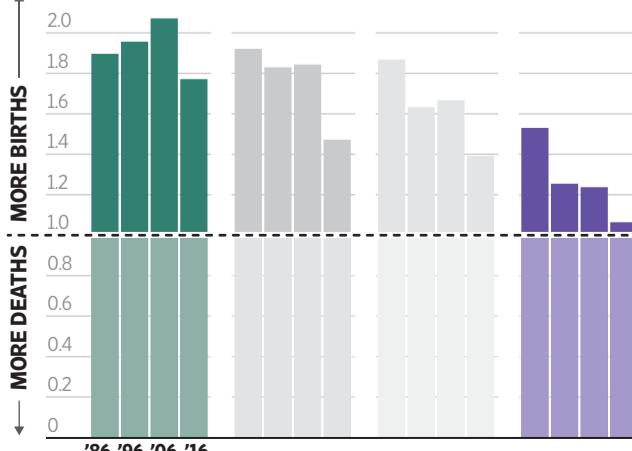
He likes to say there is always hope. "They can find a job," he said. "Columbus is close enough."

The sacramental registries at Immaculate Conception Church. In the last decade, the church has held more funerals than baptisms.

Hitting the Floor

Rural America is getting perilously close to the milestone at which more people are dying than are being born.

CENTER OF LARGE METRO SUBURB OF LARGE METRO MEDIUM OR SMALL METRO RURAL AND SMALL TOWN



Source: WSJ analysis of Census Bureau data

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

administration tried to lift rural areas by pushing expanded broadband access, but found that service providers were reluctant to enter sparsely populated towns, said former Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack.

Since the collapse of the housing market, real-estate appreciation in nonmetropolitan areas has lagged behind cities, eroding a primary source of wealth and savings.

"

OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with Pierre Manent | By Sohrab Ahmari

How Nationalism Can Solve the Crisis of Islam

Paris

Last Sunday President Trump stood before Muslim leaders in Riyadh and declared: "America is a sovereign nation, and our first priority is always the safety and security of our citizens. We are not here to lecture. We are not here to tell other people how to live, what to do, who to be, or how to worship."

Amid the journalistic uproar that greets nearly everything Mr. Trump says, few noted the connection he made between these two concepts: We are sovereign, and we don't want to lecture. By putting them together, the president scrambled the pattern that has long shaped the West's relations with Islam.

For decades, the West has seen itself as an empire of rights and liberal norms. There were borders and nations, but these were fast dissolving. Since rights were universal, the empire would soon encompass the planet. Everyone would belong, including Muslims, who were expected to lose their distinctness.

Transnational liberalism breeds resentments and anxieties that are only beginning to surface across the developed world.

It didn't work, as the latest jihadist attack, at a concert for teens in Manchester, England, attests. So it makes sense to consider alternatives. Judging by his Saudi speech, Mr. Trump wants to revive the nation-state as the primary political vehicle for encountering Islam. The nation has clear—and limited—territorial and cultural boundaries. It says we are *this*, and you are *that*.

To the French philosopher Pierre Manent, such thinking is the beginning of wisdom. "We have a big problem with Islam," he tells me. "And it's impossible to solve it through globalist, individualist, rights-of-man mantras."

I meet Mr. Manent, 68, in his office at the prestigious School for Advanced Social Studies in Paris. For years he has been associated with the school's Raymond Aron Center for Political Research, named for the great Cold War liberal who denounced Soviet tyranny even as most French thinkers grew addicted to what Aron called the "opium of the intellectuals"—Marxism and radicalism. Aron was Mr. Manent's mentor.

Although Mr. Manent has retired from teaching, he still writes and lectures across Europe, mainly on how to preserve political freedom and liberal order in the face of globalization, mass migration and Islam. His ideas have wide application in the West.

Here in France, the government

has vowed to counter Islamist terror with a military and intelligence surge. But newly elected President Emmanuel Macron generally eschews the more profound, unresolved questions of community and belonging that haunt French society. "There is no such thing as a single French culture," he said in February. "There is culture in France, and it is diverse."

These glib assertions lead Mr. Manent to conclude that Mr. Macron has fully imbibed the "acceptable opinions, or the PC opinions" about Islam and nationhood that prevail among trans-Atlantic elites. In these circles, even to suggest a problem with Islam is to invite "scowls," he says. "Everything they say about the situation is determined by their purpose, which is to prove that there is no problem with Islam—against their own anxiety." Not to mention the evidence.

He regards Islam as a powerful and "starkly objective" faith. Wherever it spreads, it brings a set of "authoritative mores," whose adherents constitute the faithful community, or *ummah*. This is in contrast to Christianity, with its emphasis on subjective, inner assent to the Redeemer, distinctions between the visible and invisible church, Caesar and God, and so on.

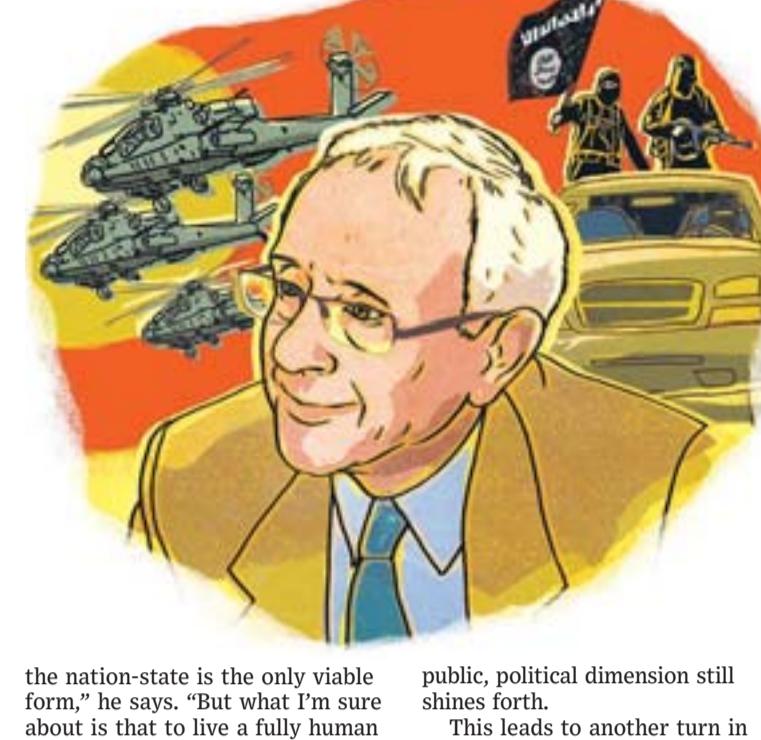
Islam instead rests on a political geography that divides the world, Mr. Manent has written, between the "house of submission," where the faith reigns, and the "house of war," where it doesn't. As a political form, Islam thus most closely resembles an empire, he argues. The trouble—for Muslims and for the West—is that since the Ottoman collapse in 1924, it "has been an empire without an emperor."

Meanwhile, the liberal West has grown tired of the older forms of "communion" that used to define it. Liberals in Europe, and to a lesser extent the U.S., wish to dispense with both the modern nation-state, the political communion that once gave concrete shape to the open society, and Judeo-Christianity, the sacred communion that used to provide the moral and spiritual frame.

For the West's professional classes, Mr. Manent contends, the only acceptable sources of political communion are the autonomous individual, on the one hand, and humanity as a whole, on the other. He understands the jet-setters' impulse: "We can go anywhere on the planet, work anywhere on the planet—these new liberties are exhilarating." Better, then, "to be a citizen of the world."

But Mr. Manent, a Catholic and classical liberal in the tradition of Alexis de Tocqueville, thinks this attitude breeds resentments and anxieties that are only beginning to surface across the developed world.

To wit, for most people everywhere, humanity is "too large and too diverse" to provide meaningful communion. "I cannot prove that



ZINA SAUNDERS

the nation-state is the only viable form," he says. "But what I'm sure about is that to live a fully human life, you need a common life and a community. This is a Greek idea, a Roman idea, a Christian idea."

It's why 19th-century liberals such as Tocqueville were so enthralled by the modern democratic nation-state. It was committed to universal human rights, but it housed them within a pre-existing "sacred community" that had its own inherited traditions—and boundaries.

It's also why in the 21st century, Mr. Manent says, the "small, damaged" nations of Central Europe react most viscerally against transnational liberalism. Hungary fears "it couldn't have endured and would have disappeared," he continues, if it faced the same multicultural pressures as, say, France. The European Union's efforts to punish voters in such countries for electing the wrong kind of government will therefore intensify the backlash.

But there is a bigger wrinkle in the transnationalist pattern: It isn't universalistic at all. When the house of Islam looks at Europe, it doesn't see a union with procedural norms, trade ties and kaleidoscopic lifestyles. It sees a collection of particular nation-states. More important, it sees the cross.

In its communiques claiming credit for terror attacks, Islamic State never fails to mention that the "soldiers of the Caliphate" targeted this or that nation, which "carries the banner of the cross in Europe." Such statements puzzle secular Europeans, Mr. Manent says, because they think: "Well, perhaps the Americans who intervened in Iraq, but we French are not Crusaders!"

The West has relegated faith to a purely private sphere, in which the believer, in his inner depths, communes with the Almighty. But to adherents of Islam, Christianity's

public, political dimension still shines forth.

This leads to another turn in Mr. Manent's thought: "In the present circumstances, relations between Europe and the Muslim world will be less fraught if we accepted this Christian mark, while of course guaranteeing that every citizen, whatever his religion and lack of religion, has equal rights." In other words, the Muslim world would more easily come to terms with the West if Westerners acknowledged who they are.

Take Turkey's accession to the EU. European leaders for decades have contorted themselves to justify their reluctance to admit Ankara. If it were purely a matter of "rights," then Ankara would be correct to demand entrance ASAP. But, says Mr. Manent, "Europe" is also a cultural and political community, and it matters that Turkey is a large Sunni Muslim nation with Turkish mores. By being honest about these differences, the West could clarify the terms of the encounter and ease tensions.

As for the West's often ill-assimilated native Muslim populations, like the British community that produced the Manchester bomber, here too Mr. Manent prefers a "national solution." For starters, he says, "we must accept that the Muslims who are among us will remain Muslims." It follows that the West must "do things so that Muslims feel that they can be reasonably happy Muslims" in a non-Muslim environment.

The basic bargain: "We accept Muslims, but they also have to accept us." In France that might mean dialing back *laïcité*, the official secularist dogma that restricts many public expressions of faith. "We won't bother you about your veils or the way you eat," Mr. Manent says. "In school lunches, meat without pork will be available. It's silly and mean to say, 'They will eat pork or they won't eat.' Muslims shouldn't always be under suspicious eyes."

But then, he continues, the French would demand reciprocity of Muslims: "You really belong to France. You turn toward it and your life will be centered on this European country, which is not and will never be a Muslim country."

What he wants to combat is the widespread sense of alienation, particularly among young Muslims who are "paper French"—citizens without political attachment. In practice, this would involve the government's insisting that mosques and cultural associations cut their ties with Algeria, Tunisia and other foreign countries and instead actively promote an indigenous French Islam.

His grand-bargain vision has detractors on the left, who call it discriminatory, and the right, who find the offer too generous. Others think it's too late. But Mr. Manent is optimistic that the combination of political liberty and nationalism is more resilient than most people suppose.

Then again, the 19th-century marriage of liberalism and nationalism ended in a very ugly divorce in the first half of the 20th century. What about the dangers of reviving nationalism today? "There is no a priori guarantee that it could not devolve into something nasty," Mr. Manent says. "But if we don't propose a reasonable idea of the nation, we will end up with an unreasonable idea of the nation. Because simply: However weakened the idea of the nation, nations do not want to die."

Then there is the example across the Atlantic. Like Tocqueville, Mr. Manent sees much to admire in the American experiment. Even as Europeans have sought to pool or even abandon their sovereignty, he says, "Americans remained very much attached to the idea of a people making its laws to protect itself."

True, "this people was open to the world, since of course it was formed by immigration. But people came from all over the world, not to be *human beings* but to be *citizens of the United States*, which had a keen sense of its exceptionalism and unique character." In the Second Amendment, the persistence of the death penalty, and the reluctance of U.S. courts to follow foreign precedents, Mr. Manent sees "not a proof of American barbarism" but of democratic vigor.

And realism. Europeans, he says, imagined the world was so safe for liberty that they could discard the harsh, Hobbesian elements of power. Americans recognize that the modern world still has one foot in the state of nature, and this calls for the sovereign prerogatives of self-preservation: We are sovereign—we don't lecture.

Mr. Ahmari is a Journal editorial writer in London.

Illinois's 'Privilege Tax' Proposal Forgets Citizens' Right to Leave



CROSS COUNTRY
By Kristina Rasmussen

finance professionals to pay up—or move out.

The Illinois bill would put a 20% levy on fees earned by investment advisers. It passed the state Senate in a 32-24 vote Tuesday, and backers are hoping to get it through the House before the legislative session ends May 31.

The new tax is pitched as a way to squeeze more revenue—as much as \$1.7 billion a year—from hedge funds and private-equity firms, which purportedly get off easy on their federal taxes because of the "carried interest loophole." But under the current version of the bill, Illinois would keep collecting the privilege tax even if Congress were to cease taxing carried interest at the lower capital-gains rate.

Liberal groups are also hoping—probably in vain—that a multistate agreement will prevent financial firms from simply decamping to friendlier climes. An earlier version of the Illinois proposal included a provision so that the 20% tax would take effect only if and when New York, New Jersey and Connecticut enacted similar measures. But the bill as written now would impose the tax regardless, and lawmakers will simply have to hope other states follow suit.

Yet who says financiers can't do their jobs just as well in Palm Beach, Fla.—or London, Zurich or Hong Kong? The progressives peddling this idea don't understand that Chicago competes for these businesses not only with New York and Greenwich, Conn., but with anywhere that can offer cellphone service and an internet connection. Finance is international and highly mobile.

As often happens when advocates try to work legislation through multiple statehouses, the details have gone down the drain. The Illinois iteration of the privilege tax, for example, is poorly structured in that it fails to account for what's known as apportionment. That means, according to

Joseph Henchman of the nonpartisan Tax Foundation, that Illinois would wind up taxing income that's properly taxed by other states.

The state can't even pass a budget, but it wants to put a new 20% levy on fees to financial professionals.

It's also notable that the states where this "privilege tax" proposal is being seriously pushed are those with the worst grasp on their own finances. Illinois hasn't had a budget

in two years, since the Democrats in Springfield continue to insist on more taxes. The state has \$267 billion in unfunded retirement liabilities, a \$14 billion backlog of unpaid bills, and a \$7 billion projected deficit this fiscal year.

Illinois's credit rating is a lackluster Baa2, according to Moody's. New Jersey's rating is only a little better, A3, while Connecticut's is Aa3 and New York's Aa1. Residents are fleeing all four states, Census Bureau data show. On net, tens of thousands left each in 2015-16 alone. The last thing these states need is another 20% tax to drive away money and talent.

Railing against supposed "fat cats" might satisfy progressive

groups, but lawmakers shouldn't be in the business of hounding the people who help connect capital with new opportunities for growth. Dynamic entrepreneurship is what makes America great. Rather than focus on how to make everyone miserable together, policy makers should work to increase their states' competitiveness. A start would be to rally against this proposed privilege tax and instead fix the spiraling pension costs and outdated labor rules that are dragging Illinois and other blue states down.

Ms. Rasmussen is president and chief operating officer at Illinois Policy Institute.

It's the Great White North, Charlie Brown

By Todd Buchholz

And James Carter

It's been a tough year for Charlie Brown. First MetLife dumped him, seeking a more youthful image than a perpetual 8-year-old. And earlier this month Iconix, the U.S.-based company that owns the rights to Charles Schulz's comic characters, announced it will sell them to Canada's DHX Media. That makes Charlie Brown America's latest expatriate. It's a clear signal that U.S. corporate taxes are nudging business elsewhere.

The Peanuts brand generated some \$95 million in sales in 2016. The 2015 "Peanuts Movie" sold almost \$250 million in tickets, about half from outside the U.S. The Japa-

nese are among the biggest fans these days.

Iconix, facing debt-management problems with its other franchises, needed cash, and DHX bid highest. But why? In part because the U.S. corporate tax system hampers U.S.-based businesses by subjecting them to world-wide taxation. Canada's aggregate corporate taxes are about 10 percentage points lower.

When a Japanese girl buys her Snoopy backpack in Tokyo, DHX will not pay taxes to both Tokyo and Ottawa. If DHX racks up exactly the same revenues and costs as Iconix, and with the same global distribution, it will enjoy greater after-tax earnings.

Taxes aren't everything, and many world-class owners of iconic

cartoon characters, from Marvel to Disney, manage to keep their crown jewels under the American flag. But it becomes tougher over time as other nations develop a critical mass of talent, especially in intellectual-property fields.

Hollywood has been struggling to maintain its grip—and its grips—as it faces the labor and tax advantages of British Columbia, London and even former Soviet Georgia. For four years in a row, the Oscar for visual effects has gone to firms based in London's Soho district. There are also some unexpected advantages you might not find along Hollywood Boulevard. The head of Georgia's film rebate program explained at a conference that "we have many derelict, abandoned small villages or

factories. They are mostly state-owned still, and you can easily just blow [them] up."

Still, America's high corporate tax rate and its practice of taxing international income is out of step with the rest of the world. The solution is so clear even a cartoon character should grasp it: Cut tax rates and adopt a system for taxing international income that more closely resembles those used by the country's international competitors.

Mr. Buchholz is author of "The Price of Prosperity: Why Rich Nations Fail and How to Renew Them" (HarperCollins 2016). Mr. Carter served as the head of tax-policy implementation on President Trump's transition team.

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

California Single-Payer Dreaming

As California liberals go, the Democratic Party often follows. So it's instructive, if not surprising, that Golden State Democrats are responding to the failure of ObamaCare by embracing single-payer health care. This proves the truism that the liberal solution to every government failure is always more government.

Many on the left championed single-payer in lieu of ObamaCare's regulations and subsidies, but in 2010 it lacked enough support among Democrats in Congress. But with premiums soaring and insurers fleeing the Affordable Care Act exchanges, progressives are now trying to pivot to achieve their longtime dream.

California Lieutenant Governor Gavin Newsom, the frontrunner to succeed Jerry Brown as Governor next year, is running on single-payer, which shows the idea is going mainstream. At the state Democratic convention last weekend, protesters shouted down speakers who dared to ask about paying for it. The state Senate Appropriations Committee passed a single-payer bill this week, and it has a fair chance of getting to Mr. Brown's desk.

The bill reflects the left's Platonic ideal, with the promise of free care for everyone for everything. Patients would be entitled to an essentially unlimited list of benefits including acupuncture and chiropractic care as well as "all medical care determined to be medically appropriate by the member's health care provider." They could see any specialist without a referral. Co-pays and deductibles and charging premiums would be prohibited.

There would thus be no restraint on health-care utilization and costs. Patients could get treated for virtually any malady by any physician at no cost. This is probably what kids educated at California's pre-eminent universities envision when politicians and professors promote single-payer: an efficient, free, munificent socialist paradise.

But even paradise has a price. The Senate committee pegged its bill's cost at \$400 billion a year, which is likely conservative since analysts assume utilization rates close to those for Medicaid in which patients lack access to many specialists. About \$200 billion could be re-allocated from other government health-care programs including Medicaid and Medicare, though this would require federal waivers. The

rest would require higher taxes.

A \$200 billion tax hike would be equivalent to a 15% payroll tax, which would come on top of the current 15.3% federal payroll tax. The Senate staff analysis estimates that "between 25% and 50% of the payroll tax revenues would represent a new tax on employees, not likely to be offset by higher wages."

The report dryly concludes that "the state-wide economic impacts of such an overall tax increase on employment is beyond the scope of this analysis."

Democrats could as usual try to soak the rich with higher income taxes, but the wealthy in California already pay a 13.3% top marginal rate. The state would have to confiscate nearly all the income of all of its millionaires to pay for it.

The daunting costs and higher taxes caused former Vermont Governor Peter Shumlin to abandon his dreams of single-payer in 2014 after he had campaigned for it in 2010. The estimated bill would have doubled state revenues, which is roughly what California's \$400 billion price tag would require. Last November nearly 80% of voters in Colorado rejected a single-payer trial balloon that would have raised taxes by \$25 billion.

But California Democrats are thinking less about reality than they are trying to satisfy the leftward march of their political base. Bernie Sanders campaigned on government-run health care. Unions are using single-payer as a litmus test for progressivism or, alternatively, cynicism. Democrats like Mr. Newsom can campaign on single-payer realizing that voters will get the final say because the California constitution would require an amendment to waive the state's spending limit (yes, there is one) and education-funding formula.

One danger for taxpayers in the other 49 states is that California liberals will drag ambitious Democrats elsewhere to endorse single-payer if they want to compete for the 2020 Democratic presidential nomination. New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, for example.

All of which raises the stakes for Senate Republicans in Washington as they consider the House bill to repeal and replace ObamaCare. If they blow this opportunity, Democrats will respond to the breakdown of the health exchanges with the California play. And voters might even consider socialism as a solution.

Driving Under the Influence of Trump

President Trump can't seem to stop himself from popping off on trade, but can he at least do a little homework?

The German newspaper *Der Spiegel* reported this week that Mr. Trump called out German car makers in a meeting with EU leaders in Brussels. "Look at the millions of cars that they sell in the U.S. Terrible. We're going to stop that," ostensibly through tariffs. The White House has not denied the report.

Some basic facts: Last year BMW produced more than 400,000 cars at its \$7 billion plant in . . . South Carolina. About 70% of the cars were exported, which makes BMW the top automotive exporter in the U.S. Last year a Mercedes plant in Alabama made 300,000 cars. Foreign-based auto makers (including Toyota, Mitsubishi and others) produced 5.5 million cars in America last year and have invested \$75 billion in U.S. operations.

That translates to thousands of jobs, mostly

in states with right-to-work laws, which tend to be run by Republicans and voted for Mr. Trump. The BMW plant in South Carolina employs 8,800 people, and Mercedes has invested more than \$4.5 billion in Tuscaloosa County, Ala. Of the top 10 states for employment by an international auto maker, Mr. Trump carried nine.

Yet Mr. Trump is fixated on a \$15.4 billion automobile trade deficit with Germany. This is a meaningless statistic, not least because the inputs are produced along a global supply chain. Mr. Trump has some dim sense that no one drives Chevys in Hamburg, but one reason is that Europe distorts its market with emissions rules and high fuel taxes.

Mr. Trump is known to sound off and then ditch some of his worst ideas, and perhaps here he'll do the same. But he could do much more for U.S. manufacturing by passing tax reform and dropping out of the Paris climate accord than with ill-informed tirades on trade.

The President needs a tour of foreign-owned auto plants in the U.S.

vents these limits by deputizing himself as a mind reader. He rehearses Mr. Trump's various campaign statements about a "Muslim ban," and even statements from political operatives who didn't join the Administration, to infer motives of "a primarily religious purpose."

Psychoanalysis of elected officials is a mug's game, especially for one as improvisational as Mr. Trump. Which re-education camp does he have to graduate from to make foreign-policy decisions about Muslim-majority nations without the courts deducing bias? Does Judge Gregory have an opinion about Mr. Trump's recent Saudi Arabia trip, or the President's vision of new alliances in the Middle East?

This impulse leads judges to self-appoint as the supervisors of executive power in foreign affairs, and Judge Gregory even dismisses evidence of real terror plots by aliens because "we remain unconvinced" that the order "has more to do with national security than it does with effectuating the President's promised Muslim ban." Whatever happened to analyzing legal texts and Supreme Court precedents?

Mr. Trump's original order was chaotic and overbroad, but the emended edition was legally sound, and judges are now ignoring the law to make a political point. The separation of powers was designed to check abuses by the three branches of government, and the judiciary should check executive excesses. But that isn't an excuse for the judiciary to exceed its authority simply because this President's name is Trump. The Supreme Court will now have to prevent an imperial judiciary from harming constitutional powers that this President, or a future one, may need to protect America.

The word 'Trump' isn't an excuse for usurping core presidential power.

President Trump's travel ban is now teed up for the Supreme Court, with an appellate circuit enjoining the revised version this week and the Administration vowing an appeal. Mr. Trump was unwise to invite this confrontation, but the High Court now has to rescue the judiciary from harming presidential power and maybe American security.

On Thursday the full 13-member Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals held 10-3 that Mr. Trump's executive order to limit U.S. entry from six nations associated with heightened terror risks was the product of bigotry and thus violates the First Amendment's establishment clause. Judge Roger Gregory's 205-page ruling claims the ban "drips with religious intolerance, animus, and discrimination" against Muslims.

The problem is that both the Constitution and statutes passed by Congress endow the President—any President—with broad authority to deny admission to foreign nationals to protect U.S. interests. The courts can narrowly engage, but the Constitution gives the political branches dominant authority on immigration and foreign policy.

Under decades of Supreme Court precedent, the government only needs to show that some immigration action has a "facially legitimate and bona fide" justification. The Trump Administration argues the ban is a temporary pause to improve security vetting, and Congress and even President Obama singled out the six nations in 2016 as countries of concern for exporting terror and increased visa scrutiny.

The courts aren't allowed to look beyond the four corners of the official rationale laid out in the executive order, but Judge Gregory circum-

vents these limits by deputizing himself as a mind reader. He rehearses Mr. Trump's various campaign statements about a "Muslim ban," and even statements from political operatives who didn't join the Administration, to infer motives of "a primarily religious purpose."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kerrey: Best Risk Pool Is All 330 Million of Us

Regarding your editorial "Trump's Bob Kerrey Budget" (May 24): That is a very provocative headline and not too far off the mark.

My only adjustments: I would lead with Social Security and Medicare. The programs are sustainable politically but not actuarially. Every day 10,000 new beneficiaries become eligible. They love the "Do-Nothing Plan" which has been endorsed by the president and Congress. But every future beneficiary under the age of 45 will choose between a 30% cut in benefits or a 40% increase in their children's payroll and income taxes. Making matters worse for young workers is this fact: If you exclude government jobs, every employed American pays nearly \$20,000 a year for Social Security, Medicare,

interest and the long-term-care portion of Medicaid—a much bigger problem than the debt on college loans.

In the past 100 years every federal intervention in health care has made things better for the beneficiaries, but worse for those paying the bills. The best risk pool is 320 million Americans; the best way to make decisions is using the market. Because only 40% of current spending is controlled by a central government, Americans actually have an opportunity to do this right, but not if we wall off the VA, Defense Department, tax subsidies, Medicare and Medicaid. And not if we reward bad behavior like preventable obesity.

BOB KERREY
New York

Many Turn to Federalism When Out of Power

I have much less faith in the good intentions of state governments than Jeffrey Rosen assumes in his essay "Divided We Rise" (Review, May 20).

State governments have often been the most recalcitrant in providing rights to citizens other than white males. Consider where we would be if the Supreme Court hadn't "interfered" with states' rights in *Brown v. Board of Education* or *Roe v. Wade*. How long would it have taken for all states to deal with racial segregation in their schools? How many states today would be happy to outlaw the

Too Progressive to Worry About Intellectual Diversity

While I commend Wesleyan and its president, Michael S. Roth, for their efforts to bring conservative ideas to campus, I am struck by the absence of a plan to address what is clearly the university's most pressing problem ("The Opening of the Liberal Mind," Review, May 13). How do institutions supposedly dedicated to preparing students for a diverse and changing world end up with a 28 to 1 liberal-conservative ratio in its faculty? It would be very interesting to hear his plan for rectifying this situation.

MALCOLM MCIVER
Portland, Ore.

It's an interesting measure of how far left Wesleyan has drifted that the college is beginning to offer courses in such topics as "the philosophical and economic foundations of private property, free enterprise and market economies" and "the relationship of tolerance to individual rights, freedom and voluntary association." If Wesleyan isn't already teaching the foundations of our American civilization, what is it teaching?

MARC WARBURTON
Omaha, Neb.

Try to Take Your Unhackable Records to Another Doctor

I'm sure Dr. Daniel Allan takes good notes and that his patient's paper records will remain resistant to cyber hackers ("Sure-Fire Way to Protect Data From Hackers," Letters, May 24). They will also likely prevent his patients from ever leaving his practice. Imagine one doctor being able to read another's handwriting. Only the pharmacist is a universal translator.

JAMES GARTON
Pewaukee, Wis.

I guess you have to be a law professor to think that states can admit workers directly without reference to national laws. Gov. Rick Snyder's proposed 50,000 immigrants might go to Michigan initially, but given the lack of border controls between that state and Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, nothing can prevent those immigrants from leaving. Conversely, if Mr. Rosen really means that a state should work with the federal government to secure U.S. visas for workers, that's not federalism, it's politics.

JONATHAN ORAM
South Bend, Ind.

A what-if exercise to gauge the real commitment of the left to federalism is to consider how Democrats will behave if Chuck Schumer becomes Senate majority leader and Nancy Pelosi becomes speaker of the House in 2019, with a Democrat moving into the White House two years later. Would red-state laboratories for conservative policies be embraced or would federalism be stopped dead in its tracks? American history since 1932, with rare exceptions when Democratic power in Washington waned, suggests that federalism would be resting in peace shortly after inauguration day. Federalism is a principle for modern conservatives and a tactic for progressive Democrats as they bide time to regain federal power.

BRIAN REED
Atlanta

The VOA Follows Good Journalistic Practice

Regarding Sasha Gong's "How China Managed to Muffle the Voice of America" (op-ed, May 24): The Voice of America's (VOA) charter, as written in law, requires that we adhere to the highest professional standards of journalism and maintain editorial independence, free from political interference. That practice held true in this case as well.

VOA is a leading global network providing U.S. news and information to millions around the world. We broadcast in 47 languages each week on radio, television, mobile and the internet. VOA has a 75-year-long history of producing comprehensive, independent and objective news in the face of even the most extreme pressures. Asserting anything less is an insult to the hundreds of VOA journalists who fled repressive regimes to escape similar practices—including in China.

The management decision regarding Ms. Gong's interview was provided to her in advance of the broadcast in question and was based on the journalistic principles of verification, balance and fairness that are

standard industry practice and apply universally to all VOA services. We regret if Ms. Gong doesn't agree with these universally accepted journalistic principles. Ms. Gong is currently on administrative leave pending a full independent investigation, and until that is complete we will not further publicly discuss this or any other personnel issues.

AMANDA BENNETT
Director, Voice of America
Washington

Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"Sometimes I think we expect too much from the Federal Reserve."

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OPINION

Why History Will Repay Your Love



DECLARATIONS
By Peggy Noonan

For Memorial Day some thoughts on historical memory.

We are losing it. We are less versed in the facts of history, not only of other countries but of our own. It is a crisis, and much has been written on it over the years. "We are raising a generation of young Americans who are by and large historically illiterate," observes the historian David McCullough in his latest book. He describes a bright Missouri college student who thanked him for coming to the campus, because, she said, "until now I never understood that the original 13 colonies were all on the East Coast." Another student once asked him: "Aside from Harry Truman and John Adams, how many other presidents have you interviewed?"

Knowing the past is 'a wonderful way to enlarge the experience of being alive,' says historian David McCullough.

What explains the new dumbness? Some blame boring textbooks put together by committee and scrubbed clean of the politically inconvenient and incorrect. Some argue that so many strange, culturally fashionable things are jammed into public school curricula that essentials have been forced out. Many point to a certain negativity, a focus on our national sins that has crowded out our achievements. This is counterproductive: a sophisticated presentation of our triumphs and tragedies makes our sins all the more poignant and powerful. Historical balance leaves young minds not cynical, which is always an excuse to do nothing, but

inspired—we can right wrongs, we've done it before. In our colleges they teach pale, eccentric variations on history at the expense of history itself: "Modes of Alienation in Pre-Maoist China" as opposed to "A History of Modern China." They do odd embroideries while ignoring the main fabric.

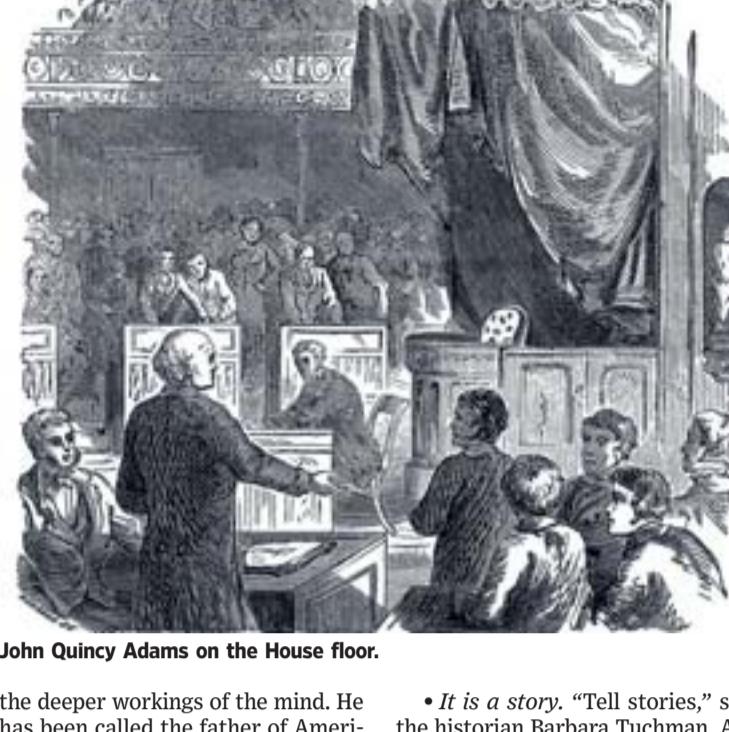
But history need not be a drudge, a weary obligation, an irrelevance.

And so Mr. McCullough's refreshing little book on being in love with history, and why it is one of the most rewarding of all loves, "The American Spirit," a collection of his speeches, published by Simon & Schuster.

History to him is "a larger way of looking at life." It is "a wonderful way to enlarge the experience of being alive." It is as mind-expanding as any drug. The American story is our strength, "our greatest national resource." To preserve it is to save America.

Once, introducing him to a college class, I called Mr. McCullough the Great Rescuer, a historian whose work has been to save the reputation of individuals who were essential to the American experience and yet have been insufficiently appreciated. Harry Truman's greatness had been only narrowly acknowledged until McCullough wrote his monumental "Truman," published a quarter-century ago. Adams was arguably the least-beloved founder until Mr. McCullough, in "John Adams," demonstrated his personal and political greatness. It was published in 2001, the year we most needed it.

You see the outlines of two other candidates for rescue in "The American Spirit." One is Philadelphia's Dr. Benjamin Rush, a founder who was "among the outstanding Americans of all time." He signed the Declaration, was a physician with Washington's Army, established America's first dispensary, heroically battled epidemics, helped the poor, fought slavery, and wrote the nation's first chemistry textbook. His collected writings fill 45 volumes. He taught thousands of medical students that insanity was an illness, not a curse; that dreams might be a pathway to



John Quincy Adams on the House floor.

the deeper workings of the mind. He has been called the father of American psychiatry. On hearing of Rush's death in 1813, Adams wrote Jefferson: "I know of no character living or dead who has done more real good in America."

And there is Adams's son John Quincy Adams, who in 1831 did what no former president had done and returned to Congress, where, Mr. McCullough says, he had "perhaps his finest hours." He championed scientific inquiry, worked with a congressman named Abe Lincoln to oppose the Mexican War, and for eight years, "almost alone," battled the Gag Rule imposed by the South to prevent legislative action against slavery. He won.

He collapsed at his congressional desk at age 80 in 1848. They carried him to the office of the speaker, where he died two days later. "At the end Henry Clay in tears was holding his hand." Lincoln helped with the funeral arrangements.

Here, gleaned from the book, are some of Mr. McCullough's observations on history.

ways at almost any point, just as your own life can." "One thing leads to another. Nothing happens in a vacuum. Actions have consequences." These things sound obvious, he says, but are not to those who are just starting out and trying to understand life.

• *We make more of the wicked than the great.* The most-written about senator of the 20th century is Joe McCarthy. "Yet there is no biography of the Senator who had the backbone to stand up to him first—Margaret Chase Smith," a Maine Republican who served for 24 years.

• *America came far through trial and error.* Mr. McCullough tells the story of iron workers in 19th-century Johnstown, Pa. For months they'd been devising a new machine to produce steel. Finally it was ready. The engineer in charge said, "All right boys, let's start it up and see why it doesn't work." Progress has come to us largely through empirical methods.

• *History is an antidote to the hubris of the present.* We think everything we have, do and think is the ultimate, the best. "We should never look down on those of the past and say they should have known better. What do you think they will be saving about us in the future? They're going to be saying we should have known better."

• *Knowing history will make you a better person.* Mr. McCullough endorses Samuel Eliot Morison's observation that reading history improves behavior by giving examples to emulate. He quotes John Adams: "We can't guarantee success [in the Revolutionary War], but we can do something better. We can deserve it." This contrasts, Mr. McCullough says, with current attitudes, in which success is all.

And happy Memorial Day—our 47th since it was designated a federal holiday, under Richard Nixon, in 1971. It was earlier known as Decoration Day, created just after the Civil War to honor the brave and noble who gave their lives while serving in the U.S. military.

God bless their souls.

Their Chairs Are Empty, but We Know What Their Sacrifice Was For

By M.L. Cavanaugh

I didn't even know I was crying until half my face was wet. It was Memorial Day 2004, and I had just returned from a year of fighting as a cavalry officer in Iraq. I was sitting in a sea of parishioners at my parents' church for a holiday-themed Sunday, complete with tiny flags and people thanking me for my service. It was all very nice until the minister's voice trailed off and an enormous screen showed images of American soldiers recently lost.

Then I saw him. No, it wasn't him, exactly, but the guy on the screen looked enough like one of the soldiers under my command who had been killed that I was overwhelmed by tears. I pushed my way down the pew, ran to a bathroom and stayed there until the storm passed.

Like so many others, my wars have been marked by the distinct cruelty of rapid, random and repeated death

of young soldiers. There was the tank driver who drowned in the desert. The experienced leader who accidentally discharged his weapon, killing a nearby squad mate. The lieutenant who had written two years earlier as a cadet that his favorite time of day was when "Taps" played: "One day it will play at my funeral and when it does, I pray that I am deserving enough of that honor." He was.

They're all still with me. Every one. When memories pool, they create a riptide that can pull a new veteran under. Most find that speaking about this never-ending ache feels like torture, and the sting strikes at the strangest moments. For me it's often while running, on a darkened track or in the last mile of a marathon, that I see their faces and lose my breath for a moment. A few years ago I was at a destination wedding and realized it was the precise 10-year anniversary of a West Point classmate's death, drowning out the marriage celebration.

I hear the voices of these fallen: The faint final orders given by my newly assigned troop commander, an older West Point graduate I genuinely looked up to, before he was hit by one of the war's first roadside bombs. The one memory I can't get

I think how pleased my fallen comrades would be to see their country still safe, still free, still strong.

away from? A friend's widow attempted suicide in tragedy's wake. Terrible questions rush in behind waves of melancholy: Why not me? Why was my family spared? Could I have done something? Why didn't I do more?

Sometime after that church service, I discovered a song that seemed to represent my grief, trauma and regret. The stage version

of "Les Misérables" includes a number called "Empty Chairs at Empty Tables," a title that matches the military tradition at formal events of leaving an honorary open seat. The song describes stanza by stanza, the pain a young veteran feels at having lost his fellow fighters—mirroring my own saddest sentiments.

The music gains momentum and reaches a crescendo: "Oh my friends, my friends don't ask me what your sacrifice was for." This is where art stops imitating life, the song's tide turns, and my tears subside. We know—defiantly and with clear eyes—that some great good has come from some horrible bad. We do know what their sacrifice was for.

Every society requires warriors to defend its version of civilization. "If none of us is prepared to die for freedom," the Yale historian Timothy Snyder recently wrote, "then all of us will die under tyranny." These willing citizens we call soldiers don't choose what their war will demand, or where or when they will be asked

to fight, but they knowingly accept these conditions nonetheless.

The Continental Army's surgeon general, Benjamin Rush, once recorded that his life's aim was "to spend and be spent for the good of mankind." This patriot's principle has been carried forward in many military mottos: "Free the Oppressed"; "That Others May Live"; "Not for Self, but for Country." It also lives on in the solemn pride expressed, only this month, by the son of a U.S. soldier killed in Afghanistan: "His life was not taken: It was given, to his country."

On this Memorial Day, I think how pleased my fallen comrades would be to see their country still safe, still free, still strong, still not satisfied, still thirsting for the next stage of good—an American table full of blessings. While their chairs may be empty, their spirit is present.

Maj. Cavanaugh is a U.S. Army strategist and a fellow with the Modern War Institute at West Point.

The Trump-Russia Story Starts Making Sense



BUSINESS WORLD

By Holman W. Jenkins Jr.

The Trump-Russia business is finally coming into clearer, more rational focus. Former Obama CIA chief John Brennan, in testimony this week, offered no evidence of Trump campaign cooperation with Russian intelligence.

Instead he spoke of CIA fears that Russia would try to recruit/blackmail/trick Trump colleagues into being unwitting or unwitting agents of influence.

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This is a realistic fear of any incoming administration. It's especially realistic in the case of an "outsider" campaign full of naive, inexperienced and unvetted individuals. But it's quite different from "collusion."

The other shoe was dropped by

the Washington Post. Finally we have details of an alleged email exchange showing influential liberals trusting in then-Attorney General Loretta Lynch to corral an inquiry into Hillary Clinton's email practices. According to the Post, this email appears not to exist. It was cited in a secret Russian intelligence document that inspired FBI chief James Comey

to usurp the attorney general's role

and publicly clear Mrs. Clinton of intelligence mishandling. Allegedly, he feared the real email (which didn't exist) would surface and discredit any Justice Department announcement clearing Mrs. Clinton.

Are you now thinking of the

Trump dossier circulated by former

British agent Christopher Steele,

which also felt like a Russian plant?

While the political circus in Washington has focused on purloined Democratic emails and fake news spread

during the election by Russian bots, the more effective part of Moscow's effort may have been planting fake

leads to prod U.S. enforcement and

intelligence agencies to intervene

disruptively in the campaign.

This also should shed new light

on today's anti-Trump leakers in the

intelligence agencies: They may be

the real unwitting agents of Russian

influence.

There are plenty of lessons to go

around. Mr. Trump, if he ever really

thought Vladimir Putin was his

friend, probably has wised up by

now. He should have wised up the

moment the Steele document came

into view, supposedly based on

plumbing Mr. Steele's peerless Rus-

sian intelligence contacts. It always

appeared possible, even likely, that

Mr. Steele was the semi-witting vehi-

cle for Russian rumors designed ex-

pressly to undermine Mr. Trump just

as Russia was also trying to under-

mine Mrs. Clinton.

Plenty of people in Washington

could also afford to rethink how their

partisan idiocy makes them soft

touches for such Russian disruption efforts. That includes Rep. Adam Schiff, top Democrat on the House Intelligence Committee. It includes Mr. Trump too. Overdue is an inquiry into a possible Russian role in flogging the birther conspiracy and the 9/11 truther miasma. Mr. Trump, who loves a conspiracy theory, might consider how he and his ilk showed Russia a vulnerability in American political discourse that it could exploit.

The Kremlin seems to have bet big on the willingness of U.S. intelligence agencies to leak.

Let's remember that ex-FBI chief

Robert Mueller's mission is to inves-

tigate Russian influence in the elec-

tion, not the narrow matter of Trump

collusion. Whether Russia suborned

or tried to suborn people like Paul

Manafort, Carter Page and Michael

Caputo is a necessary question.

Whether Russia exploited Facebook

to proliferate fake anti-Hillary news

is a necessary question. But so is the

provenance of the Steele document

and the fake email purporting a Dem-

ocratic coverup of Hillary Clinton's

server activity. If the FBI's Mr. Comey

allowed himself to be manipulated by

Russian intelligence into intervening

in the race, that's something we need

to know about. And we need to know

about the leaks.

Mr. Brennan, the former CIA chief,

has pointed out that these leaks are palpable, unambiguous crimes. Recall that Russia twice sent us detailed warnings about Tamerlan Tsarnaev, the Boston Marathon bomber. President Trump is entitled to share terrorism intelligence with Russia's ambassador. The only criminal leak occurred when anonymous officials relayed the classified content of these briefings to the press.

Certain press hyenas then cackled that Mr. Trump further "leaked" when he said, during his visit to Israel, that he never mentioned an Israeli source for any intelligence he shared with Russia's representative. Mr. Trump is entitled to make this statement, and in any case, the information had already been made public through another criminal leak. Mr. Trump's obvious point was that criminal leakers had leaked information beyond what he legally and confidentially shared with the Russians.

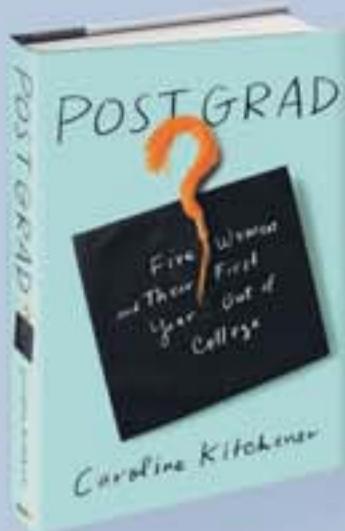
It's times like this we are reminded how personally stupid are many people who make up the media. These leaks need to be investigated—and by Mr. Mueller specifically to the extent that the leaks, as seems more and more likely, indirectly or partly have their origins in Russian manipulation of our own intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

Democrats wanted an independent counsel investigation of Russia's election meddling. They believed it would lead to evidence of, or at least keep alive the story of, Trump collusion. They may be unpleasantly surprised where it really leads.

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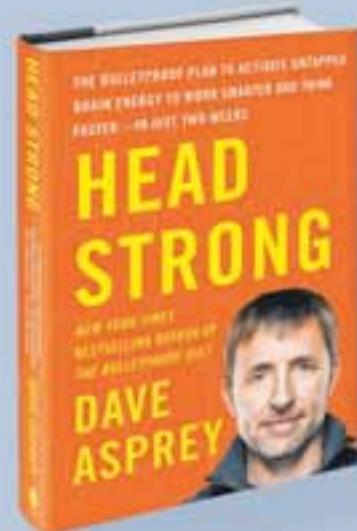
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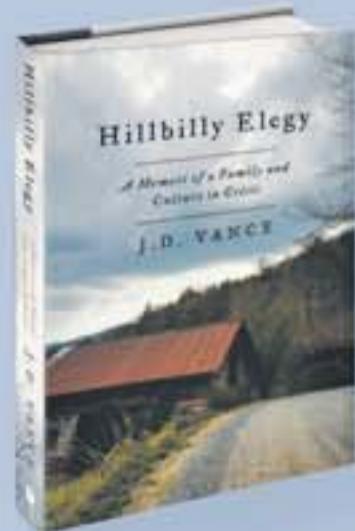
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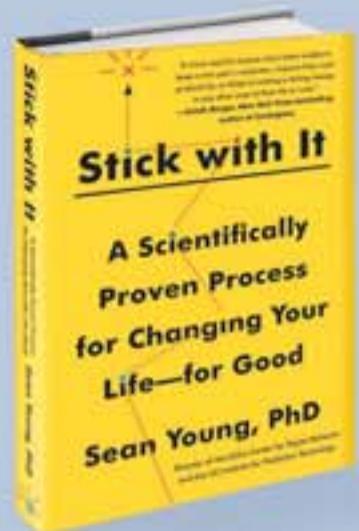
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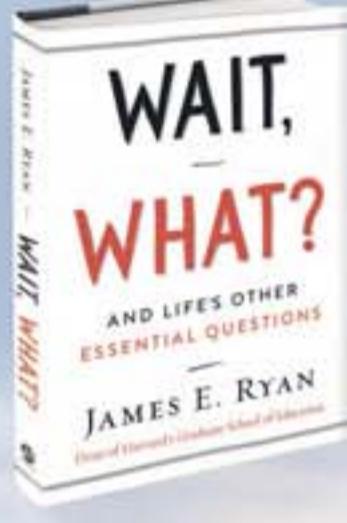
"[Hillbilly Elegy] is a beautiful memoir but it is equally a work of cultural criticism about white working-class America...a riveting book."

—The Wall Street Journal*



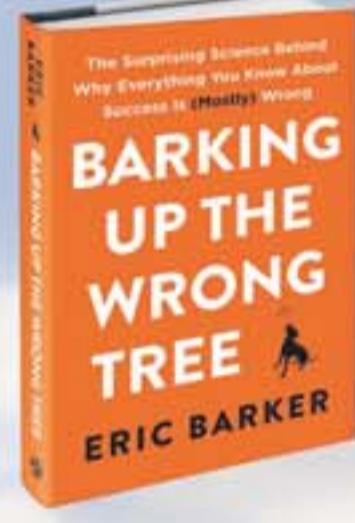
"Scientifically grounded and personally implementable. It's a winner."

—Robert Cialdini,
bestselling author of *Influence*



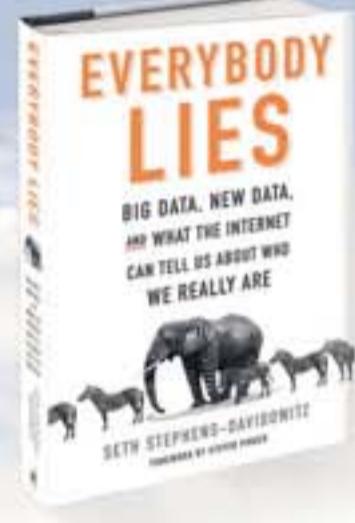
"A welcome—and joyful—reminder that true wisdom comes from asking the right questions."

—Clayton Christensen,
bestselling author of *How Will You Measure Your Life?*

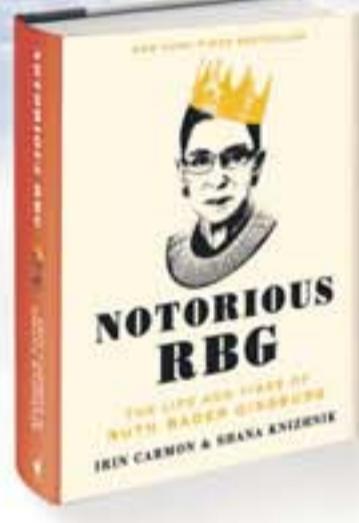


"Compulsively readable...Eric Barker is your rollicking guide on a journey through the science of success."

—Daniel H. Pink, #1 New York Times bestselling author of *Drive* and *To Sell Is Human*



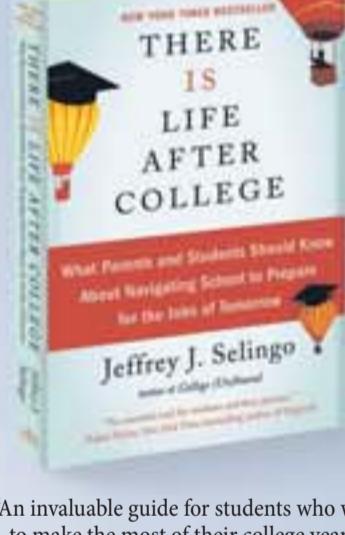
"Freakonomics on steroids"
—Raj Chetty, Professor of Economics at Stanford University



A visually rich, inspiring, intimate, and unprecedented look at Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and how she changed the world.

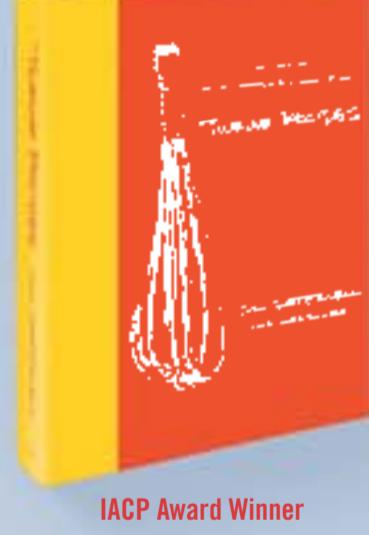
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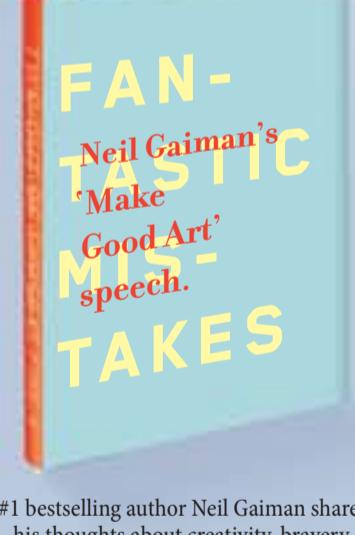
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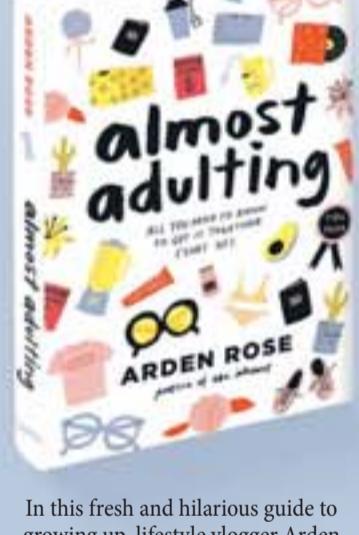


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—New York Times Book Review



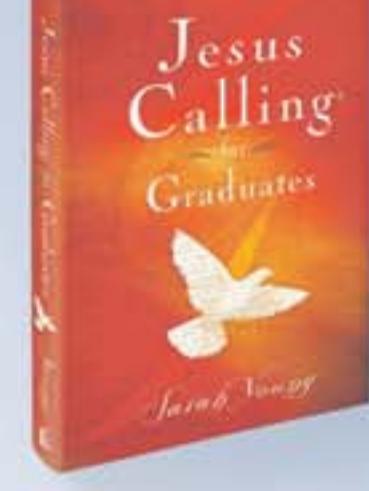
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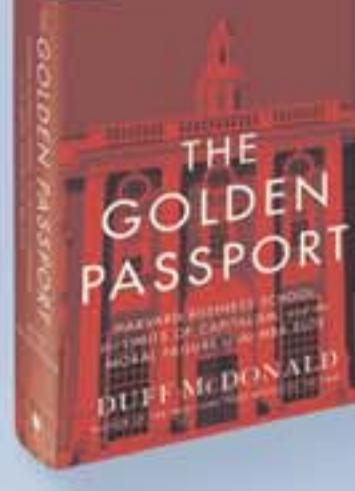
In this fresh and hilarious guide to growing up, lifestyle vlogger Arden Rose teaches budding adults how to survive in the real world.



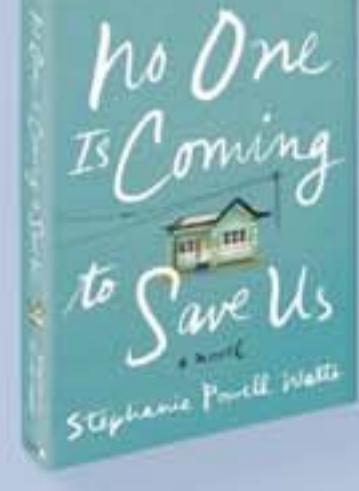
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KEYWORDS FAST TIMES FOR CEOS B3

BUSINESS & FINANCE



CURRENCIES THE FIX IS IN B11

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, May 27 - 28, 2017 | B1

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NYSE Pins Hopes on 'Spotify Rule'

To woo 'unicorns,' the Big Board seeks tweak involving direct listings, an alternative to IPOs

By ALEXANDER OSIPOVICH AND MAUREEN FARRELL

The New York Stock Exchange is seeking to change its listing standards as it vies for Spotify AB and other hot startups that are considering an unusual tactic called a direct listing.

Direct listings allow companies to have their shares trade publicly, without raising money

as in a traditional initial public offering, and there aren't restrictions on when insiders can sell shares. The NYSE in March filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to tweak its rule book on the process, a move the agency will rule on in coming weeks.

Approval by the SEC would remove an obstacle that prevents companies such as Spotify from using direct listings to list on the Big Board, lawyers say. Making it easier for closely held firms to use this approach could help the NYSE attract "unicorns," or startups valued at \$1 billion or more.

"It's the Spotify rule," said

Cromwell Coulson, president and chief executive of OTC Markets Group Inc., which operates trading platforms for securities that aren't listed on U.S. exchanges.

The NYSE, a unit of Intercontinental Exchange Inc., competes fiercely with Nasdaq Inc. for listings. It clinched a victory this year by winning the coveted IPO of Snap Inc., owner of the disappearing-message app. It will also get the debut of Spotify if the music-streaming service goes public as planned, according to people familiar with the company's plans. But Nasdaq has been the go-to exchange for di-

rect listings by private companies for the past decade. So far, Nasdaq has completed about a half-dozen direct listings of private companies since 2006, while the NYSE has had none, according to representatives for the two exchange groups.

The NYSE told the SEC in a May 16 letter that the change would address a "significant competitive disadvantage" it faces against Nasdaq. The SEC has until June 29 to approve the proposal, reject it or launch deliberations that could delay a final decision for months.

In a direct listing, a company transfers its shares to an

exchange and lets them trade publicly without being underwritten by a Wall Street bank, as is the usual case in an IPO. The approach is often used by companies that are traded in the lightly regulated over-the-counter markets but want to switch to the NYSE or Nasdaq. But it is a rare move for private firms, which typically use IPOs to go public.

Direct listings would allow unicorns to avoid hefty underwriting fees, which can amount to tens-of-millions of dollars. The listings also could make it easier for existing shareholders of these companies to cash out more quickly.

That is because they don't necessarily involve lockup periods, which are rules designed to protect new investors from a deluge of selling by making insiders wait before they can unload shares. Executives can also discuss the company publicly. In a typical IPO, the SEC mandates a quiet period before the offering.

But there is a greater risk that the company's shares will flop on the first day of trading, since there are no underwriters to prop up the price. The botched IPO of Facebook Inc. in 2012 weighed on the company's shares for months after

Please see NYSE page B2



Caesars Entertainment is a dominant player in Las Vegas, hosting celebrity events, and operating several casinos that account for two-thirds of the company's earnings.

Caesars Rolls With Changes in Casino Scene

By CHRIS KIRKHAM

Caesars Entertainment Corp., one of the most recognizable names in the global casino industry, will emerge from bankruptcy this year after nearly a decade of struggles with debt dating back to the financial crisis.

Now it faces a new challenge: How to grow when gambling is within driving distance of virtually every American, and even international, opportunity have diminished.

Caesars expects shareholders to vote on a plan to exit bankruptcy by late September, and executives in recent weeks have begun offering their vision for the company's future.

Having extinguished \$10 billion in debt following a brutal bankruptcy reorganization, Caesars will have the balance

sheet to pursue acquisitions and new investments in the way that rivals such as MGM Resorts International have done in recent years.

But the reconstituted Caesars faces hurdles that illuminate how much the world of casino gambling has shifted since the company was purchased in a disastrously timed 2008 private-equity buyout.

Unlike its peers, Caesars failed to get a foothold in Macau, the Chinese gambling enclave that last year generated five times the revenue of the Las Vegas Strip.

Regional U.S. markets that the company historically dominated, including Atlantic City and parts of the South, have struggled amid increased competition. New Jersey has seen revenue from gambling cut in half over the past decade as

nearby states such as Pennsylvania and Maryland legalized casinos.

Yet Caesars remains a dominant player in Las Vegas, operating Caesars Palace, Planet Hollywood, Harrah's and six other casinos that account for two-thirds of the company's earnings.

Chief Executive Mark Friscola, who joined in 2015 after stepping down as CEO of rental-car firm Hertz Global Holdings Inc., said in an interview that many of Caesars' best prospects for growth lie in areas other than gambling.

For casinos on the Las Vegas Strip, the share of revenue from gambling has been in decline for years, falling to about a third of the total in 2016, from 56% 20 years ago, as operators have pulled in more

Please see CAESARS page B2

Shifting Fortunes

As Caesars struggled with debt over the last decade, it failed to gain a foothold in Macau. The company now relies less on revenue from gambling than in the past.

Casino gambling revenue

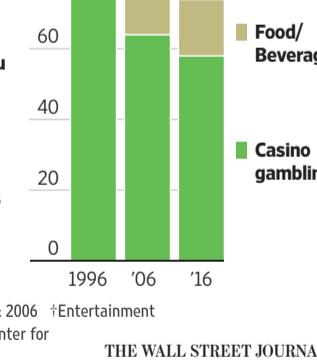


^aKnown as Harrah's Entertainment in 1996 & 2006

^bEntertainment

Sources: University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Center for Gaming Research; the company

Caesars' revenue breakdown



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Democrats Turn to Wall Street for a Fix

Bill Derrough shares his finance skills as DNC's new treasurer

By SOMA BISWAS AND REID J. EPSTEIN

Bill Derrough helped revive American Airlines and Delphi Automotive. Now he is part of a turnaround project of a different sort: the Democratic Party.

Mr. Derrough, who co-heads the restructuring practice at boutique investment bank Moelis & Co., in February won election to become Democratic National Committee treasurer, an unpaid part-time post charged with maintaining the party's fiscal solvency.

Top on the DNC agenda is developing a long-range vi-



Bill Derrough helps lead the restructuring practice at Moelis & Co.

sion for the party, including an effort to funnel resources to state legislative races. That effort, which stands to

be a crucial front in redistricting battles following the 2020 census, is one Democratic leaders acknowledge

they neglected when President Barack Obama was in the White House.

Democrats have lost 958 of the nation's roughly 7,300 state legislative seats since Mr. Obama took office. Republicans now control the state legislature and the governorship of 25 states, compared with just six for Democrats.

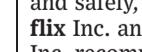
"It's just like a company—when a company is doing really well, a lot of the problems get ignored," said Mr. Derrough. Mr. Obama's victories in 2008 and 2012, he said, "ended up masking some challenges."

The 52-year-old banker says he had never volunteered in an election cam-

Please see FIX page B2

INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | By Jason Zweig

How to Be Your Own Quant When Investing



You may already trust algorithms, or mathematical formulas that reduce the need for human judgment,

more than you realize. Commercial airliners fly largely, and safely, on autopilot; Netflix Inc. and Amazon.com Inc. recommend purchases that can seem uncannily attuned to your tastes. Why not let computers pick all your investments, too?

Here are a few things to bear in mind.

First, the early quant gets the worm.

Robert Jones, who founded Goldman Sachs As-

set Management's quantitative equity group in 1989, now runs System Two Advisors LP, an investment firm in Summit, N.J. "Fewer people were doing quant in the 1980s and 1990s," he says, "so it was fairly easy to add value."

In those days, Mr. Jones recalls, a computer model that picked stocks on which analysts were revising estimates of earnings upward could beat the market by 3 percentage points or more a year. "But as quant got bigger and bigger," he says, "the returns to quant have gotten smaller and smaller."

A group of researchers led Please see INVEST page B4

INDEX TO BUSINESSES

These indexes cite notable references to most parent companies and businesspeople in today's edition. Articles on regional page inserts aren't cited in these indexes.

A	H	Newell Brands.....B10
Airbnb.....B2	Hon Hai Precision Industry.....B3	New York Stock Exchange.....B1
Alphabet Inc. Cl C.....A1	I	Nippon Gas.....B12
Amazon.com.....A1,B1,B2,B11	Intercontinental Exchange.....B1	Nordea.....B11
Apple.....A2	J	Norfolk Southern.....B11
AutoZone.....A2	Janus Capital Group.....B10	OTC Markets Group Cl A
B	Jarden.....B10	S
Ball.....A2	JBS.....A1	S.F. Holding.....B2
Berkshire Hathaway.....A2	K	Sharp.....B3
Bic Camera.....B12	Kansas City Southern.....B11	Signet Jewelers.....B11
Boeing.....A3	Kohlberg.....B10	SoftBank Group.....B3
C	L	Sprig.....B1
Caesars Entertainment.....B1	Lockheed Martin.....A3	Sullivan & Cromwell.....B10
Credit Suisse Group.....A2	Lord Abbett.....B10	System Two Advisors.....B1
D	LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton.....B3	T
Deutsche Bank.....A2	M	21st Century Fox.....B3
F	Magnar Capital.....B4	U
Facebook.....A1,B4	Moelis.....B1	United Parcel Service.....B2
Ford Motor.....B3	Morningstar.....B10	University of Southern California.....A1
G	Nasdaq.....B1	V
Goldman Sachs Asset Management.....B1	Netflix.....B1	Volkswagen.....A2

INDEX TO PEOPLE

A	N	Nadal, Rafael.....A9
Alonso, Fernando.....B12	F-G	Farahat, Tarek.....A1
Andretti, Marco.....B12	H	Goelman, Aitan.....B10
Avakian, Stephanie.....B10	J	Hogan, Larry.....A3
B	K-L	Jessop, David.....B4
Batista, Joesley.....A1	M	Jones, Robert.....B1
Batista, Wesley.....A1	N	Kano, Yuzu.....B12
Bond, Allen.....B11	P	Kayamori, Mike.....B12
Brant, Cameron.....B11	R	Limbaugh, David.....B3
C	W	Matsuzaki, Hiroshi.....B12
Ceresney, Andrew.....B10	Z	Zuckerberg, Mark.....A1

FIX

Continued from the prior page
paign before he went door-to-door in Cleveland last November to get out the vote for Hillary Clinton.

"I visited people in homes that were chopped up into two or three apartments. I saw people hanging out in front porches clearly selling drugs," said Mr. Derrough.

Mr. Derrough, whose Midtown Manhattan office is decorated with a large portrait of his husband and two young sons and another of his two beloved Labrador retrievers, grew up in a union household in Northern California.

His father, a carpenter, was often out of work and his mother, an immigrant from Guatemala, ran a home day-care service before working as a teacher's aide in public schools.

Mr. Derrough considers himself a beneficiary of government programs—from unemployment insurance to Social Security—that are favorite targets of conservative Republicans. He stumbled into finance when a recruiter for a nonprofit job failed to show up, and he ended up interviewing for a job at a commercial-leasing company.

"Growing up, when I thought about careers, I thought of things like being an astronaut or Dan Rather," said Mr. Derrough.

One of his first jobs after college at the University of California, Berkeley, was as an analyst on the bond desk at Salomon Brothers in Los Angeles. Mr. Derrough began advising companies in trouble at Chanin & Co. in 1991, before moving to Jefferies for 10 years. In 2008, he joined Moelis, along with his Jefferies counterpart Thane Carlson, to build up the firm's restructuring practice.

He is known for taking bold, unorthodox steps to break logjams that emerge in large corporate-restructuring situations.

"He's a creative thinker, who's able to think fast on his feet and come up with solutions that others aren't even willing to consider," said Neil Subin, founder of hedge fund Broadbill Investment Partners LLC, who has worked with Mr. Derrough on restructurings.

When American Airlines filed for bankruptcy, Mr. Derrough represented the company's three big unions, bondholders and suppliers. He was instrumental in keeping merger talks alive with US Airways, hammering out a road map that allowed the unions and other large creditors to participate in the deal talks as American hashed out the merger with the smaller carrier, according to advisers involved in the matter.

Mr. Derrough joined the senior ranks of the DNC at a moment when the committee's finances have been devastated by years of neglect and intraparty turmoil.

DNC Chairman Tom Perez, elected at the same February gathering as Mr. Derrough, inherited a fundraising infrastructure hollowed out by a scandal that forced his predecessor to resign during the 2016 presidential campaign.

Mr. Perez also inherited a DNC finance department with just three of 25 positions filled. He now has five full-time fundraisers on DNC staff with an aim to expand the finance department to 30 people, including a finance director, party officials said.

Mr. Derrough said he believes Mr. Trump is such a polarizing figure that opposition to him will help revive the Democratic Party.

"I can't tell you how many people approached me and said I want to help," said Mr. Derrough.



The Spotify best new artist nominees celebration in February. The NYSE hopes to get direct listings of Spotify and other startups.

NYSE

Continued from the prior page
the debut.

"What the [NYSE] rule change does is it responds to the unicorns that have enough cash that they want to be publicly traded without going through an underwriting," said Douglas Ellenoff, a partner at Elleroff Grossman & Schole LLP.

If Spotify lists in this manner and its stock performs well, other technology firms may consider the same route. **Airbnb** Inc. is among the companies said to be watching Spotify's debut to see whether it could do something similar if it goes public, said people familiar with the home-rental service company's plans.

The NYSE and Nasdaq have suffered from a sluggish IPO climate in recent years, losing out on listing fees as cash-rich tech firms such as Airbnb and **Uber Technologies** Inc. have chosen to stay private.

While the IPO volume in the U.S. has more than tripled to \$23 billion raised via 69 listings for this year through Wednesday, according to Dealogic, bankers and lawyers expect such offerings to remain muted going forward.

Spotify, last valued at \$8.5 billion, has been seeking input from bankers and NYSE personnel about how a direct listing could work. The Swedish company could go public as soon as late 2017, said people familiar with the process.

The NYSE's proposal would change the way it gives a private company permission to do a direct listing. Such companies must have at least \$100 million of publicly held shares once they go live on the exchange. Under its current rule, the NYSE must check whether the company meets that standard by using two different methods—getting a valuation from a third party, and from the last price of its shares in the private market—and taking the lesser of the two.

While Spotify and other unicorns are big enough to meet the \$100 million threshold, there is a technical issue that prevents them from passing the test. The NYSE's proposal would let the exchange rely solely on a third-party valuation, as long as the value of the company's publicly traded shares exceed \$250 million.

The NYSE, the traditional home of blue-chip stocks, has eased its rules in recent years

Sluggish IPOs

U.S. IPO deal activity has trended lower for more than a decade. The New York Stock Exchange is seeking approval for 'direct listings' from startups that want to go public without raising money.

IPO ACTIVITY



IPO VOLUME



Note: Data for each year are through May 24.

Source: Dealogic

to attract companies that otherwise would go to Nasdaq. Last year, the Big Board moved to loosen rules for special-purpose acquisition companies, which are entities with no assets that are raising cash for acquisitions.

CAESARS

Continued from the prior page
from hotel rooms, entertainment and food and beverage sales. "All of that stuff in Vegas is more profitable than the gaming," Mr. Frissora said. "We like that shift, and it's becoming a bigger part of our overall mix."

Las Vegas has recently been one of the strongest hotel markets in the country, with average daily room rates on the Strip growing at more than three times the national average so far this year. Caesars is in the midst of an eight-year plan to refurbish more than 23,000 hotel rooms

in Las Vegas, which has allowed the company to raise rates by an average of 16% so far on newly renovated rooms.

Caesars also owns nearly 100 acres of underutilized real estate and open space near the Strip that Mr. Frissora said could be transformed into shopping, entertainment or convention space.

Despite slow growth in the U.S., Mr. Frissora believes the company can distinguish itself by introducing new technology to the casino floor that gets younger players more engaged and connects to its customer-rewards program, the largest in the industry.

The CEO said he sees opportunity in Asian markets such as

Japan and South Korea, where the company is jointly developing a casino at the Incheon International Airport.

Of course, the casino operator will be playing catch-up to

In 2015, Caesars filed for bankruptcy protection of its largest unit.

rivals that were better able to weather the last recession in Las Vegas.

Wynn Resorts Ltd. is planning to transform a Las Vegas

golf course into a 20-acre lagoon with white sand beaches, water sports and restaurants. MGM Resorts partnered with sports and entertainment group AEG to build the T-Mobile Arena, a 20,000-seat venue that will host a National Hockey League expansion team.

Caesars was AEG's original partner on the concept in 2007, but those plans faltered in a declining economy.

Formerly known as Harrah's Entertainment Inc., the company grew from a collection of smoke-filled riverboat casinos and small regional gambling halls into the world's largest casino corporation by the mid-2000s. A botched \$30 billion private-equity buyout by

Apollo Global Management and Texas Pacific Group loaded the company with debt on the eve of Las Vegas's longest and deepest recession. In 2015, the company filed for bankruptcy protection of its largest unit, which had \$18 billion in debt.

After two years of bruising legal fights between the original private-equity sponsors and Caesars' creditors, which included heavyweights such as David Tepper's Appaloosa Management and **Oaktree Capital Partners**, the company will resurface as two separate entities. One is an operating company that owns some real estate; the other is a real-estate investment trust

that will own the remaining casinos, including Caesars Palace, and lease them back to the operating company.

Under the new structure, the original private-equity backers will see their stakes in the casino-operating company reduced. A highly complex transaction will give lenders and bondholders significant equity in both entities. The timeline for a public offering of the real-estate holding company hasn't been determined, the company said.

Following the bankruptcy reorganization, Caesars is projecting debt of about six times its earnings, which is down significantly from 17 times its earnings in 2014.

BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY

KEYWORDS | By Christopher Mims

CEOs Must Grasp Tech Like Never Before



Investors and boards long obsessed with quarterly profits are now hunting

for leaders to make big, fast bets to fend off upstarts shooting for the moon.

Ford Motor Co.'s recent decision to boot then-Chief Executive Mark Fields, a 28-year veteran of the company, exemplified a shift in the priorities of big companies across the U.S. The message is simple: In an age of rapid disruption by the software and tech industries, a leader has to pick up the tempo and make riskier bets sooner... or else.

To make things worse for established players, investors aren't comparing them to their traditional rivals, but to quick-moving Silicon Valley startups that are poised to make them irrelevant.

For pretty much any industry you can name—not just autos but other manufacturing, logistics, finance, media and of course retail—there are tech startups purporting to have better ideas, ones they say they don't need decades to make into realities. It isn't as if all these industries will see massive CEO turnover, but it does mean established companies need to consider drastic measures. They must

be willing to tell their stakeholders they may have to lose money and cannibalize existing products and services, while scaling up new technologies and methods.

"Ten years ago, innovation was based on features and functions," says William Ruh, chief digital officer at General Electric. "Now it's about your business model and transforming your industry."

Before, companies could innovate by acquiring tech startups. But the top disrupters now grow so quickly and capture so much market share, they become too valuable to buy or are unwilling to sell. "It's now a battle to the death," says Mr. Ruh.

Mr. Fields did much that was good for Ford, returning consistent profits. But as it became clear the automotive market was entering a revolution of electric vehicles, self-driving technology and ride-sharing—with stars like Uber, Tesla, Lyft and Waymo starting to shine—Ford's stock sank. The share price is off 40% from when Mr. Fields took over three years ago.

Mr. Fields even set a course for adopting these emerging technologies. He just couldn't do it fast enough for Ford and its shareholders.

Other CEOs are being dismissed as their businesses post losses in the face of



Jeffrey Immelt has been adept at adding new product lines while maintaining GE's core businesses.

tech-heavy competition. In the past year alone they include Ronald Boire of Barnes & Noble, GNC Holdings' Mike Archbold and top executives at three of the six major Hollywood studios.

Mickey Drexler, CEO of beleaguered J. Crew, admitted that if he could go back 10 years, he might have done things differently, to cope with the rapid transformation of retail by e-commerce. Who then would have predicted that in 2017 the No. 1 online retailer of clothing to millennials would be Amazon?

CEO turnover isn't the only solution on the table, says Horace Dediu, a fellow at the Clayton Christensen Institute for Disruptive Innovation, a think tank based in the San Francisco Bay Area. Companies also have to incubate potentially disruptive startups within their own corporate structures. This means protecting them as they develop, and being willing to absorb their losses for as long as their competitors do. Consider, for example, that Amazon made almost no profit for its first 20 years.

Another retailer, Amazon rival Wal-Mart Stores, recently has seemed to be managing this transition well. In its most recent quarter, Wal-Mart's e-commerce division increased sales 29% from a year earlier. Many analysts thought the company overpaid for Jet.com, which cost it \$3.3 billion in August 2016. But the acquisition brought e-commerce veteran Marc Lore, who became chief executive of Wal-Mart's online operations and quickly replaced existing executives with members of his own team. Importantly, Wal-Mart

credits its recent growth in online sales to "organic" growth of its Walmart.com operations—the division Mr. Lore heads.

Even companies that have long depended on in-store, analog experiences are following this playbook. Luxury brand company **LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton**, for example, hired Ian Rogers, the former CEO of headphone maker Beats and a former Apple Music executive, to build an e-commerce portal for its high-end brands.

To the extent that an executive shake-up brings in leaders who can nurture disruptive business models, the new leaders must be part of a team with the rare skill of maintaining an existing business at the same time. It's a skill that GE Chief Executive Jeff Immelt, for one, has mastered.

GE has seen steady growth as its core businesses expand while it adds new product lines. It can't just innovate; it has to deliver innovations at scale. Before we give up on every company that doesn't have an eccentric, hard-charging founder and technologist at its helm, remember the advantage big companies like GE do have over upstarts: the manufacturing and logistics infrastructure sufficient to deliver new products globally.



A prototype of Sharp's Home Assistant robot. The Japanese company is working to revive its fortunes under new ownership.

Sharp Targets 'Smart' Home Appliances

BY TAKASHI MOCHIZUKI

SAKAI, Japan—Sharp Corp.'s recovery plan: become a major home-appliance maker under the wing of its Taiwanese parent, **Foxconn Technology Group**.

The Japanese company, which supplies **Apple** Inc. with iPhone display panels, said its "smart home" business unit, whose products include high-end Internet-linked appliances, would be a major driver of growth. It forecast sales for the division of more than ¥1 trillion (\$9 billion) in the fiscal year ending in March 2020, up from ¥551 billion in the just-ended year.

"We are definitely going to achieve a V-shaped recovery,"

Sharp Chief Executive Tai Jeng-wu told reporters at the company's headquarters on Friday. Sharp expects its first net profit in four years this fiscal year, forecasting it at ¥59 billion (\$530 million).

Mr. Tai is the No. 2 official at Foxconn, which is formally known as **Hon Hai Precision Industry Co.**

Sharp, which was bought by Foxconn last year after falling into financial crisis, is known in Japan as a maker of quirky electronic products such as smartphone-hybrid humanoid robots. Its growth, however, has been largely driven by liquid-crystal displays it provides for TVs and smartphones. That market has always been volatile, and Sharp last year tee-

tered close to bankruptcy, weighed down by heavy factory investments of the past.

While the display business will remain an important source of revenue, Mr. Tai said company will step up efforts to provide "smart office" products to enterprise clients and invest in developing sensors for next-generation automobiles.

Foxconn's profile as the world's largest contract electronics manufacturer will help Sharp spread its appliance innovations, said Atsushi Osanai, a professor at **Waseda Business School** in Tokyo. "Sharp can become Apple of the home-appliance industry if it works well with Foxconn," he said. "It isn't totally unrealis-

tic that Sharp becomes a realistic competitor to Samsung in the global appliance market."

Sharp and other Japanese electronics makers made their name globally with TVs and other consumer electronics. However, they have rarely been major global suppliers of appliances. Analysts say they failed to develop products based on local requirements and withdrew prematurely from unprofitable markets.

Mr. Osanai said Sharp's ambitions won't be achieved in just a few years.

"It requires a heavy commitment to stay in the global market regardless of what happens, or how unprofitable the business is, to gain needed trust," he said.

Fox News Star Stands Firm Amid Criticism

BY JOE FLINT

Fox News star Sean Hannity has watched several high-profile colleagues leave the cable network amid controversies—the boss he revered, Roger Ailes; fellow prime-time titan Bill O'Reilly; and former co-president Bill Shine.

Now, the spotlight is on Mr. Hannity.

A handful of advertisers have pulled their ads from Mr. Hannity's nightly opinion show after he advanced a conspiracy theory about the death last summer of Democratic National Committee staffer Seth Rich.

Mr. Hannity took two days off from his show ahead of the Memorial Day holiday. Amid speculation over his future, the network said he would return Tuesday. "Like the rest of the country, Sean Hannity is taking a vacation for Memorial Day weekend," Fox News said. "Those who suggest otherwise are going to look foolish."

Mr. Hannity and right-leaning outlets have speculated that Mr. Rich was killed in retaliation for providing sensitive material to WikiLeaks about Hillary Clinton's presidential campaign. On his radio show Tuesday, Mr. Hannity said, "This issue is so big now that the entire Russia collusion narrative is hanging by a thread."

Fox News had published a story on its website attempting to connect Mr. Rich's death to the leaks. But Fox News retracted that story on Tuesday, saying the article didn't receive proper editorial scrutiny and upon further review has been removed.

Mr. Rich was shot in July in Washington, D.C. and the crime remains unsolved. The working theory by law enforcement is that it was a botched robbery.

Mr. Hannity stood by his remarks, saying on his radio show

Tuesday, "I am not Fox.com or FoxNews.com. I retracted nothing." On his Tuesday night Fox News show, he said, "Out of respect for the family's wishes—for now—I am not discussing this matter at this time."

Mr. Hannity's pushing of the revenge-murder theory became a source of tension inside Fox News, a person close to the situation said. The flare-up is a test of his relations with the top brass at the network and 21st Century Fox in a new era when some of his biggest allies are no longer around.

Mr. Hannity was close to the powerful Mr. Ailes, who departed last year amid a company probe into multiple allegations of sexual harassment against him. Mr. Ailes, who died last week, denied the allegations. Mr. Hannity attended his funeral. When rumors were swirling that Mr. Shine was going to be pushed out as Fox News co-president, Mr. Hannity tweeted that if that was the case it is "the total end of [Fox News Channel] as we know it."

Four days later, Mr. Shine resigned amid accusations that he didn't do enough to stop a culture at Fox News that was hostile to women. He has denied wrongdoing or awareness of Mr. Ailes's alleged misconduct.

A Fox News spokeswoman said Mr. Hannity wasn't available for comment and the network doesn't comment on contracts. Mr. Hannity's lawyer, David Limbaugh, couldn't be reached for comment.

Although Mr. Hannity's contract with Fox News doesn't expire until 2020, he has a clause that was triggered by Mr. Ailes's exit that allows him to leave at any time with 60 days' notice, a person with knowledge of his deal said. Fox News parent **21st Century Fox** and Wall Street Journal parent News Corp share common ownership.



Sean Hannity said he isn't backing away from a controversial report.

SoftBank Heaps on Risk With New Fund

The investors in the world's largest technology fund aren't all equal.

By Alex Frangos, Jenny Strasburg and Liz Hoffman

SoftBank Group launched its Vision Fund this month with much fanfare. Co-investors include government funds of Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, and some of tech's biggest names.

The \$93 billion in investment commitments includes about \$39 billion that will go into preferred instruments that earn yearly payouts and whose upside is limited, according to people familiar with the matter.

In the structure, which hasn't been previously re-

ported, SoftBank will take more risk than the other investors and stand to reap more reward: Its commitment of \$28 billion is all in straight equity; Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund is putting in \$45 billion, but only about \$18 billion of it is straight equity—the rest is in preferred instruments, the people said.

The structure gives SoftBank around half the equity in the fund, although it accounts for only about 30% of the committed cash. A SoftBank spokesman declined to comment.

SoftBank also stands to gain as the fund manager, keeping around 20% of the fund's profits over a certain threshold. The threshold is around 8%, according to a person familiar with the fund.

The structure with a pre-

ferred component is unusual, say lawyers and investors who work with such funds. It provides a measure of protection for SoftBank's co-investors, while boosting SoftBank's risk and potential reward.

Other investors in Vision Fund enjoy some protection, but upside is limited.

The use of preferred securities in venture capital funds has become increasingly common in China but is rare elsewhere, where most funds consist of all equity, says Hanson Cheah, managing partner at venture fund Draper Athena.

The structure could curb

the ability of the fund to borrow heavily to make acquisitions. That is because cash will be needed to pay what is owed on the preferred units. Depending on how the fund is structured, that could affect the fund's credit profile and its willingness to raise debt. SoftBank has said it would consolidate the fund's financials on its balance sheet.

People familiar with the matter say the preferred units will earn around 7% annually over the life of the fund, expected to be 12 years. Sharp Corp., one of the investors in the fund, said last week in a statement about the fund that it "will receive dividends in return for its investment."

A spokesman for Saudi Arabia's fund didn't comment. The other co-investors weren't available for comment.

Mr. Rich was shot in July in Washington, D.C. and the crime remains unsolved. The working theory by law enforcement is that it was a botched robbery. Mr. Hannity stood by his remarks, saying on his radio show

WEEKEND INVESTOR

INVEST

Continued from page B1
by Campbell Harvey, a finance professor at Duke University, recently studied hedge-fund performance, after fees and adjusted for risk. From 1996 to 2014, systematic funds (which describe themselves with such words as "algorithmic," "computer-driven" or "statistical") performed about the same as traditional "discretionary" funds that claim to use human judgment.

Furthermore, says Prof. Harvey, funds that aren't primarily quantitative are pretending they are as a way of attracting investors.

Perhaps it is cheaper to learn from the quants than to hire them.

Take a hint from hedge-fund manager **Magnistar Capital LLC**, which is seeking to "take what was in our head and our database and make rules out of it"—measuring intuitions, testing them for reliability and then basing decisions on them.

Likewise, since January, **UBS Group AG** has been exploring whether a computer model relying on various combinations of economic and company-specific information can match the accuracy of earnings forecasts by the bank's analysts.

Those analysts "are quite good, and we haven't beaten them yet," says David Jessop, global head of quantitative research at UBS. "If we talk to the analyst and ask, 'Which variables do you think are best?' and try to capture that in the model, that could improve the performance of our forecasts."

Such an approach could benefit any investor.

Human judgment is inconsistent. People are good at knowing what matters, but



THE QUANTS

not very good at always looking at it the same way.

Presented with identical information under different circumstances, we come to different conclusions about it.

Decades ago, the psychologist Lewis Goldberg showed that if you determine which factors experts consider most important in coming to a conclusion, you can program a computer to size up a decision based on those—and only those—factors. The computer's predictions using the experts' criteria turned out to be more accurate than the experts' own predictions.

Another study gave a computer the economic, industry and company variables that analysts said they used to estimate the future returns on a set of stocks. Using the same information,

the computer predicted those future returns more accurately than the analysts.

Although Wall Street's quants tend to rely on complicated algorithms, simple models may suffice. Research has shown that as few as a handful of variables can be enough to base predictions on.

If, for instance, you seem to have a knack for picking small stocks, first measure your returns against those of an index fund that holds most of the same companies. Then, if your results still look good, take the time to figure out what your winners—and losers—have had in common. Zero in on the handful of criteria that shaped your success. Then score each prospective company on those criteria (on a scale of, say, 0 to 5) and pick those with the highest total score.

If, instead, you are considering investing in a fund, apply the simplest possible

quantitative tests.

First, ask whether the approach can be replicated with one or more market-tracking index funds at much lower cost.

Then look at the long-term return that the quant fund claims its strategy would have earned in excess of the index it compares itself with. (Such returns are often reported over periods before the fund even existed.) From those return claims, subtract the fund's average annual expenses and another 1% a year to cover its trading costs, which aren't always included in hypothetical past returns. Is the remaining extra return likely to be large enough in the future to be worth pursuing?

Finally, ask a representative of the fund how many strategies the firm tested before it settled on this one. If the person doesn't know or won't say, put your money elsewhere.

Quants Are Better Than the Brains

BY DAVID SIEGEL

Among the biggest stories in asset management over the past decade or two has been the rise of so-called quantitative investing. I say "so-called" because the label can be misleading. Catchwords like "quantitative" and "systematic" are becoming more common—but these terms are nebulous. People

use them to mean all kinds of things.

ANALYSIS What matters more is firms' philosophical approach to the discipline of investment management. The most effective way to address hard problems like forecasting asset prices or optimizing portfolios is, in my view, the same as for any other extraordinarily complex challenge: Use the scientific method. Doing so not only brings greater rigor and integrity to the investment process, but it also helps us combat a wide range of harmful but common cognitive and emotional biases.

The availability of massive amounts of data and cutting-edge technology only magnifies the power of a scientific approach.

The amount of data created in the world has been growing exponentially for years, and continues to do so. It is a torrent of structured and unstructured information that comes from an incredible variety of sources—exchanges, sensors, satellites, web traffic, shipping traffic—and the list keeps getting longer. The availability of so much data means that a once-unimaginable amount of information exists to make decisions.

Handling all that data is a herculean task. Finding, ingesting, storing, parsing, normalizing, and delivering it would be utterly impossible to do manually. Automating these processes clearly requires significant investment and innovation in engineering. And the challenges don't stop there. Making efficient use of the output likewise requires significant research and expertise in data science, modeling, and related analytical techniques.

It may be tempting to take for granted our ability to do each of these well, but don't be fooled. Using the power of advanced algorithms and huge data sets to uncover valuable economic, behavioral, or market insights takes a classically scientific mind-set. That means basing the entire endeavor on the formulation of carefully crafted hypotheses, followed by a recurring process of measurement, learning, and adjustment.

Instilling a scientific mind-set at an organizational level is more complex than it might seem, especially when an asset manager seeks to hire trained scientists to work alongside traditional industry professionals (as opposed to the reverse). The cultural challenges become evident even

The beneficiaries of a more scientific approach to investing are asset owners.

when the goal is machine-assisted human trading, but they become glaring when the goal is machine-driven trading with human assistance.

It is worth bearing in mind that not all quantitative strategies are scientific. For example, a manager might use algorithms to compute moving averages as part of a trading strategy. Without continually iterating through the steps of hypothesis formulation and testing, however, the exercise becomes something less than empirical—and the results may be disappointing.

Ultimately, the greatest beneficiaries of a more scientific approach to investing are asset owners. While the scientific method has been central to the advancement of human inquiry since the 17th century, investment managers have been a little slow on the uptake. The shifts we are seeing in the industry today represent a welcome, if overdue, move in that direction.

—David Siegel is the co-founder and co-chairman of Two Sigma Investments LP



Two Sigma employees take part in a hacker lab workshop.

RYAN CHRISTOPHER JONES FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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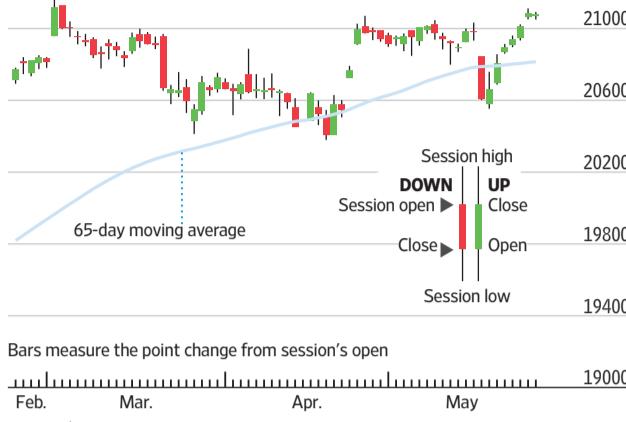
MARKETS DIGEST

EQUITIES

Dow Jones Industrial Average

21080.28 ▼2.67, or 0.01%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

Current divisor 0.14602128057775



Bars measure the point change from session's open

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

S&P 500 Index

2415.82 ▲0.75, or 0.03%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

All-time high 21115.55, 03/01/17



Nasdaq Composite Index

6210.19 ▲4.94, or 0.08%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

All-time high: 6210.19, 05/26/17



Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	High	Low	Latest Close	Net chg	% chg	High	52-Week Low	% chg	YTD % chg	3-yr. ann.
	Dow Jones	Industrial Average	Transportation Avg	Utility Average	Total Stock Market	Barron's 400	Nasdaq Composite	Nasdaq 100		
Industrial Average	21092.82	21050.49	21080.28	-2.67	-0.01	21115.55	17140.24	17.9	6.7	8.3
Transportation Avg	9192.03	9140.91	9176.20	12.36	0.13	9593.95	7093.40	18.1	1.5	4.7
Utility Average	721.69	719.06	720.22	-0.08	-0.01	720.45	625.44	9.7	9.2	10.5
Total Stock Market	24994.57	24951.41	24990.29	4.39	0.02	24990.29	20583.16	15.6	7.4	7.9
Barron's 400	638.42	635.53	637.87	0.73	0.11	643.82	491.89	21.0	6.0	7.5

Nasdaq Stock Market

Nasdaq Composite	6211.52	6196.66	6210.19	4.94	0.08	6210.19	4594.44	25.9	15.4	14.1
Nasdaq 100	5790.19	5771.71	5788.36	9.98	0.17	5788.36	4201.05	28.3	19.0	16.3

Standard & Poor's

500 Index	2416.68	2412.20	2415.82	0.75	0.03	2415.82	2000.54	15.1	7.9	8.3
MidCap 400	1730.05	1723.62	1727.27	-4.07	-0.24	1758.27	1416.66	15.8	4.0	8.0
SmallCap 600	838.39	833.46	837.50	-0.19	-0.02	863.08	670.90	19.2	-0.1	8.8

Other Indexes

Russell 2000	1383.68	1376.15	1382.24	-1.14	-0.08	1419.43	1089.65	20.1	1.9	7.1
NYSE Composite	11635.46	11617.17	11631.87	-7.43	-0.06	11661.22	9973.54	11.1	5.2	2.9
Value Line	518.68	516.94	518.53	0.07	0.01	529.13	435.06	12.6	2.4	2.2
NYSE Arca Biotech	3618.66	3563.24	3568.18	-40.59	-1.12	3690.00	2818.70	12.3	16.0	11.9
NYSE Arca Pharma	520.69	518.49	518.88	-2.29	-0.44	554.66	463.78	-0.1	7.8	0.6
KBW Bank	91.21	90.71	90.83	-0.23	-0.26	99.33	60.27	27.9	-1.0	10.1
PHLX\$ Gold/Silver	85.14	84.43	84.65	0.58	0.69	112.86	73.03	6.6	7.3	-1.4
PHLX\$ Oil Service	142.96	141.13	142.11	0.41	0.29	192.66	141.70	-13.9	-22.7	-20.9
PHLX\$ Semiconductor	1084.94	1072.34	1084.85	4.09	0.38	1084.85	648.32	55.9	19.7	22.5
CBOE Volatility	10.48	9.65	9.81	-0.18	-1.80	25.76	9.77	-25.2	-30.1	-4.8

\$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	After Hours % chg	High	Low
Janus Capital Group	JNS	17,935.0	14.17	...	unch.	14.17	14.05
SPDR S&P 500	SPY	12,160.8	241.78	0.07	0.03	241.80	241.63
Noble Energy	NBL	3,883.1	29.47	0.02	0.07	29.51	29.45
Van Eck Vectors Gold Miner	GDX	3,325.6	22.97	0.03	0.13	22.99	22.92
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	2,254.7	137.50	-0.04	-0.03	137.66	137.36
iShares MSCI Brazil Cap	EWZ	2,227.6	35.39	-0.11	-0.31	35.75	35.14
ProShrs UltraShort S&P500 SDS	SDS	2,220.5	12.79	-0.01	-0.08	12.81	12.79
PwrShrs QQQ Tr Series 1 QQQ	QQQ	2,144.9	141.22	...	unch.	141.33	141.09

Percentage gainers...

Endocyte	ECYT	18.6	3.00	0.53	21.46	3.25	2.47
Appian Cl A	APPN	5.3	18.00	0.89	5.20	18.11	17.10
Globus Medical	GMED	7.9	32.25	1.38	4.47</b		

COMMODITIES

WSJ.com/commodities

Futures Contracts

Metal & Petroleum Futures

	Contract	Open	High	hi lo	Low	Settle	Chg	Open interest
Copper-High (CMX)	-25,000 lbs.; \$ per lb.							
May	2,5805	2,5810	2,5565	2,5595	-0.0325	364		
July	2,5945	2,6055	2,5535	2,5660	-0.0315	117,854		
Gold (CMX)	-100 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.							
May	1257.10	1258.30	1256.20	1267.60	11.80	23		
June	1255.10	1269.30	1252.60	1268.10	11.70	126,399		
Aug	1258.60	1272.70	1256.20	1271.40	11.60	237,269		
Oct	1262.80	1275.80	1260.50	1274.90	11.60	8,149		
Dec	1265.70	1279.50	1263.60	1278.30	11.50	72,412		
Feb'18	1268.50	1282.50	1268.40	1281.70	11.50	9,071		
Palladium (NYM)	-50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.							
May	812.80	812.80	812.80	812.80	18.10	1		
June	769.35	789.50	765.95	787.10	18.10	6,331		
July	767.75	788.10	767.75	787.05	18.10	11		
Sept	769.25	789.80	765.45	786.70	18.20	24,329		
Dec	777.00	786.55	772.95	786.30	18.30	315		
Platinum (NYM)	-50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.							
May	930.70	930.70	930.50	959.80	10.00	1		
July	948.70	969.00	948.70	962.90	10.00	58,825		
Silver (CMX)	-5,000 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.							
May	17.105	17.310	17.100	17.283	0.131	41		
July	17.145	17.380	17.085	17.323	0.130	142,224		
Crude Oil, Light Sweet (NYM)	-1,000 bbls.; \$ per bbl.							
July	48.75	49.94	48.18	49.80	0.90	578,141		
Aug	49.00	50.18	48.44	50.05	0.91	190,987		
Sept	49.21	50.35	48.65	50.23	0.90	193,801		
Dec	49.62	50.72	49.14	50.59	0.83	325,224		
June'18	49.70	50.57	49.30	50.45	0.86	116,158		
Dec	49.49	50.24	48.98	50.12	0.74	156,070		
NY Harbor ULSD (NYM)	-42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.							
June	1,5471	1,5691	1,5300	1,5633	.0124	22,785		
July	1,5523	1,5728	1,5340	1,5670	.0118	122,360		
Gasoline-NY RBOB (NYM)	-42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.							
June	1,6105	1,6479	1,6003	1,6426	.0333	24,010		
July	1,5990	1,6317	1,5900	1,6261	.0242	142,685		
Natural Gas (NYM)	-10,000 MMBtu; \$ per MMBtu							
June	3,186	3,263	3,167	3,236	.052	6,321		
July	3,282	3,328	3,254	3,310	.035	302,445		
Aug	3,320	3,361	3,292	3,345	.028	154,853		
Sept	3,304	3,338	3,274	3,324	.025	154,158		
Oct	3,327	3,355	3,294	3,342	.020	198,642		
Jan'18	3,579	3,605	3,548	3,590	.014	102,840		

Agriculture Futures

	Contract	Open	High	hi lo	Low	Settle	Chg	Open interest
Corn (CBT)	-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
July	369.25	374.75	368.75	374.25	5.00	716,797		
Dec	387.50	393.00	386.75	392.50	5.00	289,249		
Oats (CBT)	-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
July	242.50	245.00	241.25	244.25	2.25	4,953		
Dec	224.50	228.00	224.50	227.75	2.50	1,134		
Soybeans (CBT)	-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
July	939.50	941.00	925.25	926.50	-13.00	367,789		
Nov	939.25	940.75	928.00	929.25	-10.00	194,612		
Soybean Meal (CBT)	-100 tons; \$ per ton.							
July	304.50	305.10	301.30	301.80	-2.90	200,375		
Dec	308.50	308.90	306.00	306.40	-2.20	88,035		
Soybean Oil (CBT)	-60,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
July	32.10	32.13	31.55	31.60	-4.44	195,395		
Dec	32.61	32.64	32.06	32.11	-4.45	100,718		
Rough Rice (CBT)	-2,000 cwt.; \$ per cwt.							
July	1094.00	1099.50	1085.00	1097.50	4.50	7,937		
Sept	1114.00	1124.00	1109.50	1122.50	4.50	1,028		
Wheat (CBT)	-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
July	430.25	439.00	429.25	438.25	7.50	267,960		
Sept	443.75	452.25	442.50	451.25	7.00	82,806		
Wheat (KC)	-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
July	430.00	439.00	430.00	437.50	6.25	157,347		
Dec	474.00	481.00	473.25	480.00	5.75	42,438		
Wheat (MPLS)	-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
July	562.00	570.00	561.00	568.75	6.50	28,192		
Sept	567.75	575.00	567.00	573.25	5.50	12,252		
Cattle-Feeder (CME)	-50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
Aug	151.400	151.575	146.625	146.950	-4.175	33,682		
Sept	151.225	151.350	146.475	146.750	-4.225	9,397		
Cattle-Live (CME)	-40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
June	124.100	124.625	122.125	122.700	-1.225	42,080		
Aug	121.500	121.650	118.400	118.950	-2.450	194,440		
Hogs-Lean (CME)	-40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
June	81.200	81.875	80.850	81.825	.875	27,040		
July	80.475	82.025	80.425	81.900	1.325	63,719		
Lumber (CME)	-10,000 bd. ft., \$ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
July	351.30	355.00	350.40	354.20	1.20	3,601		
Sept	348.40	351.20	348.20	350.30	1.80	742		
Milk (CME)	-200,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
May	15.61	15.62	15.61	15.61	...	4,757		
June	16.64	16.80	16.51	16.51	-.09	5,271		
Cocoa (ICE-US)	-10 metric tons; \$ per ton.							
July	1,388	1,917	1,881	1,911	34	119,987		
Sept	1,901	1,929	1,894	1,923	34	74,711		

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS

The following explanations apply to the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca, NYSE Mkt and Nasdaq Stock Market stocks that hit a new 52-week intraday high or low in the latest session. % CHG=Daily percentage change from the previous trading session.

Friday, May 26, 2017

NYSE highs - 157				NYSE Arca highs - 106				NYSE Mkt highs - 7				NYSE Mkt lows - 9				Nasdaq lows - 65										
Stock	Symbol	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Symbol	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Symbol	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Symbol	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Symbol	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Symbol	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Symbol	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg						
AeonCapSec AEB	AEBA	25.44 0.2	FidelityNtlnfo FIS	FIS	85.64 -0.1	ServiceNow NOW	NOW	106.73 1.4	SMHolding Holdings NLSN	NLSN	37.95 0.4	SMHoldingFrontier100 FNF	FNF	29.58 -0.2	PathBloomSugarTR SGG	SGG	32.41 -0.5	Atrion ATR	ATR	549.05 0.4	IntersectENT XENT	XENT	25.60 -0.4			
FT DynCorp FDEU	FDEU	19.24 0.5	SiteOneLandscape SOTL	SOTL	52.51 0.3	SMHoldingKorea SOKS	SOKS	40.55 0.4	SMHoldingAsia50s DS1	DS1	89.20 0.1	SMHoldingAsia50s DS1	DS1	90.75 0.1	BirdsAsia50ADS ADRA	ADRA	30.61 0.4	IntuitiveSurgical ISR	ISR	914.76 0.3	QADA QADA	QADA	32.15 1.1			
Aetna AET	AET	146.97 0.2	FleertyCrnby DFP	DFP	25.66 0.5	Sony SNE	SNE	3.97 -3.3	SMHoldingKorea SOKS	SOKS	60.45 ...	SMHoldingKorea SOKS	SOKS	60.45 ...	BeyondSpring BYSI	BYSI	32.27 -0.4	ShAsia50ETF AIA	AIA	56.82 0.1	QIWI QIWI	QIWI	23.37 1.4			
AlgonquinPwN AON	AON	10.32 0.2	FloorDecor FCP	FCP	43.10 11.1	StoneHarborMnc EDF	EDF	16.70 0.3	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	ProShorthorty SJH	SJH	23.53 ...	Blackbaud BLKB	BLKB	84.08 0.9	Wood WOOD	WOOD	60.77 -0.1			
Alltel AT&T	AT&T	73.52 0.2	GTT Comm GTT	GT	31.85 -0.9	Stryker SYY	SYY	145.9 0.3	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	BlackBerry BBRY	BBRY	11.55 -1.0	RТИ Surgical RTIX	RTIX	5.30 ...	Dryships DRW	DRW	17.77 0.7			
AlliantEnergy LNT	LNT	41.64 -0.5	GabelliGblMulti GGT	GGT	21.40 0.2	VitaminShoppe VSI	VSI	11.20 -0.2	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	Radware RADWARE	RADWARE	67.29 0.2	TitanOilGas FTXN	FTXN	18.51 -0.3	NasdaqOilGas FTXN	FTXN	18.51 -0.3			
AllianzEqityCorp HNC	HNC	19.91 -0.2	GardenDynamics GDD	GDD	20.58 0.6	SummitHoldProp INN	INN	18.05 0.4	Well FargoAdvisors WFA	WFA	25.88 -0.1	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	ProShrtVest KVT	KVT	27.30 ...	Broadcom AVGO	AVGO	241.60 0.1	RuthsHospitality MCHI	MCHI	54.23 ...	RuthsHospitality MCHI	MCHI	21.78 1.2
Allstate ALL	ALL	86.63 0.3	Godaddy GDDY	GDDY	42.18 1.8	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CBOE Holdings CBOE	CBOE	86.75 0.4	RuthsHospitality MCHI	MCHI	54.23 ...	Fossil FOSL	FOSL	11.04 -4.7			
AlpineGblDny ADG	ADG	10.31 -0.1	GraniteREIT GRP	GRP	38.78 1.0	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	SalisburyBancorp SNOW	SNOW	42.45 2.5	HunterMaritimeWt HWTW	HWTW	0.57 -6.0	SalisburyBancorp SNOW	SNOW	42.45 2.5			
AlpineIntDny Div ADD	ADD	8.78 0.2	Guidewire GWR	GWR	68.08 2.3	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	SoloNetHeritage WHTW	WHTW	0.57 -6.0	Guidewire GWR	GWR	0.57 -6.0						
Altixx AYX	AYX	20.43 0.3	HancockTAoDvN HD	HD	26.33 1.3	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	SparksEnergy SPKE	SPKE	45.60 1.0	IEZA IEZA	IEZA	245 -7.3						
AmeterTowerPfdB ANTP	ANTP	120.84 -0.4	Hertha Pfd HPE	HPE	25.01 0.1	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	Stampa STAMP	STAMP	141.75 2.6	InventuryGlobal INV	INV	0.12 -2.2						
Amphenol APH	APH	74.86 0.3	Huma HUM	HUM	234.88 ...	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	Starbucks SBUX	SBUX	63.42 0.6	JAKKS Pacific JAKK	JAKK	4.15 1.2						
AnthonyWmgPdA ANHd	ANH	29.10 -0.2	ICICI Bank ICB	ICICI	9.89 0.4	SMHoldingSouthCore EWY	EWY	68.49 0.8	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	StateNational SNC	SNC	17.72 0.3	StateNational SNC	SNC	17.72 0.3						
ApolligMgmtDpA ADP	ADP	25.87 0.4	GabelliGblMulti GGT	GGT	21.40 0.2	VitaminShoppe VSI	VSI	11.20 -0.2	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	LibertyCapital TRPA	TRPA	11.65 -1.6	LibertyCapital TRPA	TRPA	11.65 -1.6						
Appartgroup ATR	ATR	84.63 0.3	Godaddy GDDY	GDDY	32.93 ...	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	LaureateEdua LAUR	LAUR	16.74 0.2	Teletech TTEC	TTEC	42.00 0.6	Teletech TTEC	TTEC	6.38 -3.7			
Aradagh ARD	ARD	24.46 -3.8	GraniteREIT GRP	GRP	38.78 1.0	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	TitanMachinery TTIN	TTIN	14.32 3.9	Lululemon LULU	LULU	48.03 -0.9						
ArcoNtlnfo ADD	ADD	8.78 0.2	Guidewire GWR	GWR	68.08 2.3	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	HunterMaritimeWt HWTW	HWTW	0.57 -6.0	ArcoNtlnfo ADD	ADD	8.78 0.2						
Arteryx AYX	AYX	20.43 0.3	HancockTAoDvN HD	HD	26.33 1.3	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	SparksEnergy SPKE	SPKE	45.60 1.0	IEZA IEZA	IEZA	245 -7.3						
AtmometerPfdB AMTP	AMTP	120.84 -0.4	Hercules HCE	HCE	25.01 0.1	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	Stampa STAMP	STAMP	141.75 2.6	InventuryGlobal INV	INV	0.12 -2.2						
AtmosEnergy AT&T	AT&T	83.30 -0.3	IstarPfdG DFG	DFG	25.37 0.1	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	Starbucks SBUX	SBUX	63.42 0.6	JAKKS Pacific JAKK	JAKK	4.15 1.2						
Bankde Chile BCI	BCI	78.21 0.6	IntertelMart LMT	LMT	24.03 0.2	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	LaureateEdua LAUR	LAUR	16.74 0.2	Teletech TTEC	TTEC	42.00 0.6						
BerryGlobal BERY	BERY	58.65 0.8	IntmstFoodCo NDF	NDF	27.44 0.4	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	TitanMachinery TTIN	TTIN	14.32 3.9	Lululemon LULU	LULU	48.03 -0.9						
BiophavenPharm BHN	BHN	25.20 -3.6	MacGiblinB GMB	GMB	24.68 -0.1	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	HunterMaritimeWt HWTW	HWTW	0.57 -6.0	ArcoNtlnfo ADD	ADD	8.78 0.2						
BlackHills BKH	BKH	69.83 -0.1	McDonalds MCD	MCD	150.24 0.1	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	SparksEnergy SPKE	SPKE	45.60 1.0	ArcoNtlnfo ADD	ADD	8.78 0.2						
BlackHillsUn BKH	BKH	76.62 -0.5	MetLife MTD	MTD	20.52 0.2	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	SparksEnergy SPKE	SPKE	45.60 1.0	ArcoNtlnfo ADD	ADD	8.78 0.2						
BlackRkGloEqtr BQE	BQE	13.39 -0.1	MetLife MTD	MTD	20.52 0.2	Zoëskitchen ZES	ZES	12.93 ...	ProShrtUS MSA EAE	EAE	27.30 ...	CF Un CFC	CFC	11.02 0.5	SparksEnergy SPKE	SPKE	45.60 1.0	ArcoNtlnfo ADD	ADD	8.78 0.2						
Boeing BOE	BOE	181.61 -0.3</																								

BUSINESS & FINANCE

SEC Poised to Fill a Top Job

Regulator expected to hire Steven Peikin as one of two new division leaders

By DAVE MICHAELS

WASHINGTON—Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Jay Clayton will hire a former prosecutor and veteran litigator from his old law firm to co-lead enforcement at the markets regulator, according to people familiar with the matter.

Steven Peikin, who has worked for years at **Sullivan & Cromwell LLP** where Mr. Clayton was a partner before entering government, will become co-director of the enforcement division, the people said. Stephanie Avakian, who has served as the SEC's acting enforcement director, is likely to remain at the commission as co-director.

The decision to hire two top managers for the SEC's enforcement division would ease some of the issues created by Mr. Peikin's past work for Wall Street. Mr. Peikin has done defense work for Barclays PLC and Goldman Sachs Group Inc., including a stint in which he helped represent Goldman during a U.S. Senate investigation of its trading and warehousing of manufacturing commodities such as aluminum. Under SEC ethics rules, he would be barred for one year from supervising any cases that affect Goldman or other clients of Sullivan & Cromwell.

Mr. Peikin, a graduate of Harvard Law School, leads the criminal defense and investigations group at Sullivan & Cromwell. His work as both a government lawyer and defender of big banks could spark criticism from Democrats who mistrust the SEC's revolving door. Former colleagues say his background as a prosecutor should ease any concerns that he would take it easy on companies and financial executives.



Naming co-directors of enforcement is seen as an effort to ease any conflict issues.

From 1996 to 2004, he was an assistant U.S. attorney in Manhattan, where he oversaw the Southern District of New York's securities and commodities task force. During that era, Mr. Peikin earned headlines for his prosecution of star technology banker Frank Quattrone, who was convicted of obstructing a government investigation and witness tampering, although an appeals court later threw out the judgment.

Mr. Peikin's experience as a prosecutor spanned the period when the government pursued several major executives for accounting fraud. Mr. Peikin participated in the prosecution of WorldCom Inc. Chief Executive Bernard Ebbers, who was convicted and sentenced to 25 years in prison, according to a disclosure in a 2005 New York Law Journal article that he wrote.

"He has a lot of experience and encyclopedic knowledge of the securities laws, and I think he's going to be aggressive and tough without being un-

hinged," said Aitan Goelman, a former enforcement director for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission who worked with Mr. Peikin when both were federal prosecutors.

More recently, Mr. Peikin was part of the defense team for futures trader Michael Coscia, who became the first U.S. trader criminally convicted of spoofing, a fraudulent trading strategy. Spoofing, which became illegal under the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act, involves placing orders that one doesn't intend to fulfill, in an effort to trick other traders into altering their prices in a direction that benefits the spoiler. Mr. Coscia's case is now pending before a federal appeals court.

Former SEC Chairman Mary Jo White, who stepped down in January, also recruited co-directors of enforcement when she took over leadership of the regulator. The move made it easier for her choice as enforcement director, Andrew Ceresney, to join the agency because he, too, faced the

need to recuse himself from working on cases that involved clients of his former law firm, Debevoise & Plimpton LLP. Ms. White also worked at Debevoise & Plimpton before taking over the SEC, which she ran from 2013 to early 2017.

Ms. Avakian joined the SEC in 2014 as deputy director of enforcement under Mr. Ceresney. She became acting director after Mr. Ceresney returned to Debevoise.

While it is unusual for a new SEC chairman to retain a director hired by a predecessor, Ms. Avakian is viewed by SEC staff attorneys as a strong manager who would provide continuity and understanding of SEC procedures that Mr. Peikin lacks, because he has never worked at the agency.

It isn't clear how soon Mr. Clayton plans to announce the decision. He has already hired other SEC directors who historically have a lower profile than the director of enforcement.

—Michael Rothfeld contributed to this article.

'Clean Shares' Cut Mutual-Fund Costs

By DAISY MAXEY

With the fiduciary rule set to take effect June 9, a new type of mutual-fund share stands to gain traction.

These "clean shares" charge only the fee to manage and operate a mutual fund, and don't include payments to distributors, such as the brokerage dealers and retirement-plan platforms that sell the funds. Stripped from clean shares are fees to compensate brokers for providing advice and 12b-1 fees, which pay for marketing, printing and prospectuses, and other shareholder services.

As it is today, investors who buy class A shares of a mutual fund through a broker, for example, typically pay a sales charge that may range from 2.25% to 5.75%, according to fund researcher **Morningstar** Inc. It's easy for investors to overlook that payment to the broker because it's bundled in with cost of the fund's management, and the fund company passes it onto the distributor.

With clean shares, investors will likely pay 60% to 70% less to buy a fund, says Paul Ellenbogen, head of global regulatory solutions at Morningstar. If they want a broker's advice, however, they would have to pay for that separately.

Such lower-cost shares are being launched by fund companies in part to help advisers and brokers comply with a new rule aimed at curbing conflicted advice on retirement accounts. The fiduciary rule would require that financial advisers who make recommendations on assets in individual retirement accounts receive compensation that doesn't offer them an incentive to choose one product over another for a client.

Clean shares could help firms comply with the fiduciary rule in two ways, according to Morningstar. Advisory firms that wish to qualify as "level-fee" fiduciaries—a model in which their compensation comes only from a level charge on clients' assets—need to strip out third-party payments of any kind, which clean shares do. Firms that wish to continue to receive sales fees, or commissions, could sell clean shares, then set their own commissions that are the same across products.

Broker-dealers and other dis-

tributors will have to charge directly for their services, which will make it clear to investors how much they're paying to whom and for what. That could eventually spur more competition in the pricing and quality of various fund-related services.

"Unfortunately, the average investor with a brokerage account doesn't know the fees he's paying and whether the money is going to the brokerage firm or to the mutual-fund company or someone else," says Todd Rosenbluth, director of ETF and mutual-fund research at financial data and analysis provider CFRA. With clean shares, he says, "there will be an onus on the brokerage firm to provide such information."

Some fund companies are creating new clean share classes while others are expanding "class R shares." Those

Investors will likely pay 60% to 70% less for 'clean shares,' an expert says.

shares were previously available only through employer-sponsored retirement plans and are usually a fund company's lowest-priced share class.

American Funds, a subsidiary of Los Angeles-based Capital Group, and Jersey City, N.J.-based **Lord Abbett** & Co. both began this year offering F3 shares, which charge management fees, but no fees to pay distributors. **Janus Capital Group** Inc. of Denver filed in January to offer Z shares, which are also free of any fees to distributors; the company, which is in the process of merging with U.K. asset manager Henderson Group PLC, had no update on the progress of its shares.

Matthew O'Connor, head of Capital Group's North American distribution, said the company is pleased to see some early adoption of its clean shares, but expects that it will take time to build assets. The advisory business has been a driver of the trend toward externalized fees and full transparency, a trend that has also been seen in the retirement-plan market over the past decade, he says.

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Borrowing Benchmarks

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Money Rates

May 26, 2017

Key annual interest rates paid to borrow or lend money in U.S. and international markets. Rates below are a guide to general levels but don't always represent actual transactions.

Inflation

Latest Week -52-WEEK
April Index Chg From (%) Ago High Low

U.S. consumer price index

All items 244.524 0.30 2.2
Core 251.642 0.14 1.9

International rates

Week Latest -52-Week Ago High Low

Prime rates

U.S. 4.00 4.00 4.00 3.50
Canada 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70
Japan 1.475 1.475 1.475 1.475

Policy Rates

Euro zone 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Switzerland 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50
Britain 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25
Australia 1.50 1.50 1.75 1.50

Secondary market

Fannie Mae 30-year mortgage yields

30 days 3.463 3.494 3.865 2.806

60 days 3.490 3.525 3.899 2.832

Notes on data:

U.S. prime rate is the base rate on corporate loans posted by at least 70% of the 10 largest U.S. banks, and is effective March 16, 2017.

Other prime rates aren't directly comparable; lending practices vary widely by location. Complete Money Rates table appears Monday through Friday.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; SIX Financial Information

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Beijing Wields a Not-So-Invisible Hand

Central bank takes more control over the yuan in an effort to prevent big swings

BY LINGLING WEI
AND SAUMYA VAISHAMPAYAN

BEIJING—China's central bank is using a heavier hand to guide the value of the country's currency, backtracking on efforts to make the yuan more market-oriented as worries about the Chinese economy mount.

The People's Bank of China said Friday that it would tweak the mechanism for setting the yuan's daily fix to prevent big swings against the dollar, an acknowledgment that the country is pegging the yuan's value closer to the U.S. currency.

Since Moody's Investors Service downgraded China's sovereign-debt rating this week, the first such cut since 1989, activity in the market has also indicated the central bank is trying to send a message to investors to prevent bets against the yuan.

The purpose of the tweak to the model guiding the yuan's fix, already in effect on a trial basis, is to counter a herd mentality that in the past year has pressured the yuan against the dollar, the currency-trading arm of the central said. The bank said it would add a coun-



The People's Bank of China's latest move to steady the yuan comes as Chinese officials get set to shuffle leaders later this year.

tercyclical component to its model but didn't say how it would work.

Each day, China's central bank sets the yuan's rate against the U.S. dollar in the domestic market, and the currency is allowed to trade 2% above or below that level.

The central bank had already taken steps to keep the yuan relatively steady. Since late last year, it has tightened restrictions on money leaving China's shores and pushed up short-term interest rates,

which discourages bets against the yuan with borrowed money.

In recent weeks, it became clear that the central bank was effectively reanchoring the currency to the dollar, a shift from its tactics over the past year of trying to guide it gradually lower against the U.S. currency.

Behind the reversal is a Chinese leadership whose priority is economic and political stability ahead of a power shuffle later this year. Beijing also wants to avoid increased trade

frictions with Washington. President Donald Trump has accused China of exploiting the yuan's value to gain advantages over its trading partners.

Only two years ago, China's central bank said it was adjusting the mechanism to align the yuan more closely with market forces. That ambition has since given way to heavy market interventions aimed at propping up the currency.

Keeping the yuan closely aligned with the dollar makes it less alluring for companies

and ordinary Chinese to swap yuan for the U.S. currency, slowing capital outflows. But the strategy gets trickier if the dollar starts to rally, for example, in response to rising U.S. interest rates.

The central bank rarely discusses the shifts in its exchange-rate approach in detail, which has increased market uncertainty over its policy intentions.

"Because of the lack of disclosure, the fixing mechanism likely will become less trans-

parent," said China economist Zhu Chaoping at UOB Kay Hian Holdings Ltd., a Singapore-based brokerage firm.

Traders said sudden drops in the dollar against the yuan Thursday and again Friday shortly after the market opened suggested the central bank was directing big Chinese banks to sell dollars and buy yuan.

"The buy orders from these banks were quite huge," said a Shanghai-based senior trader at a midsize domestic bank Friday. "People are really in a panic right now because we all suspect that it's our government trying to teach Moody's a lesson, but nobody knows how far the [central bank] will go," he said.

The yuan strengthened 0.1% to 6.8610 to the dollar Friday, at one point trading at its strongest level against the U.S. currency in more than three months.

Meanwhile, the cost for banks to borrow yuan from each other overnight surged to 7.76% on Friday in Hong Kong's offshore market, the highest since Jan. 9, according to the Treasury Markets Association. That rate was 4.17% on Thursday. The rise appeared to be aimed at deterring bets against the yuan—known as short wagers, which are done with borrowed funds—by making such strategies costlier.

—Shen Hong and Yifan Xie
in Shanghai
contributed to this article.

Japanese Vote for European Bonds

TOKYO—Japanese investment into foreign bonds has surged in the past few weeks, with some asset managers and analysts saying movement into European debt following the French election is likely one reason.

By Suryatapa Bhattacharya and Kosaku Narioka

Until the first round of French voting, Japanese were large net sellers of foreign long-term debt, dumping more than \$10 billion on a net basis in the final week before April 23. Once it became clear that centrist Emmanuel Macron was headed for an easy victory, they turned net buyers. In the two weeks through May 20, they bought

more than \$20 billion in foreign long-term debt on a net basis, according to Japanese Ministry of Finance data released Thursday.

A country-by-country breakdown hasn't been released, but investors and analysts say they believe renewed interest in European debt helps explain the movements.

"From the perspective of currency diversification and investment diversification, we want to consider the euro this fiscal year," said Hisato Kogawa, managing executive officer at Sumitomo Life Insurance Co. The proportion of euro-denominated assets in Sumitomo Life's foreign-currency portfolio fell to about 16% at March 31 from 18% a year earlier, but Mr. Kogawa

said he is heartened by signs more recently that the euro-zone is stabilizing politically.

As for the U.S., political uncertainty and the risks of wider fiscal deficits during the Trump administration have given some investors pause, although Treasurys remain at the core of Japanese institutional portfolios.

Yujiro Goto, a foreign-exchange strategist with Nomura Securities in London, said Japanese investors were cautious about putting their money into unhedged U.S. government bonds, for fear that Trump administration policies such as trade protectionism could push down the dollar. The euro has been rising recently against the dollar.

"If the political situation were more stable they could be fine taking more foreign-exchange risk" on dollar investments, "but at the moment, U.S. political uncertainty is working negatively," said Mr. Goto.

In the past few years, Japanese institutional investors have increasingly turned overseas for yield because Bank of Japan policies have kept a tight lid on interest rates at home. Last year, the lion's share of new bond investment went to the U.S.

Japanese investors held ¥132 trillion (\$1.2 trillion) in U.S. long-term debt at the end of 2016, up 14% from a year earlier, the Ministry of Finance said Friday. Holdings of European long-term debt rose only 3% to ¥93 trillion.

More recently, lower hedg-

ing costs are a key factor pushing Japanese investors toward Europe, analysts say.

The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield was about 2.25% Friday, while the equivalent 10-year French government bond yields about 0.8%. That would make the U.S. bond look like a better deal. But after hedging costs, the Treasury yield falls below 1%, while the Japanese investors can actually make a slight profit in hedging against the euro and earn a yield of slightly more than 1% on the French bond, according to Nomura Securities.

The French bonds "look extremely attractive for Japanese investors on a rolling hedge basis," said Bank of America Merrill Lynch in an investor note.

Europe isn't without risk. If the European Central Bank starts to slow its bond buying, that could reduce the value of the bonds held by Japanese investors. Also, the yen is seen as a global haven currency, so it could rise if political turmoil in the U.S. increases. In that scenario, Japanese investors may regret not keeping more of their money at home.

Daido Life Insurance Co., a midsize insurer, said it planned to increase foreign bondholdings by ¥100 billion in the fiscal year that started April 1. It didn't offer a country-by-country breakdown, but Daido executive Yoshihiro Okita said the company had sold eurozone bonds before the French election and now planned to restore their role in its portfolio.



One analyst calls the rush into Brazil's assets amid its political turmoil 'totally insane.' Protesters in Brasilia Wednesday.

Investors Bought That Brazil Dip With a Vengeance

By IRA IOSEBASHVILI

Brazil's president risks being embroiled in a corruption scandal, sending the country's stocks and currency tumbling, and days later, investors pile right back in.

Flows into Brazil equity funds over the past week, according to EPFR data, were the highest since 2012, despite political turmoil that threatens to slow reform and several days of turbulence in the country's asset markets.

Betting on Brazil just days after the currency dropped 7% in a single session on May 18 and stocks lost more than 10% of their value might seem like investing suicide. Indeed, some part of the inflows may represent investors establishing short positions, or bets that Brazilian assets may fall further, said Cameron Brandt, EPFR Global's director of research.

Another explanation, however, may have to do with the buy-the-dip mentality that has become prevalent among emerging-market investors.

"Investors have been conditioned in recent years to see any selloff as a buying opportunity that will disappear quickly," Mr. Brandt wrote in a note to investors.

One analogous situation is Russia. While investors initially fled Russian assets after

it annexed Crimea in 2014, the funds posted a 20% gain in the following 3½ months, Mr. Brandt wrote.

In Brazil, the country's Supreme Court earlier this month confirmed that President Michel Temer is under investigation in connection with a corruption scandal and opponents called for his impeachment. Mr. Temer has denied wrongdoing.

Many investors believe emerging-market valuations remain cheap, while growth prospects are high in the face of a strengthening global recovery.

At least one market watcher is questioning the wisdom of rushing back into Brazil, however.

"It's totally insane," said Juna Carlos Rodado, director of Latin American research at Natixis.

Investors need to adjust to Brazil's new fiscal reality where the corruption scandal puts the brakes on political overhauls for the foreseeable future, a Natixis report said.

This should in turn lead to a weaker Brazilian real, slightly more inflation, higher interest rates and lower growth, the firm said.

Brazil's Ibovespa stock index closed 1.4% higher Friday and is up 6.4% so far this year.

Its currency, the real, fell 0.4% against the U.S. dollar Friday but is up 0.2% versus the dollar in 2017.

Looking Abroad

Japanese investors purchased more foreign debt after the election of Emmanuel Macron as president of France.

Net purchases of long-term debt by Japanese institutional investors*



Japanese long-term debt holdings in 2016



S&P 500 Index Notches a Fresh Record

BY RIVA GOLD
AND CORRIE DRIEBUSCH

The S&P 500 snapped a two-week losing streak as the index climbed to another record.

Stocks were little changed overall in a quiet session Friday ahead of the long holiday weekend. It was the slowest trading day of the year,

as measured by number of shares changing hands on major U.S. exchanges.

The S&P 500 edged higher to its 20th record of the year and notched a weekly gain of 1.4%, its biggest since the end of April. The Nasdaq Composite Index also closed at a record, its 35th for 2017.

Stocks have risen on stronger-than-expected first-quarter earnings, continued signs of a steady economy and expectations that the Federal Reserve will raise rates only gradually.

"We've had a strong start to the year, but the question is: Is this the calm before the storm?" said Allen Bond, port-

folio manager of the Jensen Quality Growth Fund, which manages about \$5 billion.

While the market is looking expensive and there may be better opportunities overseas, low volatility and investor confidence suggest there might be a bit further for the market to climb, some analysts and fund managers said.

Mr. Bond said he believes recent data indicate healthy if not robust economic growth. That, along with solid earnings, makes him optimistic about where stocks are headed.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average edged down 2.67 points, or less than 0.1%, to 21080.28. The S&P 500 added 0.75 point, or less than 0.1%, to 2415.82, and the Nasdaq Composite rose 4.94 points, or less than 0.1%, to 6210.19.

Companies that operate rail tracks or trains outperformed the broader market Friday. Kansas City Southern rose \$2.88, or 3.1%, to \$95.95, while Norfolk Southern added 2.56, or 2.1%, to 122.33.

Signet Jewelers fell for a second day in a row after missing earnings expectations. Its stock declined 99 cents, or 2%, to 49.31, putting its weekly loss at 16%.

The two sectors that led gains in the S&P 500 during the week were utilities and technology, with both adding more than 2%.

Utilities companies, often referred to as bond proxies because of their steady dividend payments, have climbed as inflation expectations have moderated.

The tech sector has risen 20% this year, as investors have scooped up companies that have outperformed the broader market in the years since the financial crisis.

Amazon.com, though classified in the S&P 500 as a consumer company, has risen alongside big tech companies. Its stock traded within a few dollars of \$1,000 on Friday, closing up 2.40, or 0.2%, to 995.78.

Its price has soared from

around \$68 a decade ago, a sign not only of the company's growth, but also how fewer companies are choosing to split their stocks to boost the number of shares and lower prices.

Separately, energy shares were the biggest decliners over the past week, as the price of oil dropped.

On Friday, oil for July delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange climbed 1.8% to \$49.80 a barrel, but ended the week down 1.7%.

Oil prices declined earlier in the week on disappointment that the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries didn't take more aggressive measures to cut production at a meeting in Vienna.

Although OPEC members agreed to extend production cuts through March 2018, "the market had been speculating in deeper cuts and a longer commitment," said Martin Enlund, analyst at Nordea.

The S&P 500's energy sector fell 2.1% on the week.

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MARKETS

A Digital Shift in Land of Rising Bitcoin

Japanese regulator establishes new rules that ease the way for cryptocurrency

By PAUL VIGNA
AND CHIEKO TSUNEOKA

Bitcoin fever has hit Japan, and it's helping the virtual currency.

Despite a volatile week in which the digital currency fell \$400 in a few hours Thursday but still rose on the day, bitcoin has kept streaking to fresh highs. It was up 15% for the week and has gained 110% since the end of March. Friday afternoon, it traded at \$2,268, down from its peak of \$2,792 set Thursday.

One of the leading causes: new regulatory policies for bitcoin in Japan is giving businesses and investors a fresh push to use the digital currency. The move is partially the result of the nation's experience with the 2014 collapse of Tokyo-based Mt. Gox, a trading site where 850,000 bitcoin went missing after a cyberattack.

"People gained a lot of confidence in bitcoin as a legal currency," said Yuzo Kano, the founder and chief executive officer of BitFlyer Inc., a Tokyo-based bitcoin exchange backed by big Japanese banks. "We see new joiners on top of existing buyers."

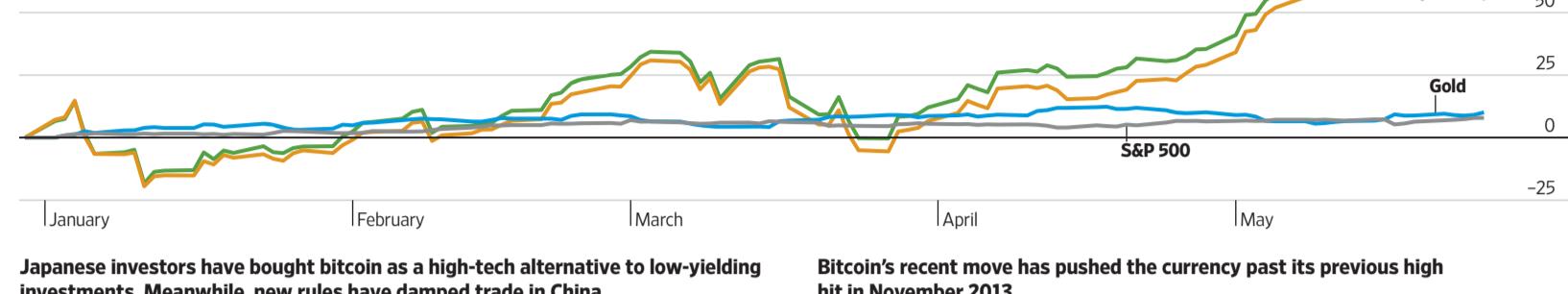
The new Japanese rules enacted by the Financial Services Agency went into effect April 1, establishing bitcoin as a legitimate payment method by putting rules on businesses in the industry. They include minimum capital requirements, segregating customer accounts, and monitoring potential criminal activity.

Trading of bitcoin in Japanese yen has surged to 31% of overall trading, according to data from research site CryptoCompare. That is roughly equal to bitcoin trading in dol-

Banner Year

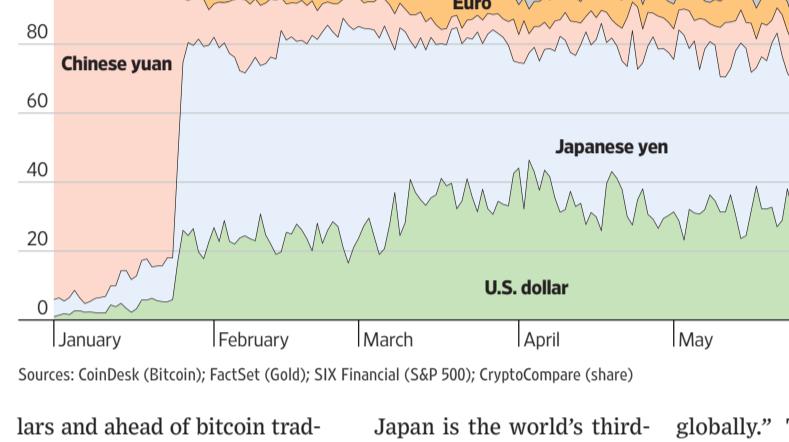
The currency's soaring value has outpaced other investments, while gaps between bitcoin's price in yen and dollars lead to arbitrage opportunities.

Percentage change since 2016



Japanese investors have bought bitcoin as a high-tech alternative to low-yielding investments. Meanwhile, new rules have damped trade in China.

Share of bitcoin trading in major currencies



Sources: CoinDesk (Bitcoin); FactSet (Gold); SIX Financial (S&P 500); CryptoCompare (share)

lars and ahead of bitcoin trading in Chinese yuan, which used to be the biggest market, and South Korean won, an expanding market.

Bitcoin, an alternative to paper money in which trades match up over computers without the involvement of banks or governments, is a natural fit for the Japanese, said Mike Kayamori, the CEO of digital-currency exchange Quoine, the nation's third largest by volume.

The foreign-exchange market and yen trade is central to the Japanese, he said.

The virtual currency bitcoin has taken off in 2017 due, in part, to new rules in Japan that have made it easier for businesses and investors to deal in the stateless, paperless money.

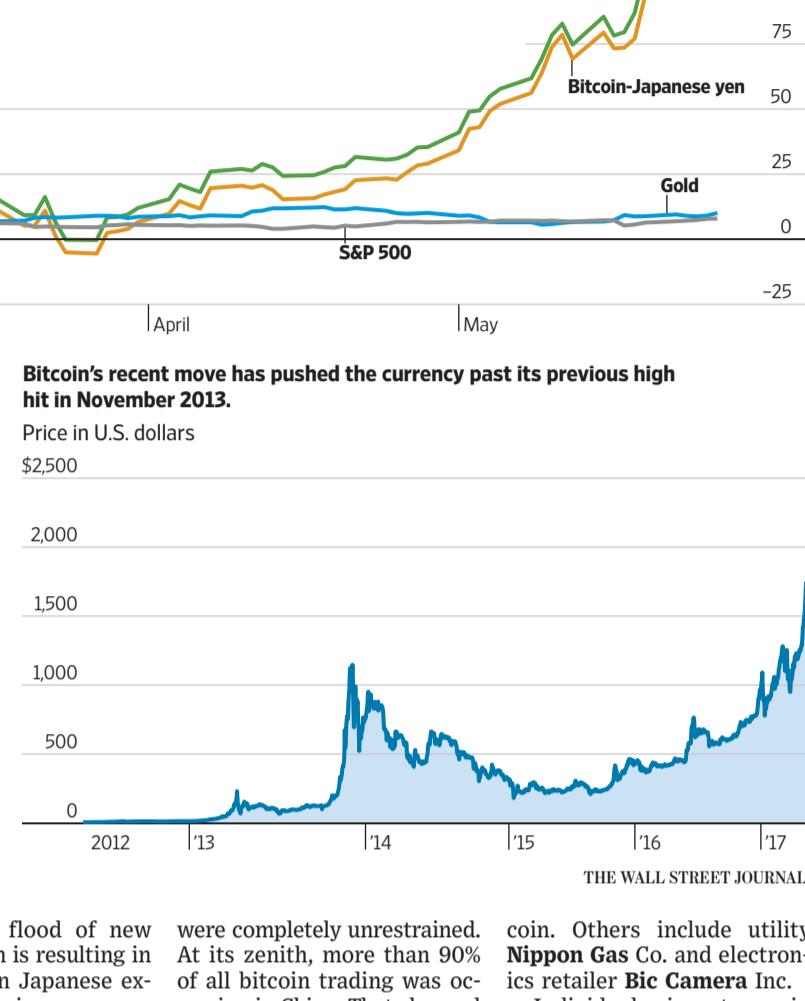
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Bitcoin's recent move has pushed the currency past its previous high in November 2013.

Price in U.S. dollars



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Japan is the world's third-largest economy, and the yen is one of the world's most-traded currencies. Technology and foreign exchange are two major businesses in Japan, and bitcoin allows investors to combine both in one product.

When Quoine launched 2½ years ago, Mr. Kayamori said, the startup had trouble even getting bank accounts. Once regulators at Japan's Financial Services Agency began their regulatory push, he noticed a change. "The potential is there," he said. "Japan will be the biggest bitcoin market

globally." The flood of new money in Japan is resulting in price quotes on Japanese exchanges that are in some cases hundreds of dollars higher than on other exchanges. That gap is resulting in arbitrage opportunities—buying cheap on one exchange, selling at a profit on another—and helping to push the price up.

Japan's experience contrasts with a loss of trading volumes in China. For several years, bitcoin trading in China was unregulated. Without any rules, or even trading fees, Chinese bitcoin exchanges

were completely unrestrained. At its zenith, more than 90% of all bitcoin trading was occurring in China. That changed over the past year, as the People's Bank of China forced the three biggest exchanges to adhere to anti-money-laundering rules and implement trading fees. The bank then forced the exchanges to halt bitcoin withdrawals.

Much of the trading has since moved to Japan, where some Japanese businesses are now starting to accept bitcoin. A discount airline, Peach, said it would begin accepting bit-

coin. Others include utility Nippon Gas Co. and electronics retailer Bic Camera Inc.

Individual investors in Japan who like bitcoin's anonymity and profit potential are also looking to buy.

"These days, you hardly get any interest even if you put money in the bank," said Hiroshi Matsuzaki, a 50-year-old who sells housing fixtures. "So I decided to put money bit by bit into virtual currency." He's looking to buy more, but is hesitant given the volatility.

—Suryatapa Bhattacharya contributed to this article.

HEARD ON THE STREET

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY

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Be Cautious As Asset Path Gets Trickier

That didn't take long. Stocks have got their mojo back, with the mid-May wobble sparked by U.S. political turmoil seemingly fading from investors' attention. Perhaps more puzzlingly, bond investors are enjoying gains, too.

Many of the risks that investors were worried about at the start of the year have failed to turn into real problems, helping stocks to perform well. While hopes of a rapid boost to U.S. growth from President Donald Trump's administration have faded, equally there has been little action on topics that might concern markets, such as greater barriers to trade. Europe's elections have offered no shocks. Bonds, meanwhile, have taken comfort from signals from central bankers that point to extremely gradual shifts in monetary policy.

But how long can this persist? The key perhaps lies more in the bond market than in the stock market, in which earnings have been strong, providing fundamental support. Bonds hardly look attractive, with long-dated yields still at remarkably low levels versus prospects for nominal growth.

The path of inflation may hold the key. The pickup in inflation in advanced economies this year has been amplified by the recovery in the price of oil. That recovery will now diminish, and central bankers are still concerned that inflation hasn't become auto-sustaining. As a result, both bonds and stocks can make a case for gains.

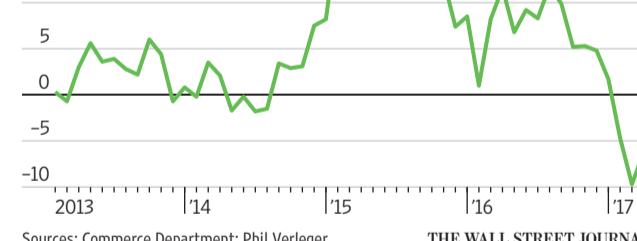
So far, this year has been good for both bond and stock investors. To rely on that benign picture lasting looks risky.

—Richard Barley

Americans Tap Brakes on Driving

Throttled

Gasoline-station sales, adjusted for gasoline prices, change from a year earlier



Sources: Commerce Department; Phil Verleger

economist Phil Verleger. And service stations surveyed by the Oil Price Information Service report the volume of gas sold over the past month is down from a year ago.

Some of the slowdown earlier this year could be because of gasoline prices. Usually they slip in the winter; this year, they rose. And if people were comparing

prices with those in the first quarter last year, when gasoline hit its lowest point since the financial crisis, they were likely even more mindful of their driving.

What is hard to explain is that people should be driving more. Employment gains have been strong, which not only puts more gasoline money in people's pockets

but creates more commuters. While cars are more fuel efficient, Americans have been buying sport-utility vehicles and pickups. And there doesn't seem to be an acceleration of the long-term trend of younger people driving less.

Mr. Verleger thinks tougher immigration enforcement may help explain what is happening, with illegal immigrants cutting back on driving for fear of getting pulled over, and to save

money in case they get taken into custody. Maybe rising credit debt is beginning to weigh. Maybe it fits with the overall sluggishness of consumer spending.

Whatever the cause, the message from roads is the unexpectedly weak consumer spending figures in the first quarter might not have been temporary. Investors hoping the U.S. economy is about to shift into a higher gear could be in for a slow ride.

—Justin Lahart

OVERHEARD

Got milk?

American dairy farmers do—lots and lots of it.

This weekend's Indianapolis 500 will make a small dent in that glut. In a tradition going back decades, the winner of the big race will drink from and pour over his head a glass bottle of milk.

There will be at least three put on ice for the race. The type consumed depends on who takes the checkered flag.

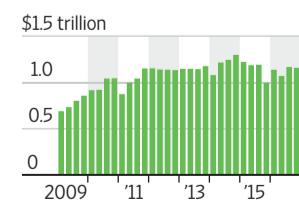
Some drivers' preferences? Scott Dixon, with pole position, prefers 2%, as does crossover Formula One driver Fernando Alonso. But Marco Andretti, scion of a famous racing family, is predictably old school and prefers whole milk.

While just a drop in the bucket for the beleaguered industry, at least the Indiana farmer given the honor of delivering the bottle can drown his sorrows for one special day.

The Surprising Source of U.S. Profit Growth: Overseas

Past Peak

Adjusted U.S. domestic after-tax profits*



*Seasonally adjusted annual rate

Source: Commerce Department

apples. The S&P figures represent 500 large public companies, while the Commerce Department is trying to count everything from Apple to the local dry cleaner. The earnings that companies highlight, and that investors tend to focus on, often exclude charges for "one-time" items such as layoffs, while the Commerce Department figures are closer to earnings under generally accepted accounting principles. The payment of legal settlements, including an environmental-regulation penalty for auto maker Volkswagen, weighed on the Commerce Department figures. And the Commerce Department makes adjustments to exclude gains and losses that result from changes in the values of companies' inventory.

What Friday's data does show is that profit growth for U.S. companies is far stronger overseas than at home.

The Commerce Department said that what it calls rest-of-the-world profits rose 25% in the first quarter from

a year earlier. These profits are based on the receipts companies are getting from abroad less the payments they send to other countries.

This number matters because it shows just how strong U.S. companies' overseas earnings are. And it breaks down the source of earnings in a way that doesn't show up in the S&P 500 figures. Because it doesn't count all the profits from U.S. companies' overseas units, the government numbers understate overseas earnings, which is one reason why overall S&P figures look stronger.

For investors there is bad news and good news here.

The bad news is that domestic U.S. profit growth is slowing. Take away the rest-

of-the-world profits, and the Commerce Department figures show domestic after-tax profits were down slightly from a year ago, and well off their 2014 peak. That's a reflection of how rising costs for labor in combination with a slow-growing U.S. economy are grinding down profit margins.

The good news is that companies' overseas operations have taken the baton and ought to be able to keep running with it for a while.

Global growth is a positive for the U.S. But if the trends continue, it could have a long-term impact because companies are more likely to invest where there is growth, and, for now, that is overseas.

—Justin Lahart

Her mission:
to protect the
planet from
asteroids. Meet
Carrie Nugent



C17

REVIEW



Beauty, boxing,
beach landings
and being cool:
our summer
books special
C5-C16

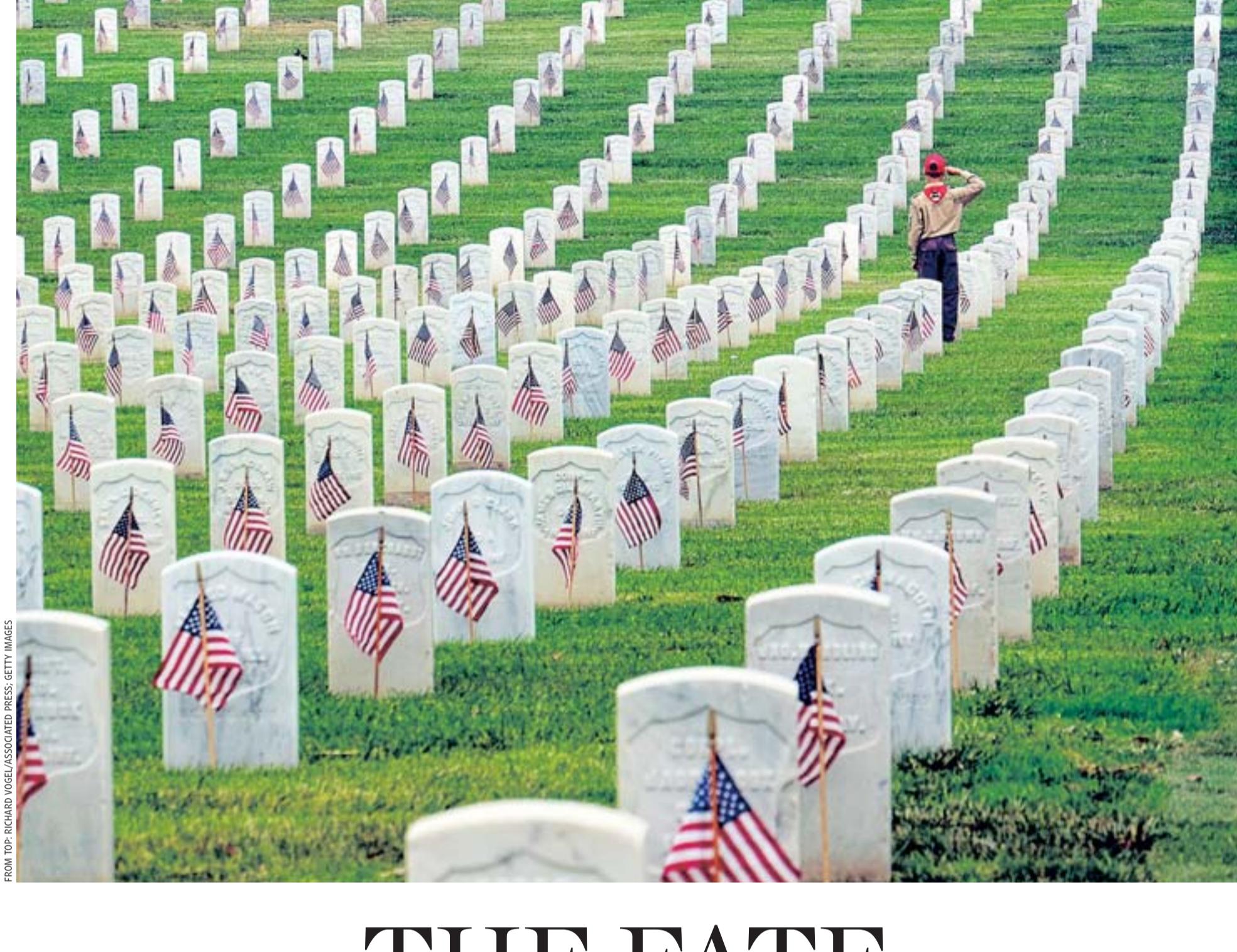
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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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THE FATE OF THE FALLEN

From the Civil War to Vietnam and beyond, Americans have struggled to reconcile the duty to honor the war dead with the need to pass historical judgment.

BY VICTOR DAVIS HANSON

A FEW YEARS AGO I WAS HONORED TO SERVE briefly on the American Battle Monuments Commission, whose chief duty is the custodianship of American military cemeteries abroad. Over 125,000 American dead now rest in these serene parks, some 26 in 16 countries. Another 94,000 of the missing are commemorated by name only. The graves (mostly fatalities of World Wars I and II) are as perfectly maintained all over the world, from Tunisia to the Philippines, as those of the war dead who rest in the well-manicured acres of the U.S. military cemetery in Arlington, Va.

A world away from the white marble statuary, crosses, Stars of David, noble inscriptions and manicured greenery of these cemeteries is the stark 246-foot wall of polished igneous rock of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on the mall in Washington. On its black surfaces are etched 58,307 names of American dead in Vietnam. They are listed in the chronological order of their deaths. The melancholy wall, birthed in bitter controversy at its inception in 1982, emphasizes tragedy more than American confidence in its transcendent values—as if to warn the nation that the agenda of Vietnam was not quite that of 1917 and 1941.

The Vietnam War may have reopened with special starkness the question of how to honor our fallen dead, but it is hardly a new problem in our history. As today's disputes over the legacy of the Civil War and the Confederacy suggest, it has never been

enough just to lament the sacrifice and carnage of our wars, whether successful or failed. We feel the need to honor the war dead but also to make distinctions among them, elevating those who served noble causes while passing judgment on their foes. This is not an exclusively American impulse. It has deep roots in the larger Western tradition of commemoration, and no era—certainly not our own—has managed to escape its complexities and paradoxes.

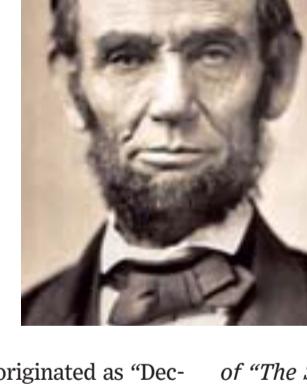
Our own idea of Memorial Day originated as "Decoration Day," the post-Civil War tradition, in both the North and the South, of decorating the graves of the

TOP, a Boy Scout saluted at the Los Angeles National Cemetery, May 28, 2016.
BELOW, Abraham Lincoln.

war dead. That rite grew out of the shock and trauma of the Civil War. In the conflict's first major battle at Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862) there were likely more American casualties (about 24,000 dead, wounded and missing on both sides) than in all the nation's prior wars combined since its founding.

The shared ordeal of the Civil War, with some 650,000 fatalities, would eventually demand a unified national day of remembrance. Memorial Day began as an effort to square the circle in honoring America's dead—without privileging the victors or their cause. The approach of the summer holidays seemed the most appropriate moment to heal our civic wounds. The timing suggested renewal and continuity, whereas an autumn or winter date might add unduly to the grim lamentation of the day.

Please turn to the next page



Mr. Hanson is a senior fellow and classicist at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, and the author of *"The Second World Wars: How the First Global Conflict Was Fought and Won,"* which will be published in October by Basic Books.

INSIDE



ESSAY

Focus on the here and now. Keep a philosophical diary. Tips on a stoic life—from the Stoics.

C3



BOOKS

Otis Redding's short rise to the heights of soul, with talent, hard work—and a little tenderness.

C15

MOVING TARGETS

Yes, classical music can calm cows. Joe Queenan wonders: What about using it on bees, teens and members of Congress?

C17



ESSAY

Deadly Ebola is back in Africa. Is the world now better prepared to prevent an epidemic?

C3



MIND & MATTER

Does Facebook make us unhappy and unhealthy? Susan Pinker on the research.

C2

REVIEW

What We Remember on Memorial Day

Continued from the prior page

But could the distinctions so crucial to war itself really be suppressed? Consider the themes of the two greatest speeches in the history of Western oratory: Pericles' long Funeral Oration for the Athenian dead of the first year of the Peloponnesian War, delivered in 431 B.C. and amounting to some 3,000 words in most translations; and nearly 2,300 years later, President Abraham Lincoln's 272-word Gettysburg Address of 1863.

Both statesmen agree that the mere words of the present generation cannot do justice to the sacrifice of the fallen young. Lincoln sees the talking and the living as less authentic commemorators than the mute dead: "We can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract."

Pericles argues that even a notable such as himself has almost no right to assess the sacrifices of the dead: "I could have wished that the reputations of many brave men were not to be imperiled in the mouth of a single individual, to stand or fall according as he spoke well or ill."

By their ultimate sacrifice—what Lincoln calls "the last full measure of devotion"—the mute war dead argue that even heroic men are less important than the eternal values of freedom and democracy that "shall not perish from the earth." Such chauvinism assumes that democracies are by nature superior to the alternatives. Thus to Pericles, Athens was the "school of Hellas" and for Lincoln America was "a new nation, conceived in Liberty."

For both orators, the dead are the natural link between self-sacrificing forefathers and the present generation's own progeny, who at some future date may be called upon to emulate those who have died to perpetuate the nation. In this view, we are not quite unique individuals but part of a larger generation whose values and accomplishments are to be judged collectively and in comparison to what came before and will follow.

Finally, both Pericles and Lincoln see war and its evils as tragically innate to the human experience. Conflict will demand sacrifices, in varying degrees, from each successive generation of free peoples. As the philosopher George Santayana more pessimistically put it, "Only the dead have seen the end of war." Both orators suggest that democracies and republics will always be the natural targets of aggressors who see their freedom as weakness to be exploited rather than as magnanimity to be appreciated.

The Western tradition of commemoration also includes a unique idea of individual moral exemption. As first articulated by Pericles, we overlook any defects of character of the war dead, attributing to one brief moment of ultimate sacrifice the power to wash away all prior moral faults.

A noble death serves, in the words of Pericles, as "a cloak to cover a man's other imperfections; since the good action has blotted out the bad, and his merit as a citizen more than outweighed his demerits as an individual." The great playwright Aeschylus wanted his epitaph to read only that he was a veteran of the Athenian victory at Marathon—a battle where his brother fell.

These themes still resonate in our own habits and rites. This Memorial Day the flags on graves in American cemeteries set the dead apart, in a special moral category that discourages any discussion of the bothersome details of their short lives.

Pericles and Lincoln assume that the sacrifice of the war dead is enhanced by the nobility of their cause and the victories they have won. In the age of the Parthenon and Sophocles, democratic Athenians considered themselves superior to oligarchic Spartans, seeing vindication in

their early successes (Athens would go on to lose the war 26 years after the great speech of Pericles). Similarly, the Union believed itself the moral better of the slaveholding South and would march to triumph under that banner two years after Gettysburg.

For democratic peoples, it is difficult to separate victory and nobility from commemorations of the fallen. This is especially true when it comes to events that directly engage our own moral imperatives. In the case of the Civil War, we now tend to see the Confederate dead as faceless emblems of larger causes, not as unique individuals who wrestled with their own moral paradoxes. Yet we seem to think that future generations will not do the same to us, applying their own—possibly quite different—standards to the collective sacrifices of our generation.

Herodotus, the Greek historian of the Persian Wars, saw armed conflict as a tragedy for all warring parties precisely because it was central to the human experience and thus endless. In obscene fashion, war inverted the natural order of peacetime by compelling fathers to bury sons. Pericles bluntly reminded us that the tragedy is not when we the middle-aged and old die but when the

youth do, "to whom a fall, if it came, would be most tremendous in its consequences."

Railing at the loss of the nation's youth has thus long accompanied the tradition of praising noble sacrifice for a just cause. The historian Thucydides nearly wept over the young Athenians senselessly killed—in the wrong place, at the wrong time, on the wrong mission—by the tribes of wild Aetolia: "These were by far the best men in the city of Athens that fell during this war." When Lincoln said of the dead that they "shall not have died in vain," he implied that the sacrifices of the aggregate Union war dead by November 1863 would be for naught if the North lost the war.

The Roman lyric poet Horace in his Odes famously praised the ultimate contributions of Roman legionaries, declaring, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*": "It is a sweet and fitting thing to die on behalf of the fatherland." Wilfred Owen, the English poet and veteran of the trenches of World War I (killed one week before the armistice), would have none of it. In the conclusion of his nightmarish signature poem, he bitterly channeled Horace:

*My friend, you would not tell with such high zest
To children ardent for some desperate glory,
The old Lie; Dulce et Decorum est
Pro patria mori.*

After the Somme and Verdun, Owen no longer saw clear moral winners and losers, only endless carnage without hope of resolution: hence the "old Lie." Similarly scornful was the poet and critic Randall Jarrell's response to the contribution of Allied bombing to winning World War II. His poem "The Death of the Ball Turret Gunner" ends with the verse, "When I died they washed me out of the turret with a hose."

Still, for all the carnage and senselessness in just and unjust wars alike, we don't mourn all war dead equally or find tragedy in every loss. Certainly the SS officers who were buried at Bitburg, Germany—where President Ronald Reagan in 1985 caused a storm by visiting on the 40th anniversary of V-E Day—were connected to the horrors of Auschwitz. And while there is something understandable in solemn visits of Japanese officials to the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo to honor the 2,466,532 names of the dead found in the Shinto shrine's "Book of Souls," many of those men left a trail of 20 million dead throughout Asia and the Pacific from 1931 to 1945.

I grew up in a Swedish-American family in which the name "Okinawa" went unmentioned, a campaign that was tactically unimaginative and strategically incoherent—and yet aimed at finally stopping a murderous imperial regime. My uncle and namesake, Victor Hanson, a corporal in the 6th Marine Division, was killed in the last hours of the last day of battle for Sugar Loaf Hill.

I inherited both Vic's college athletic equipment and a Periclean admonition from my father (who himself flew on 39 missions over Japan in a B-29) to "live up to Vic"—without much elaboration other than the implicit advice that the only thing worse than fighting a dirty war on Okinawa would have been to lose it.

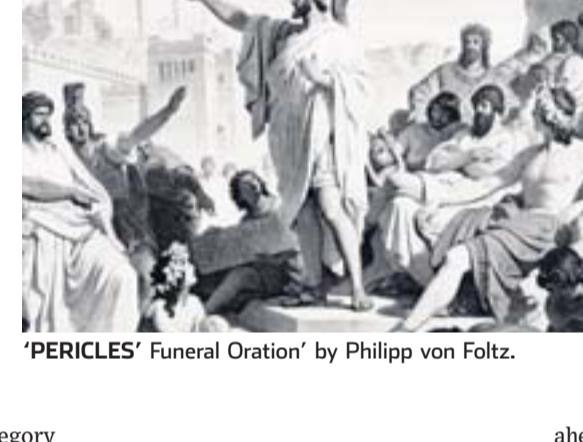
I visit Victor Hanson's grave each Memorial Day in the nearby small California Central Valley farming town of Kingsburg, still in astonishment that such a mythical person, whom I never met, gave up his youth (and a long life ahead) for what we have now collectively become. Pericles hoped that such sacrifices would move the living of subsequent generations to a deeper appreciation of the greatness of Athens: "feed your eyes upon her from day to day, until love of her fills your hearts."

On Memorial Day we should remember that all commemoration is underpinned by ambiguities about the causes, conduct and aims of particular wars. No one has captured the heartbreak of the war dead more effectively than the Marine memorialist E.B. Sledge, who wrote "With the Old Breed," a horrific account of his nightmare on Peleliu and Okinawa.

Sledge is sometimes simplistically described as an antiwar voice ("So many dead. So many maimed. So many bright futures consigned to the ashes of the past."), but he did not end his gruesome story of combat with a universal denunciation of war. He finished instead with a solemn reminder—somewhere between Horace and Wilfred Owen—that circumstances count.

His words are worth recalling as we cast our eyes over the endless fields of tiny flags we will again see this Memorial Day on the graves of Americans who gave their all for us:

Until the millennium arrives and countries cease trying to enslave others, it will be necessary to accept one's responsibilities and be willing to make sacrifices for one's country—as my comrades did. As the troops used to say, "If the country is good enough to live in, it's good enough to fight for." With privilege goes responsibility.



'PERICLES' Funeral Oration' by Philipp von Foltz.

'If the country is good enough to live in, it's good enough to fight for.'



THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL in Washington, D.C., generated bitter controversy at its inception in 1982.



MIND & MATTER: SUSAN PINKER

Does Facebook Make Us Unhappy And Unhealthy?

IF YOU'RE one of the almost two billion active users of Facebook, the site's blend of gossip, news, animal videos and bragging opportunities can be irresistible. But is it good for you?

A rigorous study recently published in the American Journal of Epidemiology suggests that it isn't. Researchers found that the more people use Facebook, the less healthy they are and the less satisfied with their lives. To put it baldly: The more times you click "like," the worse you feel.

The study's authors, Holly Shakya, an assistant professor of public health at the University of California, San Diego, and Nicholas Christakis, the director of the Human Nature Lab at Yale University, monitored the mental health and social lives of 5,208 adults over two years. The subjects agreed to participate in national surveys collected by the Gallup organization between 2013 and 2015 and, during that time, to share information with the researchers about their health, social lives and Facebook use.

The use of the Gallup survey at three different points let the scientists take informational snapshots of the participants' health and social lives and chart how their feelings and behavior changed over the two years. The researchers also kept direct tabs on the subjects' Facebook usage: how often they clicked "like," clicked others' posts or updated their own status.

Using standardized questionnaires, the researchers also asked about participants' social lives: How often did they get together with friends and acquaintances in the real world, and how close did the participants feel to them? There were queries about life satisfaction, mental health and body weight, too.

The findings? Using Facebook was tightly linked to compromised social, physical and psychological health. For example, for each statistical jump (away from the average) in "liking" other people's posts, clicking their links or updating one's own status, there was a 5% to 8% increase in the likelihood that the person would later experience mental-health problems.

Responding to the study, Facebook cited an earlier paper by a company scientist and Carnegie Mellon University Prof. Robert Kraut.

"The internet's effect on your well-being de-

pends on how you use it," the authors wrote. Participants who received more Facebook comments than average from close friends reported a 1% to 3% uptick in satisfaction with life, mood and social support, the study reported. It also acknowledged that it's hard to measure the emotional effect of the internet.

In the last couple of months, two other studies have cast a negative light on the social-media use of teenagers and young adults. One, of 1,787 Americans, found that social media increased feelings of isolation; the other, of 1,500 Britons, found that the websites—image-based sites in particular—exacerbated feelings of anxiety and inadequacy.

In their own study of adults on Facebook, Profs. Shakya and Christakis found a powerful link between real world, face-to-face social contact and better psychological and physical health all around, a finding matched by dozens of previous studies. What's astonishing about this research is that the investigators had direct access to people's Facebook data over a two-year period. With a dynamic picture of how the participants' activities and outlook evolved over that time, they could see whether someone who was already sad or in poor health used Facebook more often—or whether their symptoms started or worsened in tandem with their online social activities.

Still, there are some nuances to consider. Why would online social activity be so damaging to health and well-being in this study when the same activity was found to be correlated with longevity in a 2016 study co-written by Prof. Christakis? The bottom line, he says, is that replacing in-person interactions with online contact can be a threat to your mental health. "What people really need is real friendships and real interactions," he adds.

GETTY IMAGES (2)

REVIEW



A HEALTH WORKER injected a man with an Ebola vaccine in Conakry, Guinea, in 2015. The 2014-16 outbreak in West Africa killed more than 11,000 people.

Are We Now Ready for Ebola?

A new outbreak shows that despite the hard lessons of 2014, more needs to be done

BY BETSY MCKAY
AND NICHOLAS BARIYO

THE DEADLY Ebola virus is back, and the world is responding more aggressively this time. But it's still not as prepared as it needs to be to thwart deadly infectious disease threats, despite the hard lessons of the last epidemic.

The current outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is the first since 2014-16, when at least 28,600 people were infected in West Africa, including 11,310 who died—by far the largest Ebola outbreak in history.

Multiple reports in the aftermath of that epidemic called for major overhauls in global health financing and in the World Health Organization—which shouldered most of the blame for a delayed response that allowed it to spiral out of control.

Clear improvements are evident in the response to the current outbreak in Congo, where authorities have identified 49 potential cases, most of which are still under investigation. The WHO has created new emergency response rules and programs since the West African epidemic.

Together with Congo's ministry of health, the organization leapt into action as soon it learned of a cluster of people who had died of telltale symptoms in a remote northern region of the country. The two agencies sent out alerts and deployed teams of disease investigators to the area, parts of which can be reached only by riding on motorbikes through the forest.

A fast response isn't entirely surprising in Congo, whose government is used to dealing with Ebola. It has had eight known outbreaks—more than any other country. The latest isn't far from the Ebola River, after which the virus was named in 1976.

Responders in the field now include Congolese epidemiologists trained in a program led by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as well as medical teams from Doctors Without Borders and Alima, a humanitarian organization in Senegal. A national laboratory in Congo's capital, Kinshasa, is equipped now to confirm Ebola infections, thanks to upgrades made with help from the U.S. government and other partners, says Ray Arthur, director of the Global Disease Detection Operations Center at the CDC, which has U.S. epidemiolo-

gists in Congo helping with the response.

In previous outbreaks, samples had to be sent to labs in Gabon, South Africa or Europe, slowing down diagnosis and response, he says. Two mobile labs have been set up in the outbreak zone, and the CDC has also sent rapid diagnostic tests to Congo. "We're nowhere near in the situation that we were in 2014" after the West African outbreak, Dr. Arthur says.

There is even a vaccine now for Ebola. Its maker, Merck, has produced 500,000 doses, and the international vaccine alliance GAVI is ready to ship doses to the outbreak, under an agreement struck last year with Merck. Equipment to ship and store the vaccine is being put in place in Congo, and the vaccine could be made available within a few days, says Seth Berkley, GAVI's CEO.

As of late this week, however, the vaccine had not been deployed. Because it is not yet licensed, it may be administered only under the auspices of a clinical study, which must be approved by officials in any country where it will be used, according to the WHO.

The WHO has urged countries at risk of Ebola outbreaks to review, adapt and approve a prepared protocol—a document laying out the design of the study and how it will be conducted—before the virus strikes, so that vaccine can be deployed immediately. The protocol was developed by Doctors Without Borders and others. But government officials in the Congo were reviewing the protocol only just this week.

Lambert Mende, Congo's information minister, says that the government has previously controlled outbreaks "successfully."

Officials didn't learn of the new cases for more than two weeks.

viewed already by ethics committees," says Marie-Paule Kiely, a WHO assistant director-general involved in the development of Ebola vaccines.

The vaccine dilemma is one of many challenges facing the WHO's new director-general, who was elected on Tuesday. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus of Ethiopia has pledged to restore confidence in the WHO, in part by strengthening its ability to respond to epidemics. To do that, he has said, he will have to persuade current and new donors to boost the WHO's strained budget. It's a challenge, as the U.S. weighs major cutbacks in foreign aid, though Health and Human Services Secretary Tom Price said this week that the U.S. "strongly, strongly supports the WHO."

After the West African epidemic, the United Nations agency established a contingency fund that would allow it to use funds immediately for emergencies, rather than having to raise money as a virus is spreading. But by the end of April the WHO had attracted just \$37.6 million of its \$100 million target, with another \$4 million in pledges. It has spent \$21.5 million of that amount on the Zika epidemic, yellow fever outbreaks, Hurricane Matthew in Haiti and more.

In the end, the latest outbreak in Congo may peter out with a handful of cases. Only two have been confirmed with Ebola, and at least three more who died likely had the disease. Still, it took more than two weeks for word of the outbreak to make its way to health authorities who could muster the means to stop it—a tragic reminder of how dangerous microbes thrive in places with poor health systems.

Dr. Tedros, as he is known, praises Congo and the WHO for acting quickly once they learned of the outbreak. "It's a good sign," he says. But more must be done to implement the lessons of Ebola in West Africa, he says. New threats are emerging all the time. "We have learned well," he says. "But it's not enough."

RULES FOR MODERN LIVING FROM THE ANCIENT STOICS

BY MASSIMO PIGLIUCCI

WE LIVE in an age of excitability, agitation and venting, thanks in large part to our unprecedented leisure time and astounding technology. Yet we also want happiness, serenity and meaning, which is why so many of us keep heading for the self-help section at the bookstore. One powerful way to reach those goals comes from the unlikely revival of the Greco-Roman philosophy of Stoicism—seemingly the farthest thing imaginable from our own anxious times.

You may associate Stoicism with suppressing emotion and enduring suffering with a stiff upper lip, à la Star Trek's Mr. Spock. Not so: Stoicism is practical and humane, and it has plenty to teach us. The philosophy may have been developed around 300 B.C. by Zeno of Cyprus, but it is increasingly relevant today, as evidenced by the popularity of events such as Stoicon, an international conference set to hold its fourth annual gathering in Toronto this October.

The Stoics had centuries to think deeply about how to live, and they developed a potent set of exercises to help us navigate our existence, appreciating the good while handling the bad. These techniques have stood the test of time over two millennia. Here are five of my favorites.

Learn to separate what is and isn't in your power. This lets you approach everything with equanimity and tranquility of mind. As the second-century slave-turned-teacher Epictetus put it in his manual of ethical advice: "Some things are within our power, while others are not. Within our power are opinion, motivation, desire, aversion and, in a word, what-



ever is of our own doing; not within our power are our body, our property, reputation, office and, in a word, whatever is not of our own doing." Understand and internalize the difference, and you will be happier with your efforts, regardless of the outcome.

Contemplate the broader picture. Looking from time to time at what the Stoics called "the view from above" will help you to put things in perspective and sometimes even let you laugh away troubles that are not worth worrying about. The Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius made a note of this in his famous personal di-

ary, "The Meditations": "Altogether the interval is small between birth and death; and consider with how much trouble, and in company with what sort of people and in what a feeble body, this interval is laboriously passed."

Think in advance about challenges you may face during the day. A prepared mind may make all the difference between success and disaster. Epictetus again: "If you're going out to take a bath, set before your mind the things that happen at the baths, that people splash you, that people knock up against you, that people steal from you. Say to yourself at

the outset, 'I want to take a bath and ensure at the same time that I maintain my harmony.' I don't go to thermal baths much, but I remind myself of this principle every time some jerk's cellphone rings in the middle of a movie."

Be mindful of the here and now. The past is no longer under your control: Let it go. The future will come eventually, but the best way to prepare for it is to act where and when you are most effective—right here, right now. Seneca, the Roman senator, wrote, "Two elements must therefore be rooted out once and for all—the fear of future suffering and the recollection of past suffering; since the latter no longer concerns me, and the former concerns me not yet."

Before going to bed, write in a personal philosophical diary. This exercise will help you to learn from your experiences—and forgive yourself for your mistakes. Epictetus advised doing it this way: "Admit not sleep into your tender eyelids until you have reckoned up each deed of the day—how have I erred, what done or left undone? So start, and so review your acts, and then for vile deeds chide yourself, for good [ones] be glad."

Stoicism was meant to be a practical philosophy. It isn't about suppressing emotions or stalking through life with a stiff upper lip. It is about adjusting your responses to what happens, enduring what must be endured and enjoying what can be enjoyed.

Dr. Pigliucci is the K.D. Irani Professor of Philosophy at the City College of New York. This piece is adapted from his new book, "How to Be a Stoic: Using Ancient Philosophy to Live a Modern Life," published by Basic Books.

REVIEW

WORD ON THE STREET: BEN ZIMMER

Swimming Among the Merpeople

THE LATEST BATCH of emoji coming to a smartphone near you includes some fanciful creatures: elves, mages, vampires, zombies, genies and mermaids.

And not just mermaids, either. Mermaids (or merwomen, if you prefer) will be joined by mermen in the half-human, half-fish department. Emoji makers are forming the "mermaid" and "merman" symbols by applying male or female gender modifiers to a neutral base character, the "merperson," as recommended by a panel dedicated to international emoji standards.

Working out the gender issues of fantasy characters has been one of the more unexpected tasks of the Unicode Consortium, a nonprofit corporation focusing on international standards for software. The consortium is charged with determining the official set of emoji, those colorful pictographs so often a part of our digital interactions.

As Mark Davis, the consortium's president and co-founder, explained to me, the decision to provide male, female and gender-neutral options for these creatures came out of a series of weekly teleconferences held by emoji subcommittee members, who work through submissions for new characters and make recommendations. The new release, Emoji 5.0, will be official next month, but the character set has already rolled out to vendors like Apple, Google and Twitter. Each has been figuring out how it wants the emoji to display on their platforms.

It is up to each company to determine if it uses a gender-neutral design for an emoji like "merperson," or if it uses a male or female design instead. Both Google (which uses emoji on its Android devices) and Twitter have already decided that the "merperson" emoji will simply be identical to the one for "mermaid." Apple hasn't yet released its new emoji.

It's not too surprising that the mermaid should serve as the default, given how such legendary creatures have been imagined historically. "Mermaid" literally means "maid of the sea," using the Middle English "mere," meaning "sea." The word first appeared in the 14th century, replacing the Old English "merewif" ("water witch").

"Mermaid" was joined by

Challenges for the emoji subcommittee.

"merman" around 1600. The Oxford English Dictionary records "merwoman" from 1811 and "merwife" from 1822, with "merchild," "merbaby" and even "merdog" showing up by the end of that century.

Male and female creatures together came to be called "merpeople" or "merfolk" (attested from 1824 and 1863, respectively). But the singular gender-neutral "merperson" is a much newer creation, starting to appear in fantasy literature in the 1970s. It's in Gordon Eklund's 1974 story "Beneath the Waves" in a science-fiction magazine; five years later, John Updike used the word in his short-story collection "Too Far to Go," poking fun at the trend toward gender-neutral terms like "chairperson."

The "mer-" prefix continues to find favor in popular fantasy worlds. George R.R. Martin's "Game of Thrones" series has "merlings," while J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" universe features merpeople who sing a "mersong" in their language, Mermish. In honor of the latest offerings from the Unicode Consortium, it may be time to christen a new coinage: the "mer-emoji."



DIEGO MIR

WILCZEK'S UNIVERSE: FRANK WILCZEK

What's in a Scientific Name?

SHAKESPEARE HAS Romeo ask "What's in a name?" and answer "that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Romeo was wrong, as he learned to his cost. Names matter.

Early in my career, I didn't pay much attention to naming. When David Gross (now at the University of California, Santa Barbara) and I figured out how quarks and gluons behave, we proposed calling it the "non-abelian gauge theory of the strong interaction." Others subsequently called it "quantum chromodynamics." Guess whose name stuck. I missed a branding opportunity, but learned a lesson.

The sound and look of a name affects its popularity. Peter Higgs is a distinguished physicist who made a key contribution to our understanding of nature, showing how photon-like particles might acquire mass. François Englert and Robert Brout made the same discovery independently, and others extended it. (Dr. Higgs shared a 2013 Nobel Prize with Dr. Englert, and Brout would no doubt also have been recognized had he been alive.) Yet "Higgs"—the word—is so strong and compact that it is used almost exclusively for this circle of ideas. Not only "Higgs particle" but also "Higgs field," "Higgs mechanism" and even "Higgsing" are now standard terms of art.

In "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Shakespeare has Theseus observe, "And as imagination bodies forth / The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen / Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing / A local habitation and a name." That's a profound insight: Recognizing that something needs a name is often a big step forward.

For example, Isaac Newton introduced "mass" to denote the thing that mediates between applied force and resulting motion. (Newton's second law of motion says that acceleration equals force divided by mass.) Having a name suggests, implicitly, that you have a thing. Newton's idea that every physical body, be it particle or planet, has a stable, measurable property that determines how it translates force into motion—its "mass"—remains central to modern physics and chemistry (although Einstein's relativity has forced us to refine it).

When I was a teenager, accompanying

my mother on a grocery expedition, I noticed a laundry detergent named Axion. I liked that name—it sounded scientific, and Greek, like the name of a particle.

Years later, I realized that an attractive theoretical idea suggested by Roberto Peccei and Helen Quinn implied the existence of a new kind of particle that deserved a name. I suspected that if the gatekeepers at Physical Review Letters knew that the name "axion" was inspired by a detergent, they wouldn't let it appear. But amazingly, the new particle cleaned up a problem with an axial current. I saw my chance and, using that pretext, smuggled "axion" into the scientific literature. I have long argued that the astronomers' mysterious dark matter could be axions, and that view—still unproven—is becoming popular with physicists.

In the summer of 2012, I walked the Wainwright trail, coast-to-coast across England, with my family. Before we left, I

had been thinking about analogies between the roles of space and time in the description of matter. Many materials spontaneously organize themselves into orderly arrangements of atoms. In other words, they form crystals. Could we have, analogously,

materials that spontaneously orchestrate events in time, instead of atoms in space?

After two weeks of thinking it over while hiking, I felt ready to share the idea with the world. But the standard jargon for it would be "spontaneous breaking of time-translation symmetry"—which is even worse than "non-abelian gauge theory."

During meal breaks, I tried out naming options on my family. One was "time crystals." Worried about its New Age feel, I hesitated. But Betsy Devine, my wife, loved it and insisted. To my amazement, Physical Review Letters went along.

The name "time crystals" grabbed people's attention, and the idea got them thinking. A lively theoretical debate ensued. But convincing examples were lacking—until recently.

In March, the cover of the journal Nature featured a striking, if fanciful, image of a time crystal. Inside, several pieces described the discovery of that new phase of matter. The name had conjured up realities to fit it.

A particle named for a detergent.

The thin loudspeaker requires no external power.

R&D: DANIEL AKST

Paperlike Sheets With a Lot to Say

TALK ABOUT words jumping off the page.

Researchers at Michigan State and Georgia Tech have developed a laminate very much like a sheet of paper that can function as a loudspeaker. To demonstrate its powers, they sewed segments of the stuff into a Michigan State flag and used it to play the school's fight song.

The device can also function as a microphone sensitive enough to distinguish one person's voice from another's. To demonstrate its capabilities for recording music, the scientists used a pocket-size square of laminate to record the "Brindisi" aria from Verdi's "La Traviata" and play it back in high fidelity.

The laminate is so thin and light that you can fold it up or roll it into a cylinder, and it requires no external power to operate, although it would need a battery to send or receive data wirelessly. The scientists hope that their creation might someday be incorporated into clothing or allow projector screens to double as speakers. Another application, exploiting the microphone function, would be as a security device to limit access to data or anything else, depending on a user's voice.

The device is known as a ferroelectret nanogenerator, or FENG, and it's made of several layers, including polypropylene, which is used to make things like dishwasher-safe food containers, and a metal or some other conductor. (More layers can be added for durability, displays and other purposes.) The layers permit minute amounts of compression and expansion.

An impact of some kind—by sound waves, for instance—gets a current flowing and produces microphone capabilities. Conversely, introducing a current creates an impact in the form of vibrations, making the FENG into a loudspeaker.

The FENG's roles as a microphone and loudspeaker flow from earlier research by some of the same scientists, who had focused on ways of using the film to capture the energy of human motion. That's a burgeoning area of research driven by the spread of smartphones, sensors and other personal electronics, all of which need power.

Used in a pair of shoes, for example, the FENG can turn footfalls into small amounts of usable power. Used as a microphone, the FENG responds in much the same way: Struck by sound waves instead of footfalls, it converts impact into electrical impulses, which can then be captured by a smartphone or computer. "It's always listening," says Nelson Sepúlveda, an engineering professor at Michigan State and one of the researchers. That implies potential uses in voice-activation systems.

To use the film as a loudspeaker, the scientists reversed the process. That is, they sent the FENG electrical impulses (the digitized fight song, via cable from an iPad) which the FENG turned into the mechanical energy of sound waves that people can hear.

"The film can vibrate to any frequency within audio range," says Dr. Sepúlveda, adding that it emits sound from both sides. Nonetheless, the FENG's Achilles' heel is a relative lack of volume in loudspeaker mode. The school's rousing fight song, for instance, sounds a bit tinny coming out of the flag. Dr. Sepúlveda says that for many applications this can be remedied through additional folding of the laminate.

"Nanogenerator-based Dual-functional and Self-powered Thin Patch Loudspeaker or Microphone for Flexible Electronics," Wei Li, Nelson Sepúlveda and six other authors, Nature Communications (May 16)

PHOTO OF THE WEEK



FEDERICO GAMBARINI/DPA/ZUMA PRESS

The Buzz About Spring

A bee flew between daisies

Sunday in a meadow in North Rhine-Westphalia, a German state close to the Netherlands.

Answers
To the News Quiz on page C13

1.C, 2.B, 3.B, 4.A, 5.B, 6.B, 7.A, 8.C



BOOKS

'O'er the dark sepulchral plain / Recallest thy Palmyra's ancient pride . . .' —Robert Southey

The Crossroads of a Lost World

Palmyra

By Paul Veyne
Chicago, 88 pages, \$22.50

BY PETER THONEMANN

ON MAY 5, 2016, the Russian conductor Valery Gergiev led the Mariinsky Theater Orchestra in an open-air performance of Prokofiev's impish neoclassical Symphony No. 1. The venue was the beautiful Roman theater at Palmyra, deep in the Syrian desert, recaptured from Islamic State only a month previously by Syrian and Russian forces. Unlike the other Roman monuments of Palmyra, many of which had been dynamited or defaced by Islamic State during its 10-month occupation of the city, the theater had survived almost intact, no doubt because it served as a useful location for mass public executions.

Immediately after the Mariinsky concert, Islamic State Radio in Mosul, Iraq, pledged to stage its own "concert" in the theater shortly. The promise was fulfilled in December 2016, when Islamic State recaptured Palmyra from Syrian government forces. Their first target was the elegant theater building, the backdrop to the Mariinsky performance seven months earlier, which was now smashed to bits with sledgehammers. Nothing could show more clearly the real point of Islamic State's orgy of destruction at Palmyra and other pre-Islamic sites in Syria and Iraq (Assyrian Nimrud, Roman Hatra, the Mosul museum). All this violence, as Paul Veyne argues in "Palmyra: An Irreplaceable Treasure," is simply meant to demonstrate that the things that the West values—archaeological monuments, cultural pluralism, Prokofiev—are of no value to "true" Muslims. We are different from you; whatever you love and admire, that is what we shall break.

"Palmyra" (a best seller in France in 2015) is the merest wisp of a book: You could comfortably read it in an hour. It offers no radical new theories about the history or culture of ancient Palmyra. Mr. Veyne is one of the finest living historians of the ancient world, and here, without jargon or pedantry, he describes the city's art, its religion, its architecture and its people. What cannot be expressed in words is shown in photographs: honey-colored columns soaring into a brilliant blue sky; tomb-sculptures of grave and thoughtful women, laden



IRREPLACEABLE TREASURE The Temple of Bel, destroyed by Islamic State on Aug. 30, 2015.

with jewelry, meeting your gaze with hard eyes. Scarcely more than a page is explicitly dedicated to Islamic State, but don't be fooled. The Islamists' destruction of Palmyra is the true subject of every word of the book.

Palmyra lies in a tiny desert oasis, midway between the Mediterranean coast and the Euphrates River. The Roman writer Pliny the Elder described it as "a city famous for its location, for its rich soil and for its ample springs; its fields are surrounded on every side by a vast circuit of sand, so that nature has isolated this place from the rest of the world." Remote, yes; isolated, no. Human habitation at Palmyra dates back to the seventh millennium B.C., and by the time the city became part of the Roman Empire in the early first century A.D., this little desert oasis was already one of the great crossroads of the Eurasian Old World. Palmyra was the central node on the overland trade routes from Central Asia to the Mediterranean, a caravan town connecting the rich Roman provinces of the Levant with the cities of Mesopotamia and Iran.

The world of Roman Palmyra spanned the whole breadth of ancient Eurasia, a world 5,000 miles wide. Patterned silk imported on camelback

from China has been found in the city's tombs, and soldiers from Palmyra served on Hadrian's Wall, at the far end of the Roman Empire. For a fleeting moment in the early 270s A.D., the city even served as an imperial capital, under the formidable Pal-

Everything came together in Palmyra—Aram, Syria, Greece, Rome—and yet it remained its proud self.

myrene queen Zenobia, whose short-lived realm stretched from central Turkey to southern Egypt.

Mr. Veyne's book is propelled by an argument of luminous simplicity. Palmyra was a city with three hearts: Aramaean, Greek and Roman. Its men and women spoke Aramaic and worshiped the old Semitic gods Bel, Baalshamin and Allat. At the same time, it was an authentic Greek polis or city-state, with the same Greek civic magistrates and monumental architecture that one would find anywhere between Athens and Alexandria. As loyal Romans, the Palmyrenes used public baths, honored the em-

peror and (in a few instances) took Roman citizenship. The Roman toga, the Greek mantle and the Arab robe were all to be seen in the city's streets; you would have heard Aramaic, Greek, Latin and Arabic. None of this was the result of Greek or Roman cultural imperialism. The Palmyrenes had their local civilization, and they were proud of it; they also belonged to two great global civilizations, the Greek and the Roman, and they were rightly proud of that too. There is no reason to think they would have had any problem with Prokofiev.

The final chapter of the book is a mere two pages long. Mr. Veyne describes a relief sculpture from the Temple of Bel (destroyed in August 2015) showing a religious procession. Three women are depicted, cloaked in heavy mantles from head to toe. Folds of cloth sweep upward from their waists; then, at their shoulders, something visually extraordinary happens. The folds of cloth metamorphose into abstract spiral patterns, which occupy the space where their heads ought to be. It is unlike anything else in ancient art: a moment of pure expressionism, 19 centuries before its time. "The sculptor," suggests Mr. Veyne, "faced with so many possible styliza-

tions inspired by the Orient and the West, decided to have fun by inventing another." The final sentence of the book ought to be carved over the entrance to every school in the world: "Yes, without a doubt, knowing, wanting to know, only one culture—one's own—is to be condemned to a life of suffocating sameness." Mr. Veyne does not mention Islamic State; he doesn't need to.

I am afraid that Teresa Lavender Fagan, Mr. Veyne's translator, has not served him well. Leaving aside numerous outright errors and absurdities ("la Turquie d'Asie" is not "eastern Turkey" but the whole Asia Minor peninsula; "Auguste" is Augustus, not "August"), she has transformed Mr. Veyne's elegant, lucid French into an awkward mix of the chatty ("let's go to the Louvre") and the outright incomprehensible (in Palmyrene architecture, "the structure is the same as the visible shape, all elements creating a single piece"). I do hope that readers will not be put off. This is a book of passion and moral integrity that ought to be read by anyone with the slightest interest in the ancient world.

Mr. Thonemann is the author of "The Hellenistic Age."

Re-peopling the Past

My European Family

By Karin Bojs
Bloomsbury Sigma, 400 pages, \$28

BY KARIN ALtenberg

AT THE END of the 20th century, when I was studying archaeology, the postmodern turn in the humanities and social sciences resulted in doubts about the possibility of objective analysis. Instead we were taught that truth, knowledge and meaning were relative. We started to look for marginalized groups in the archaeological record and presented alternative histories populated by women, children and slaves. Hard sciences like biology and genetics had no place in this study of human history.

Mercifully, recent discoveries in biotechnology and DNA research are balancing forces to all this, re-open-

From a Stockholm-based science journalist comes a joyous and idiosyncratic history of *Homo sapiens*.

ing the door to a science-based study of our common past. After reading "My European Family," Karin Bojs's fascinating account of the people that lived (and died) on the European continent over the past 54,000 years, I return once again to the mystery and magnetism that first attracted me to archaeology.

The curiosity that drives Ms. Bojs, a former science editor at one of Sweden's main broadsheet newspapers, is admirable. Meticulous, up-to-date and never tedious, she draws from hundreds of scientific results to create a broad-brush picture of human evolution, showing us how DNA

research is revolutionizing our knowledge of the past.

The book, translated from the Swedish by Fiona Graham, begins with an exploration of Ms. Bojs's family genealogy, and part of her mission is to trace her own genetic haplogroup. But "My European Family" is not about the popular sport of trying to figure out whether one is related to Charlemagne, William the Conqueror or George Washington. Rather, as Ms. Bojs tests her own DNA and travels to 10 countries to interview around 70 researchers, her family history becomes the history of *Homo sapiens*, our common ancestor, who walked out of the African continent into what we know today as Europe and the Middle East.

Ms. Bojs describes how, after interbreeding with the Neanderthals in the area of Galilee (about 2% of the genes of people of European descent today come from the Neanderthal species), modern humans migrated to Europe in three major waves. The Ice Age hunters, the first to arrive around 54,000 years ago, were remarkably adaptable. This was just as well, since they lived in a time of momentous climate change: At the end of the Ice Age, melt water flooded great areas of land while other areas rose swiftly out of the sea as the pressure of the ice subsided. The second wave came around 8,200 years ago, as farmers from the Fertile Crescent between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers began to move into Europe, where hunters and farmers lived side by side for millennia while a slow fusion of peoples and cultures took place. The last great

wave came around 4,800 years ago, when pastoralists started moving from the eastern steppes of today's Russia, bringing with them the Indo-European languages.

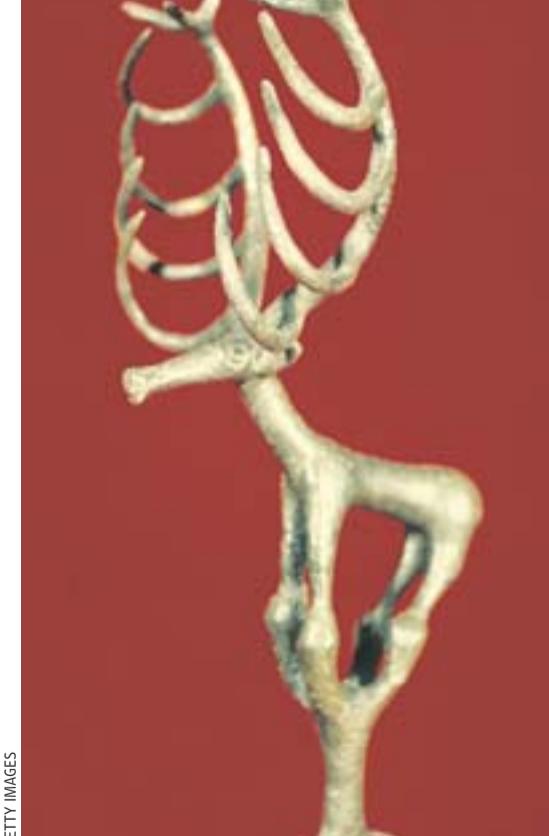
Ms. Bojs does not try to simplify the process of evolution that accom-

most revolutionary development in the whole of human history—just happened along the way." She also reminds us that evolutionary change is not just about genes moving and merging around the world. It is also about what happens in the meetings between human beings, something that archaeologists and anthropologists have explored systematically for the past two centuries.

Clearly DNA research can answer many of the archaeologist's questions about early human history; sometimes it can gracefully settle old disputes about archaeological theory. But it is at the crossroads between these disciplines that new questions arise around the social and cultural complexities of human relations.

Ms. Bojs is at her best explaining how science and archaeology have worked together in recent decades to shed new light on the mind-sets behind some of the most thrilling archaeological sites and artifacts. For example, some 34,000 years ago, at Dolní Věstonice in today's Czech Republic, Ice Age hunters enjoyed making tiny human and animal figures out of clay, putting them in the fire, where the moisture in the clay expanded until the figures started to "explode like popcorn." Around 9,000

years ago, in the town of Çatalhöyük in today's Turkey, thousands of early farming families lived in houses that could be entered only through a hole in the roof, which was also the chimney. They buried their dead under the floor and built little platforms on top of the



FIGURINE An 8,000-year-old stag from Çatalhöyük.

panied these migratory shifts. Instead she repeatedly emphasizes its complexity and serendipity. "It is important to understand that people never had any long-term plan of 'inventing agriculture,'" she writes. "Rather, they solved problems that occurred in everyday life. . . . Agriculture—the

graves, which may have served as beds for the living. "My European Family" is generously packed with such informative tidbits.

An editor could usefully have suggested scrapping the first chapter, in which Ms. Bojs tries her hand at fiction to tell the story of the "Troll Child," born in Galilee 54,000 years ago to a *Homo sapiens* and a Neanderthal. And while Ms. Bojs generally sticks to facts, she occasionally goes off-piste, as when she describes Bronze Age poets (who have left no written sources that we know of) as "an essential part of the apparatus of power" who "played a kind of PR role." It is easy to get carried away in our wish to people the past, but Ms. Bojs's strength is sticking to the documented and empirical.

Ms. Bojs's main and most compelling point is that, while we stem from one common maternal ancestor—an African woman who lived 200,000 years ago known as Eve—we are all biologically and culturally mongrel. In the light of neo-fascistic currents across Europe and beyond, perhaps one of her observations could use wider repetition: "Together, nature and nurture condition our identity and our health. They belong together. Only the very ill-informed now believe there is a contradiction between these two poles; the very ill-informed and those who are blinded by ideology."

Reading "My European Family" made me strangely cheerful. At a time when we are often told that we are a threat to our own existence, Ms. Bojs's description of the past 54,000 years of human history shows that we are also utterly amazing and resilient, endowed with the ability to adapt to a changing world and still revel in the endless mystery of our species.

Ms. Altenberg is the author of the novels "Island of Wings" and "Breaking Light."

BOOKS

'Evolution is a light illuminating all facts, a curve that all lines must follow.' —Pierre Teilhard de Chardin

Not Only Fit but Fabulous

The Evolution of BeautyBy Richard O. Prum
Doubleday, 428 pages, \$30

BY SAM KEAN

RICHARD PRUM'S "The Evolution of Beauty" is a book to wrestle with. It includes plenty of well-wrought scenes—tales from the author's boyhood birdwatching days, or the story of his lab getting pilloried on Fox News for a \$385,000 study on duck genitalia. But above all it focuses on one idea: that beauty drives much of evolution. And even when the details aren't quite convincing, the argument is exhilarating.

Mr. Prum, an ornithologist at Yale, has studied all aspects of avian life: mating songs, four-color vision, the origin of feathers. But in thinking about birds, he has struggled with one aspect of modern biology, the fetish for adaptation. Most biologists today argue that natural selection (i.e., survival of the fittest) has honed pretty much every aspect of living creatures to maximize survival. Nothing is strictly ornamental or useless—all features are adaptations. Even that timeless exemplar of biological uselessness, the human appendix, has recently been recast as a reservoir for essential gut bacteria.

No biologist would deny the importance of adaptations, but some—notably Stephen Jay Gould and Richard Lewontin—have questioned whether every last feature is always an adaptation. Perhaps some things arise arbitrarily or as incidental by-products of useful adaptations. (They called traits like these "spandrels," adapting a term from architecture.) Mr. Prum likewise questions the omnipresence of adaptations, but with a twist. He believes that many avian traits, such as extravagant plumage and complex mating dances, arise because birds find such traits beautiful. And he suggests that this may be true of humans and other animals as well: The most beautiful creatures attract more mates; as a result, the most attractive features spread in future generations.

This idea, which traces back to Darwin, is called sexual selection. At first, in "On the Origin of Species" (1859), Darwin treated sexual selection as a mere adjunct of natural selection. But in his 1871 book, "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex," Darwin began to treat sexual selection as something distinct and equally powerful. Biologists of the day, however, ignored this revision and continued to treat sexual selection as a lesser force. And while adaptationists today don't deny that sexual selection exists, Mr. Prum thinks that they essentially explain it away by subsuming it within natural selection. Consider the male peacock's tail. Adaptationists argue that female peacocks mate with well-kitted males less for the tails themselves than for what the tails signify: good underlying genes. After all, any creature whose body can waste that many resources building an onerous appendage—and still avoid predators—must be exceptionally fit. By choosing males with flamboyant tails, then, females simply choose good genes by proxy.

Mr. Prum ridicules this "Bio-Match.com theory": "If the sole purpose of sexual display is to communicate the capacity to survive a great burden, then . . . why don't individual organisms gnaw off a limb to show how good they are at surviving without the missing appendage? Why not two limbs? That would really say something about how hardy they are!" He proposes instead that sexual selection is its own force. Beauty sometimes correlates with good genes, he admits, but after a certain point beauty can run amok and drive evolution by itself. As sexual ornaments spread within a population, it takes bigger and bolder lures to win mates in each generation, and eventually the ornaments grow exaggerated.

Mr. Prum compares this runaway process to an economic bubble in which "the value of something becomes unhinged from its 'actual' worth." Contra the adaptationists, runaway beauty can even become "decadent" and decrease overall fitness. He cites the Club-winged Manakin, a small Andean bird species that plays violin-like notes by rubbing its wings together at high speeds. Alas, producing the note required the evolution of heavy, misshapen ulnas that make the birds clumsy flyers. Clearly they're less fit, but the logic of beauty demands that they sacrifice fitness or never mate.



GETTY IMAGES

Aside from challenging the supremacy of adaptation theory, "The Evolution of Beauty" poses some unsettling philosophical questions. Biologists in recent decades have undermined seemingly every trait that makes human beings unique, finding rudiments of tool use, altruism and even language among other animals. Mr. Prum adds the fine arts to that list. Different bird species dance, croon, deploy optical illusions, build elaborate architecture and decorate with specific color schemes. The Satin Bowerbird prefers royal blue, for example, and adorns its bowers with blue fruits, flowers, milk-jug tops, pen caps and food wrappers, positioning them with all the care, Mr. Prum writes, of "a fussy florist." And if male bowerbirds produce art, then females who judge them must be engaged in art criticism. These animals have real aesthetic desires and experience subjective beauty, Mr. Prum argues, much as we do.

Unfortunately, while Mr. Prum makes an excellent basic case for aesthetic evolution, the details can get muddy. In describing the courtship dance of some manakins, he compares them to "buff gymnasts, executing short flights and rebounds with muscular precision." No doubt that's gorgeous to watch—but it also sounds darn adaptive for dodging predators. Again, Mr. Prum admits that beauty often does correlate with fitness, but in his enthusiasm to promote his theory he sometimes fails to acknowledge just how hard it is to tease sexual and natural selection apart.

Things get even more complicated when Mr. Prum shifts from birds to humans. Aesthetics no doubt drove several features of human evolution, but which ones? Unlike, say, gorillas or orangutans, human males have external genitals that hang down. Adaptationists have proposed various reasons for this; it might keep the sperm-production apparatus in the testicles from overheating, for instance. Mr. Prum has another theory: Men have external genitals "because females liked the way it dangled."

Do they? Mr. Prum acknowledges one critic (Jared Diamond) who has objected to this idea, noting that many contemporary women actually don't think of pendulous genitals as sublime. But Mr. Prum quickly doubles down: Modern women simply don't see enough male genitalia in daily life, he argues, because men wear clothes nowadays. If they didn't, women would no doubt appreciate dangling junk. Fine, but this claim contradicts a previous argument he'd made about breast development. Humans are also unique among primates because women have full, permanent breasts. (Other species develop them only when nursing.) Mr. Prum considers human breasts a prime example of aesthetic evolution, driven by male preferences. But most modern women cover their breasts, so why hasn't this stopped men from fetishizing them?

The most controversial section of the book will probably be Mr. Prum's

discussion of homosexuality, whose origins he traces to (bear with me) coercive male acts like rape. Rape is disturbingly common among some birds, and in a fascinating chapter on duck genitalia (seriously, it's amazing), Mr. Prum lays out all the different mechanisms that female ducks have evolved to thwart sexual predators. Some are anatomical, but instinctual behaviors are arguably

more important. Females don't like being raped and end up choosing non-rapey males as partners; thus males who don't force themselves on females get to mate more often, and that less aggressive disposition spreads to their offspring.

This idea of "female mate choice" seems plausible. But in shifting to humans, Mr. Prum stretches the theory pretty far. In some overtly po-

litical passages, he disparages capitalism and agriculture as tools of male oppression. (In contrast, he calls his lab's duck research "a profoundly feminist scientific discovery.") He suggests that, striving to avoid such oppression, Pleistocene women may have chosen males with certain traits "associated with same-sex preferences" in men today. Thus "the evolutionary queering of the human species likely proceeded through female sexual desire to escape coercive male control." Pushing even further, he ar-

Evolution is not always practical: Some traits stick simply because potential mates find them beautiful.

gues that friendships between gay males and straight females aren't simple spandrels of modern culture but a necessary "evolved function" of his theory. Mr. Prum bashes adaptationists at one point for being "hedgehogs" obsessed with explaining everything in terms of a single idea, but arguments like this expose some of Mr. Prum's quirks, too.

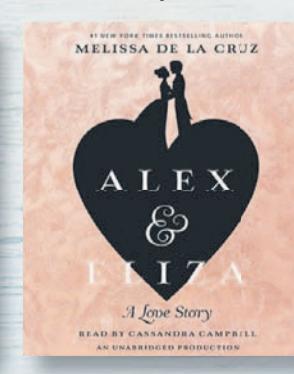
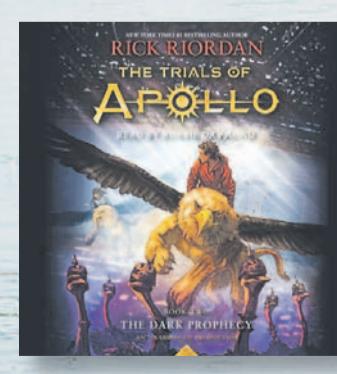
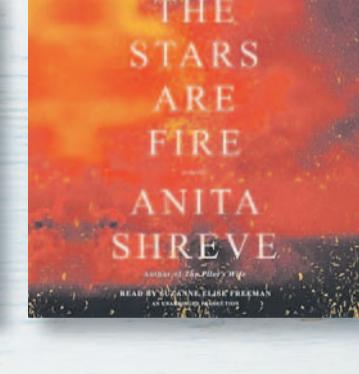
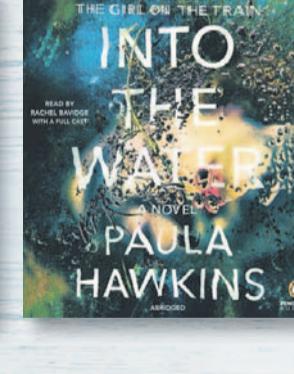
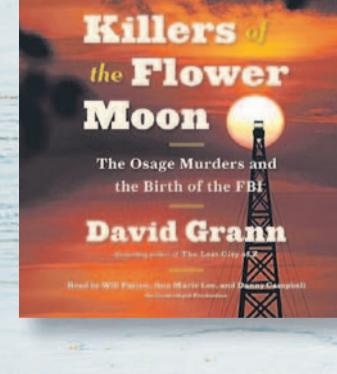
All the same, my disagreements are really signs of engagement: "The Evolution of Beauty" should be widely read, as it will provoke readers, shaking them (as reading Hume did to Kant) from their dogmatic slumbers. The author hews largely to the animals he knows best, birds and people, with only passing mention of how aesthetic evolution might shape other species. But I don't see how any biologist could read this book and not walk away at least questioning the idea that adaptation must explain every last trait. Survival of the fittest might not be enough to explain nature. We might need survival of the prettiest, too.

Mr. Kean is author of the forthcoming "Caesar's Last Breath: Decoding the Secrets of the Air Around Us."

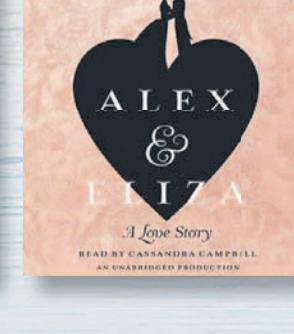
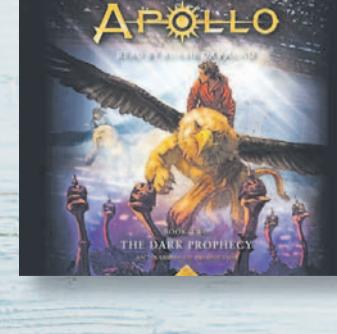


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BOOKS

'Science, freedom, beauty, adventure: what more could you ask of life?' —Charles A. Lindbergh

How Lindy Did the Hop

The Flight

By Dan Hampton

Morrow, 317 pages, \$28.99

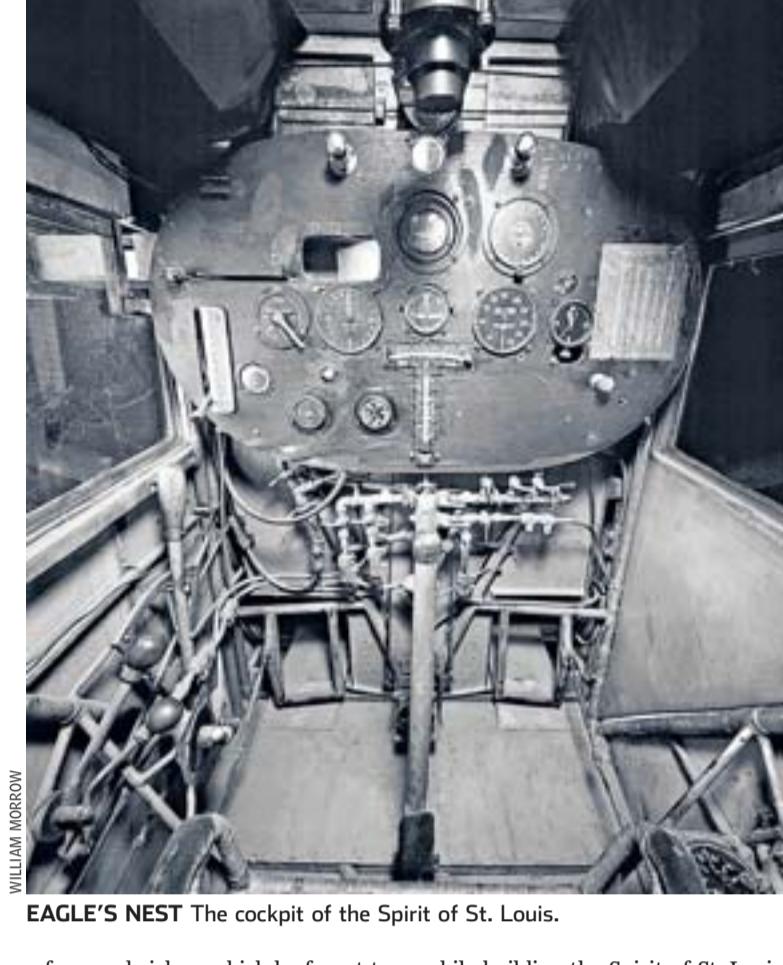
BY RINKER BUCK

TO THE GENERATION of pilots and engineers who built America into an aerospace colossus in the 1950s and 1960s, aviator Charles Lindbergh was still the "hero of the century," a pilot of extraordinary verve and endurance whose 33-hour solo crossing of the Atlantic in May 1927 redefined the possibilities of flight. By then, Lindbergh's personal reputation had been tarnished by his admiration for the German Nazis and his anti-Semitism during the prelude to World War II, but the accomplishments of Lindbergh the pilot and aircraft designer could not be questioned for a simple reason.

Against a raft of better financed competitors in the Atlantic race—including the explorer Richard Byrd and the aircraft designers Anthony Fokker and Igor Sikorsky—Lindbergh alone understood that the wing structures and engines of the 1920s would support an ocean transit only by a light, uncomplicated single-engine plane manned by a single pilot. The race to cross the Atlantic was a technology battle between complexity and simplicity, and Lindbergh won because he was both the most frugal and the most mechanically prudent competitor.

That lesson—that just enough technology and resources, not too much, gets the job done—is as relevant today as it was in 1927. In the lightning-fast, billion-dollar technology gambles of the 21st century, Lindbergh's penchant for eliminating waste and cumbersome frills is quite instructive. Millennials obsessing 14 hours at a stretch on the campuses of Google or Amazon have much to learn from this complicated man of pristine achievement.

Dan Hampton, a retired Air Force pilot and now a writer of popular aviation books, is just the talent required to rescue this side of Lindbergh from neglect. "The Flight: Charles Lindbergh's Daring and Immortal 1927 Transatlantic Crossing" is an hour-by-hour account of the Lone Eagle's grueling passage through the thunderstorms and ice clouds of the North Atlantic. We learn gripping details of just how low Lindbergh flew, scud-running a few feet over the waves to avoid storms; how his epic willpower kept him awake for a day and a half; and how he subsisted during the flight on



EAGLE'S NEST The cockpit of the Spirit of St. Louis.

a few sandwiches, which he forgot to eat until he had crossed the Atlantic.

Lindbergh was so obsessive about weight that he used only a light, wicker-basket seat, eliminated radios as useless over the lonely Atlantic and refused to carry even a change of

Lindbergh's lesson—that just enough technology, not too much, gets the job done—endures today.

clothes for when he reached Paris. His competitors' heavy, lumbering tri-motors, with three- and four-man crews, were equipped with bulky radio gear, upholstered beds, and even chilled salmon and champagne to break out once Paris was in sight. Most of these overbuilt behemoths crashed on take-off or during practice flights.

Mr. Hampton is at his best when he flashes back to the lonely winter that Lindbergh had spent in San Diego ahead of the May flight, huddling with the mechanics of the Ryan Airlines Co.

while building the Spirit of St. Louis. Lindbergh noodled away at modifying Ryan's basic design. To accommodate his planned fuel load of over 2,500 pounds—heavier than the plane itself—Lindbergh modified the Ryan's "trombone struts" attached to the landing gear to make them accommodate a wider wheel base. He dispensed with a windshield so that the bulk of his fuel could be loaded in fuselage tanks in front of the cockpit, creating a better center of gravity. Forward vision was provided by a periscope that Lindbergh helped design. The wings were extended to provide more lift for the heavy fuel load, which required modifying the tail section for balance. These changes made Lindbergh's one-off plane jittery and hard to control, but this instability helped him stay awake as he crossed the Atlantic.

The list of Lindbergh's quirky innovations goes on and on. His backup, wind-driven "earth inductor" compass compensated for the magnetic-variation errors of his main compass, allowing him to reach Ireland just a few miles off plan. His main compass was mounted behind him in the cockpit and was read via a women's makeup

mirror stuck to the ceiling with chewing gum. His carburetor heat device—to avoid engine icing during cold, wet conditions—was hard-wired in the "On" position. After daily work on the plane, Lindbergh retired to an attic room in the Ryan hangar, teaching himself great-circle navigation (to correct for the curvature of the Earth).

In the Ryan hangar, Lindbergh and Don Hall, Ryan's chief engineer, often worked 14-hour days beside the mechanics. Mr. Hampton quotes from Hall's 1927 report on the building of the modified Ryan: "The presence of Charles Lindbergh, with his keen knowledge of flying, his understanding of engineering problems, his implicit faith in the proposed flight, and his constant application to it, was a most important factor in welding together the entire factory organization into one smoothly running team."

Like many of today's technology pioneers, Lindbergh was a college dropout with little formal training in his chosen specialty. Later he would show that his work on the Spirit of St. Louis was not just a random stab at science by a lucky amateur. After his flight, he worked with the Nobel laureate Alexis Carrel, pioneering valve research and designs for a mechanical heart pump. During World War II, he helped streamline the assembly lines for the B-24 bomber and the Corsair Navy fighter; worked with the Mayo Clinic developing high-altitude oxygen systems and parachutes for fighter pilots; and secretly flew 50 combat missions in the South Pacific, revolutionizing combat strategy by showing younger pilots how to "lean" their fuel mixtures, stretching the range of their fighters by up to 700 miles.

Mr. Hampton is a capable if inconsistent writer, veering between the forced drama of thriller-writing and the understated prose of literary non-fiction. Yet many of his more restrained background chapters on Lindbergh's youth, the social context of the 1920s and the growing pains of early aviation are highly informative. As "The Flight" makes engagingly clear, Lindbergh the engineer deserves a renaissance. He worked best under seemingly impossible deadlines. His ability to fuse innovation with mechanical austerity, his courage to invent without a lot of technical or financial support, is an example that our modern age still very much needs.

Mr. Buck is the author of "Flight of Passage" and "The Oregon Trail: A New American Journey."

SCIENCE FICTION: TOM SHIPPEY

Nuclear What-Ifs

SCI-FI'S finest hour, according to some fans, was the moment in 1944 when agents from the FBI descended on the offices of Astounding Science Fiction. The magazine had just published a story by Cleve Cartmill about the effects of an atomic bomb, and the government wanted to know: Where was the leak? There wasn't one. Scientific facts aren't secret, and Cartmill had put two and two together. See, the fans have crowded ever since: We're the ones in touch with reality!

Reality, however, involves politics as well as physics. It's true, as Gregory Benford says in his hard-hitting alternate history "**The Berlin Project**" (*Saga*, 466 pages, \$26.99) that "physics bats last," but that doesn't mean other considerations don't get

The Germans could have stuck an A-bomb on a V-2. Or the U.S. could have had one ready for D-Day . . .

their turn. Back in the 1940s, choices had to be made. A uranium bomb, a plutonium bomb? The U.S., characteristically, went for both, one pursued at Oak Ridge, Tenn., one at Los Alamos, and both worked, eventually.

But the uranium bomb could have worked sooner than it did. The trick was separating out the isotope U-235 from a much larger mass of U-238. Back then four different solutions seemed possible. Oak Ridge opted for a combination of three of them. We now know that the option not taken, centrifugal separation, is better. But the centrifuges of the time didn't spin fast enough, and there wasn't funding to improve them.

In Mr. Benford's scenario, Karl Cohen, a real person and a real player in events at the time, airs doubts strongly enough to raise private money for work on centrifuges, and gets enough backing from prominent figures, including Einstein, to change government policy. So the bomb arrives early, in time for D-Day, and is dropped on Berlin. But it doesn't end the war. It leaves the Allies with only one A-bomb left in their arsenal and a furiously accelerated Nazi bomb program.

What's worse, Nazi retaliation stalls the Allies' armies in Normandy. The fear in alternate history has long been a Nazi combination of A-bomb and V-2 rocket. But there was at least one other relatively easy radioactive weapon design available to them, which might well have stopped D-Day in its armored tracks. The scary thing is that this weapon—the details of which I won't spoil here—had also been predicted in another story in Astounding Science Fiction, written by Robert Heinlein in 1941.

What's more, we now know that Wernher von Braun, the man behind the V-2 rockets, was a subscriber to Astounding. He had his copies delivered through the German Embassy in neutral Sweden. So the Nazi retaliation in Mr. Benford's novel could well have been under consideration in reality.

The scary scenario just outlined didn't happen. But a great deal of Mr. Benford's plot really did. It's a deeply personal story. Karl Cohen is Mr. Benford's father-in-law. His father also gets a cameo, as do sci-fi authors like Brian Aldiss and Arthur Clarke. The head of the private investor syndicate is Rabbi Kornbluth, Cyril M. Kornbluth being another famous sci-fi name, author of one of the earliest "Nazi victory" stories.

Physics and politics, engineering and imagination, "**The Berlin Project**" has them all. No one has ever been better than Mr. Benford at expressing the sheer excitement of new science and the human tension of making a case—a case, like Cohen's argument for switching to centrifuges, on which the future of the world depends.

Let's not think that there aren't other decisions being made now, or not made now, on which our future depends. The answers depend on the science, yes, but also on the salesmanship. You have to sell the Moon, and Mars and the stars, to the politicians and the public. And if you don't get it right . . . there will be consequences. That's why sci-fi is not just for fans.

A Hundred Different D-Days

Bloodstained Sands

By Michael G. Walling

Osprey, 488 pages, \$30

BY WALTER R. BORNEMAN

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS are nothing new. The Greeks sailed across the Aegean Sea to besiege Troy in the 12th century B.C. William the Conqueror crossed the English Channel to capture England in 1066. Great Britain and its allies landed at Gallipoli in present-day Turkey early in World War I on beaches raked by heavy fire and strewn with barbed wire and land mines—a precursor to the hell that would characterize the amphibious assaults of another world war roughly three decades later.

The earlier campaigns, however, were mostly singular events. What sets World War II's amphibious operations apart is not only the quantum leaps in technology but also the sheer number of them and their rapid-fire pace. Between 1942 and 1945, the United States orchestrated dozens of seaborne assaults—sometimes within a matter of days of each other in a particular theater or simultaneously on opposite sides of the globe.

These efforts against enemy-occupied landing zones became an all-consuming component of military operations during World War II and solidified the doctrine of combined operations—the concerted use of air, land and sea forces. Ultimately, of course, it was individual men hitting the beaches and rushing through exploding mortar shells and murderous machine-gun fire who won the day.

This is the story that Michael G. Walling, a Coast Guard veteran who has previously written about naval action in the North Atlantic and about Arctic convoy routes, proposes to tell in "Bloodstained Sands: U.S. Amphibious Operations in World War II." The

result is occasionally riveting but decidedly uneven.

"Bloodstained Sands" rises to the level of compelling narrative when it imparts the horrors faced by young men barely out of their teens who, crouched in pitching landing craft, headed toward deadly shores. These sections bring to mind the beachhead drama of "With the Old Breed" (1981), E.B. Sledge's classic account of the First Marine Division at Peleliu and Okinawa, or Cornelius Ryan's staple, "The Longest Day" (1959).

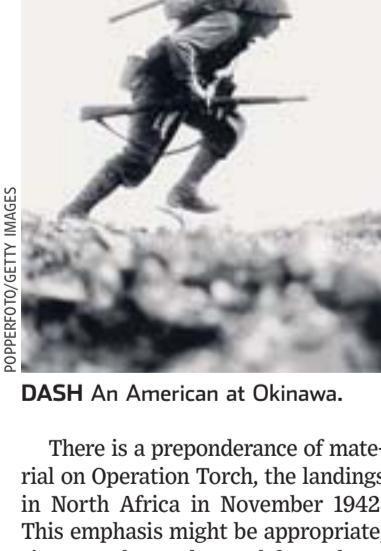
Describing an upcoming operation in the Solomon Islands, Mr. Walling writes: "It promised to be another campaign in a miserable location.

Young men, crouched in pitching landing craft, sped toward deadly shores—and victory.

There were centipedes three fingers wide, butterflies as big as little birds, thick and nearly impenetrable jungles, bottomless mangrove swamps, crocodile-infested rivers, millions of insects, and heavy daily torrents of rain with enervating humidity." His description of the fighting at the Oran beachhead in Algeria—told in part through the account of a Marine corporal—is equally poignant. The corporal's ship is shredded by enemy shelling, and shrapnel tears through his arm. He leaps into the water, fights "through the floating wreckage" and ends up on a life raft with six British sailors and, eventually, in the hands of Vichy French soldiers. "The French were very nice about it," Mr. Walling writes.

Too often, however, Mr. Walling lays down an exhaustive barrage of operational chronology, units deployed, and numbers of ships, men and casualties. And he is puzzlingly

selective about his choice of operations. He admits that "it is beyond my capability and the scope of any one book to tell the full story of every landing or assault" but then proceeds to chronicle minor landings in great detail while ignoring major operations or relegating them to mere paragraphs. Perhaps most surprising is the omission of Peleliu and other campaigns that mark Gen. Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines, campaigns that are "beyond the scope of this work," Mr. Walling asserts.



DASH An American at Okinawa.

There is a preponderance of material on Operation Torch, the landings in North Africa in November 1942. This emphasis might be appropriate, since much was learned from them, including how to meet the challenge of moving an assault force from one side of the Atlantic to the other. Still, Mr. Walling's emphasis is on the operational details rather than pre-invasion planning or strategic results. Similarly, his account of the Central Pacific foray against Tarawa in November 1943 offers little analysis of the planning, staging or logistical dilemmas involved, matters that

Sharon Tosi Lacey took up in "Pacific Blitzkrieg" (2013).

We do encounter, however, more gems from the author's sifting through personal accounts. Confronting the flat coral atoll of Tarawa, Sgt. Jim Bayer remembered: "It was like fighting in the center of a pool table without any pockets—there was no place to dig in." Later, Mr. Walling provides moving personal accounts of operations against Salerno in southern Italy, an assault frequently given little attention despite its ferocious fighting. And, as the book's account of operations undertaken to expel the Japanese from the Aleutian Islands shows, even landings on unopposed beaches were not without the deadly hazards of rocks, surf and friendly fire.

Operations from 1944 onward, including D-Day and the subsequent landings in southern France, merit only 20% of Mr. Walling's narrative. Pacific operations from January 1944 through June 1945 on the Marianas, Iwo Jima and Okinawa are covered in just 40 of those pages. The epilogue, which might have summarized the indispensable contribution of amphibious operations to ultimate victory, instead devotes several pages to the invasions of Japan's home islands that were planned but never executed.

The zenith of American amphibious operations was June 1944, when the country's industrial output and innovative seaborne technologies supported massive simultaneous assaults against Normandy in France and Saipan in the far-off Pacific. During the war, by Mr. Walling's count, U.S. forces conducted 68 amphibious assaults that were opposed by enemy forces.

"Remarkably," he writes, "none of them failed." In the end, that may be the most impressive aspect of World War II's amphibious operations.

Mr. Borneman is the author of "MacArthur at War: World War II in the Pacific," just out in paperback.

BOOKS

'I play it cool / And dig all jive / That's the reason / I stay alive.' —Langston Hughes

Cool Is as Cool Was

The Origins of Cool in Postwar America

By Joel Dinerstein

Chicago, 541 pages, \$40

BY DAVID KIRBY

ARE YOU cool? To answer "yes" means that you fail this quiz, because to be cool means not to care. If you answered "no," that may mean you've gauged your coolness honestly and found it to be nonexistent. Then again, a negative response may indicate that you are actually so cool that you don't need Joel Dinerstein's exhaustive yet readable study, a history that balances arguments from such skull-crushing theorists as Simone Weil, Arthur Koestler and Oswald Spengler with portraits of laid-back cats and chicks like Lester Young, Frank Sinatra and Billie Holiday.

"The Origins of Cool in Postwar America" is also a how-to manual of sorts, so assuming that even the coolest among us could still stand to lower the temperature a bit, let's pull a cork, drop the needle on one of Lester's LPs and pick up on what Mr. Dinerstein's laying down.

The idea of cool stems from English aristocratic reserve, he suggests. But whereas the Englishman's lack of demonstrativeness was a social necessity marking his membership in a certain class, in other countries coolness quickly became a sign of individuality. Mr. Dinerstein knows that the best way to teach history is through biography, so his survey is studded with sketches of major players in the realm of cool.

It begins in Paris, with a sizzling collision between two avatars of male and female cool, trumpeter Miles Davis and chanteuse Juliette Gréco. Davis "modeled an equipoise of both sound and person," combined with "mystery, intimidation, toughness, and a certain potential for violence"; Ms. Gréco served as "a precedent for Audrey Hepburn, the lithe, resilient, urbane bohemian cool woman who charms everyone with feminine guile yet retains her self-possession."

In 1949, Miles was playing at the Club Saint-Germain in Paris. He spied Ms. Gréco in the audience, "glowing without a spotlight," in Mr. Dinerstein's words, and beckoned her onstage. Love struck like a thunderbolt, but they realized that neither could live in the other's country. An interracial couple in the States at that time would have to fight every day for acceptance, and while France had welcomed other African-American artists, like Richard Wright and James Baldwin, Davis knew that his art would suffer if he cut himself off



PAS DE DEUX Juliette Gréco and Miles Davis, ca. 1955.

from his culture. They were doomed—how cool is that?

A couple representing another kind of coolness were in the Club Saint-Germain that night, Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir. "The jazz musician was the emblematic cool existential figure," says Mr. Dinerstein, and it made sense that Sartre and Beauvoir, with their love of freedom and improvisation, would be drawn to jazz.

After that, cool splits into two camps. There's the earlier, cooler cool of Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall, Sinatra and Robert Mitchum, all of whom embodied "dignity within limits" as well as "a calm defiance against authority with little expectation of social change." A later, warmer cool is represented by Jack Kerouac, Marlon Brando, James Dean and Elvis Presley, an attitude of "wild abandon, a bursting of emotional seams reflecting a hopeful surge against obsolete social conventions." When he was 7, Bruce Springsteen saw Elvis on TV and later told an interviewer that "a child wants nothing but to upset the world, and there it was being done."

The rise of cool in the late 1940s was no accident, Mr. Dinerstein argues. Western civilization had tanked: The Germans not only declared other

peoples inferior but brutally slaughtered them; France was humiliated on the battlefield and then occupied; Britain lost an empire. The Enlightenment model that these cultures were based on had failed, and the seemingly progressive society offered by

The idea of cool derived from the aristocratic reserve maintained by upper-class Englishmen.

the Soviets as an alternative, though embraced initially by Sartre and Beauvoir and other intellectuals, was starting to be seen as dependent on repression and the killing of its own people. Where, then, was a young person to turn?

Fortunately, soon there were heroes aplenty worthy of emulation. Occasionally, they simplified the job of the hero worshiper by resembling each other: Sartre and Beauvoir's fellow existentialist Albert Camus

was described by his peers as a young Bogart, "a comparison he heard often and always took as a compliment." Simultaneously in-

tense and relaxed, direct, penetrating, attentive, yet amused and ironic, Camus not only looked like the actor but walked through the world in much the same manner as the movie characters Bogart played.

The difference, of course, is that Camus was real, not fictional. A "rudderless intellectual," in the words of historian Tony Judt, Camus was first an outsider and then a café-society rock star who performed internationally at the highest level and looked the part as well, meaning many more were drawn to his image than actually read him.

Later, James Dean would consciously mimic Camus in an iconic photo, posing in the rain in Paris, cigarette dangling from his lips, collar up.

"It is not known whether Dean read Camus," says Mr. Dinerstein, "but he sure knew an image of cool when he saw one." Dark, slim, handsome chain smokers, Bogie, Camus and Dean provided aspirants with indelible images—with one image, really—to gaze upon enviously and then copy.

James Dean only made three major films before dying in an auto accident. But by then he had helped turn coolness away from its postwar ideal of reclaiming individuality in a

meaningless world and pointed it toward the fetishizing of the self and the implication that "the self is the last object of meaning and purpose in consumer society." In the dawn of postwar cool, you had saxophonist Lester Young telling a disciple to go down into the audience and talk to the plumber and the carpenter, then get back on stage and tell their story. Today you have Facebook.

All is not lost, however. Mr. Dinerstein, a professor at Tulane and the curator in 2014 of the "American Cool" exhibit at the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery, points out that there are still plenty of genuinely cool people around: George Clooney, Patti Smith and Barack Obama, for example. Besides, he notes, you always have the option of being hip as well as cool. "Hip" means you know things other people don't; "cool" means you don't care. Rigorously academic, "The Origins of Cool in Postwar America" is nonetheless the kind of book that makes learning enjoyable. Afterward, you'll know a lot more about the world today and where it came from. But if you're cool, you'll pretend you don't.

Mr. Kirby is the author of "Crossroad: Artist, Audience, and the Making of American Music."

Soft Skills and Hard Problems

The Fuzzy and the Techie

By Scott Hartley

Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 290 pages, \$28

Sensemaking

By Christian Madsbjerg

Hachette, 216 pages, \$28

BY FRANK ROSE

NEARLY SIX DECADES have passed since C.P. Snow gave his lecture at Cambridge titled "The Two Cultures," and in the intervening years the rift he decried has become a chasm. On one side, the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, mathematics); on the other, the humanities. And while English literary types in the 1950s looked down their noses at those in science, the situation in the U.S. today is entirely reversed. Should the humanities even exist? Maybe in a dusty warehouse on the edge of town, but hardly on college campuses, where they suck up resources better devoted to fields of study that might actually lead to a job. Or so you would conclude after listening to the likes of Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates, venture capitalist Marc Andreessen and Florida Gov. Rick Scott. "Is it a vital interest of the state to have more anthropologists?" Mr. Scott asked in announcing new funding priorities a few years ago. "I don't think so."

Many would disagree. Among them are Scott Hartley and Christian Madsbjerg, two authors who approach the subject from quite different standpoints. Mr. Hartley, a venture capitalist and adviser to tech startups, grew up in Palo Alto, Calif., and graduated

from Stanford. In "The Fuzzy and the Techie: Why the Liberal Arts Will Rule the Digital World," he argues that the world needs not just more coders but more perspective. Mr. Madsbjerg, the author of "Sensemaking: The Power of the Humanities in the Age of the Algorithm," heads the New York office of ReD Associates, a Danish consulting firm that was once profiled in a magazine article titled "Anthropology Inc."

The same article noted that Microsoft is said to be the second largest employer of anthropologists in the world. Someone should tell Mr. Scott—not to mention Mr. Gates.

There's a cultural bias in business and technology against any information that can't be quantified.

"Fuzzy" and "techie" are terms that Mr. Hartley picked up at Stanford, and though he now lives in Brooklyn, he writes like someone whose horizons rarely extend beyond the I-280 freeway. His book is full of stories about entrepreneurs and tech firms that have flourished not despite but because of their liberal-arts origins. In developing Apple's Macintosh computer, Steve Jobs famously drew inspiration from a calligraphy course he audited after dropping out of Reed College. When PayPal billionaire Peter Thiel was at Stanford, he studied philosophy and law. Even Mark Zuckerberg studied psychology at Harvard when he wasn't writing code for what would become Face-

book. Mr. Hartley acknowledges that programming skill is important. But "the highest-order challenge," he writes, is "having the idea"—which won't come from knowing C++.

So where do ideas come from? A fashionable answer today is the one put forward by Stanford's "d.school" and the Palo Alto-based consulting firm IDEO: "Design thinking" is Silicon Valley's idea of fuzzy. It assumes that techniques long used by designers—

Mr. Madsbjerg, by contrast, dismisses design thinking as vapid and superficial, the product of "drive-by" anthropology. Nor does he have anything good to say about management science, which seeks an algorithmic solution to business challenges. He acknowledges that big data can lead to startling insights. "But humans exist in worlds," he writes, "and the objects within those worlds are always context-dependent and layered with

in the work of the philosopher Martin Heidegger, from whose impenetrable prose he manages to wrest the notion that social context is all.

To show how this works in practice, he introduces us to other people who rely on context and meaning. The celebrated Danish architect Bjarke Ingels spurns the signature style of, say, Frank Gehry or Mies van der Rohe in favor of a deep dive into whatever he's working on. Charged with designing a museum for Audemars Piguet's headquarters in Switzerland, he spoke with a watchmaker who showed him how a mainspring works, a revelation that inspired him to envision the building as a double spiral. When Chris Voss was the FBI's lead international kidnapping negotiator, he was able to win freedom for an American journalist being held in Iraq by putting aside his own cultural values and developing a form of empathy with the jihadists who were set to kill her.

There's a cultural bias in business, tech and otherwise, against any information that can't be quantified—that is "soft," subjective, fuzzy. Rigorous analysis supposedly requires that it be kept out. Mr. Madsbjerg maintains that this in fact is the easy route, that what he does is the hard stuff. One of his associates says that this makes him feel like he has knives in his stomach. But it is where good ideas come from—and while the data it relies on may not be reducible to numbers, there is actually nothing "fuzzy" about it.

Mr. Rose is the author of "The Art of Immersion" and a senior fellow at the Columbia University School of the Arts.



ON THE GRID Bjarke Ingels's Serpentine Pavilion in London, 2016.

interviewing people to get a sense of what they need and want from a product, for example—can be systematized to form a general-purpose template for generating creativity on demand. Mr. Hartley doesn't challenge this view, just as he doesn't resist the temptation to call people "users" or to label just about everyone he encounters as either a fuzzy or a techie—a practice that reinforces the very divide he seeks to eliminate. After a while, you start to wonder if the terminology itself isn't part of the problem.

meaning." Context and meaning are necessarily factored out in number-crunching, but they are central to anthropology and ethnography, the favored tools at his consulting firm.

Mr. Madsbjerg has made his case before. The concept of "sensemaking"—drawing on experience and perspective to recognize underlying patterns—was central to his 2014 book, "The Moment of Clarity," written with his business partner, Mikkel Rasmussen. In his new book, Mr. Madsbjerg delves into their methodology's roots

BOOKS

'The lofty bookshelves sag / under thousands of sleeping souls. / . . . Every time I open a book, a soul is awakened.' —Xi Chuan

Two Doors to the Temple

Great Books of China

By Frances Wood

BlueBridge, 262 pages, \$19.95

A New Literary History of Modern China

Edited by David Der-wei Wang

Harvard, 1,001 pages, \$45

BY PETER NEVILLE-HADLEY

THOSE WHO IMAGINE that reading Sunzi's "The Art of War" will give them insight into modern Chinese politics and business practice might want to reflect that in over 2,500 years of literature it's likely that more than one title is of contemporary relevance.

In her latest volume, "Great Books of China," Frances Wood, a distinguished former curator at the British Library and author of several erudite volumes on Chinese culture and history, sets out to fill a gap in Western understanding that is greater than the understanding itself.

Her enthusiasm for this selection of key works dating from antiquity to the mid-20th century is catching, and her ability to suggest charm in even what seems to be the most unpromising material may prove expensive to readers who subsequently find themselves shopping for full copies of the texts she recommends.

For "Great Books" is not an anthology of extracts but rather an introduction to their contents—a starting point rather than an end in itself. Ms. Wood does quote from chosen works, and in particular from the poetry, but she also explains why each selection is important. She gives its cultural and historical context, and also describes the life and times of its author.

Some of her choices will feel familiar at least as ideas, such as the sayings of Confucius, the divination manual known as the "Book of Changes" ("I Ching") and the texts that inspired the popular television series "Monkey" and "The Water Margin" and Ang Lee's film "Lust, Caution." There is also the inevitable mention of Mao Zedong's "Little Red Book," which is little read now. Sometimes "great" means "influential" and nothing more.

The list includes much that's far from abstruse, such as erotic novels, travel writing and manuals not only on military strategy but also on gardening and construction.

Ancient texts of abiding influence include the "Book of Songs," a collection of poems from as early as 1000 B.C.E. used in schools until the late 19th century. The "Twenty-Four Exemplars of Filial Piety," a moral tract from the 14th century, was used well into the 20th, and versions of the 13th-century "Three-Character Classic"—200 three-character lines stress-



THE MASTER'S HAND A copy of Li Bai's poem 'Going Up to Sun Terrace' copied out by the poet himself in the eighth century.

ing Confucian ideas—are still in use in Hong Kong and Taiwan today.

Ms. Wood makes the poetry seem both accessible and universal. Du Fu's lines "I'm about to scream madly in the office / They keep bringing more papers to pile on my desk" were written in the eighth century yet sound strikingly modern. Du Fu's contemporary Li Bai muses on the globally popular vice of solitary drinking: "Raising my cup, I invite the bright moon / Together with my shadow it makes three people. / The moon, sadly, doesn't drink."

There's much else that's charming, entertaining or simply quirky. The Chinese "Almanac," still sold in vast numbers, includes information on how to tell if a cat is any use. Other works contain advice against painting pictures of trees with fewer than four branches, and a recommendation to treat meat with respect in case the souls of animals should lodge a complaint with the god of the underworld.

One volume I shall seek out is "Tracks of a Wild Goose in the Snow," an account by Linqing, a Manchu of the mid-19th century, of his extensive travels throughout China, punctuated with scenes from his life as a high-level official. When he was governor of Guizhou Province, a cow entered his office complex and lay down in the main hall as if it had come to present a petition. "I ordered it to be brought in," he recounts, "and it shook its tail as if in supplication. I learned that it belonged to a local man named Cai, a butcher, who had planned to slaughter it that day but it had escaped. I paid Cai the price for the cow, telling him not to kill it. It was set free on Jiuping Hill."

There's much here that presages modern Chinese politics as clearly as anything by Sunzi. During the first century B.C.E., Sima Qian, historian to

the court of the Han dynasty, was compelled by the emperor to vilify the preceding Qin dynasty in order to justify its overthrow, just as the Communist Party maintains control of historical narrative today. The 14th-century novel "The Story of the Three Kingdoms" has much to say on the problems of ruling a country as vast as China without strong leadership.

Those in search of an understanding of China's ruling class should read Wu Jingzi's "Unofficial History of the Grove of Literati," an 18th-century

A pair of enlightening reference works that open Western minds to the best in Chinese literature.

precursor to what today's Chinese call "official lit"—supposedly insider accounts of cadre corruption in high and low places. The current powers-that-be regard these as a threat and kidnap those who publish them.

If Ms. Wood's small volume of personal selections is the perfect vade mecum to Chinese writing, then the hefty "New Literary History of Modern China," with its myriad contributors, is in some ways its antithesis—yet also the next step on the path to literary enlightenment.

Editor David Der-wei Wang, a professor of Chinese and comparative literature at Harvard, offers 161 short and often sparkling essays by a multinational array of writers and academics in what seems the most exhaustive introduction to modern Chinese writing possible in a single volume. This banquet's hors d'oeuvre is, unfortunately, an indigestibly prolix introduction, "Worlding Literary China,"

which readers may skip in order to leave room for the tastier dishes that follow. But it does set out this volume's ambitious scope and justifies it by offering new definitions for asorted terms in its title.

"Literary" ought to be a more restrictive category than Ms. Wood's catchall "Great Books," but here literature is allowed to include propaganda films, newspaper cartoons and the lyrics of rock songs. With regard to Chinese literature, the "modern" may apparently begin as early as 1635, when Confucian scholar and Catholic convert Yang Tingyun expanded the formerly Confucian-text-specific term *wenxue* to include "literature" in a Western sense—prose, poetry, essays and histories.

While this early date still leaves Mr. Wang starting his selections 2,000 years later than Ms. Wood, he also ventures well beyond her into modernity, with entries discussing not only hugely influential "hooligan" authors but also bloggers and Chinese science fiction, some of it as yet unpublished. The imaginary future is a relatively safe location in which to discuss political ideas dangerous in the present.

Some contributions are themselves fiction, such as novelist Ha Jin's fanciful account of how Lu Xun, perhaps China's greatest 20th-century writer, came to produce his 1918 masterpiece "A Madman's Diary," or Uganda Sze Pui Kwan's imagining of British diplomat Thomas Wade's audience with the Tongzhi emperor in 1873. Wade founded a college for interpreters, which led to an increase in the number of translated works available in China.

Nobel laureate Mo Yan suggests that "If a novel is less than two hundred thousand characters long, it lacks the gravitas it ought to have,"

but there's much discussed here that fails his test while remaining of consequence. One of the most famous writings by Han Han, a former race-car driver turned novelist, consists merely of a pair of empty quotation marks, but as a risky comment on imprisoned dissident Liu Xiaobo's 2010 Nobel Peace Prize it carried weight, attracting 1.5 million hits online.

Many essays dwell on political events that had an impact on literary output in China, if only by restricting it or by becoming themselves subjects, as in the accounts of personal suffering during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution known as "scar literature."

And despite the immense variety of the material under discussion, it seems that the story of China's modern literature is largely one of reaction to the outside world, whose discovery sends its intellectuals into a crisis of reassessment in which they either attempt to revive an imaginary golden age or suffer a sense of what Mr. Wang calls "belated modernity," in which the West is a benchmark against which all progress is measured.

As Ms. Wood points out, recent archaeological discoveries have confirmed the existence of two Sunzis more than a century apart, one the author of "Master Sun's Art of War," the other of "The Art of Warfare," which have sometimes been mixed together. This raises the question, "Which Sunzi have you been reading?" And these two informative introductions to Chinese literature, from the prison diaries of dissidents to accounts of visits to Shanghai brothels, raise another: "Why not try reading something more?"

Mr. Neville-Hadley writes on Chinese and Japanese topics from Vancouver, B.C.

FICTION CHRONICLE: SAM SACKS

Keeping On

LITERATURE LOST more than it realized when the Irish novelist Maeve Binchy died in 2012. Binchy specialized in intimate portraits of small-town life, and she suffused each of her novels with a benevolence that was almost maternal, always finding the best in her characters, however flawed. Few writers today can inspire the feeling of consolation that she so reliably provided. But one such kindred spirit is J. Courtney Sullivan, whose Irish-American family drama "Saints for All Occasions" (Knopf, 335 pages, \$26.95) is touched with the same warmth, kindness and gentle wisdom.

The seed of Ms. Sullivan's branching story is planted in 1957, when a teenage girl named Theresa Flynn becomes pregnant after being seduced by a married man she meets at a dance. Theresa and her older sister, Nora, have emigrated from rural Ireland to Boston, where Nora's fiancé has taken a job. To escape scandal they deposit Theresa in a convent, and when the child—Patrick—is born, Nora claims him as her own. Soon after, Theresa takes vows, becoming Sister Cecilia; Nora goes on to raise three more children, none of whom know anything about their aunt or Patrick's true parentage.

Braided into these personal histories are scenes set in 2009, after Patrick has died in a car crash. As his funeral nears and Nora anxiously prepares to be reunited with her es-

tranged sister, the chapters deftly flesh out the circumstances of her three children, who are each dealing with conflicts of their own (John has committed the local heresy of consulting for a Republican politician; Bridget is summoning the courage to tell her mother she's in love with a woman; Brian is a former minor leaguer looking for a life after baseball). And then there's Theresa, who has found a family of another kind within the cloister. "She stayed enclosed, even when it felt like drowning in molasses, even when she could

Three diverting novels about loyalty—to family, to community, to a beloved summer house.

not breathe," Ms. Sullivan writes of Theresa's time in the novitiate. "Beneath the raging doubts was a low, steady voice that said to keep on. She made long lists of things she could not live without—lipstick, gossip, the smell of the ocean. But then she found that she could live without them after all."

A low, steady voice urging faithfulness and forgiveness is audible in "Saints for All Occasions" as Ms. Sullivan draws her characters together in a moving conclusion. Despite the secrets between them, and despite the colorful South Boston bickering that

animates their conversations, the novel eloquently testifies to the durability of the fabric of family.

Ice hockey unifies a remote Nordic community in "Beartown" (Atria, 418 pages, \$26.99), by Fredrik Backman, the Swedish writer

known for the international best seller "A Man Called Ove." It may be just a sport to some, but to the inhabitants of this village "in a poor part of a big forest" it stands for "tourism, a trademark, capital." Fielding a championship youth team is a path to economic revival.

Given a smooth and pithy transla-

tion by Neil Smith, "Beartown" shuttles among a wide cast of local zealots, from driven teenage athletes to antacid-popping coaches to mucky-mucks on the club's board of directors. There's even room for the unconverted, like the general manager's 15-year-old daughter Maya, who jokes that hockey players "discovered the jockstrap seventy years before [they] invented the helmet." "We know how to prioritize," Kevin, the star player, tells her.

The obsession with winning is responsible for the novel's thrills—in the fashion of underdog sports dramas, the games tend to be decided by last-minute goals—but also for its abrupt and tragic turn. At a drunken house party after a victory, Kevin sexually assaults Maya. The he-said-she-said nature of the crime divides the town, and Mr. Backman charts the struggle many have in elevating loyalties to friends and family over those to the team. There are, in the end, real acts of bravery and sacrifice in this appealing novel, but they mostly take place off the ice.

Perhaps nunnerys and hockey rinks don't seem the right settings for your summer reading. In that case, how about Nantucket? Elin Hilderbrand, widely blurb as the "queen of the beach read," brings out a cheerful new romance set on that paradisal island every June. But this year Michelle Gable has moved in on Ms. Hilderbrand's home turf with "The Book of Summer" (St. Martin's, 408 pages, \$25.99), a humor-

ous and smartly written story of two generations of love and vacations.

The novel centers on the fate of Cliff House, a beloved summer home balancing on the edge of a rapidly eroding bluff. The house seems destined to fall into the sea, but its owner, "spunky sexagenarian" Cissy Codman, is determined to stay put, resting her hopes on dubious engineering feats to reinforce the cliff-side. Enter Cissy's daughter, Bess, a California doctor going through a messy divorce who has flown in to convince her pigheaded mother to move someplace else. Two things happen in short order. While boxing their stuff, Bess comes upon a family diary from the 1940s, and the novel flashes back to dramatize her grandmother Ruby's complicated coming of age in the midst of World War II. Then Bess reunites with an old flame, a gorgeous island contractor, and a tale of loss and salvaged love unfolds to parallel Ruby's.

Ms. Gable has fun with the weirdly intense local politics that roil Nantucket, and there are delightful scenes in which Cissy tries to win support for her restoration projects from suspicious year-rounders who still consider her a carpetbagging "off-islander." But mostly "The Book of Summer" offers a charming retreat from the crises of the moment. When a friend of Ruby's apologizes for being out of it, "cut off from the real world," Ruby is quick to correct her. "That's exactly how it's supposed to be on Nantucket."



ASSOCIATED PRESS

known for the international best seller "A Man Called Ove." It may be just a sport to some, but to the inhabitants of this village "in a poor part of a big forest" it stands for "tourism, a trademark, capital." Fielding a championship youth team is a path to economic revival.

Given a smooth and pithy transla-

BOOKS

'My heart is stirred by a noble theme as I recite my verses for the king: My tongue is the pen of a skillful writer.' —Psalm 45:1

The Babel of Biblical Translation

The Face of Water

By Sarah Ruden

Pantheon, 232 pages, \$26.95

Augustine: Confessions

Translated by Sarah Ruden

Modern Library, 484 pages, \$28

BY BARTON SWAIM

SARAH RUDEN HAS little patience for translations of ancient texts that skirt past poetic subtleties. In "The Face of Water," at once a serious work of scholarship and a playful romp of an essay, she turns her attention to the most often translated ancient text of all, the Bible. She insists that an essential part of its meaning inheres in its "striking and moving expressiveness—that is, its beauty." At the same time, however, she argues that the manner of presentation of the West's most holy text is more than a matter of rarified aestheticism that only poets and literary critics should care about. Translation is, in a sense, something every reader of the Bible should care about.

Translators must render the literal meanings of these ancient texts but also capture their beauty.

In the first and longest of the book's three parts, Ms. Ruden—an accomplished poet and classicist whose translation of "The Aeneid" won high praise in 2008—explains her approach to translating both narrative and poetic biblical texts. In the next two parts, Ms. Ruden (bravely) offers her own versions of these passages and explains her choices.

Her discursive and sometimes irreverent discussion of these passages sparkles with intelligence. She perceptively argues that translators should avoid depending too greatly on these texts' choice of vocabulary. "In modern English, as a rule," she writes, "you make sharply conscious, committed choices in wording, assisted by that massive vocabulary; you can be quite exact in getting your point across, but the loss is that you pick one meaning and ditch the others." Not in Greek and Hebrew, which are inflected languages.

Writing about the version of the Lord's Prayer found in Matthew, for instance, Ms. Ruden observes that the first three petitions take the form of what's called a jussive imperative: A more literal translation

might read, "May your name be hallowed, let your kingdom come," and so on. Then you arrive at the plea for daily bread; the "give" in "give us this day our daily bread" (as the King James Version has it) is a straight imperative, and there is an odd redundancy in "this day" and "daily," as if the petition contains a hint of desperation. Her translation: "The loaf of bread, our every next loaf, give it to us today." Her version conveys a nuance that the King James Version doesn't—even if it also, in my view, reads like a line of 20th-century poetry and doesn't lend itself so easily to corporate recitation.

In her treatment of Revelation 7—John of Patmos's vision of the great heav-

James, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Ms. Ruden: "It was God who inaugurated the heavens above and the earth below." She has combined the noun "beginning" and the verb "created" by using the English word "inaugurated." An interesting thought, but the Hebrew doesn't call for that, and the cost is clutter—a dummy pronoun ("it"), a "to be" verb ("was") and a relative pronoun ("who").

There's a similar knottiness to the phrasing in Ms. Ruden's new translation of Augustine's "Confes-

my God, my Light, my Wealth, and my Salvation.

The same sentences from Ms. Ruden's translation:

Now my mind was free from the gnawing anguish around advancing myself toward everything I itched for, and acquiring it, and wallowing in it, and scraping off the scabs. I prattled to you, my glory, my riches, my rescue, my Master and God.

"Prattled" is a more evocative and maybe more accurate rendering of *garriebam* than Pine-Coffin's "talk freely," but the construction "anguish around advancing myself toward"

doing. This approach—which deals almost exclusively with conjecture and not on extra-textual evidence—tends to treat narrow selections of biblical texts as if they came from nowhere and weren't placed where they are for any good reason, an assumption that keeps scholars from recognizing philosophical coherence and literary craftsmanship when it's right in front of them.

Take Ms. Ruden's analysis of 2 Samuel 11, the passage narrating David's adulterous affair with Bathsheba and murder of her husband. The Hebrew account repeats the Hebrew phrase *vai-hee* again and again. That's Ms. Ruden's phonetic transliteration of four Hebrew letters, in English VYHY, usually translated "And it so happened" or, in the King James, "And it came to pass." Ms. Ruden conjectures that the repetition might be evidence of "an amalgamated text, one cut and pasted (as it were) early in antiquity from two or more traditional stories"—as if the author were just too dense to see that he had filled this crucial story with needless verbiage.

It's true, as she argues elsewhere in "The Face of Water," that the Hebrew phrase need not be translated with the same English words every time. But the suggestion that the whole narrative might just be a hodgepodge only gets in the way of more cogent interpretations. In fact, the biblical writer has a perfectly sound reason for repeating *vai-hee* four times in a short passage. Like any good storyteller, he knows when to slow the narration down. The previous passage had to do with a series of battles, and the narration was fast and generalized. Now the writer brings things almost to a standstill in order to examine the corruption of the king's heart. There is no great critical theory needed here. One need only read the work as it exists. Traditional translations that simply repeat the English phrase, as the King James does, accomplish just this aim of slowing things down: "And it came to pass, after the year was expired, at the time when kings go forth to battle, that David sent Joab, and his servants with him, and all Israel; and they destroyed the children of Ammon, and besieged Rabbah. But David tarried still at Jerusalem. And it came to pass in an evening tide . . ."

There is a deep and understated grace in these passages, and in "The Face of Water" Ms. Ruden—my criticisms notwithstanding—shows us how to do what modern scholars too often don't or can't: delight in their perfection.

Mr. Swaim is the author of "The Speechwriter: A Brief Education in Politics."



only gathering of those who remained faithful in persecution—

Ms. Ruden points out that the Greek word for "lamb" here is the diminutive form: "little lamb." The throne on which this little lamb sits, by contrast, seems to be a full-size one, for the lamb is (literally) "in the midst" of the throne. The image of a tiny lamb perched on a massive heavenly throne, worshipped by unnumbered saints and heavenly creatures, is strikingly beautiful.

I am fonder of Ms. Ruden's writing about translation than of her translations themselves. Her explications are penetrating and provocative, but her phrasings often leave me puzzled. Consider how she renders the Bible's first verse, Genesis 1:1, famously rendered in the King

sions." Here are a couple of sentences drawn at random from an edition that many readers will know, the 1961 Penguin Classics one translated by the wonderfully named R.S. Pine-Coffin; they appear in Book Nine, just after Augustine's account of his decision to follow Christ:

At last my mind was free from the gnawing anxieties of ambition and gain, from wallowing in filth and scratching the itching sore of lust. I began to talk to you freely, O Lord

is confusing ("anguish around"?).

In her introduction to this edition of the "Confessions," Ms. Ruden writes just as well about Latin texts as she does Greek and Hebrew in "The Face of Water." And she has clearly thought deeply about what Augustine was trying to say. By contrast, her approach to the biblical texts is rather less deferential. And the reason, I think, is this: Ms. Ruden doesn't think much about the biblical authors.

She relies heavily on source criticism, a branch of historical criticism that tends to see biblical books not as coherent works of history or poetry or theology but as patchworks of source material thrown together by some ancient editor who might or might not have known what he was

Coming Unstrung

Gone

By Min Kym

Crown, 227 pages, \$25

BY ERIC C. SIMPSON

THERE'S A STORY about Jascha Heifetz, the famously dyspeptic Russian violinist and giant of the golden age of recording: After a concert one evening, an admirer went to visit the soloist in his dressing room. "Mr. Heifetz," he gushed, "what a performance! Your violin has such a gorgeous tone!" Heifetz picked up his

Stolen from her in a café, a violinist's Stradivarius was later found. But her career never recovered.

instrument, held it to his ear and knit his brow. "I don't hear anything."

Heifetz was a master and entitled to his amour propre. Most violinists—this reviewer very much included—have a deep, loving respect for their instruments and would likely respond to such a compliment with a swelling of parental affection. A musical instrument is unlike other artists' tools: Whether made in the 17th century by a Cremonese master or 10 years ago by a modern luthier, each violin has its unique tone, color and temperament. Give Jascha Heifetz and David Oistrakh five minutes with the same Del Gesù—an instrument from the shop of Giuseppe Guarneri in Cre-

mone, Italy—and you'll hear differences of technique, of approach and of interpretation. But the voice in either case is the violin's. The relationship a violinist has with his fiddle is more akin to that between rider and horse than painter and brush—a partnership based on an intimate familiarity with the instrument's character, strengths and limitations.

That relationship is at the heart of "Gone: A Girl, a Violin, a Life Unstrung," a moving memoir by Korean-born, London-based Min Kym. In 2010, her 1696 Stradivarius was lifted from the seat next to her at a Pret à Manger in a London underground station; nearly three years later, it was recovered by police in a warehouse in the Midlands of England, waiting to be auctioned as a fake. A happy ending, as far as the public was concerned.

Less known is the epilogue. When it became clear that the violin would not be recovered immediately, Ms. Kym used her insurance money to buy another Strad, but losing her beloved instrument derailed her career just when she was on the verge of her greatest success. The distress of the loss caused the 31-year-old up-and-comer to cancel a publicity tour for a highly anticipated album, which subsequently flopped. Though quartet playing would eventually help her find her way again, Ms. Kym effectively fell out of the concert solo circuit. As if all this were not enough, when her violin was finally found by the British Transport Police, in July 2013, she couldn't keep it—doing so would have required her to repay her insurance company, but the new violin she had bought could not be sold quickly enough or for enough money

to make the payment in time. Out of options, she was forced to let the company auction off the Strad with which she had built her career.

As crushing as the memoir's central event may be, "Gone" does not indulge in self-pity. It is rather a fond recollection of the people and the violins that have figured in Ms. Kym's career and an honest account of what it is like to have a life knocked off course by a freakish occurrence. Par-

able to find a suitable teacher in Korea. She writes beautifully of her own anxiety as she was forced to choose between devotion to her violin career and her desire to have a more "normal" childhood. Observing that "Starting a career when you're as young as I was does peculiar things to you," she echoes the sentiments of every performer who's ever been called a "child prodigy." Ms. Kym's style of prose, like the story it tells, doesn't always hide

as musical examples of pieces that played a significant role in Ms. Kym's story. Most of the tracks have never been released before, and some are even taken from cassette tapes of conservatory lessons. Included is a lovely, affectingly shy rendition of the Adagio from Brahms's Violin Concerto, from the ill-fated album that coincided with the theft. Also on the album is an aggressive, rough-and-tumble account of Paganini's Caprice No. 16 whose little imperfections—pressed tone here and there, an extra squeak on a string crossing—are fascinating to hear and a gift to the listener. Modern recordings tend to be polished to a blinding gleam, spliced together from multiple takes and buffed with artificial reverberation, so for Ms. Kym to let her guard down and let the public hear a work in progress takes considerable courage.

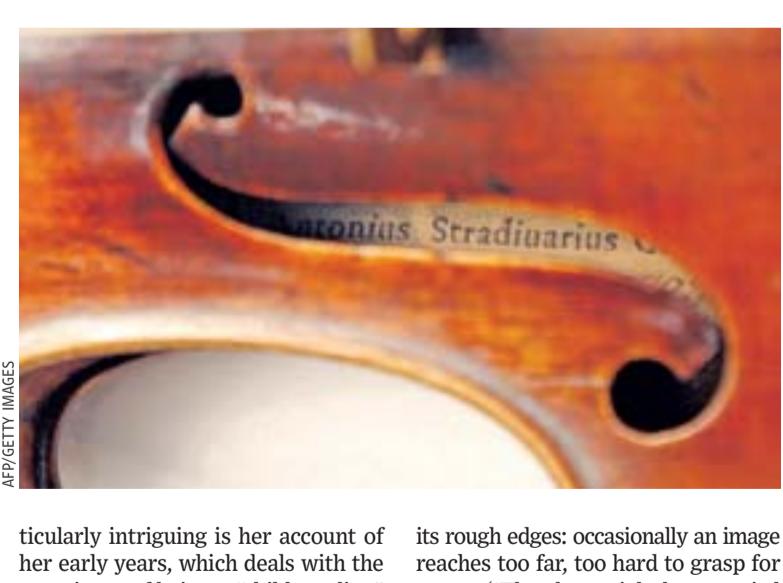
Above all, "Gone" is a reminder that becoming a professional soloist is extremely difficult. The confluence of events required to achieve the sort of success many young violinists dream of is unlikely, even when a talented person is putting forth her utmost effort. Luck takes a hand: Countless young careers have been destroyed by injury, burnout or, as in Ms. Kym's case, happenstances that have nothing to do with music. With so many artists' memoirs seeming to be feel-good accounts of virtue rewarded, it's refreshing to hear the perspective of a woman whose path has been less smooth and who is willing to be so candid about her struggle.

Mr. Simpson is a music critic and an associate editor of the New Criterion magazine.

ticularly intriguing is her account of her early years, which deals with the experience of being a "child prodigy" and effectively rebuts many of the myths that surround musically talented children. Her parents were not overbearing martinetts who forced her to take up and pursue the instrument; rather, they recognized their daughter's talent and made considerable sacrifices to help her develop it, abandoning plans to move permanently back to Seoul from London when it became clear that they would be un-

its rough edges: occasionally an image reaches too far, too hard to grasp for poetry ("The plane might have carried us, but it was my violin that had given us wings"). Far from putting off the reader, the slight bumps in the flow of the text lend it a certain earnestness and make us appreciate that the voice is in fact her own.

In the same vein is the accompanying album, now out on the Warner Classics label. The pieces selected for it, most of them individual movements of larger works, are intended



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Mr. Simpson is a music critic and an associate editor of the New Criterion magazine.

BOOKS

'Of course women's hearts beat—they beat constantly—for people who are not husbands.' —Elinor Glyn

The Female Gaze

Hearththrobs

By Carol Dyhouse

Oxford, 262 pages, \$27.95

BY RACHEL COOKE

WHAT DO WOMEN want? In "Heartthrobs," a cultural history of desire that pulls off the rare trick of being both capacious and concise, Carol Dyhouse, a British academic, sets out to discover what women down the ages have found most "irresistibly attractive" in men via the novels they devoured, the movies they swooned over and the singers whose faces they stuck on their bedroom walls. In other words, she is more interested here in women's fantasies (picture an arrogant, firm-buttocked aristocrat, riding crop in hand) than in their more pragmatic, realistic selves (now turn your mind to a man who, in pants rather than breeches, really is willing to share the child care).

But if this sounds familiar, a dashing roll call in which Darcy and Rochester receive yet more points for aloofness, and Heathcliff another five-star rating for his brutality, think again. As any woman who remembers her more peculiar teenage fantasies will be well aware, sometimes there's just no predicting what's likely to turn a girl on. Take, for example, the addiction of a generation of females to the novels of Ethel M. Dell, whose name was once "a kind of shorthand for romantic rubbish," as Ms. Dyhouse puts it. The writer Dorothy Sayers suggested—she didn't, one gathers, intend this as praise—that Dell's best-selling melodramas were beloved by "passionate spinsters." In fact this rather undersells their novelty. While a certain exoticism may well come as standard in her stories, male good looks and the masculine archetype they represent often take second place to other, more ambiguous traits, as Ms. Dyhouse observes. It isn't only that Dell prizes tenderness and devotion as well as bravery and daring. A certain ugliness, she understands, can be sexy in and of itself.

Dell's first romance, "The Way of an Eagle," was published in 1911 and was such a hit that by 1915 it had already run to 30 printings. Its heroine's love object, however, is not exactly Rudolph Valentino. He's physically repulsive, with "wrinkled yellow skin" and a face "like an Egyptian mummy." It's no wonder that it takes Muriel, the daughter of a brigadier in British India, a little



REDFERNS
BE STILL The singer Adam Ant, 1985.

while to work out that this man, who is called Nick, is just the guy for her. Even after he has lugged her on his back across the Himalayas, her father having perished in a native revolt, she remains attracted to the more conventionally handsome soldier, Blake. Only when Nick has lost an arm in battle and started stalking her dressed as an old woman does Muriel finally propose marriage. These characters "may be unconvincing," Ms. Dyhouse concludes, but the book "offers a benevolent, comforting vision of patriarchy, where there can be harmony between men's and women's desires."

Ms. Dyhouse's survey begins with the epistolary novels of Samuel Richardson, whose female friends dismayed him by admiring Lovelace, the villain of "Clarissa," and ends 250 years later, in the 1980s, with the music of the New Romantics. (My first heartthrob, the British singer Adam Ant, belonged to this era, when he manifested an alluring "otherness"—

whose power Ms. Dyhouse seems not fully to understand—by dressing as a highwayman and wearing lipstick and mascara.) Along the way, she takes in Lord Byron, to whom women fans

What do Lord Byron, Dirk Bogarde, Robert Redford and Liberace have in common?

sent locks of hair by the dozen; the Duke of Wellington, the one-time obsession of Charlotte Brontë; Dirk Bogarde, the actor whose devotees were so voracious that he did not dare attend a premiere without first sewing up his fly; and Barbara Cartland, the pink puff of a romance novelist who was also the step-grandmother of Diana, Princess of Wales. (Cartland, incidentally, was an admirer of Dell's.)

If such a parade suggests a book

that, like a character out of Georgette Heyer, tries to gallop across far too much territory far too quickly, this would be right: Ms. Dyhouse's narrative all too often takes the form of a list. Kathleen Winsor's 1944 saucy "Forever Amber" leads us first to the creaking melodramas ("Fanny by Gaslight," "The Wicked Lady") produced by the Gainsborough Studios in London in the same decade and thence, with surprising rapidity, to Beatlemania. Nevertheless, Ms. Dyhouse offers food for thought along the way. It is fascinating that so many heartthrobs, from Bogarde to Liberace to Richard Chamberlain, were secretly leading gay lives; and it is interesting, too, that straight men have often been wildly suspicious of women's love objects. (Valentino was viewed with extreme dubiousness by husbands who dismissed him as a "woman-made man.") Indeed, Ms. Dyhouse's text is shot through with the male fear of female sexuality, from D.H. Lawrence's 1922 story about a group of girls working as tram conductors ("fearless young hussies") to Norman Mailer's attitude toward Mary McCarthy's "The Group" (the novel gave off, he said, a "communal odour" that was reminiscent of "a cross between Ma Griffe and contraceptive jelly").

Inevitably, Ms. Dyhouse feels that she must deal with the so-called rape fantasy, for all that the arguments are well-rehearsed to the point of tediousness, and so it is that she notes such reveries have as much to do with power as with submission: At their heart, after all, is the potency of female sexuality. (As one woman puts it in her book, rape fantasies are "when Robert Redford won't take no for an answer.") Patriarchal societies, she believes, make it difficult for women both to express and to experience desire—and here she quotes from Sylvia Plath's diary, in which the young poet, about to leave home for Wellesley College, expresses her envy of boys, who are able to "dispel" their sexual hunger freely while she remains unfulfilled. I won't argue with this, having grown up in a time and a place where a girl had only to look at a boy too steadily to be deemed a slut. All the same, Ms. Dyhouse's book suggests, too, that women have always found ways around the limits imposed on them. How rich are our interior lives, how unnervingly lusty our imaginings.

Ms. Cooke is a columnist for the Observer and the author of "Her Brilliant Career: Ten Extraordinary Women of the Fifties."

A Life In Parts

Are You Anybody?

By Jeffrey Tambor

Crown Archetype, 274 pages, \$27

BY SONNY BUNCH

GEN-XERS who spot Jeffrey Tambor at the Dunkin' Donuts these days typically greet the actor with "Hey now!" (his catchphrase from "The Larry Sanders Show"); millennials go with "No touching!" (a nod to "Arrested Development"); he gets a "Yassss queen!" from fans of "Transparent"; and pint-sized members of the post-millennial generation, whatever it is that they are called, recognize him as Mr. Salomone from "Eloise at the Plaza."

Mr. Tambor's first credit on the Internet Movie Database dates to 1977, but he only garnered his first Golden Globe and Emmy wins in 2015. As someone who has, at times, struggled, he knows the importance of an "attaboy" now and again, and what comes through most in his memoir, "Are You Anybody?," is the lesson to be a mensch to those who are doing good work. "You have to work with people who give you praise, who give you confidence," he writes. "Avoid those who don't. They are to be put on a shelf and taken down only for Thanksgiving and Hanukkah." As this unsubtle reference to an unhappy family life indicates, Mr. Tambor is most tense when describing his early years and his relationship with his now-deceased parents. It's occasionally uncomfortable to read about his henpecked father and alcoholic

From 'The Ropers' to 'The Larry Sanders Show' to 'Arrested Development' and now 'Transparent.'

mother, who turned into such a neat-freak that the family ate over the sink to avoid making a mess and incurring her wrath.

Mr. Tambor seems at his happiest discussing his early career as a traveling theater man, going from town to town doing repertory work, mastering his craft. His big break came in 1976 when, after moving to New York City, he found himself standing on a Broadway stage across from George C. Scott. An understudy on "Sly Fox," Larry Gelbart's play based on Ben Jonson's "Volpone," he finally got his shot—and almost blew it, muffing his dialogue. "George gave me a look" after the misreading, he writes. It seemed to say: "There is a line that appears once in your life, a line you either walk over or step back from. This is that line . . . right here . . . right now. Your move!" He pulled back from the brink and, at the end of the show the great Scott told the audience, "You are going to hear things from this young man."

And we did, even if it took a while. Mr. Tambor seems unimpressed with his work in the 1980s, glossing over the years when he starred on "The Ropers" and had a recurring part on "Hill Street Blues." He spends more time discussing the cancellation of the ahead-of-its-time "Max Headroom." The author's brief dalliance with Scientology is addressed in a short chapter; he enjoyed being treated like a big shot ("You seldom wait in a line—ever—for anything. If there is a line, you are not even made aware of it") but balked when they labeled his then-girlfriend, now-wife as a "Suppressive Person."

The only shows Mr. Tambor discusses in detail are "The Larry Sanders Show," "Arrested Development" and "Transparent," and while he's earned more accolades for his work as the transgendered Maura on Amazon's breakout hit than for anything else in his career, he will be hard pressed to top his six seasons as Hank on HBO's "Larry Sanders." The faux-vérité sensibility pioneered by Mr. Tambor and his colleagues became one of the defining features of modern TV comedies, serving as a guiding spirit for more recent critical hits like "The Office," "30 Rock" and "Curb Your Enthusiasm"—to say nothing of "Arrested Development" and, in its own awkward way, "Transparent." That lineage, more than any particular role, helps explain how Jeffrey Tambor turned into the gruff, goofy, complicated, lovable uncle of prestige TV.

Mr. Tambor is executive editor at the Washington Free Beacon.

Testosterone Not Included

The Illustrated Art of Manliness

By Brett McKay and Ted Slampyak

Little, Brown, 271 pages, \$25

BY DAVE SHIFFLETT

EXHORTATIONS to "man up" grate on modern ears, especially those attached to people who consider testosterone a toxic substance, right up there with plutonium and the lesser box wines. Manliness, to this crowd, is no more desirable than opioid addiction.

So universal joy will not greet the publication of "The Illustrated Art of

Learn how to land a plane, shoot a pistol, fend off a bear, tie a Windsor knot and deliver a baby (though not simultaneously).

"Manliness" by Brett McKay and illustrator Ted Slampyak. The book evokes a golden age where Teddy Roosevelt was the ideal and any man worth his moustache knew how to shoot guns, pummel thugs, and take apart an internal combustion engine while blind drunk.

Yet the book's creators, who run a website dedicated to the art of manliness, clearly sense an eternal market. "Manhood has always been about the competence to be effective in the world," the slender volume begins, adding that, "across cultures, research shows that the traits women find most attractive in men are competence and effectiveness."

The book offers brief, illustrated

instructions covering a vast range of skills, from surviving a bear attack (make yourself look large if it's a black bear, small if it's a grizzly) to tying a Windsor knot and delivering a baby (though not simultaneously). It shows men how to prosper and prevail as adventurers, warriors, family men, handymen and gentlemen.

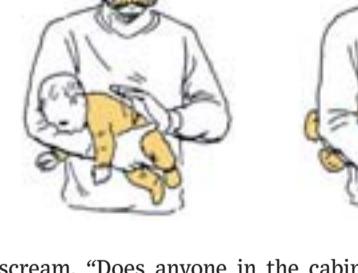
We learn, or are reminded, how to start a fire without a match, get oneself (and perhaps one's date) out of a submerging car, survive a tornado and land a plane. The authors have clearly identified a popular male fantasy in the last of these: Most men would like nothing better than to hear a breathless flight attendant

thought of that" while reading the counter-shooter strategy, which brings up a beef about the book: It's often an oasis of the obvious. Regarding the mass shooter, we are advised to run and hide and, in a pinch, grab a chair or fire extinguisher to use as a weapon. Elsewhere we learn how to drive a nail, change a tire, chop kindling, roll up our shirt sleeves and do other stuff anyone above the age of 12 should already know.

Then again, it is entirely possible that the authors, perhaps through painstaking research or with the help of powerful intuition, have stumbled across an unnerving truth: Many

many women to conclusions other than that her date is a gentleman. Indeed, the more unflattering conclusions may appear on Facebook before the departing master of Platonic gets halfway down the block. On the bright side, this advice will work fine for anyone called upon to squire the local mother superior to a Friday night fish fry.

The book offers plenty of bows in the direction of modernity, including tips on how to properly change a diaper (one assumes that Teddy Roosevelt would have responded to an invitation to do so with a slightly revised version of his trademark "Bully!") and reminders to avoid



scream, "Does anyone in the cabin know how to land a jet?" and be able to respond: "I'll be right up!"

One warning may be in order: Danger lurks in the section on dating. After properly grooming and dressing themselves, men are instructed to open all doors (unless she makes a federal case about it) and "pay for everything." Then it gets a little odd. If lightning strikes, pretend it never happened. Or, as the text puts it: "Offer a kiss or a hug if you feel it's appropriate, but don't make a move beyond that, even if she invites you in. You're a gentleman."

Besides being rather counterintuitive, this advice overlooks the fact that romantic rejection might inspire

"judgment words" when talking to females. One also senses plenty of room for a sequel. Many men, after all, will need guidance on evolving challenges, such as how to properly respond when their long-suffering wives decide to themselves become men. A few encouraging words will no doubt be advised—"Honey, you'll look perfect in boxers and briefs"—along with suggestions to gift them with a copy of this guide, which might give newbies a leg up on the competition.

Mr. Shiflett posts his original music and writing at www.DaveShiflett.com.

BOOKS

'Be a missionary, bringing flavor and light to the taste-blind.' —M.F.K. Fisher

The Fourfold Way to Good Cooking

Salt Fat Acid Heat

By Samin Nosrat

Simon & Schuster, 469 pages, \$35

BY NAOMI DUGUID

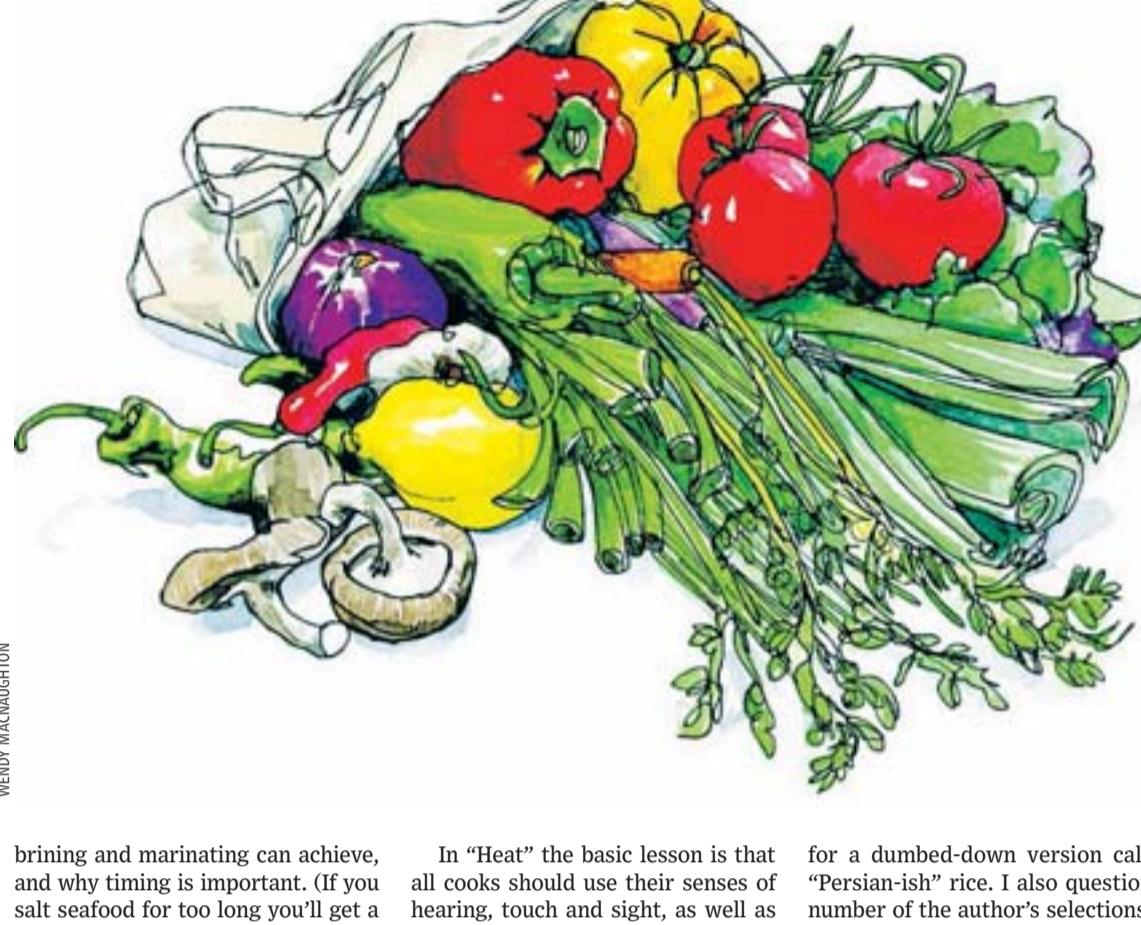
ANYONE SETTING OUT to write a cookbook must be something of an optimist. After all, a recipe is an act of faith: That simple words on a page can somehow communicate clearly enough to enable the reader-cook to produce a reliable dish is little short of miraculous. Teaching cooking classes, too, requires faith—or at least the firm belief that students can and will take away enough understanding to reproduce the dishes they've learned with confidence and success.

Samin Nosrat must be a super-optimist, for her debut book, "Salt Fat Acid Heat"—inventively illustrated in pen and watercolor by Wendy MacNaughton (see right)—is a combination cooking class and recipe book. It's an ambitious undertaking, aimed at improving home cooks' understanding of the four basic elements of flavor that are listed in the title.

This is a book for those who already cook and who would like to get better at it. One way of learning is by doing the same thing every day until you have put in the proverbial 10,000 hours of experience. Ms. Nosrat, a first-generation Iranian-American who acquired her understanding of cooking in the kitchen at Chez Panisse, wants to help cooks skip some of the learn-by-experience process by teaching them how to create and maximize flavor. She believes that if cooks have a basic understanding of how to season a dish, and when; of the interplay of salt and acid; of the importance of fat to flavor; and of the need to taste often as they cook, they can become better cooks sooner. Professional chefs learn these things at cooking school and on the job, and many home cooks have discovered cooking tricks and flavor patterns by long experience, though they'll still find useful insights here.

A talented explainer—on her website she calls herself a “writer-cook-teacher”—Ms. Nosrat writes as if playing the role of a fairy godmother who has special gifts to bestow on the reader. To that end, instead of starting with recipes, she begins with explanations and analysis set out in four sections: “Salt,” “Fat,” “Acid,” “Heat.” Each section starts with some basics illustrated by a chart and diagrams and then tackles a few advanced topics.

At the simple level in “Salt” we're told not to be afraid of salt, what



brining and marinating can achieve, and why timing is important. (If you salt seafood for too long you'll get a tough, dry or chewy result; if salting meat for cooking, however, “any time is better than none, and more is better than some.”) In “Fat” we learn about the sources of fat, from dairy to nuts to eggs and oil, and the roles each plays in the kitchen, as cooking medium, main ingredient and/or flavor heightener.

In the more advanced section on fat there's a useful explanation of emulsions such as mayonnaise and vinaigrette, and how to make them and repair them. I was pleased to see a section on rendering fat, why to do it and how it works, essential for the thoughtful cook who wants to not waste fat trimmed from meat or fowl.

Some of the uses of acid, apart from flavor, are illustrated in a pretty chart early on in the section. The information will be familiar to most cooks, but useful for the inexperienced: Greens dull in acid, so dress that salad at the last minute; red vegetables keep their color if cooked in acidulated water; acid will stop sliced apple or avocado from browning. More technical info—some of it news to many home cooks, I'd imagine—comes with the section on acid and texture, which describes acid's role in toughening beans, in helping pectins thicken, in causing proteins to coagulate, in stabilizing egg whites for whipping, and in tenderizing doughs and meat proteins.

In “Heat” the basic lesson is that all cooks should use their senses of hearing, touch and sight, as well as their common sense, to judge the progress of the cooking. It's all common sense, perhaps, but unless you've cooked a lot—or, like Ms. Nosrat, grown up with a parent who

Master the basic elements of flavor, urges Samin Nosrat, and set your cooking free.

cooks—you may not have acquired tools for analysis. Simple practical observations may come as revelations to beginners, such as these, on page 139, under the heading “The Power of Steam”: “Let salt do its work, drawing water out of food it touches, to help create steam when you want it in the pan. When the goal is to brown swiftly, wait to salt food until after it begins to crisp . . .”

It's perhaps inevitable that a book so ambitious should also be, in certain of its details, disappointing and occasionally dead wrong. The recipe for Thai jasmine rice, which gives a proportion of three parts water to one part rice, is incorrect: That would produce soupy congee. I regret that instead of giving instructions for classic (and wonderful) Persian rice, Ms. Nosrat gives a recipe

for a dumbed-down version called “Persian-ish” rice. I also question a number of the author's selections of topics: Why talk about something as basic as the different ways to chop vegetables and then omit instructions for how to separate an egg? Given the detailed lesson on making and rescuing mayonnaise, this seems a strange omission.

In the opening pages of both the “Fat” and “Acid” sections there's a two-page flavor wheel, a colorful graphic. The fat wheel shows which fats, from the *smen* of North Africa to the sesame oil of Japan and China, tend to be used in which cuisines. The acid wheel, similarly organized by culinary culture/place, shows which “cooking acids” and which “garnishing acids” are commonly used there. Like the fat wheel, it's a quick way of comparing cuisines at a general level, but as with many generalizations, it's not entirely accurate or complete. For example the cooking acids shown for Thailand are lime juice, rice wine vinegar, rice wine and beer, and the garnishing ones fish sauce, curry paste, sambal and more. In fact in Thailand curry pastes are used as a base for cooking, not as garnishing flavors, and sambal is not Thai. Similarly the Iran entry doesn't mention tamarind, and the West African entry doesn't mention hibiscus (*bissap*). Nonetheless the flavor wheels are still effective teaching tools.

Think of them as gestural and indicate helpful categories: Juice it or poach it or roast it or make a simple compote. The analytically minded will want to read the teaching half of the book right through before checking out the recipe half, and then dip back into the teaching sections from time to time. And if the explanations in the book leave them wanting more science, they can go on to Harold McGee's classic “On Food and Cooking: The Science and Lore of the Kitchen,” which is listed in the bibliography. Others, especially less experienced cooks, may prefer to start with a recipe-focused book such as Patricia Wells's recently published “My Master Recipes: 165 Recipes to Inspire Confidence in the Kitchen,” in which each chapter is devoted to a specific technique (braising, grinding, frying, etc.), and use Ms. Nosrat's book as a complementary guide to understanding the flavor principles that underlie the recipes.

ative, and you will be using the book at its best.

All the illustrations, charming and lively, are an invaluable complement to the text. They bring explanations to life, and they make the occasionally complex ideas much clearer. Most valuable to the analytically minded and the patient reader, they help contextualize loads of information on a single page, like a crib sheet, especially the colorful two-pager that summarizes all the interactions of the four elements and gives examples of dishes that illustrate those cross-connections. I can imagine copies of this book in public libraries in years to come with that chart torn out by readers who want a handy reference for their cooking explorations.

The recipes in the second part of the book are focused on flavor and on the plant kingdom, from salads to vegetables to fruit. They illustrate the principles taught in the first half of the book. There are 14 salad dressings, for example, and a multitude of sauces (from yogurt sauces to pesto), each an exercise in balancing salt, fat and acid. There are six ways to cook vegetables (blanch, steam, sauté, long-cook, roast, grill) and loads of pasta variations. There are four seasonal takes on the Italian-bread salad idea and a choice of “smooth soups.” Then come three basic fish recipes, two with variations. The 13 chicken recipes and the instructions in the meat section for improvising a braise will be useful for cooks wanting to broaden their repertoire of main dishes. The fruit section is broken into helpful categories: Juice it or poach it or roast it or make a simple compote.

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Ms. Duguid is the author, most recently, of “Taste of Persia” and “Burma: Rivers of Flavor.”

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON

Don't Worry, Daddy's Here

EVERY MONTH, publishers bring out yet more books designed to promote female empowerment and self-esteem: novels about fierce girls, picture books about brave girls and women, and nonfiction works devoted exclusively to women of current or historical interest on account of their sex. Of a piece with the type is Chelsea Clinton's forthcoming picture

A seasonal crop of picture books that celebrate fathers and the kids who love them.

book, “She Persisted,” lauding—yes—“women who changed the world.”

There is much less open boosterism for boys or men, apart from the short stories that Jon Scieszka curates for the terrific “Guys Read” series and an annual springtime exception: new picture books about fathers. Even some of these, as we shall see, seem determined to subvert the actual masculinity of dads by equipping them with attributes of stereotypical femininity.

“Little Wolf's First Howling” (Candlewick, 28 pages, \$15.99), by Laura McGee Kvasnosky and Kate Harvey McGee, captures the solemnity and playfulness of a wonderful father-son relationship. In moonlit illustrations, Big Wolf demonstrates proper howling form, but though his cub makes a sincere effort, he keeps

veering into improvisation (“skibby skobbi skoo-wooooo”). It's so endearing that eventually Big Wolf can't help joining in. As the pair trot home, Little Wolf says, “Wait until we tell the others,” which makes his father smile: “Oh, I expect they already know.”

In “Dad and the Dinosaur” (Putnam's, 34 pages, \$17.99), Gennifer Choldenko pays respect to the code of manly courage with the story of Little Nick, who fends off his fears by keeping a toy dinosaur close at hand. In Dan Santat's rich, moody illustrations, the dinosaur looms protectively over the boy as a powerful alter ego. But when Nick loses his talisman, fear crowds in; he goes to bed angry and ashamed. It's his father, a laconic and understanding man, who shows the boy a way through. “Dad?” Nick says at the end. “Don't tell Mom, okay?” “Course not,” his father replies.

Hope Anita Smith celebrates men through the eyes of the children who love them in “My Daddy Rules the World” (Holt, 32 pages, \$17.99), in which she pairs torn-paper illustrations with light verse. Unaffected and poignant, her poems explore the giddy joy of wrestling with a dad, the fear of disappointing him and the care taken to let snoozing fathers lie: “When Daddy is sleeping / I whisper to talk. / I chew with my mouth closed. / I tiptoe to walk.”

Gina Perry's illustrations for “It's Great Being a Dad” (Tundra, 32

pages, \$16.99) look almost edible, as if the characters were made of gingerbread and colored frosting. The zany crew in Dan Bar-el's picture book includes a unicorn, a robot, a “fairy queen ballerina doctor” and a “sneaky flying alligator pirate.”

building site, it would clang and buzz all day.”

In Nadine Brun-Cosme's “Daddy Long Legs” (Kids Can Press, 25 pages, \$15.95), a man vows to collect his son from school, even if his wonky car won't start. Using an “if/



They're all children who, in the course of imaginary play, get into real difficulties for which they need the help of a strong, resourceful and patient father.

Luke Reynolds offers extravagant metaphors for paternal affections in “If My Love Were a Fire Truck” (Doubleday, 26 pages, \$16.99), a series of tenderhearted comparisons matched with colorful, exuberant pictures by Jeff Mack (see above). “If my love were a rodeo horse, it would bound and buck and bray,” we read, as father and son ride side by side, twirling lassoes from the backs of broncos. “And if my love were a

then” pattern reminiscent of Margaret Wise Brown's “The Runaway Bunny,” the fellow promises to “come and fetch you in the neighbor's big red tractor”; if that plan or some other option fails, “I will go and find all the birds in the trees. They will lift me by the arms and fly me to you!” Retro illustrations by Aurélie Guillerey give a midcentury vibe to this assurance of constancy.

In Sam Zuppardi's tale of quotidian domesticity, “Things to Do With Dad” (Candlewick, 32 pages, \$16.99), Dad wears an apron while preparing and eating pancakes with his young son before consulting a to-

do list that would have outraged Betty Friedan: wash the dishes, vacuum the carpets, make the beds, hang out the laundry. (There's also “build the bookcase,” so it's not all strict housewifery.) Gloomy that his father doesn't have time to play, the boy has the brilliant idea of recasting drudgery as fun. Now the job of making a bed becomes sailing a pirate ship, and the garden that needs watering becomes a jungle to explore.

An arctic fox named Aput finds himself enlisted into adoptive single fatherhood when a lone egg hatches in front of him in “Daddy Honk Honk!” (Dial, 34 pages, \$16.99), by Rosalinde Bonnet. At first, Aput tries to get other tundra families to accept the little blue chick. The lemmings don't have room, but they give the baby a hat; the musk ox doesn't know about babies, except that they need feeding. Eventually, Aput takes the chick to his cottage. There, looking far more like a mother than a father, he dons a pink-trimmed apron before cooking dinner and knitting the baby a nice wardrobe of dear little woolens. The sturdy pages of a final dad-centric board book, Anne Gutman's “Daddy Dreams” (Chronicle, 14 pages, \$5.99), will suit the youngest readers. Here, in Georg Hallensleben's soft, rich paintings, we see young creatures of all sorts—among them, lions, bats, flamingos, porcupines and even humans—staying close and cozy while their fathers drowse.

BOOKS

'Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee. The hands can't hit what the eyes can't see.' —Muhammad Ali

Back on His Heels

Sting Like a Bee

By Leigh Montville

Doubleday, 354 pages, \$30

BY GORDON MARINO

WHEN HE DIED in 2016, at the age of 74, Muhammad Ali was one of the most beloved people on the planet. But there was a time when he was reviled as a slacker, a draft dodger. In "Sting Like a Bee," an absorbing portrait of Ali during his years of vilification and exile from the ring, Leigh Montville notes that Ali "stumbled into his situation" by saying that he "didn't want to go to war because of his religion." Then, amazingly, he "put one foot in front of another and came out the other end a hero."

In April 1960, at age 18, the young man then known as Cassius Clay—who would soon win a gold medal at the Summer Olympics in Rome—registered for the draft in his hometown of Louisville, Ky., as the law required; when, later, he flunked the Army qualifying exam, he was classified 1-Y, signifying that, except in emergencies, he was unfit for service. He quipped, "I said I was the greatest, not the smartest." In 1964, he used his bedazzling speed and artful technique to grab the heavyweight crown from the seemingly indomitable Sonny Liston. Soon after, he announced that he had become a member of the Nation of Islam. He changed his name first to Cassius X, then to Muhammad Ali.

All seemed to be going well for the new champ. Then, in February 1966, as he was savoring his success and appraising future opponents—he had defended his title twice by then—a strange thing happened: Needing more bodies for the ever-escalating war in Vietnam, the Army lowered its standards, and suddenly Ali was reclassified 1-A by his Louisville draft board.

"Sting Like a Bee" begins with reporter and Ali confidant Bob Hallowan personally delivering the news of the draft board's decision to Ali in his home in Miami. Until then, the only war that Ali had been mulling over was the stylized warfare of the boxing ring. On hearing that he was headed for the front of the induction line, Ali complained immediately, and volubly. He told the reporters who had gathered outside his home, referring to his hefty tax contribution to the federal budget: "Why be anxious to take me—a man who pays the salary of at least 200,000 men a year?" The next day, a reporter from the Chicago Daily News phoned, and Ali sputtered the sentence that would hound him like Joe Frazier: "I don't have no personal quarrel with those Viet Congs."

No quarrel? By then, thousands of American soldiers had been killed by the Viet Cong, leaving behind grieving wives, parents and neighbors. Mr. Montville, observing that Ali's initial



UNBOWED Muhammad Ali during a recess in his trial for refusing induction to the Army, June 1967.

"rush of self-indulgent emotion" had already created a backlash, notes that "the mention of the Viet Cong, ... repeated on the wire services to newspapers across the country, brought a focus to that agitation, put all the anger into a convenient package."

On April 28, 1967, Ali showed up in Houston for the rites of induction. Three times he was asked to step forward, and three times he refused. He was eventually arrested, found guilty of draft evasion, fined \$10,000 and sentenced to five years in prison. Almost immediately his license to box was revoked. He ended up being banished from the ring from March 1967 to October 1970.

Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee, would often shake his head and sigh that "Muhammad was robbed of his prime years as a boxer." While "Sting Like a Bee" moves deftly in and out of the ring, relatively few of its pages are spent analyzing Ali's boxing acumen. Even so, it is clear from Mr. Montville's account that there was no heavyweight before or since with Ali's talent and skill—even if he didn't fight during his peak years.

Ali's motivations for refusing to follow Joe Louis's lead during World War II—don the uniform, spend a year entertaining the troops—were diverse, evolving and sometimes hard to gauge. When he came to trial, Ali pleaded not guilty, maintaining that he was a conscientious objector and a minister of the Nation of Islam. At the time, detractors associated CO status with pacifism. And what kind of pacifist could a heavyweight champion be?

Ali contended that he was not against military service per se but could take up arms only in a war sanctioned by Allah—and Vietnam was not such a war. There were people close to

Ali who believed that one of the reasons he did not step forward was his fear of taking a bullet from some racist drill sergeant. Mr. Montville unearths testimony from Ali's high-school teachers and other Louisville acquaintances who agree that, whatever one might

Skeptics questioned his refusal to serve: What kind of pacifist could a heavyweight champion be?

think of Ali and his decision to refuse induction, there was no reason to question his sincerity.

Mr. Montville, unlike other Ali chroniclers, devotes the bulk of his narrative to a round-by-round commentary on Ali's battles in court. Ali and his lawyers appealed his verdict more than once, hitting the canvas each time—until the Supreme Court, in June 1971, overturned his conviction on what amounted to a technicality.

During his boxing exile, Ali earned his daily bread on the college lecture circuit. Students rallied to Ali's anti-war sentiments but were chagrined to hear him toe the Nation of Islam line as a staunch segregationist. Ever blithe about politics, Ali told an audience in 1968 that, as Mr. Montville puts it, "if he did vote in the November election he would vote for George Wallace." Nor was the man whom Elvis Presley christened the "People's Champ" politically correct on the issue of women's equality. It was not just a matter of Ali being a womanizer, although that he certainly was.

He was an ardent believer in patriarchy, again following the Nation of Islam's teachings. "Allah," he said, "made men to look down on women and women to look up to men." Or as Mr. Montville summarizes Ali's view: "Women should be loved, but they never should be treated as equals."

As the Vietnam War ground on and became less popular, the antipathy toward Ali became more muted. By 1971 he was an icon with African-Americans, if not for his stance on the war then for his ways of reminding everyone that black is beautiful and that his brothers and sisters need not be defined by the traditional establishment.

In the opening frames of his study, Mr. Montville describes the early Ali as "part boob, part rub, part precocious genius." He was all of that but also a kind of trickster who loved people and, in his brash and uplifting style, changed lives. Evander Holyfield, who would also become a heavyweight champion, recalled in an interview: "When I was a kid everyone was always telling me you ain't going to be nothing, and then one night I saw Ali on television. He was saying that he was the Greatest and we could be too." Ali had a similar impact on a 13-year-old Mike Tyson when Ali paid a visit to the Tryon School for Boys in Johnstown, N.Y., where Tyson was being held for one of his many arrests.

Serious boxers are always taught the supreme importance of giving their opponents certain angles and denying them others. Somehow Mr. Montville has managed, in a sympathetic but not hagiographic fashion, to find a fresh angle on the Greatest—by showing him embattled, as one might expect, and yet outside the ring.

Mr. Marino is a professor of philosophy at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn.

The Rules Did Not Apply

Touched by God

By Diego Armando Maradona

Penguin, 226 pages, \$17

BY JAMES ZUG

OF DIEGO ARMANDO MARADONA, as of Ezra Pound and Bobby Fischer, all that can decently be said is that his colleagues admired him. A 5-foot-5, left-footed, pint-sized powder keg, Mr. Maradona was a celestial dribbler and visionary passer. To be a teammate meant to have a front-row seat to the

Maradona scored both goals to beat the English, punching the first in with his fist—the 'Hand of God.'

most combustible, creative, tongue-wagging talent of his generation.

One of eight children, Mr. Maradona came from poverty and grew up in a three-room shack—no electricity, no running water—in a Buenos Aires shantytown. He was never educated beyond primary school. He made his first-division debut as a 15-year-old, became a legend at home before playing in Europe and starred for Argentina in four World Cups.

He is also the caricature of an entitled athlete. During his playing days, Mr. Maradona flopped to draw pen-

alty calls. He brawled (an infamous melee that spelled the end of his time at Barcelona). He punched a fan asking for an autograph and shot an air rifle at journalists, injuring four. He got arrested for cocaine possession, overdosed twice and was banned from soccer for 15 months for testing positive. He badgered management for trades. He quit teams.

"Touched by God" gives a rambling behind-the-scenes look at the 1986 World Cup in Mexico, the stage for some of his most famous and infamous achievements. He scored five goals as he captained an average Argentine side to unexpected triumph. Two were arguably the most famous World Cup goals ever, and both came in Argentina's quarterfinal match against England—the first time the two countries had faced each other since fighting a war over the Falkland Islands.

The first (the "Hand of God" goal) involved Mr. Maradona, with his trademark silky touches, slipping past three English defenders before an accidental give-and-go sent the ball arcing to him near the 6-yard line. He leapt and punched it in with his left hand. No penalty was called.

Today, Mr. Maradona defends this blatant cheating. "For me, it was like stealing from a thief," he writes. He recounts other games in which he used his hand deliberately, although

he fails to mention he did it again in another World Cup match, against the U.S.S.R. in 1990. Mr. Maradona also adds one self-justifying coda about the Hand of God: Years later he visited the match referee, who told him he would allow the goal again, because he didn't see his hand touch the ball.



WINNING HANDILY Maradona celebrating Argentina's victory in the 1986 World Cup final.

A few minutes after producing the ugly, Mr. Maradona created the sublime. He accelerated from midfield with the ball yo-yoing off his feet on an astounding 60-yard solo run, weaving past English defenders and slotting the ball into the back of the

net. This came to be known as "The Goal of the Century." In this book, Mr. Maradona prints a translation of the live commentary of a Uruguayan announcer, Victor Hugo Morales, who dubbed him "barritito cósmico," the cosmic kite. But I've always liked Bryon Butler's call for BBC Radio. It begins: "Maradona turns like a little eel."

"Touched by God" is a conversational book: Although written with veteran journalist Daniel Arcucci (who co-wrote Mr. Maradona's 2000 autobiography), it reads as if Mr. Maradona were a man sitting at a pub: exclamatory ("Come on!", "You know what I'm saying?") and studded with swear words. But the book is filled with fascinating details about the '86 World Cup.

For two months, we learn, the Argentine team stayed outside Mexico City in a training camp ringed with barbed wire. Two players shared each brick-walled room, sleeping on cots. Every morning Mr. Maradona shaved outside, then had pasta for breakfast. He tells how his cleats had longer spikes in the back for better traction and recounts his standard pre-game rituals: listening

to Bonnie Tyler's power ballad "Total Eclipse of the Heart" and getting a mud massage on his legs. He also mentions that, after the Hand of God game, a few English players came to the Argentine locker room to exchange jerseys.

Score-settling, alas, goes with the territory of the ex-athlete memoir. Mr. Maradona lights into the coach of the 1986 squad, Carlos Bilardo, as well as Pelé, fellow Argentine Lionel Messi and especially Daniel Passarella, whom he replaced as captain of the national team. He even spends a page and a half counting up how many Ballon d'Or awards he would have won, had he been eligible (until 1995 the footballer of the year award was restricted to European players).

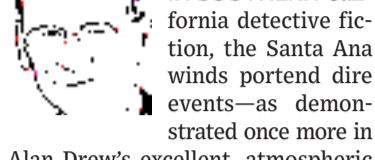
Regardless, in the pantheon, he's close to Pelé. He scored 34 goals for Argentina in 91 games, including eight goals in 21 World Cup games; for comparison, Pelé played just one more game than that for Brazil but scored 77 goals, including 12 in World Cups. But Mr. Maradona often was withdrawn forward charged with creating opportunities—he totaled eight assists in his World Cup career. And he was, in fact, the object of cynical hacking: He was fouled 50 times in the 1990 World Cup and 23 times in one 1982 World Cup game, both tournament records.

Mr. Maradona's braggadocio was well-earned, but "Touched by God" reveals a nervous soul behind it. The two goals against England showed the contrast, too: the tragic insecurity of the cheater (he could have simply headed the ball in) and the arrogant brilliance of the genius.

Mr. Zug is the coauthor, with Paul Assaiante, of "Run to the Roar: Coaching to Overcome Fear."

MYSTERIES: TOM NOLAN

When Ill Winds Blow



IN SOUTHERN California detective fiction, the Santa Ana winds portend dire events—as demonstrated once more in Alan Drew's excellent, atmospheric "Shadow Man" (Random House, 346 pages, \$27): "[S]omething went haywire in people when the winds hit.... Husbands beat wives.... drunks bashed other drunks over spilled beer, crazies... heard voices telling them to attack blondes in apartments down the hall: spores of violence floating on the wind." The Santa Ana in Mr. Drew's superb police procedural is especially fierce: creating giant waves "exploded onto the beach like trucks dropped from the sky"; grounding helicopters; and blowing the Night Prowler—a freeway-roaming serial killer being hunted "from Bakersfield to the Mexican border"—into Rancho Santa Elena, "the Shangri-La of Southern California."

People come to this place to escape Los Angeles. One such person is police detective Ben Wade, raised in Rancho Santa Elena and now moved back after being shot in the line of LAPD duty. But his old hometown

proves no refuge. On the heels of the Prowler's latest murder comes the gunshot death of a Mexican teenager: a killing Wade's boss pressures him to rule a suicide for the sake of civic image. But Wade wonders: "What was the law worth if it was used to keep people quiet about what they all knew? What was his job worth if that was the law?"

To do that job, the enigmatic detective must deal with suppressed events from his own troubled adolescence. "Ben Wade was a window," the narrator notes, ". . . but into what? An open window that led into a dark room." Wade is but one of many sharply etched characters who help make "Shadow Man" a stellar achievement, a book that unspools like a dark-toned movie in the reader's mind. Other memorable figures include the Night Prowler himself (who thinks, of his victims: "he didn't hate them; he simply needed what they gave him") as well as the female medical examiner who murmurs consoling words to the corpses under her scrutiny, blessing the dead with "a little kindness to take with them."

BOOKS

'Everybody said, "This is the guy." Otis. Otis Redding. He was it.' —Bill Graham

Singing You Out of Your Shoes

Otis Redding

By Jonathan Gould
Crown Archetype, 533 pages, \$30

BY EDDIE DEAN

IT WAS THE KIND of celebratory blowout that you'd expect from a down-home Georgia boy made good. Singer Otis Redding, fresh from his triumphant performance at the Monterey Pop Festival in June 1967, had invited 500 guests to his sprawling ranch outside Macon. There were eight barbecued hogs, 225 gallons of Brunswick stew, 50 cases of whiskey and eight kegs of beer. Redding was playing host to black media bigwigs who were attending the annual convention of the National Association of TV and Radio Announcers in nearby Atlanta.

The party was his way of saying thanks, especially to the network of black DJs who had helped him on his rise to stardom. It was also a chance to show off his 300-acre Big O Ranch, where he went to recuperate from touring and relax in his role as a country squire and family man. When more than a thousand revelers showed up, Redding was "unperturbed," reported Jet magazine, as the "royal barbecue" turned into a raucous all-night bash. His wife, Zelma, later called it "our own Woodstock."

Behind the scenes, it was a thornier affair. White members of Redding's inner circle—including his manager, record-label execs and a few of his backing musicians—found themselves in a minority. They felt a definite chill from guests who weren't keen on the Big O's integrated entourage or his presence on heavily white pop-music stations—or the fact that he would spend his down time riding horses instead of lending his voice to social protest. Producer Jerry Wexler, who had worked with black performers for decades, was at the party and recalled "some edginess. The Black Power thing was starting to build. I remember some deejays that were running around, talking a lot of trash. You know: What is whitey doing here?"

Redding often had to traverse this sort of racially charged minefield in his all too brief life, which ended in a plane crash only months after the barbecue. He always seemed to rise above the fray, due to a natural charm and a gracious way about him as real as red Georgia clay. As Jonathan Gould notes in his perceptive biography, Redding's main problem that day wasn't race-related tension but an unforeseen glitch: "A massive O-shaped swimming pool he had hoped to have finished in time for the party proved too large to fill with water in the dry Georgia heat." Like any good host, Redding was worried about his guests, who wouldn't have the pool to help them cool down.

In the Valhalla of soul-music legends, Otis Redding has a special place. He crossed over to the pop audience without selling out. Then,



TOWER OF POWER Otis Redding in 1967.

in his prime, he was gone. His gritty yet transcendent voice of heartache and yearning, epitomized by his 1966 ballad "Try a Little Tenderness," hits the sweet spot for millions who find soul titans like James Brown too rough or Sam Cooke too smooth.

Redding's warmth and personal integrity made converts of those who knew him, just as his records, sampled by the likes of Jay Z and coveted by myriad rockers, win new fans with each generation. Add to his legacy of enduring music a scandal-free, exemplary life and an untimely death at age 26 and Redding is as close to a saint-like figure as soul music has ever had. Amid the many iconic black singing legends of the 1960s, Mr. Gould says, none "was quite as beloved—not merely admired or desired, but truly and surely loved—as Otis Redding was."

In "Otis Redding: An Unfinished Life," Mr. Gould takes a scholarly, wide-angle approach similar to the one he took in his 2007 cultural study of the Beatles, "Can't Buy Me Love." He has tapped into new archival sources, including unpublished interviews with key figures like Wexler, and he has the cooperation of the fiercely protective Redding family. "Otis Redding" is an incisive and deeply humanistic portrait, if at times offering too much of the big picture and not enough of the Big O.

Raised in the segregated housing projects of Macon, Redding finessed his way through the Jim Crow caste system. Once he found his livelihood, after earning the \$5 prize in a teen talent show for 15 straight weeks, he adopted a work ethic that became a

hallmark. "If you want to be a singer, you've got to concentrate on it 24 hours a day," he told Hit Parader at the height of his fame in 1967. "Always think different from the next person. Don't ever do a song as you heard somebody else do it."

The book traces Redding's evolution from a Little Richard imitator to a revered song interpreter. He imbued everything he sang with spirit-moving conviction gleaned, as least in part, from singing in the choir at the Vineville Baptist Church, where his father was a deacon, and

He turned spare ballads into wrenching testimonials, making other soul men sound like whiners.

seasoned with a stint in a teenage gospel quartet, the Junior Spiritual Crusaders. "Otis was soul music's greatest apostle of devotion," writes Mr. Gould. He could embellish spare ballads like "These Arms of Mine," his first hit, and "Pain in My Heart" into wrenching testimonials, pleading his case with a gravitas that made your average soul man sound like a two-timing whiner.

Stax, the maverick label in Memphis, gave Redding creative control, essentially allowing him to record as his own de facto producer. His four-piece, racially integrated studio band, Booker T. & the M.G.s, was minimalist but explosive, giving his

records a gale-force power. He replaced back-up singers with intricate, call-and-response horn arrangements that comforted and cajoled and cried, making his songs into dramatic dialogues. The Stax musicians relished working with him.

"You could feel the excitement when he was coming," recalled trumpeter Wayne Jackson. Otis "would come in the door with the whole recording in his mind, and be able to tell all of us what he wanted. . . . He'd get down there and sing horn parts to us until you would think you were going to come out of your shoes."

In the studio, Redding was a perfectionist. After "Tramp," his duet of trash-talking repartee with label mate Carla Thomas, cracked the Pop Top 40 in 1967, Stax wanted an entire album to milk what seemed like a winning chemistry. But recording sessions dragged on as Ms. Thomas, whose talent depended more on charm than chops, needed repeated takes to get her vocals right, trying her partner's patience. "That's the most non-singing bitch I ever worked with," he later said.

Except for a Stax-supported "Stay in School" public-service announcement, Redding steered clear of social causes. After Aretha Franklin had a No. 1 hit with "Respect" in 1967—a song Redding had written and recorded two years before—he traveled to Detroit to discuss plans for a joint tour. At the Atlanta airport, he ran into Martin Luther King Jr., who was flying to Louisville to lead a protest against housing discrimination. "As fellow Georgia celebrities, Otis and Dr. King had a passing familiar-

ity, and King playfully invited Otis to accompany him to Louisville," writes Mr. Gould. "I'd sure like to go with you, but I gotta go to Detroit and make that dollar," Otis replied.

As Mr. Gould shows, Redding worked doggedly to improve his songwriting and his stage moves ("Otis was by all accounts a notably inept dancer," writes Mr. Gould), and "Respect's" reign on the airwaves and record charts intensified his focus on attracting the vast pop-music audience that Ms. Franklin had. His guide from backwater Georgia to Monterey Bay was his manager Phil Walden, an R&B-loving white college boy from Macon. Their partnership was as close to a brotherhood as the Southern mores of the time allowed.

Redding won over crowds on the white frat-house circuit and the black chitlin' circuit alike, an initiation on both sides of the race line that prepared him for bigger things. Walden "knew how those fraternity boys and sorority sisters had responded to the sight and sound of this big, good-looking, self-assured yet reassuring black man," writes Mr. Gould, "and he had seen Otis's ability . . . to read white people, gauge their responses, and put himself across."

In June 1967, when Redding was set to headline at the Monterey Pop Festival, some members of his entourage, including Jerry Wexler, were worried that the acid-rock crowd at Monterey would reject his Memphis soul stew. Assuaging his well-known stage fright, Redding tocked from a joint that someone had handed him backstage. Then, with the assurance and matching suits of seasoned pros taking over amateur hour, he and the M.G.s tore into a thundering rendition of Sam Cooke's "Shake" and sounded a "note of total authority . . .," writes Mr. Gould.

"For the 7,500 astonished young listeners who leapt to their feet and surged toward the stage, it was as if the grown-ups had arrived."

Redding knew it was a breakthrough moment. Back in Macon, he told his wife that the performance had added five years to his career. He was excited about a new song he had just recorded, "(Sittin' On) The Dock of the Bay," wistful and introspective and unlike anything he'd ever done. On the way to a show on Dec. 10, his twin-engine Beechcraft plane, emblazoned with the logo Otis Redding Enterprises, crashed into an icy lake in Wisconsin, killing seven people, including Redding and four members of his new touring band, the Bar-Kays.

"Otis Redding was a natural prince," said Jerry Wexler in his eulogy. "When you were with him, he communicated love and a tremendous faith in human possibility, a promise that great and happy events were coming." Three months later, "Dock of the Bay" rose to the top of the pop charts. It was the first posthumous No. 1 hit in Billboard's history and gave Redding the crossover success he had always wanted.

Mr. Dean is the author of "Pure Country: The Leon Kagarise Archives, 1961-1971."

Boy Story

The Hue and Cry at Our House

By Benjamin Taylor

Penguin, 182 pages, \$16

BY MOIRA HODGSON

ON THE MORNING of Nov. 22, 1963, 11-year-old Benjamin Taylor shook hands with JFK. He and his mother had risen early to join the rain-soaked crowd of admirers gathered outside Fort Worth's Hotel Texas. In preparation for the president's visit to their town, he had memorized the names of Kennedy's 34 predecessors.

The sixth-grader went back to school holding his hand up high. But at recess, he saw the playground flag lowered to half-staff. When he returned to the classroom, Mrs. Westbrook announced between sobs that the president was dead.

This news, Mr. Taylor reports, made no sense. The boy had seen for himself that Kennedy was "indestructible." He'd shaken his hand; how could he be dead just hours later?

For the first time Mr. Taylor was forced to confront the fragility of life. He thinks, precociously, "If it had gone on raining the assassin would have been fir-

ing on a closed and armored car."

In this brief and moving memoir, Mr. Taylor chronicles the events of the following 12 months from the double viewpoint of a boy and of a middle-aged writer recollecting the past. The boy's world has been upended, and he is racked by uncertainty. Mr. Taylor comments, "I was fully equipped . . . with asthma, homosexuality and what would later be called Asperger syndrome."

An anxious childhood in the 1960s with all the trimmings—asthma, homosexuality and Asperger's.

Mr. Taylor's last book was a biography of Proust, whose chief conceit, that reflections on the past keep it alive, is Mr. Taylor's too. Like the narrator of "In Search of Lost Time," the young Mr. Taylor worships his doting mother and is fearful of his emotionally distant businessman father. "Conditional love" is what Daddy has to offer, "but to be loved just for being alive is what a child seeks."

Unconditional love is not what this child receives one hot summer's day recounted by Mr. Taylor with deadpan

down the upholstery, but his father doesn't see it that way. "Daddy's rage is uncontrollable." Halfway through his memoir Mr. Taylor reveals that his Asperger's was diagnosed when he was 6. "My obsessive concern," he recalls, was "to make sure that certain objects on the mantel and coffee table were arranged in a way I thought necessary . . . to report on what was up in the spice

rack . . . to name the ingredients of vanilla extract."

But while plowing through a "hard book" assigned by Mrs. Westbrook—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," in which five people die—he makes a redeeming discovery: Thornton Wilder's evocation of the randomness of death is something he can apply to his own experience. Literature will become his window into understanding life.

When he was 10, Mr. Taylor's parents took him to a drive-in to see "Long Day's Journey Into Night." Of the Tyrones he writes, "They were the luckless version of ourselves, who we'd have been

if doomed by trouble, which we were not." "The hue and cry at our house," Mr. Taylor tells us, "was against disorder, bedevilment, despair."

Mr. Taylor writes bracingly of life

in the early '60s, a time at once light-

hearted and filled with dread—of po-

lio, race riots and Russian missiles. Watching "Rebel Without a Cause" he's aware that he and Sal Mineo, who keeps a picture of Alan Ladd in his school locker, are two of a kind.

Yet he also has a crush on, of all people, the singer Anita Bryant, who 15 years later would gain notoriety as an anti-gay activist. He meets her at the opening of a Ramada Inn, where, after he expresses admiration for her song "Paper Flowers," she takes him by the hand for a stroll around the swimming pool.

An underlying nostalgia, indeed melancholia, pervades "Hue and Cry." Trying to overcome Asperger's in adolescence Mr. Taylor learned to make eye contact and modulate his voice. Later, in college, he studied the popular kids and built himself "a Frankenstein monster from the parts I liked best about them—a persona very nearly the opposite of who I was when alone."

Mr. Taylor tries to come to grips with himself and his self-image, and to understand how to differentiate emotional realities from actual experience. "Hue and Cry" is an elegantly written book, erudite, perceptive and at times painfully candid.

Ms. Hodgson's latest book is "It Seemed Like a Good Idea at the Time: My Adventures in Life and Food."

BOOKS

'When public men indulge themselves in abuse . . . our democratic society is outraged, and democracy is baffled.' —J. William Fulbright



WINGED WONDER
A Red-tailed Hawk.

Angels of Death

Birds of Prey

By Pete Dunne with Kevin T. Karlson
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 305 pages, \$26

BY JULIE ZICKEFOOSE

HAWKS, EAGLES and falcons in North America have come through their darkest ages, when they were killed for imagined inroads on waterfowl or game birds, or were wasted as living targets for sport shooting. Bald eagles, ospreys and peregrines in particular have survived near-extirpation brought on by persistent organochloride pesticide contamination; we are seeing these fabled birds return to their former range nationwide. My two-hour drive to the Columbus, Ohio, airport generally nets a couple of circling bald eagles and an active nest near an on-ramp, something that still astonishes me. That same drive might log 40 red-tailed hawks, sitting sentinel along the great corridors of grassy rodent habitat we call interstate highways.

"Birds of Prey" is a beautifully executed reference work bursting with tack-sharp photos of raptors doing their dastardly worst. Author Pete Dunne explains both decline and renaissance, pulling in historical writings and his own experiences to produce smoothly readable accounts of each species. This is not a book for the faint of heart; rather, it celebrates every blinding stoop, lucky snag and talon-clench of the birds that kill to live.

Describing a banking ferruginous hawk, all bunched talons, angled wings and flinty yellow glare, Mr. Dunne writes: "If ground squirrels have nightmares, this is what they look like." The small, muscular falcons called merlins seem to be a favorite, to judge from the author's descriptions of merlin flights near Cape May, N.J., during which "the gossamer wings of insects fall like ticker tape in the late afternoon as birds hunt." A photo of a juvenile merlin clutching a large dragonfly in each fist bears out this unusual observation.

With so much to recommend its writing, "Birds of Prey" wouldn't need to pull out the stops on illustration,

but it sails over most others of its genre with dynamic images that recall the European aesthetic in bird photography: showing what birds do rather than simply how they look. These hawks are mating, stooping, snatching prey. A peregrine tosses a cedar waxwing to two shrilling juveniles, all in midair; a merlin makes off with a struggling western sandpiper, craggy fist clenched around its neck in a cartoonish grip. A bald eagle flips sideways, reaching under a panicked osprey for its fish prize. More businesslike photos of flying raptors, arranged in rows, nicely show the vast variation in plumage by age and sex that can be encountered in the field.

There's a strong conservation bent to this work, including a current perspective on each species' population status, along with rich historical ac-

Hawks, eagles, falcons:
If ground squirrels
have nightmares, this is
what they look like.'

counts of its former abundance. It is a double delight to find Mr. Dunne affirming that not all the current news is bad. Peregrines have rebounded sufficiently from their DDT-induced declines to thrill city dwellers nationwide with their aerobatics. Ospreys and bald eagles are returning to their former abundance, building massive stick nests in trees and utility towers. Cooper's hawks and, in the north, merlins have moved into suburbs and cities, relieving backyard feeding stations of excess birds, and the heart beats faster for their lightning sallies. Dynamism in both behavior and population trends is a hallmark of raptors everywhere.

"Birds of Prey" will be satisfying reading for those who wonder not only how raptors look, work and live but how they fare overall. This stunning book endeavors to be many things: field guide, natural history, conservation status update and eye candy—and succeeds at each turn.

Ms. Zickefoose's latest book is "Baby Birds: An Artist Looks Into the Nest."

FIVE BEST: A PERSONAL CHOICE

David A. Nichols

on Joseph McCarthy

The Rise and Fall of Senator Joe McCarthy

By James Cross Giblin (2009)

1 'MORE POWERFUL than the president' is the telling description that introduces this examination of Joseph McCarthy, the senator whose last name would become an 'ism' descriptive of a dark era in American political life. James Cross Giblin traces McCarthy from his childhood in a small Wisconsin farm community to his time in the Senate, during which he declared, in 1950, that he had 'here in my hand' a list of 205 communists in the State Department. Everything would unravel with the 1954 Senate hearings that pitted McCarthy and his soon-to-be-famous committee counsel, Roy Cohn, against the Army. The prime cause of the conflict, it turned out, was Cohn's rage at the Army for failing to provide special treatment for one Pvt. G. David Schine, with whom he was infatuated. In March 1954, the Army released a report on Cohn and McCarthy's demands for special privileges for Schine. The scandal yielded two months of televised hearings, a saga that played a decisive role in McCarthy's 1954 censure by his Senate colleagues and that led, inexorably, to his downfall.

The Life and Times of Joe McCarthy

By Thomas C. Reeves (1982)

2 MCCARTHY WAS neither the most wicked of villains nor the saintly patriot his admirers claimed, Thomas C. Reeves argues in this revealing portrait.



OATH McCarthy being sworn in as a witness at a Senate hearing, 1954.

McCarthy, he writes, applied his ferocious capacity for sustained effort to his small-town law practice and would do the same creating the legend of his Marine Corps exploits as 'Tail Gunner Joe.' The youthful McCarthy was an extrovert, utterly confident, a risk taker with a sense of humor and 'a busy man with the ladies.' Prior to 1949 he'd had no special interest in communism.

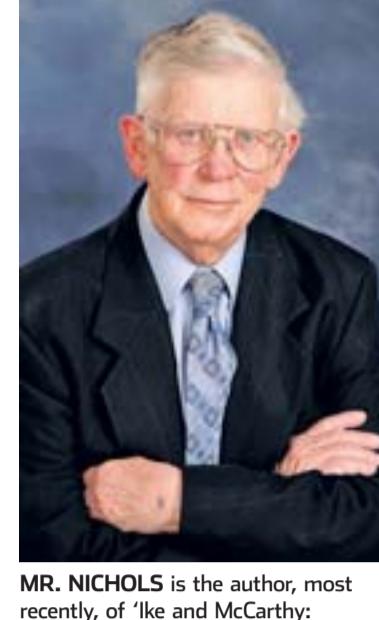
McCarthy took the issue up, the book informs us, because he thought it would vault his name into the headlines. It did, and McCarthy became addicted to the publicity. 'Joe would glow as reporters surrounded him, pleading for a statement or a comment.' In time, McCarthy began speaking of himself, Mr. Reeves writes, as 'a martyr, a man forced to bear the most outrageous calumny as the price of waging a one-man war against a vicious worldwide conspiracy.' He was convinced that State Department agents were tailing him, and he told friends that he feared for his life. During the Senate debate over his censure, hundreds of McCarthy supporters descended on Capitol Hill in protest. McCarthy himself charged that the censure committee was the 'unwitting handmaiden' of the Communist Party. Privately he was in torment and drinking heavily. The censure, Mr. Reeves concludes, 'destroyed McCarthy's spirit . . . and hastened his death.' He died in May 1957, at the age of 48.

Who Killed Joe McCarthy?

By William Bragg Ewald Jr. (1984)

3 OF ALL THE CHARGES leveled at Dwight Eisenhower for his perceived failure to stand up to McCarthy, none was more potent than the accusation that he had capitulated to the senator by removing words of praise for Gen. George Marshall from a 1952 campaign speech delivered in Wisconsin. Marshall was high on the list of notable Americans whom McCarthy had accused of betraying the nation. McCarthy then put out word that he was the one who had talked Eisenhower into the cut—just one of his lies examined in this compelling work on McCarthy's tactics. Eisenhower had indeed reluctantly deleted the words, in deference not to McCarthy but to Republicans fearful of the possible impact on Wisconsin voters.

McCarthy's 1950 announcement that he had the names of communists in the State Department had already produced more spectacular results. It led, Ewald notes, to 'a permanent floating press confer-



MR. NICHOLS is the author, most recently, of 'Ike and McCarthy: Dwight Eisenhower's Secret Campaign Against Joseph McCarthy.'

ence. Lights, cameras, microphones followed him everywhere.'

Without Precedent

By John G. Adams (1983)

4 ARMY COUNSEL John G. Adams delivers indispensable history in this first-person account of the Army's struggle with Joe McCarthy and Roy Cohn. It was Adams who had to deal with Cohn's relentless demands for special privileges for G. David Schine. When informed that Schine might be stationed overseas, this lively memoir reveals, Cohn declared: 'We'll wreck the Army.' Privately, McCarthy granted that Cohn was being 'completely unreasonable.' Nevertheless, Cohn had no trouble persuading McCarthy to launch hearings on communists in the Army. Adams's documentation of Cohn's demands became the basis of the official report that led to the Army-McCarthy hearings.

McCarthy

By Roy Cohn (1968)

5 ROY COHN provides a spirited defense of McCarthy, who had, he writes, 'more real personal courage than almost any man I ever knew.' He expends considerable space arguing against any notion that his relationship with G. David Schine was other than platonic. Cohn claims that the privileges that he had requested for Schine were 'routine.' The book reflects Cohn's characteristic self-assurance. When the Army-McCarthy hearings ended, he returned to New York, built a prosperous law practice, and enjoyed a wide circle of friends and admirers, mostly members of Manhattan's elite. They hailed from every part of the political spectrum—no small achievement for someone who was once Joe McCarthy's right-hand man.

Best-Selling Books | Week Ended May 21

With data from NPD BookScan

Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Fat for Fuel Dr. Joseph Mercola/Hay House	1	New
Astrophysics for People in a Hurry Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton & Company	2	2
Option B Sheryl Sandberg/Knopf Publishing Group	3	1
Make Your Bed William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing	4	3
The Vanishing American Adult Benjamin E. Sasse/St. Martin's Press	5	New

Nonfiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Universe Has Your Back Gabrielle Bernstein/Hay House	1	-
Astrophysics for People in a Hurry Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton & Company	2	1
Fat for Fuel Dr. Joseph Mercola/Hay House	3	New
Dangerous Personalities Joe Navarro/Rodale	4	-
On Tyranny Timothy Snyder/Crown/Archetype	5	-
The Better Angels of Our Nature Steven Pinker/Penguin Publishing Group	6	-
Hidden Children Jane Marks/Random House Publishing Group	7	-
Hillbilly Elegy J.D. Vance/HarperCollins Publishers	8	5
Killers of the Flower Moon David Grann/Doubleday Publishing Group	9	8
The Vanishing American Adult Benjamin E. Sasse/St. Martin's Press	10	New

Nonfiction Combined

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Fat for Fuel Dr. Joseph Mercola/Hay House	1	New
Astrophysics for People in a Hurry Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton & Company	2	1
Option B Sheryl Sandberg/Knopf Publishing Group	3	2
Make Your Bed William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing	4	5
On Tyranny Timothy Snyder/Tim Duggan Books	5	-
The Vanishing American Adult Benjamin E. Sasse/St. Martin's Press	6	New
Milk and Honey Rupi Kaur/Andrews McMeel Publishing	7	3
The Official SAT Study Guide College Board/College Board	8	New
The Subtle Art of Not Giving A F*ck Mark Manson/HarperOne	9	10
The Universe Has Your Back Gabrielle Bernstein/Hay House	10	-

Hardcover Fiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Oh, the Places You'll Go! Dr. Seuss/Random House Children's Books	1	2
Into the Water Paula Hawkins/Riverhead Books	2	1
No Middle Name Lee Child/Delacorte Press	3	New
16th Seduction J. Patterson and M. Paetro /Little, Brown and Company	4	3
The Trials of Apollo, Book Two Rick Riordan/Disney-Hyperion	5	4

Fiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Surrender Helen Hardt/Waterhouse Press	1	New
Gwendy's Button Box Stephen King & Richard Chizmar/Cemetery Dance Publications	2	New
No Middle Name Lee Child/Delacorte Press	3	New
16th Seduction J. Patterson & M. Paetro /Little, Brown and Company	4	2
The Fix David Baldacci/Grand Central Publishing	5	3
Night School Lee Child/Dell	6	6
Gwendy's Button Box Stephen King & Richard Chizmar/Cemetery Dance Publications	7	New
Everything, Everything Nicola Yoon/Ember	8	8
Same Beach, Next Year Dorothea Benton Frank/William Morrow & Company	9	New
Full Wolf Moon Lincoln Child/Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group	10	New

Methodology

NPD BookScan gathers point-of-sale book data from more than 16,000 locations across the U.S., representing about 85% of the nation's book sales. Print-book data providers include all major booksellers (now inclusive of Wal-Mart) and Web retailers, and food stores. E-book data providers include all major e-book retailers. Free e-books and those sold for less than 99 cents are excluded. The fiction and nonfiction lists in all formats include adult, young adult, and juvenile titles; the business list includes only adult titles. The combined lists track sales by title across all print and e-book formats; audio books are excluded. Refer questions to Peter.Saenger@wsj.com.

REVIEW



SHAYAN ASGHARIA FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Carrie Nugent

The scientist is on a mission to protect the planet from asteroids

PEOPLE SOMETIMES ask Carrie Nugent about the chances that real life will mimic the 1998 movie "Armageddon," in which scientists discover that an asteroid the size of Texas is 18 days away from hitting the Earth and wiping out life as we know it. The 33-year-old planetary scientist at the California Institute of Technology says we're not likely to be hit by such a big one. To avoid any kind of collision, though, she's trying to find as many asteroids as she can. "An asteroid impact is the only natural disaster we have the technology to prevent, which is crazy but awesome," she adds.

In March, Dr. Nugent released her first book, "Asteroid Hunt-

ers," about the science of tracking and studying space rocks. Most of the asteroids in our solar system—an estimated 1.1 to 1.9 million of them measuring at least 0.6 of a mile in diameter—orbit the sun in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter. The largest known asteroid is Vesta, which is some 350 miles across. But there are other asteroids closer to Earth. Scientists have classified 1,808 of them within 28 million miles of the Earth's orbit as potentially hazardous—posing some danger should they enter our atmosphere.

The good news, says Dr. Nugent, is that no known asteroids

currently pose any significant hazard to humans. Only one American is known definitively to have been hit by a meteorite (what an asteroid is called after it lands on Earth). In 1954, Ann Hodges of Alabama was struck by one that fell through her roof, leaving a nearly foot-long bruise on her side.

More recently, in February 2013, an asteroid fell and exploded above Chelyabinsk, Russia. The resulting waves of pressure shattered windows and damaged some 3,000 buildings. A big collision has the potential to be catastrophic, such as the asteroid impact 66 million years ago that some scientists think killed

off the dinosaurs and changed the Earth's axis of rotation.

Scientists have so far identified roughly 700,000 individual asteroids. With enough study of an asteroid, they can project where it will be every day for up to 800 years. "Obviously we'd like to find all the ones that are big and are close to Earth," says Dr. Nugent.

She grew up in Los Angeles, the daughter of an engineer mother and a father who taught auto shop at community colleges. She earned her Ph.D. in geophysics and space physics in 2013 at the University of California, Los Angeles. She was drawn to asteroids in part because of the potential for humans to con-

Scientists have identified some 700,000 asteroids.

trol them—and because they're concrete objects. "It's really exciting to study something you can see in the sky and also hold pieces of in your hand," she says. "You don't get to do that when you study black holes."

Now at Caltech's IPAC science and data center for astrophysics and planetary science, she finds new asteroids by looking for tiny, previously unknown points of light in images from high-powered telescopes, then tracks their movement. That process still requires a real person, she says: "Human eyes are a lot better than technology at this point."

So what could we do if an asteroid actually does threaten life on Earth? One option is to put a massive spacecraft in orbit around the asteroid. The spacecraft could use its own gravity to shift the asteroid to a new trajectory over the course of years or even decades. Or scientists could send a large, high-speed spacecraft either to collide with the asteroid or to release a part that would hit it and move it off course.

Finally, there's the "Armageddon" option: a nuclear detonation. In the movie, the crew blows up the asteroid from within. But in real life, "you don't Bruce Willis it and put [the bomb] inside" the asteroid, says Dr. Nugent. "You detonate the nuclear device nearby and give it a shove aside."

Dr. Nugent spends most of her time on her computer looking at images of space, writing computer code and checking her email. "My personal job has a lot more in common with most people's desk jobs than people expect," she says.

For fun, she hosts a podcast called Spacepod. "I sound like some kind of L.A. stereotype here, since everyone's got a podcast," she jokes. Every week, she interviews a different scientist over a drink. In her last episode, she spoke with glaciologist Michele Koppes of the University of British Columbia over a green tea cucumber smoothie about her travels to some of the iciest places on Earth. When Dr. Nugent isn't thinking about space, she likes to run and read.

She also likes the stories behind asteroid names. She had one named after her at a conference in 2013, officially called 8801 Nugent. Another name that amuses her is Dioretsa, which is "asteroid" spelled backward, because its orbit goes the opposite direction of most other asteroids.

Beyond the possible threat posed by an impact, studying asteroids helps scientists to understand what the solar system was like billions of years ago. They hold promise for the future as well: Companies are looking into asteroid mining to harvest natural resources such as platinum.

Still, Dr. Nugent's main goal remains finding near-Earth asteroids that could pose a future problem to humanity. "Hopefully we'll find that they're all on trajectories that lead them away from Earth," she says. "But of course, I'm an optimist."

MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN

Classical Music Isn't Just for Cows Anymore

CLASSICAL MUSIC is always at death's door. Attendance at concerts is down, no young person without a trust fund can afford to go to the opera, and there hasn't been an American classical composer that got the man in the street really excited since Aaron Copland.

But every time it looks like classical music is going down for the count, a hotshot conductor from Caracas turns the world on its ear. An Italian crooner warbles "Nessun Dorma" in a stadium somewhere, and the public swoons. A radiant soprano belts out the national anthem at the Super Bowl, and the Great Unwashed holler "mamma mia!"

Classical music's latest savior—a pretty unlikely one—is the nation's population of dairy cows.

The Journal recently reported that, along with water beds and nutritionist-crafted meals, dairy farmers are using soothing classical music to create a more productive

atmosphere for their milk cows. The farmers have even installed automatic back-scratches, which presumably help cows stay awake while works by Philip Glass and John Adams are playing.

Thrilled about these developments, I decided to join classical music's famed We Will Rock You Society in a nonstop coast-to-coast survey of how classical music is escaping its rut. First off, we found that cows weren't the pioneers we had thought: Fish farms have long pumped in Schubert's "Trout Quintet," Debussy's "La Mer" and opera. "Ocean fish love it when singers hit the high Cs," says a pisciculturist.

The dulcet strains of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms routinely increase honey production for beekeepers. "If you really want to see the royal-jelly production kick into overdrive, you just can't beat the three Bs," according to hive authority Buzz Feed. "Of course, they also love Sting."

The three Bs keep beehives buzzing; Mahler can clear a mall.



When it comes to child-rearing, parents have long known that Vivaldi, Delius and Ravel will put even the most rambunctious toddler to sleep, while a diet of the abrasive Arnold Schoenberg will persuade even the most recalcitrant child to shut up and listen to mom and dad.

Similarly, retailers discovered years ago that if you want to keep teenagers out of your tony establishment, you can't beat the *adagietto* from Mahler's Fifth.

"You play that slow movement at a *sehr langsam* tempo and you can clear the entire mall in 10 seconds flat," says Rapunzel Ventura, an expert in anchor-store aversion therapy. "And if that doesn't work, try Mahler's 'Songs on the Death of Children.' Kids will take the hint."

Now that Berlioz for the bovine is such a success, classical musicians see other vistas opening up.

"People have tried everything under the sun to get the North Koreans to simmer down," says Persephone Schwartz, the author of "Why Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Still Matters. Not a Whole Lot. But Some." "They've tried sanctions, threats, embargoes, James Franco. But no one has ever tried classical music. So why not erect some gigantic speakers up there in the DMZ and pump in Mozart's 'Tine Kleine Nachtmusik' for a few days? Those guys will turn into pussycats."

Another gloomy locale crying out for inspiring music is the U.S. House of Representatives. "The guys in the Freedom Caucus stay in a bad mood from dawn until dusk," says a representative of the nonpartisan civic group Emily's List. "John Boehner couldn't get them to crack a smile. Neither could Paul Ryan. So why not try 'Swan Lake'? Maybe it's time to start thinking outside the Bachs."

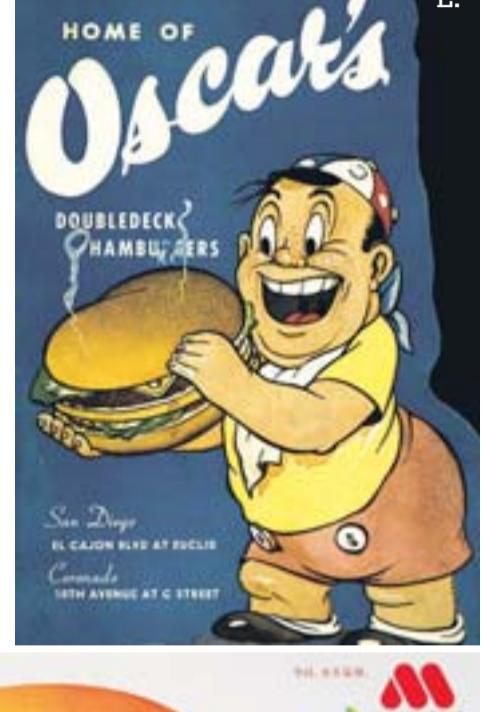
REVIEW



EXHIBIT

Here's the Beef

IN THE NEW BOOK "The World is Your Burger" (Phaidon, \$39.95), author David Michaels traces the history of the hamburger in the U.S. and beyond, from its early days as a humble sandwich in the late 1800s to its appearance in recent years on high-end menus, topped with truffled mayonnaise or stuffed with foie gras. Just as burgers have evolved, so too have the restaurants, ads and marketing campaigns around them. They've become a symbol of America, but for Mr. Michaels, it comes down to one thing: "Ultimately, the burger is one of the most versatile and tasty food items in the world." —Alexandra Wolfe



D.



F.



A. A 1955 menu for a Miami Beach diner. B. When Burger King first opened in 1953, it was called Insta-Burger King. Here, a drive-through circa 1960. C. Muhammad Ali made this 1981 U.K. ad for Birds Eye. D. McDonald's owner Ray Kroc circa 1954. E. A 1951 poster for a California diner. F. The Wimpy chain, founded in 1934, was named after 'Popeye' character J. Wellington Wimpy. G. When it first opened in 1921, White Castle aimed to be a more upscale option. H. Burgers in various forms are now popular worldwide. Japanese chain MOS Burger offers add-ons like wasabi and teriyaki; this 'chicken burger' was available for a limited time.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: GETTY IMAGES (3); ANSELMO RAMOS/DAVID THE AGENCY; ADVERTISING ARCHIVES; MOS BURGER; WHITE CASTLE MANAGEMENT CO.; ADVERTISING ARCHIVES

PLAYLIST: ELIANE ELIAS

'Waters' of Renewal

A duet by bossa-nova masters was a milestone for a Brazilian jazz pianist

Eliane Elias, 57, is a Grammy-winning Brazilian jazz pianist and singer. Her latest album is "Dance of Time" (Concord). She spoke with Marc Myers.

When I was growing up in São Paulo, in the 1960s and '70s, my entire world was music. From the time I was 7, I played piano and was enchanted by the singer Elis Regina. I used to watch her on TV until my mother moved me along to bed. At 13, I saw Elis sing "**WATERS OF MARCH**" and the song swept me away.

Antonio Carlos Jobim wrote "Waters of March" the year before, in 1972 when he was 45, as an uptempo response to feeling that his career might be over—which, of course, it wasn't. March is when the heavy rains come to Brazil and wash away all the old debris.

Jobim's lyric expresses this, equating the debris with aging and the natural passage of time. Here's a lyric line in English: "A stick, a stone / It's the end of the road / It's the rest of a stump / It's a little alone."

In 1974, Regina and Jobim recorded the song together on the album "Elis & Tom." When my mother first played the record at home, it felt so joyous and free, like the wind.

The recording opens with acoustic guitar, bass and Jobim's piano all seeming to simulate a tick-



ELIS REGINA performing in 1978.

'It felt so joyous and free.'

ASK ARIELY: DAN ARIELY



When Gift-Giving Fizzles

Dear Dan,

Before we got married four years ago, my husband and I would give each other amazing, thoughtful birthday gifts. After we got married and set up a joint bank account, our birthday presents stopped being exciting or original—and recently, they stopped altogether. Now we just buy things we need and call them gifts. Is this deterioration because of the shared bank account, or is it just the story of marriage? —Nis

Some of it, of course, is how marriage changes us once we've settled down. But the shared bank account is also important here, and that part is simpler to change.

In giving a gift, our main motivation is to show that we know someone and care for them. When we use our own money to do this, we are making a sacrifice for the other's benefit. When we use shared money, this most basic form of caring is eliminated. We are simply using common resources to buy the other person something for common use—which greatly mutes a gift's capacity to communicate our caring.

The simplest step to restore some excitement to your gifts is to set up a small individual account for each of you for your own discretionary spending. The longer, harder discussion is how to get marriages to sustain passion longer.

Dear Dan,

I recently started investing in the stock market. I know that people who manage to outperform the market buy stocks and then don't look at their performance for a very long time. But I can't stop looking at my portfolio every couple of hours. How can I keep myself from peeking so often? —Edwin



Curiosity is a powerful drive, and it can lead us to expend time and effort trying to find out things that we're better off not knowing. Curiosity also can create a self-perpetuating feedback loop, which is what you are experiencing: You think about the value of your portfolio, you become curious, you get annoyed by not knowing the answer, and you check your investments to satisfy your curiosity. Doing this makes you think about your stocks even more, so you feel compelled to monitor them ever more frequently—and then you're really caught.

The key to getting a handle on this habit is to eliminate your curiosity loop. You can start by trying to redirect your thinking: Every time your mind wanders to your portfolio, try to busy it with something else, like baseball or ice cream. Next, don't let yourself immediately satisfy your curiosity. For the next six weeks, check your portfolio only at the end of the day—or, better, only on Friday, after the markets have closed.

All of this should let you train yourself to not be so curious—and not to act on the impulse as frequently. Over time, the curiosity loop will be broken.

Dear Dan,

Have you found any small tricks you can use to make

yourself happier? —Or

At some point, I managed to record my wife saying that I was correct. That doesn't happen very often. I made this recording into a ringtone that plays whenever she calls my cellphone.

This not only made me happy when I was able to get the initial recording but also provides me with continuous happiness every time she calls.

Have a dilemma for Dan?

Email AskAriely@wsj.com.

PLAY

NEWS QUIZ: Daniel Akst

1. It's summer-job season. In July of 1978, 72% of teens were in the labor force. What was the figure last year?

- A. 83%
- B. 63%
- C. 43%
- D. 23%

2. Gisele Bündchen made a startling revelation. What was it?



- A. She's never really liked fancy clothes.
- B. Her husband, Patriots quarterback Tom Brady, had a concussion last year.
- C. She's divorcing Brady to marry Eli Manning.
- D. She's exploring a run for Congress from Massachusetts.

3. What company is the new global leader in personal-computer shipments?

- A. Lenovo
- B. HP
- C. Apple
- D. Westinghouse

4. President Donald Trump, in the Middle East, became the first serving U.S. president to do what?

- A. Visit Jerusalem's Western Wall
- B. Meet with the head of Hamas
- C. Float in the Dead Sea
- D. Attend religious services of three major faiths in one day

To see answers, please turn to page C4.

From this week's
Wall Street Journal

5. Republican Greg Gianforte won a Montana congressional race even though he was charged with a crime. What was it?

- A. Punching a steer
- B. Assaulting a reporter
- C. Jaywalking
- D. Immigrating to the U.S. illegally

6. A suicide bombing at a Manchester, U.K., pop concert took 22 lives. Which country had the suspected perpetrator visited—and fought in?

- A. Iraq
- B. Libya
- C. Syria
- D. Afghanistan

7. Mary Kay Henry has a beef with McDonald's. Explain please.

- A. A union leader, she wants the company to pay higher wages.
- B. An activist investor, she wants a seat on the board.
- C. An animal-rights activist, she wants some McDonald's to go vegan.
- D. As the CEO of Mary Kay Cosmetics, she wants to overturn a makeup ban for fast-food workers.

8. Ford CEO Mark Fields was replaced—by whom?

- A. Joe Hinrichs
- B. Jim Farley
- C. Jim Hackett
- D. Buddy Hackett



VARSITY MATH

Provided by the **National Museum of Mathematics**

For the Memorial Day

holiday weekend, Coach Newton just gives the team a couple of lighthearted brain teasers.

World Turns

Coach Newton reminds the team that the Earth is constantly rotating about an axis that connects the North and South Poles. "Umm, yeah," responds the team. "Ask us something we don't know."

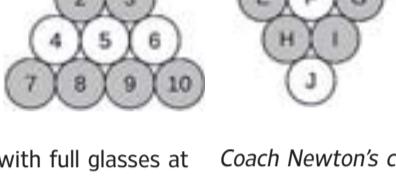
Rounded to the nearest quarter-turn, how many rotations on its axis does the Earth make per year, averaged over many years?



ILLUSTRATION BY LUCI GUTIÉRREZ

Water Slide

Coach Newton sets up 10 glasses arranged in a triangle as shown, with the glasses numbered 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10 full of water and the others empty. He challenges the team to rearrange the glasses into the second configuration shown, with full glasses at



Coach Newton's challenge?

+ Learn more about the National Museum of Mathematics (MoMath) at momath.org

SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

The X Factor



The X's show TREASURE in BOXES.

ACROSS 1. TO + WAGE 5. PERU'S + ED 10. A + JAR 11. A + M(USE)D 13. MO(TT)LE 14. TRIPe 16. PAL + MET + TO 17. D + IS + SENT 18. AXI(OMS) 20. MARTYR (anag.) 23. DI + OR 25. L + OUT 28. S + CURRY 30. DEL + U + XE (rev.) 31. S + EXTANT 33. EVANESCE (anag.) 36. R + ARE 37. BORE + AS 38. ME(N)TAL 39. CELL ("sell" hom.) 40. TEN + ANTS 41. DAH + LIA (rev.)

DOWN 1. TA(MED) 2. WA(X)Y 3. ARTIS + TRY ("sitar" anag.) 4. GA(L + AXY) 5. PUP + ATE 6. REAM + ASS 7. SEXT + O + N 8. EDIT (rev.) 9. DEPOSIT (anag.) 12. SO(LACES) 15. LI(A + ISE) 19. MO(URNS) 21. ROBES + ON 22. P(L)UT + ARCH 23. DID + E + ROT 24. BASEMENT 26. F(LAX)EN 27. A + SCOT'S 29. C(UP)OLA 32. TESLA (anag.) 34. VAN + E 35. AXEL ("axle" hom.)

Funny Money

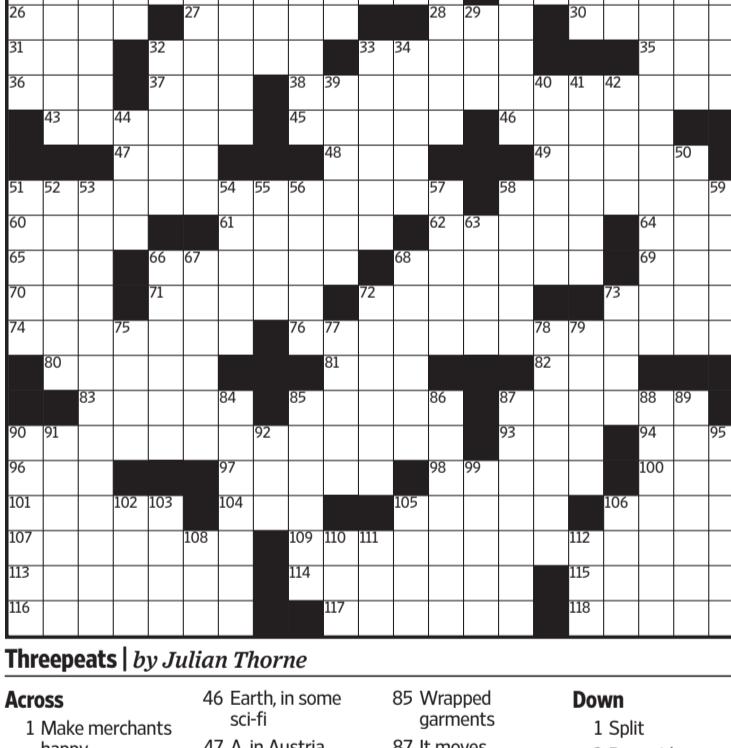


Varsity Math

Duke's path in **Soccer or Math?** from last week is roughly 11 meters long, and he will have 6 square meters more area in which to roam if he breaks one chain in **Belt, Suspenders and Braces.**

For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES Edited by Mike Shenk

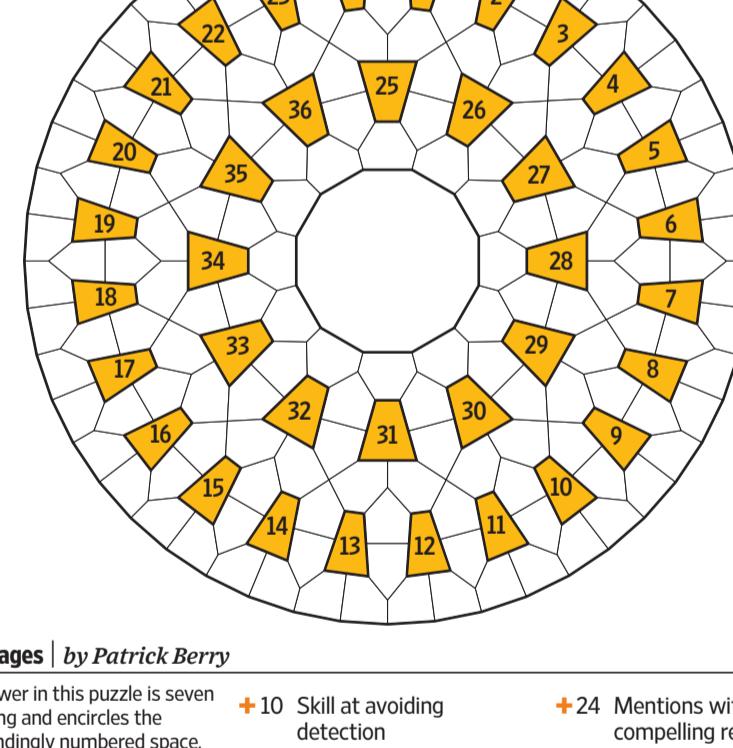


Threepeats | by Julian Thorne

- Across**
- 1 Make merchants happy
 - 6 Sister of Moses
 - 12 Some carry-on pieces
 - 19 Sitting target?
 - 20 Screen Actors Guild president before Patty Duke
 - 22 Unshakable
 - 23 Pig's decor that's just thrown together?
 - 25 Serving staunchly
 - 26 Seething states
 - 27 Lends a hand
 - 28 Start for Terpsichore?
 - 30 Cutting comments
 - 31 Down
 - 32 Zoroastrian in India
 - 33 Future fungus
 - 35 Ruby in the movies
 - 36 Tough crowd?
 - 37 "The serpent beguiled me" speaker
 - 38 Himalayan friend reacts to spotting a yeti?
 - 43 Chevy Volt, e.g.
 - 45 Drudge's drudgery
- Down**
- 46 Earth, in some sci-fi
 - 47 A, in Austria
 - 48 Ruby or garnet
 - 49 Michael Phelps won 23 of them
 - 51 Fancy parties thrown in honor of a queen?
 - 58 Dome toppers
 - 60 Sign that's often lit
 - 61 Early times, in odes
 - 62 Student's paper
 - 64 Copying
 - 65 Letters on the A train
 - 66 Let up
 - 68 Pop performer?
 - 69 Water turbine setting
 - 70 Caterer's container
 - 71 "Cabaret" director
 - 72 Jersey, e.g.
 - 73 Cubicle reading
 - 74 Bygone GM autos
 - 76 Obsession with Caesar?
 - 80 Prince of Darkness
 - 81 Word in un dictionnaire
 - 82 "Wearily, wearily, the boundless deep we sail": Shelley
 - 83 Directory listing

- 42** "The Good Dinosaur" dinosaur
44 Thoroughly exhausted
50 Deli hanging
51 Twin nursed by a she-wolf
52 Crowd scene participants
53 Prank by a mutant from "Them!"?
54 Heap up
55 Heaps
56 "The Female Eunuch" writer
57 Bavarian souvenir
58 Jai alai player's need
59 Girl Scout cookie sprinkled with coconut
63 Have an adverse effect on
66 Steep-roofed dwelling
67 Lorry's hood
68 Speculative question
72 Campout consumables
73 Morgan's mother
75 Natural Bridges National Monument setting
77 Cornhusker State metropolis
78 On the fence
79 Jack's "Heartburn" co-star
84 Given a raw deal
85 Dump emanation
86 Study
87 Word-botching Oxford don
88 Surrounding
89 Marina slot
90 Rant
91 T transfer
92 Pitcher's stat
95 "Tough Guys Don't Dance" author
99 Struck down, in olden days
102 Singing slave girl
103 Luxury hotel amenities
105 "No ifs, ___ or buts"

- 10** Delivery boy for Just Greens has his hands full?
17 It might have two sides
18 Throws coal on
21 Like legends
24 Hair razing?
29 His "Enak's Tears" is on display at MoMA
32 Jeopardy
33 Pitches
34 World Wildlife Fund logo
39 Intern's undertaking
40 Pea or pinto bean
41 Give a push
113 "Is it worth the risk?"
114 Reason for some primping
115 Door holder
116 Covered up
117 Cinephile's collectible
118 Furry frolicker



Seven Sages | by Patrick Berry

Each answer in this puzzle is seven letters long and encircles the correspondingly numbered space, reading either clockwise (+) or counterclockwise (-) as indicated. The starting point of each answer is for you to determine. When the grid is correctly filled in, the letters in the outermost ring (reading clockwise from answer 1) will spell a bit of sage wisdom from Thomas Edison.

- + 10** Skill at avoiding detection
- + 11** Keeper of the wedding rings (2 wds.)
- 12** Helped the cause
- + 13** Gave way
- + 14** "The ___ Roman of them all" (Antony's description of Brutus)
- 15** Political debate topic, with "the"
- + 16** A time for resolutions (2 wds.)
- + 17** Candy bar whose name ends with an exclamation point (2 wds.)
- + 18** Short-tempered sort
- 19** Opie's surrogate mom (2 wds.)
- + 20** Chicago's time zone
- + 21** Say no to, as a job offer
- + 22** Meek spouse's refrain (2 wds.)
- + 23** Words that follow "Peekaboo!" (3 wds.)
- + 24** Mentions without a compelling reason (2 wds.)
- + 25** Industry opposed by Greenpeace
- 26** Like northern Africa's climate
- 27** Right-wing blowhard Stephen T. Colbert, e.g.
- + 28** Deserved
- 29** Talk show that ran nationally for 26 years
- 30** The Blue ___ (music haters in "Yellow Submarine")
- + 31** Least cheerful
- 32** Remove tangles from, as hair (2 wds.)
- + 33** "My goodness!" (2 wds.)
- 34** Name in a Christmas-themed #1 hit of 1949
- + 35** Bad time for the White House phone to ring, in campaign ads (2 wds.)
- + 36** Mind-bogglers

► Get the solutions to this week's Journal Weekend Puzzles in next Saturday's Wall Street Journal. Solve crosswords and acrostics online, get pointers on solving cryptic puzzles and discuss all of the puzzles online at WSJ.com/Puzzles.

REVIEW

ICONS

The Unbuilt Visions of Wright

An exhibition includes misses as well as hits; a 'Mile-High' building

BY CARYN JAMES

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT achieved pop-culture fame during his lifetime for some of architecture's greatest hits, such as the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Fallingwater home in Pennsylvania. But what about the plans for a 510-story building in Chicago, a proposed school to train African-American teachers in Virginia and an inn on the edge of a meteor crater in Arizona?

These artifacts of never-realized projects will go on view June 12 as part of "Frank Lloyd Wright at 150: Unpacking the Archive" at New York's Museum of Modern Art. The enormous exhibition—450 items overall, including drawings, building models, photographs and furniture—is the opposite of a greatest-hits roundup and a reminder that many of Wright's visions remained on paper.

That's despite the fact that Wright carefully nurtured public adulation, manipulating his image. "He

is the only architect who is perhaps more beloved by the general public than by architects themselves," says Barry Bergdoll,

the exhibition's curator. If it were up to Wright, the exhibition's title would read "Wright at 148"—he added two years to his 1867 birth date to appear younger.

The architect died in 1959 at age 91.

Mr. Bergdoll set loose a handful of scholars to explore the Wright Archives, search for rarely seen objects and metaphorically "unpack" some of Wright's ideas with new interpretations. He says the result, while far from a radical reassessment of Wright's career, helps to make sense of some paradoxes in Wright's long working life.

Instead of a chronological display, Mr. Bergdoll opted for 14 sections (including an introductory gallery). Each section is focused on a single idea or object, and each begins with a video presented by the scholar—the "unpacker," in Mr. Bergdoll's terms—who writes about the subject in the exhibition catalog.

For example, the section called "Rosenwald School" includes three 1928 drawings and plans, of the few known to exist, for a never-realized school to train African-American teachers in Virginia.

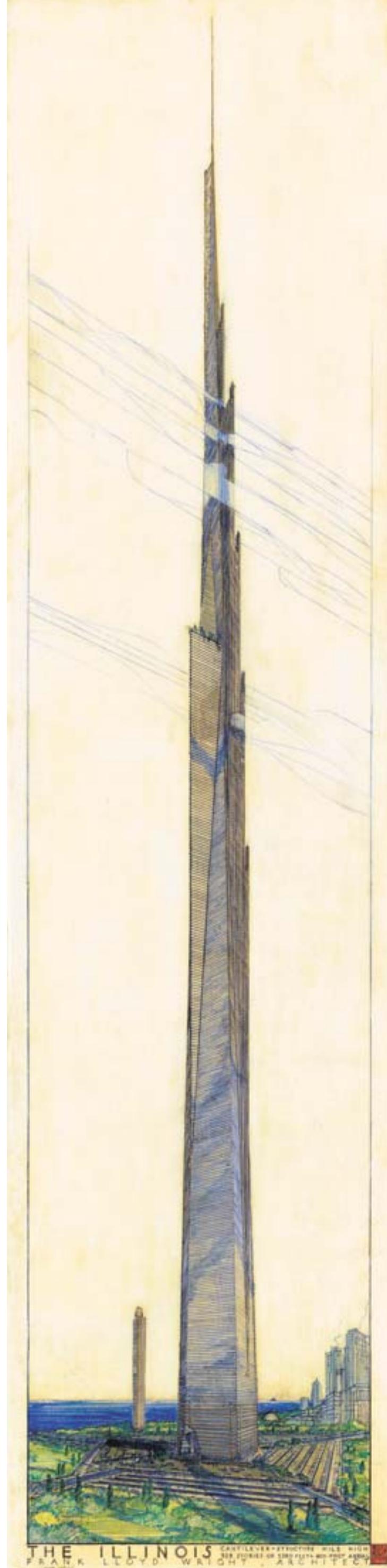
Wright's design would have jolted the school out of the stark colonial aesthetic of the time, opening up the building and adding windows and low eaves that brought it closer to the ground and to the tidewater landscape. As Columbia University architecture professor Mabel O. Wilson notes, Wright's plan reveals his support for progressive education but also displays his acceptance of racial stereotypes in a design that he described as warm and colorful—in keeping with his notion of African-American culture.

Another segment shows Wright thinking on a much bigger scale: an 8-foot-tall drawing of Mile-High, a 510-story Chicago skyscraper that he imagined in 1956. "The Empire State Building would be a mouse by comparison," Wright said.

In his study of Mile-High, Mr. Bergdoll tried to figure out why Wright, who had been committed to sprawling developments outside cities, planned skyscrapers late in his career. The curator believes Wright envisioned "the skyscraper as a singular object in the landscape like a beacon. The idea of a dense central business district with skyscrapers jockeying for sunlight was what he was against."

The exhibition also offers a new look at Wright's vast Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. Completed in 1923 and demolished in 1968, it merged Eastern and Western influences. Ken Oshima of the University of Washington discovered photos of the hotel on which Wright had made notes, as if he were still tweaking the design after the building was completed. Alongside those photos, the museum is showing textiles, chairs and porcelain dinnerware that Wright designed for the hotel.

While the MoMA show spans Wright's career, a much smaller but still significant exhibition at the Milwaukee Art Museum will focus on his early years. "Frank Lloyd Wright: Buildings for the Prairie," opening on July 28, centers on the museum's rare complete set of the Was-



WRIGHT BUT WRONG: The architect's failed plan for a 510-story tower.

muth Portfolio, a collection of lithographs that Wright published in 1910 to bring his vision to a broader audience. The homes' openness and horizontal plans, influenced by the broad prairie, were startling at the time.

The portfolio is yet another example of how image-conscious Wright was. The MoMA show has video of his television appearances in the 1950s, including a visit to the game show "What's My Line?" Contestants had to guess his profession, billed as "World Famous Architect."



ONE OF THE WORKS at the heart of the Met's 'Caravaggio's Last Two Paintings.'

MASTERPIECE: 'THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. URSULA' (1610) BY MICHELANGELO MERISI DA CARAVAGGIO

APPRAISING THE ARTIST'S FINAL CANVAS

BY LANCE ESPLUND

IN THE LATE 16TH CENTURY, when Italian Mannerism had run its course (think: innumerable imitations of Michelangelo), came the revolutionary Baroque painter Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio (1571-1610)—considered Europe's first realist. Condemned for being a "naturalist" (he painted not from idealized drawings but directly from live models), Caravaggio rejected the revival of Renaissance classicism, favoring a grittier, more visually credible, tactile and emotionally charged breed of narrative painting.

Caravaggio depicted his claustrophobic scenes up-close, seemingly forcing the action into viewers' spaces. No archetypes, his apostles are commoners with dirty feet and weathered faces. Set in rustic homes, filthy streets and bawdy taverns, they're enveloped in fields of mysterious darkness and illuminated by raking light, as if struck by the shockwave of religious revelation.

Some saw Caravaggio's pictures as vulgar, hyperbolic—blasphemous toward art and religion. Others, Protestants and Catholics alike, felt their authenticity brought them closer to the divine. What's certain is that the irascible Caravaggio—an outlaw-artist known for his brawls, drunkenness and whoring—became the most sought-after painter in Rome. He changed the course of painting, influencing everyone from his Italian contemporaries and the modest Dutch Genre painters to Rembrandt, Velázquez, Courbet and Picasso.

In 1606, after killing a man, Caravaggio fled to Naples, Malta and Sicily. In 1610, while recovering from non-fatal knife wounds that almost blinded him, Caravaggio painted "The Denial of St. Peter," now in the permanent collection of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, and his last painting, "The Martyrdom of St. Ursula," on loan from the Banca Intesa Sanpaolo in Naples. They constitute the heart of the Met's jewel-box exhibition "Caravaggio's Last Two Paintings" (through July 9), which was organized by Keith Christiansen, the Met's chairman of European paintings.

Once "Ursula" was authenticated as Caravaggio's last picture, it became the meter by which his final style could be judged, and formed the basis for the Met's "Peter" being dated to the artist's same last months.

According to legend, St. Ursula, the daughter of a fifth-century English Christian king, led a pilgrimage of 11,000 virgins by ship to Rome. On their return, rerouted by a storm, nearly all but Ursula were massacred in Cologne by pagan Huns. When Ursula refused to marry their chief, he shot her dead with an arrow.

Most portrayals of Ursula's martyrdom are landscapes with a multitude of massacred virgins. Mr. Christiansen, citing a ship's prow behind the king and three diagonal oars behind Ursula, believes that Caravaggio's "Ursula" is set at the docks.

Unconventionally, also, Caravaggio's shallow-spaced, psychologically driven "Ursula" is so absorbingly intimate and involving that the king's bow—without enough room to be fully drawn—feels aimed at viewers, not Ursula. And the drama contains only five players: the king, who has just released the arrow; Ursula's handmaiden, who reaches protectively between the bow and the dying, white-as-marble princess, who has just received the arrow, point-blank, in her breast; an armored soldier, who steadies the collapsing saint; and, lastly, Caravaggio, whose self-portrait piggybacks on Ursula's neck like a drowning man struggling to keep his head above water.

Caravaggio is known for his innovation of tenebrism, an extreme use of chiaroscuro in which sharp contrasts of light and dark are favored over subtle gradations. He's also famous for his rough-hewn characters and theatricality. In "Ursula," he tones and slows things down almost to a series of deep, melancholy sighs—with forms not illuminated by harsh swathes of light but glowing mysteriously, as if from within.

Though some of its middle tones have sunk or suffered from retouching, the larger lyrical passages are emotively present in "Ursula," where darkness is no longer a device, but moody, palpable. The painting's glossy blacks are at times oppressive, at others as soothing as sleep. They convey the solitude and weighty, existential emptiness of the void. Yet the darkness is not empty. Like the painting's fluid light, the liquid blackness—taut here, pliable there—pillows, flows over, around and through forms, which bob as if in a sea of gently flaming oil.

In "Ursula," drama is subtle, internal—not applied. Caravaggio's figures, ever-so-slightly larger than life, appear to have been magnified by tragedy. Violence ripples and echoes. The king's sleeves retract like accordions' bellows. His right hand's fingers shudder, sending a fluttering through his breastplate and into the folds of Ursula's blood-red robe—fissures that vivisect the darkness and suggest the spilling of entrails, the exposure of her sex, the violation of her purity. The arrow's force extends through her, exiting upward and into the soldier's arm—a sinister arc resembling a scorpion's tail, a disembodied spine. As counterpoint, Ursula accepts her fate; her clasped hands alighted, like a bird returning to its nest.

Unusually tender, fluid and restrained, "Ursula" marks the beginning, perhaps, of a fresh direction for Caravaggio. Unfortunately, it leaves us in the dark, dreaming of what might have been.

Unusually
tender,
fluid and
restrained.

Mr. Esplund writes about art for the Journal.

Is a \$415
men's T-shirt
better than
a \$6 one?
D3



OFF DUTY



Sheryl Crow
on the gadgets
that make
parenting easier
D11

EATING | DRINKING | STYLE | FASHION | DESIGN | DECORATING | ADVENTURE | TRAVEL | GEAR | GADGETS

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, May 27 - 28, 2017 | **D1**

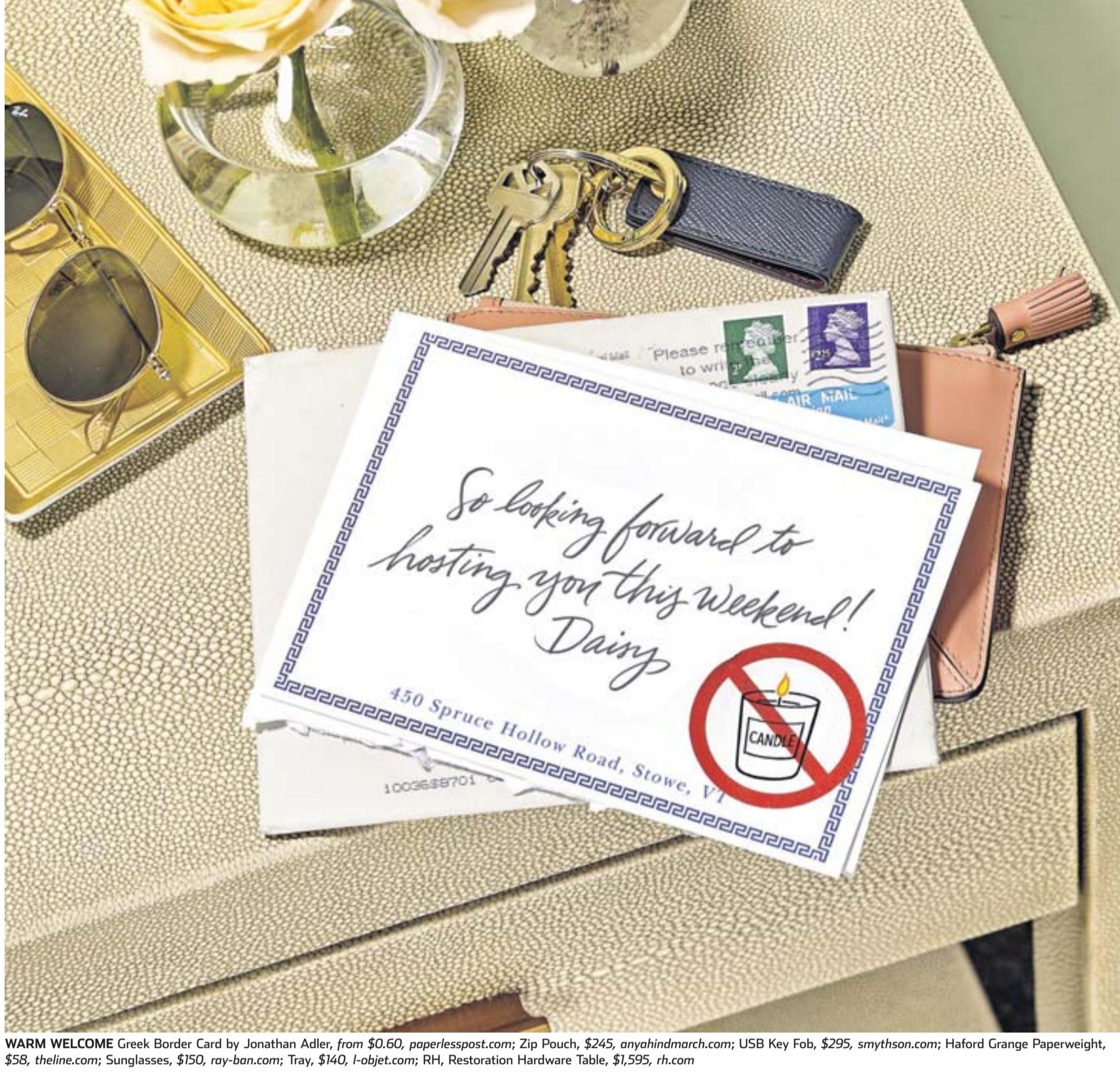


PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL; LETTERING BY ANGELA SOUTHERN; CANDLE ILLUSTRATION BY ARTHUR MOUNT

WARM WELCOME Greek Border Card by Jonathan Adler, from \$0.60, paperlesspost.com; Zip Pouch, \$245, anyahindmarch.com; USB Key Fob, \$295, smythson.com; Haford Grange Paperweight, \$58, theline.com; Sunglasses, \$150, ray-ban.com; Tray, \$140, l-object.com; RH, Restoration Hardware Table, \$1,595, rh.com

A HOSTESS-GIFT GUIDE

'No Candles, Please'

With the invitation for a weekend away comes the pressure of exactly how to thank your generous hosts. Here, 22 strategic gifts that will get you invited back—and steer clear of scented, waxy clichés

BY NANCY MACDONELL

IF YOU'RE SPENDING this kickoff-to-summer weekend as a house guest, you've likely pondered the challenges of choosing a hostess gift that's not another boring, superfluous candle. This offering of gratitude can be maddeningly tricky. What will charm, and what will fall flat? How much money should you lay out? And must you bring a gift at all?

To clear up the lattermost question: The answer is incontrovertibly yes. "My mother would always tell me, if you're not ringing the doorbell with your elbows, something is wrong," said Stacey Fraser, the founder of children's clothing line Pink Chicken, who frequently hosts friends at her home in Amagansett, N.Y. "It's just good manners." In the view of publicist Sheila Donnelly Theroux, who has a home in Sandwich, Mass., on Cape Cod, arriving empty-handed

suggests that you're there "to be entertained."

Ms. Theroux once had a guest show up without a present, announcing that she'd assumed her hosts—Ms. Theroux is married to the writer Paul Theroux—already had everything. Possibly worse was the widow who brought presents only for Mr. Theroux. "She didn't come back," said Ms. Theroux dryly. The price factor flummoxes many house guests. Those in-the-know stress that you needn't be extravagant. Ms. Fraser suggested between \$25 and \$100 if you're staying for the weekend, and maybe up to \$200 if it's for the week. Ms. Theroux concurred: "Under \$25, under \$50 or under \$100, depending on your budget and the circumstances. It can be flowers from your backyard." Just as your mother told you, it's the thought that counts.

Perhaps the most foolproof option is food. Sure, elevated pantry staples like a generous hunk of Parmesan or a bottle of Umbrian olive oil don't seem personal, but chances are they will be used and enjoyed—a high mark for any gift. So,

too, beautiful chocolates might not be creative but they will be eaten. "I appreciate anything edible that people bring," said writer Valerie Stivers, who can host up to six adults and eight children at her country home in Winhall, Vt. She is especially grateful if a guest has taken the time to cook something. "When you're trying to feed a houseful of people, it's great to have a lasagna you can heat up," she said. "If it's in a pretty casserole dish, and they're going to leave the dish, even better." A cake on Crate and Barrel's wood-and-marble cake stand or a bottle of Champagne is "always welcome," said creative director Marcus Teo, who entertains guests at his elegant 3-bedroom cabin in Hillsdale, N.Y.

Mr. Teo also offered guidelines specifying what not to buy: clothes ("very difficult to get right") and anything enormous, be it satellite-dish-size wooden bowls or cumbersome coffee-table books. Art is tricky, he added, unless you're extremely confident of your host's taste. Generally,

Please turn to page D2

[INSIDE]

A GRANDPARENTS' TOUR OF PARIS

These exacting locals know which sights kids truly want to see **D6**



LIGHTS, CAMERA, WALLPAPER!
Advice from decorators who double as set designers for movies and TV **D10**

40 WINKS AT 40,000 FEET

To fly the pillowry skies, we put four in-flight sleep cushions to the test **D11**



HOW GREAT THOU TART
Puffed pastry, onions, a few chives. In 35 minutes, caramelized comfort **D9**

STYLE & FASHION

GIFTS FOR GIFTED HOSTESSES

Continued from page D1
scented candles top the list of no-nos. Recently, even those from chic, pricey brands like Diptyque and Cire Trudon have developed a reputation for predictability, and many hosts are saddled with drawers of unwanted wax. "Candles are absolutely overplayed," said Andrew Fry, a former fashion publicist who with his partner Michael DePerno owns Plain Goods, a shop in New Preston, Conn. "Although we have a candle line, we steer people away from them."

Kitchen and dining items, meanwhile, are also a safe bet. After all, your hosts may entertain as frequently as every weekend—and need the tools to do so. For design snobs, Rachel Schectman, owner of Manhattan concept shop Story, suggested an Aarke, the elegant stainless-steel carbonated water maker. (Since it's priced at almost \$200, however, we'd advise doing a bit of research to see if your hosts already happily own a SodaStream.)

Ms. Stivers said she always welcomes place mats and cloth napkins to help her set a pretty table, as well as coffee mugs. "You can never have enough mugs," she said. Plains Goods' Mr. DePerno said his default suggestion to customers is linens: "Everyone loves a set of kitchen towels or napkins." Along with Plain Goods, a smart source for such things is Amagansett, N.Y., store Tiina, which offers stylishly quirky versions: heaven-and-hell-themed tea towels from Swedish company Klässbols, as well as Iittala ceramic pitchers and plates with folkloric designs.

An excess of ribbons and bows can read as anxious overkill.

You can certainly go in a more personal or creative direction. New York luxury consultant Marigay McKee likes to give photos of her hosts in frames from Ralph Lauren or Barneys New York. "They always go down well," she said. That, of course, requires some legwork. Ms. Theroux brings flowers from her garden or a copy of a well-loved book, most recently "A Simple Heart" by Gustave Flaubert. It's "easy, small and not imposing," she said. Enterpris-

FOR THE GARDEN

- Vasse Vaught Metalcrafting Bird Feeder, \$73, modernartisans.com
- Gloves, \$88, bestmadeco.com
- Rosemary Grow Kit, \$18, urban-agriculture.net

FOR PLAY

- Leeber Elegance Cocktail Stirrers, \$18, amazon.com
- Soccer Ball, \$75, modestvintageplayer.com
- Fredericks and Mae Kite, \$44, areaware.com
- SunnyLife Beach Bats, \$88, shopbop.com

FOR THE BEACH

- Izipizi Adult Sunglasses \$45 each, Kids Sunglasses, \$35 each, ameico.com
- Walter Bosse Corkscrew, \$98, modernviennabronze.com
- Beach by Elisabeth Bell Chess Towel, \$135, beachbybell.com
- Wonderboom Speaker, \$100, ultimateears.com

FOR THE HOUSE

- Fortune Finds by Lizzie Fortunato Basket, \$65, lizziefortunato.com
- Polaroid Zip Instant Photoprinter, \$130, bestbuy.com
- Bag, \$48, parkerhatch.com; Cables, \$30 each, lecord.se
- L'Officine Universelle Buly Matches, \$19, bergdorff Goodman, 212-753-7300

FOR THE KIDS

- Bear Ice Shaver, \$78, store.moma.org
- Lego Creator Expert Mini Cooper, \$100, lego.com
- Masks, \$52 each, coralandtusk.com

FOR THE KITCHEN

- Stick With Me Sweets Bon Bons (chocolates), \$88 for 24-piece box, swmsweets.com
- 'Salad for President' by Julia Sherman, \$35, abramsbooks.com
- 'Salad for President' by Julia Sherman, \$35, abramsbooks.com
- Parmigiano-Reggiano, \$32 per pound, zingermans.com; Kolossal Olive Oil Set, \$38, food52.com
- Seasonal Wholegrain Jam Tarts, \$30 for 6, eatedbread.com

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STYLE & FASHION

Plain Truths

We tested 50 white T-shirts—at every price. Here, our unvarnished verdicts on which to buy

BY JACOB GALLAGHER

IMAGINE A FOOTBALL-FIELD-SIZE ice-cream parlor. Now, imagine that every flavor is vanilla. That might be the best way to describe what the market for plain white T-shirts looks like right now. "We sell white tees from everyone," said Kevin Harter, vice president for men's fashion direction at Bloomingdale's. Indeed, the store's selection ranges from Calvin Klein Underwear three-packs (\$39.50) to designer styles from brands like Rag & Bone for upward of \$100 per tee.

Do men really need so many versions of something so simple? Probably not, but when white T-shirts anchor your wardrobe, finding the right cut and fabric matters, even if what separates one style from another is subtle. "I like the idea of something that looks so plain, but when I'm wearing it, I feel special," said photographer Liam Goslett, 25, who recently spent \$415 at Mr Porter on a style from the Elder Statesman, a brand he has done some work for in the past. Mr. Goslett's rationale: He wears a T-shirt almost everyday. Why shouldn't he invest accordingly?

Even if you reject that thinking as absurd and prefer your tees on the cheap side, it can take a lot of experimenting to determine which is the superior value. I tested over 50 styles—separating them into four price categories—from thrifty mass brands to high-end designer labels—to pinpoint the best in each class. There were certainly some surprises. Here's a spoiler alert: The most expensive ones weren't our top picks.



Mass Market



Nicer for a Price



Luxe Basics



Designer Labels



Dollars and Sense

Welcome to the bargain aisle. At typically less than \$10 a pop, these tees are beloved for their buy-em-in-bulk affordability. The brands range from classic Fruit of the Loom to fast-fashioners like H&M. But while being economical is smart, extremely low prices can mean a trade-off in quality.

seven other colors, \$10, uniqlo.com). With a nicely finished hemline and sleeves, this is clearly not an undershirt. One catch: When compared with pricier tees, Uniqlo's white looks slightly dingy.

Runners-Up For a very light tee, Hanes ComfortSoft has a stylish shape. If you actually prefer a looser cut, Fruit of the Loom offered the roomiest of the bunch. For something beefier, Comfort Colors' 4017 style is a solid tee with a nice-sized collar. At \$6, it could have unseated Uniqlo here, but the brand is hard to find.

The Winner Most cheap T-shirts are too flimsy and floppy to be worn solo. But I would be more than comfortable leaving the house in Uniqlo's Supima cotton tee (pictured; also sold in

Dollars and Sense The middle of the T-shirt market ranges between \$25 and \$75. It includes labels like chic athletic brand Reigning Champ as well as J. Crew. The T-shirts here are often quite varied in the detailing.

Runners-Up While known among denim nerds for its Japanese jeans, New York's **3Sixteen** deserves as much notice for its tee (pictured; \$85 for 2, 3sixteen.com). Made in California, from hefty 9-oz cotton jersey, it was a favorite of the 50-plus shirts I tried. The length is perfect: neither mini-

dress long, nor belt-bearing short. And the slightly raised, triple-stitched collar adds distinction, without looking contrived. **3Sixteen** currently only offers a two-pack for \$85. But trust me: You'll be OK with getting two.

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Dollars and Sense The past few years have seen the rise of new menswear companies which focus solely on well-executed basics. Their T-shirts can reach \$100. Some are well-made; others, however, are just cleverly packaged mass-market T-shirts.

Runners-Up Jean Shop's tee is a nice option for a flowerier style if that's your thing. It looks like something Ryan Gosling would wear for maximum collarbone exposure. Rag & Bone's shirt is a happier medium, with a narrower neckline, but it's also slightly long.

Dollars and Sense Handvaerk's T-shirt is soft but not so delicate that it's see-through. I also like the shorter, fitted sleeves which are sporty but not blood-pressure-cuff tight.

Runners-Up Kotn, a direct-to-consumer maker of wardrobe essentials, offers Egyptian cotton tees similar in cut to Handvaerk's, but the material is a bit shiny for my tastes. Another direct-to-consumer basics label, Everlane, does a fine job with its combed-cotton T-shirt; the cut is on the slim-side so fans of looser tees might feel constrained.

Dollars and Sense The tippy top of the T-shirt market is undeniably the most polarizing category. Some shoppers believe that the more expensive, the better. But most of us are liable to choke at a \$300 price tag on a plain white tee.

"Why is this so expensive?" was the question I kept asking as I tried on high-ticket tees. In most instances, I couldn't really answer it.

The Winner This may be cheating a little, but **Prada** sells its tees (pictured; \$260 for 3, Prada.com, 212-664-0010) in a three-pack, so

while you have to plunk down \$260, you get three. Nearly \$90 is still a lot for one T-shirt, but if you wear a T-shirt every day in summer, you could do far worse than investing in Prada's. Also available in heather gray, the tees have a cozy but still masculine drape. They're also teddy-bear soft around the collar.

Runners-Up The Prada stands alone. If you really want something from your favorite designer label, save your shekels for something more conspicuously fashionable than a plain T-shirt.

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Saks Fifth Avenue Men's Store. 250 Vesey Street. 212.301.2440.



ADVENTURE & TRAVEL



The Rule Of Claw

On a driving-and-dining trip in coastal Maine, a seafood lover reels in lobster rolls and (surprisingly) so much more

BY POLYA LESOVA

I woke up hungry. Fortunately, I was in a town that can satiate a big appetite. My husband, Paul, and I had flown to Portland, Maine from New York late the previous night for a five-day road trip up the coast. We went to savor the state's spring beauty, hike along some sea-side trails, dip our toes in the still icy Atlantic. But mostly we went to eat. I had lobster rolls—that quintessential summer food—on the brain and after a long, tediously frigid winter, I was only too ready to usher in the season. But the rolls would have to wait. That first morning we took a walk around downtown Portland and stumbled onto the Holy Donut.

A small shop in the salt-sprayed Old Port area, the Holy Donut displayed a giant blackboard proclaiming that all the establishment's doughnuts are made with mashed Maine potatoes; as it turns out, this results in a moister texture than flour alone. Calorie counters might balk at spud doughnuts—but not us. We gazed lovingly at the display case loaded with colorful specimens, slathered with strawberry or pomegranate or blueberry icing. The maple variety came sprinkled with bits of bacon. We chose a single dark-chocolate, sea-salt doughnut each and, congratulating ourselves on rare self-restraint, moved on.

A few blocks away, husband-and-wife Steve and Johanna Corman run Vena's Fizz House, a combination mixology-equipment store and bar that serves cocktails and mocktails featuring bitters, tonics, spirits, syrups and "shrubs." It was just past 11 a.m. and Mr. Corman was already tending the bar. As we settled in, he eagerly told us how shrubs (drinking vinegars that date back to colonial times) and bitters enhance beverages much the way spices can

elevate food. It was too early for the hard stuff, so we asked him to whip us up a blackberry coconut fruit fizz, a mix of blackberry purée, coconut cream and honey vanilla syrup. It tasted like a summer pool party: sunny and refreshing.

While our itinerary allowed room for such serendipitous discoveries, I had armed myself with a list of recommended places to eat from Erin French, the chef at the Lost Kitchen, a restaurant in her hometown of Freedom, Maine (population: 719). Located in an 1834 gristmill, it exudes rustic charm, with an open kitchen and wooden tables, ceilings and walls. Ms. French, author of a new Maine-inspired cookbook ("The Lost Kitchen: Recipes and a Good Life Found in Freedom, Maine"), is an enthusiastic culinary ambassador for her state. She describes her cooking as

"modern farmhouse," and uses local ingredients such as asparagus, peas and rhubarb in the spring, and heirloom tomatoes and fresh berries in the summer.

"One of my favorite ingredients to cook with are spring dug parsnips," she said. "They are sweet and creamy after staying in the ground through the winter and letting their sugars concentrate." People think Maine has little to offer besides lobster, she added, "but there is so much more happening foodwise." Maine's growing season is longer than you might think since local farmers have figured out ways to farm year-round by using greenhouses.

At the top of Ms. French's list of must-visit restaurants was Eventide Oyster Co. in Portland. We grabbed two seats at one end of the concrete bar; an imposing block of granite loaded with oysters on ice occupied the other. The lobster roll, served on steamed bun, diverted us deliciously, but the real stars that day were oysters served on the half shell, accompanied by kimchi, horseradish and Tabasco ices. We tried a half dozen, including the

ice to meet you

Long Reach oysters and a lobster roll at Eventide.



ROLL WITH IT From top: Young's Lobster Pound overlooks an estuary on Penobscot Bay; descending Mount Battie near Camden. Inset left: A Holy Donut dozen, made from potatoes.

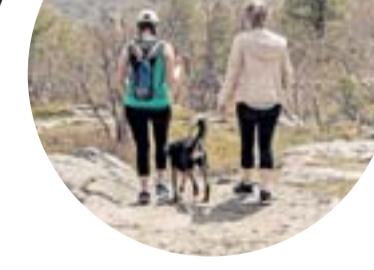
Basket Island and Glidden Point varieties and could have happily whiled away the afternoon at that sunny counter, sipping white wine and slurping up more oysters, but Bar Harbor waited.

A couple of hours into the four-hour ride, I already had dinner on my mind. "Dock-and-dine shore dinners will never go out of style," Ms.

French had said in an email in reference to Young's Lobster Pound in Belfast, about halfway to Bar Harbor. Delightfully old school, Young's has picnic tables outside overlooking an estuary on Penobscot Bay.

We ordered two lobsters, coleslaw and potato salad—and cheerfully made a mess out of prying every morsel out of the shells.

We motored on to Bar Harbor and over the next couple of days we burned off a few of the lobster calories by hiking in Acadia National Park. On an overcast day, we walked the popular Ocean Path, enjoying expansive views of the rugged coastline, the spruce forests and the ocean waves breaking against the rocks. We passed Thunder Hole, a narrow cave where you can hear the ocean roar, and drove to the top of Cadillac Mountain for panoramic views of Frenchman Bay



and the Porcupine Islands.

At Beal's Lobster Pier in Southwest Harbor, which we found on Yelp, we ordered two large lobsters for lunch one day—they weighed almost 5 pounds together. "We never get the big ones. Let's do it," Paul said. We sat down at a picnic table and took in the views. Our lunch came on a blue plastic tray loaded with the two crustaceans, two ears of corn, two containers of coleslaw, butter and biscuits on paper plates. This monumental meal could only be followed by a nap.

We were so full we skipped dinner, if you don't count a large portion of ice cream we shared from CJ's Big Dipper in Bar Harbor.

The next morning, appetite fully regained, we zipped over to Jordan Pond House, a high-ceilinged tea-house located inside the park, for popovers. "It is a tourist attraction but a bit timeless," Ms. French said. Our popovers—little clouds of joy—



MAINE SQUEEZE Top: The state staple, served at the Lobster Shack at Two Lights. Left: a Black Heart berry mocktail at Vena's.

arrived steaming hot; we loaded them with strawberry jam and butter and discussed our lunch plans.

A couple of days later, on my birthday, we made our way south to the coastal town of Camden, where we hiked to the top of Mount Battie for a view of the hundreds of islands in Penobscot Bay, a vista which famously inspired Edna St. Vincent Millay's poem, "Renascence." Nearly as inspirational: Lunch at Long Grain in Camden, which Ms. French had claimed served the "best Thai street food under the sun." This small restaurant, with its handful of tables, makes its own noodles and uses seasonal, local ingredients. A standout: the Pad See Ew, a dish of stir-fried broad noodles, kale, fried egg and tofu.

After a sunset sail in Penobscot Bay aboard the Schooner Surprise, a 1918 yacht, we headed to Suzuki's Sushi Bar in Rockland. The nigiri and maki were notably simple, with nothing to undermine the freshness of the fish. Chef Keiko Suzuki Steinberger, who moved to the U.S. from Japan, told us that she buys seafood from Jesse's Market in Rockland and from individual fishermen. She's especially pleased with the local tuna, particularly its belly, known as toro. "That is a super delicacy in Japan," she said.

On our last afternoon in Maine, we had one more lobster roll at the Lobster Shack at Two Lights in Cape Elizabeth. We sat outside at a red picnic table and gazed at Maine's rocky coastline, and realized that if we left right away, we'd still have time to hit Mount Desert Island Ice Cream in Portland before our flight.

► For where to stay and eat in coastal Maine, see wsj.com/travel



ICE TO MEET YOU Long Reach oysters and a lobster roll at Eventide.



She's a fan.



MANDARIN ORIENTAL
THE HOTEL GROUP

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

Paris in the Offspring Time

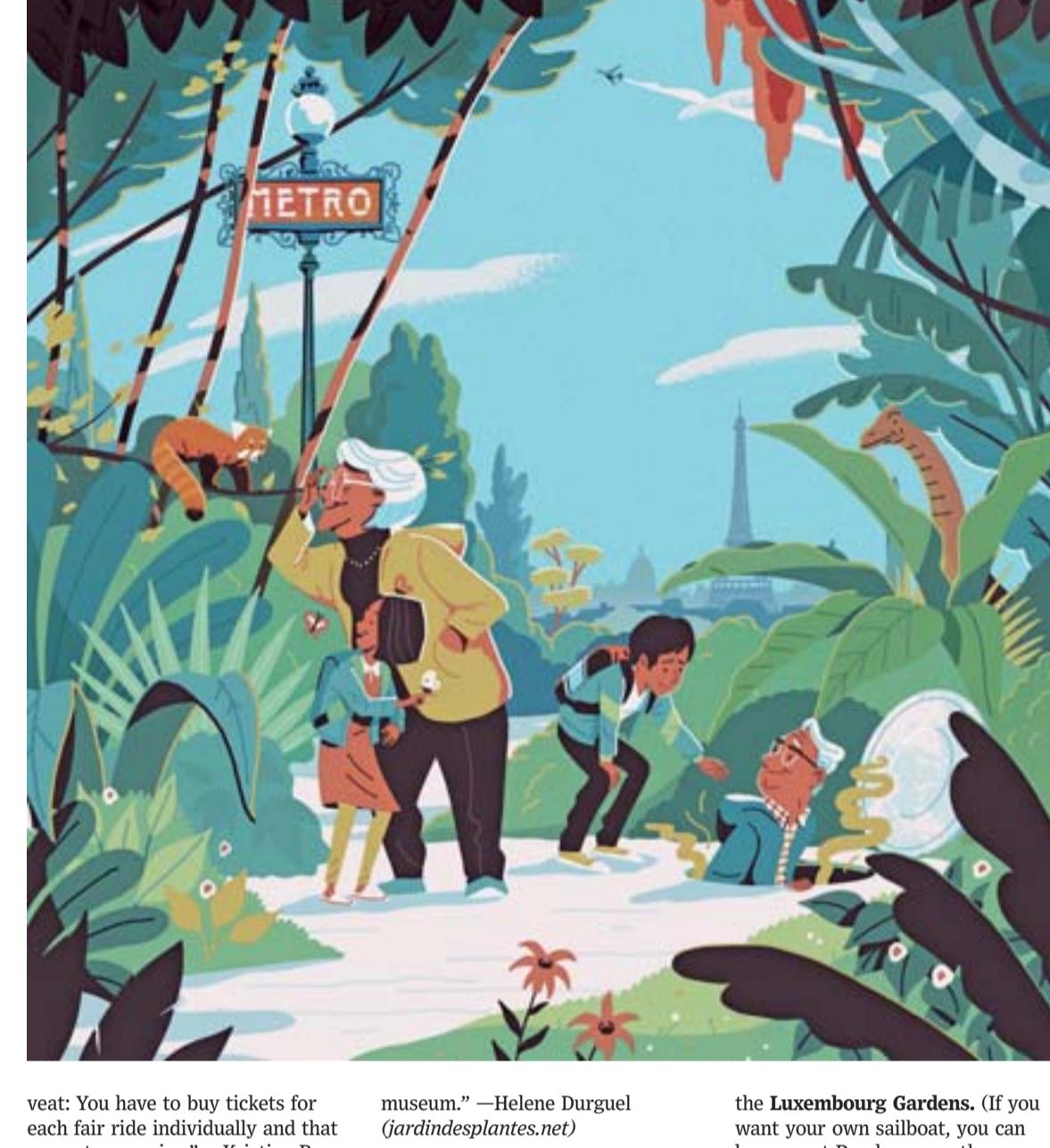
When it comes to entertaining junior jet-setters in the French capital, Euro Disney isn't the only game in town. Here, 10 kid-friendly diversions recommended by the most exacting experts—grandparents

BY SARA TUCKER

If you're traveling in Paris with a little sightseeing, or a whole brood, the thought of a forced march through the Louvre or Notre Dame is enough to make you shudder. Solution: Take the following sage advice, edited from interviews with local grandparents, on how to spend a pleasant—for all ages—day in the city. Many of the tipsters are members of Crossroads, a multicultural social club based in Avon-Fontainebleau, an hour outside of Paris. One of their secrets: When in doubt, remember the magic three—animals, wheels and water.

► "The Paris Zoological Park, in the Bois de Vincennes, has been completely redone to modern specifications; it reopened in 2014 after a four-year closure. There are fewer animals than there were, because they're not crammed together like in the old days. In the 1950s, when I used to come here with my grandmother, the lions were in a cage. Now they're outdoors in a savannah-like habitat." —Patrick Texier (parczoologiqueparis.fr/en)

► "The Jardin d'Acclimation, in the Bois de Boulogne, is great for a picnic, rides, animals and playgrounds, and the entry fee is only 3 euros. The park was inaugurated in 1860—Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie attended the ceremony—and it really is like something out of another era. From the metro stop at Porte Maillot you can take Le Petit Train, a restored black-and-white locomotive (now electrified) that's been working the park since 1878, when it was pulled by donkeys. The park is perfect for a leisurely day with small children and their grandparents, but it is also good for every age in between. There's a bird sanctuary, some farm animals (goats, sheep, chickens) and playgrounds where you can zip line or drive a boat on the lagoon. Food-wise, you can buy a pannini from one of the truck vendors or head to the crêperie. One ca-



Bastille you end your ride out in the open in the Place d'Arsenal."

—Kirby Williams (en.parisinfo.com)

► "My half-French, half-Dutch family likes to get together at Chez Gladines Charonne, near the Bastille. It serves good Basque food, not expensive, and the portions are large. The servers are young and good with little children, and the atmosphere is fun—everybody can talk loudly and cheerfully."

—Rose Ruiter (64 Rue du Charonne, chezgladines-charonne.fr/en)

'The tour of the sewers of Paris is smelly, gross and fun for kids.'

STEVE SCOTT (2)

veat: You have to buy tickets for each fair ride individually and that can get expensive." —Kristine Bendall (jardindacclimatation.fr)

► "My preschool-age grandchildren love the little menagerie at the Jardin des Plantes, where they can see small creatures—insects, birds, snakes, turtles—and a few mammals, including red pandas. The park itself is beautiful, with lovely botanical gardens, historic architecture and winding paths. For somewhat older children, check out the natural-history

museum." —Helene Durguel (jardindesplantes.net)

► "A tour of the sewers of Paris is smelly, gross and fun for kids, especially boys. The sewers were laid out in the 1850s, and you get a lot of history. It's a good way to see underground Paris without the huge lines you have for the Catacombs. The tours are on foot and begin near the Alma Marceau metro station." —Jennifer Moore (en.parisinfo.com)

► "Rent a toy wooden sailboat for a couple of euros at the octagonal basin behind the Senate building in

the Luxembourg Gardens. (If you want your own sailboat, you can buy one at Rendez-vous, the souvenir shop in the Hotel de Ville.) You can spend several hours in the park, which also has a marionette theater, Sunday concerts at the gazebo and a large playground divided into two sections, with zip lines and climbing ropes for the over-seven age group. Or take a ride aboard a full-size boat along Canal Saint Martin from the Bassin de la Villette to the Bassin de l'Arsenal. You pass through four double locks and under the Boulevard Richard Lenoir as you glide along, and once you pass the

► "We like to go to the Palais de la Découverte (Palace of Discovery), the science museum in the west wing of the Grand Palais, not far from the Champs Elysées. Most of the wall panels are in French, but it doesn't really matter—kids love the animatronic dinosaurs and the interactive exhibits, especially the ones about light, hydrogen, sound and electricity." —Gabriele Winkler (palais-decouverte.fr)

► "Take a Segway tour of Paris monuments. Your grandchild must be at least 12 years old and weigh over 100 pounds, but the activity isn't strenuous and most kids and adults can handle it with ease after a short introductory lesson. The ride itself is super fun, and the guides are funny, knowledgeable and good at keeping their herd out of harm's way. You don't go inside any of the historic buildings, but who cares? It's way more fun to zip through the parks, along the Seine and over the bridges, pausing in front of key sites for a five-minute history lesson. If you want to bicycle, there's an outfit called French Mystique (Bruce, the owner, is actually a Bostonian) that does bicycle tours of the Parisian suburbs and beyond.—Sadie Leigh (fattiretours.com/paris-segway-tours; frenchmystique-tours.com)

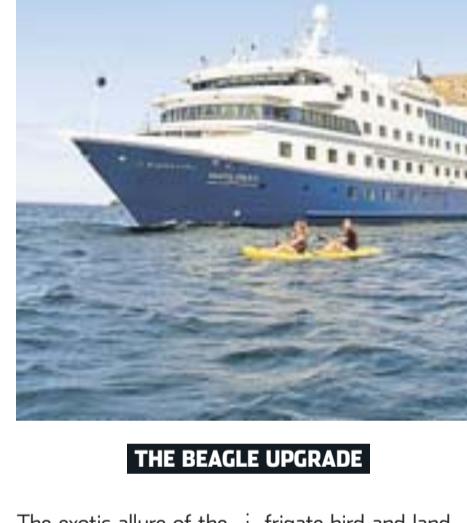
THE GALÁPAGOS GO GLAM

Now it's the accommodations that are evolving in Darwin's wildlife haven, spawning a new breed of luxury options

BY CHRISTIAN L. WRIGHT

In the popular imagination, the Galápagos Islands represent the ultimate natural paradise—an earthy mecca where the wildlife that inspired Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution still waddles and crawls freely about. Lately, however, the place has gotten quite glamorous. A couple of nice resorts have opened and the small expedition ships that cruise the area are becoming more yacht-like. At the silent-auction gala at a fancy Manhattan private school last spring, such a voyage was the "trip of a lifetime" hot ticket. On Showtime's series "Billions," hedge-funder Bobby Axelrod (Damian Lewis) whimsically suggested to his wife and kids that a quick sail to the Galápagos might be just the thing to help him manage the stress of Wall Street.

That said, glamour only goes so far in the Galápagos. While the trappings of the state-rooms (Châteauneuf-du-Pape on demand!) or suites (massages on call!) have been elevated, 97% of the archipelago is protected by the Galápagos National Park, formed in 1959. The blue waters and volcanic terrain have not changed in millions of years, and the islands are not landscaped or polished or staffed like other in-demand destinations. Here, the flightless cormorant rules the roost. The regulations are still strict—no jet skies, no veering off the authorized path and no touching wildlife (with few predators, the animals show no fear and will get close enough to humans to introduce themselves). Even many consumables, from pomegranates to pasteurized milk, are forbidden. Even so, the possibilities are many. Here, a handful of high-end ways to meet the blue-footed booby and friends.



THE BEAGLE UPGRADE

The exotic allure of the Galápagos hasn't faded much since Charles Darwin, sailing back to England in 1836, waxed on about all his findings in this "world within itself." The type of vessels sailing around the islands these days are, as you'd expect, far more technologically advanced than Darwin's three-masted HMS Beagle, but every type of watercraft is tightly controlled by the Galápagos National Park. From the number of vessels allowed to cruise among the 20 islands (80 boats, none bigger than 100-passengers) to the approved shampoos (biodegradable only), the Galápagos bows to the

frigate bird and land iguana, not the high-net worth. New luxury ships are compensating with swankier onboard amenities.

Launched in 2015, Santa Cruz II (pictured) bills itself as a chic expedition ship. At 235 feet long with 50 cabins, it's small enough to operate in isolated areas, but still appeal to the urban sophisticate with a Cordon Bleu-trained chef, two hot tubs and a gym. MV Origin, a 142-foot yacht launched in 2016, accommodates 20 people on week-long itineraries and coddles them with Apple TV, picture windows in all 10 cabins and iced tea after snorkeling.

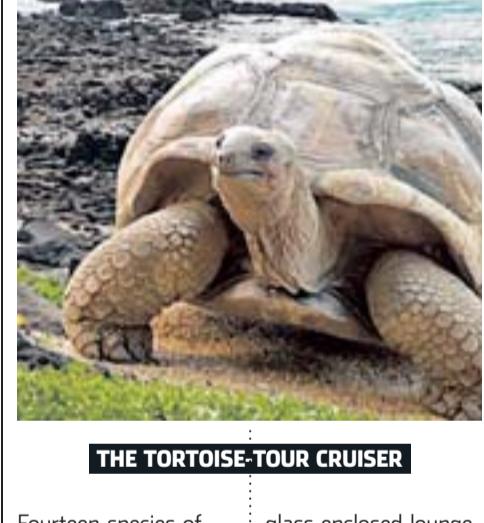
From \$4,235 per person for a 5-night trip on the Santa Cruz II; from \$7,500 per person for a week on MV Origin; mythsandmountains.com



THE LUXE LODGES

The archipelago, spanning more than 20,000 square miles on either side of the equator, consists of 13 major islands. Humans and hotels inhabit just four of them. The Galapagos Safari Camp nestles in the highlands of the second biggest island in the Galápagos, Santa Cruz. Once a family compound (and still family-owned), the 136-acre spread brings an African safari-style lodge to the islands. Nine private luxury tents look out above the tree line to the sea. Between guided wildlife excursions, guests tend to flop down by the infinity pool or

From \$3,610 per person for five nights at Galapagos Safari Camp, galapagossafaricamp.com; from \$5,830 per person for four nights at Pikaia Lodge, pikaialodge.com



THE TORTOISE-TOUR CRUISER

Fourteen species of giant tortoise live on the Galápagos Islands, and all of them are vulnerable to extinction. In partnership with local outfits Angermeyer Cruises and Anando Tours, WildAid—a charity whose mission is to quash the illegal wildlife trade—has recently created the Galápagos Conservation Fund and launched M/Y WildAid's Passion. Originally a 159-foot private yacht that still feels like one, the Passion has been reconfigured as a 12-passenger deluxe tourist cruiser with a staff-to-guest ratio of one to one. The snazzy boat, with four teal decks, marble bathrooms, a glass enclosed lounge for unobstructed views, has access to trekking on the smaller islands like Bartolome and Chinese Hat, bird-watching on Santa Fe, and snorkeling off islets like Gardner.

SIVAN ASKAYO (LOGDE); WILDAID (TORTOISE)

On many of the excursions you're likely to come across some of those famous tortoises—and when you do, pat yourself on the back. Angermeyer, a family-owned operator will make a \$100 donation to the fund for every passenger. Some bookings also help fund WildAid's programs in the archipelago, which range from training park rangers to government conservation initiatives.

From \$5,980 per person for an eight-day trip on WildAid's Passion, visitgalapagos.travel/passion-galapagos-luxury-cruise.html

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

Cuddling Up To Chengdu

Travelers rush to this Chinese city to gush over its pandas, but it pays to slow down and take in the area's more urbane charms, too

BY GEORGIA FREEDMAN

ON THE GENTLE slopes of Futou Mountain, about 35 miles from the Chinese city of Chengdu, a small posse of giant pandas is sleeping in the shade, oblivious to the hundreds of tourists calling out to them, hoping they'll wake up and move around a little so the interlopers can get a good photo. I was one of those impatient tourists a few years ago, when I first traveled to the city. Most Westerners who go to Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province, come to visit its panda research and breeding center, after they've seen the Great Wall in Beijing and the terra cotta warriors in Xi'an. Now that airlines like United offer direct service from San Francisco to Chengdu, some travelers are making the pandas their first stop before continuing on.

Many Chinese, however, value Chengdu for another reason: its laid-back lifestyle. In this riverside city, which tends to be hot and humid year-round, life takes place outdoors. Restaurant tables spill out onto sidewalks, parks are full of people drinking tea and catching up with friends. In the historic pedestrian-only streets you can line up for bowls of spicy dan-dan noodles, then, less romantically, get your ears cleaned on a nearby sidewalk by professionals wielding long metal and bamboo ear picks. And like Los Angeles or San Francisco, this city of eight million people (midsize by Chinese standards) offsets its relaxed atmosphere with an entrepreneurial spirit and a cutting-edge style. Both the art and food scenes have recently distinguished themselves, giving the city new cred among the country's young sophisticates.

Over the years, I've visited Chengdu four times while living and traveling in western China and spent much of my time wandering the city's charming old quarters. On my most recent trip, however, foiled by a rainy forecast, I decided to focus my sightseeing indoors, seeking out the city's more modern attractions.

I started at A Thousand Plateaus, one of Chengdu's best-known contemporary art galleries, where the gallerist, Liu Jie, offered up a crash course in the city's economic history. "China's economic reforms started in Sichuan and Anhui in the late 1970s," he told me. "The government felt it would be safer to start it far from the big cities" like Beijing and Shanghai. Chengdu had suffered through a particularly high level of instability and destruction during the Cultural Revolution, and when Chengdu's residents were given the opportunity to start businesses, the city flourished. These days, it's home to a variety of industries, including a booming tech sector that includes a large software park, tech startups and an Apple iPhone factory.

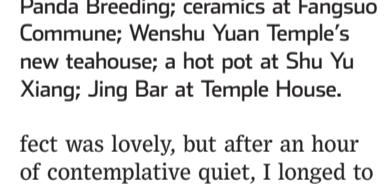


FRANCESCO LASTRUCCIA FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL MAP BY JASON LEE

These same freedoms also catalyzed a contemporary art scene, and Liu Jie represents many of the top names in the Chinese art world. When I visited A Thousand Plateaus, the ground-floor gallery was devoted to a show by Chengdu-born Yang Mian, who had rendered ancient works of art into pointillist-like dots in the cyan, yellow, magenta and black hues used in color printing.

The gallery recently moved to a new commercial and residential development in the south of the city not too far from the relocated restaurant of Chef Yu Bo, one of Chengdu's most famous contemporary chefs. The restaurant, Yu's Family Kitchen, is housed in the chef's home, a three-story penthouse apartment decorated with Louis XVI-style furniture. Mr. Yu's cooking is a subtle, sophisticated reinterpretation of traditional Sichuan cuisine, best known for its spicy, numbing flavors. I sat at one of just two small tables set up in the living room and worked my way through a tasting menu that included more than 15 dishes, from a piece of poached cod in a bowl of sour-spicy broth to slices of tea-smoked duck served with little buns for sandwich-making to more steamed buns shaped like tiny porcupines. With each dish, I felt like I'd learned something new about the subtleties and complexity of Sichuan's cuisine.

In the heart of the old city, in a



PANDA EXPRESS Clockwise from top left: Young Giant Pandas at Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding; ceramics at Fangsuo Commune; Wenshu Yuan Temple's new teahouse; a hot pot at Shu Yu Xiang; Jing Bar at Temple House.

shiny new shopping center called Tai Koo Li, the two-year-old Temple House Hotel also exemplifies how even the city's most modern establishments draw on Chengdu's past. The rooms are high-tech and luxurious, with fancy linens and espresso machines, but design details throughout the hotel reference the city's history. The "woven" bronze fretwork on the facade echoes the region's famous brocade, and the reception area sits in a carefully renovated Qing Dynasty courtyard house.

The hotel's Jing Bar, set in a covered corner of the hotel's courtyard and ornamented with enormous ferns in burnished copper bowls, is among the only classic cocktail bars in the city. On my

first evening in the city, I dropped in for a Zacapa Sazerac, a rich mix of aged rum, lemon, bitters and absinthe. As I nursed my drink, I eavesdropped on Chinese women sipping Moscow mules out of perfectly chilled copper cups, businessmen in tailored suits pouring \$200 bottles of Aglianico and young couples out on dates, gingerly sipping elaborate tiki drinks.

International brands like Tiffany and Zara populate Tai Koo Li, but a few more surprising purveyors are tucked into the mix. In the basement I stumbled across Fangsuo Commune, a massive, high-design bookstore (with stacks of Kinfolk, the Portland, Ore.-based magazine that caters to urban hipsters),

which also sells clothing from international designers and handmade ceramics. Inside the bookstore are two coffee shops hawking their single-origin pour-overs. Near the hotel, the boutique Si He champions Chinese designers—a relative rarity in a country that prizes Western labels—with an eclectic array of offerings, from girlie lace dresses by a company called To Be Adored to high-concept items like comically wide-legged felt tuxedo pants. A few blocks away, the boutique Zola displays chic silk blouses and elegantly tailored coats from Chengdu-born designer Ke Dan.

Even some of the city's most cherished institutions are getting a face-lift. At Wenshu Yuan, a working Buddhist temple, I was surprised to find a brand-new teahouse in a side courtyard decorated with blond-wood furniture and precisely placed tea tins—far more elegant than most temple teahouses with their utilitarian furniture and cheap packets of tea leaves. I ordered a delicate oolong tea served in a porcelain gaiwan, which came with a small tray of petits fours. The ef-

fect was lovely, but after an hour of contemplative quiet, I longed to get back into the thick of the bustling city.

The next morning, once the weather cleared, I headed over to Qingyang District, an area with a mix of apartment complexes, restaurants and small businesses—seemingly always abuzz. I made a beeline to my favorite lunch spot, a small restaurant called Chun Yang Yuan, where I always get the local specialty: hong yao chaoshou, pork wontons in chili oil. The owner, a youthful-looking man known as "Handsome Ma," greeted me like an old friend.

After lunch I walked the few blocks to the popular People's Park. Along a winding path, a marriage market was in full swing, with parents of local 20-somethings sitting next to printouts detailing their child's height, weight, education and income, waiting for a parent with a compatible child to set up a date. Nearby, a large group of elderly locals were taking part in a talent competition, singing rousing songs, acting out scenes from Chinese operas and performing local dances, all backed by full bands.

On the east side of the park, hundreds of people had settled into angular bamboo chairs in outdoor teahouses. Many were dressed for work or carried shopping bags from high-end boutiques. Soon, no doubt, they would head back to their shiny new offices. But for now they talked with friends, played cards, checked their phones and snacked on sunflower seeds, their growing piles of discarded shells visual proof of time well-spent. I found an empty table under a small flowering tree, bought a cup of green tea, and settled in to enjoy the sunny afternoon.

THE LOWDOWN // FROM BEARS TO BOUTIQUES, A MINI-GUIDE TO CHIC CHENGDU

Getting There United Airlines and Air China have direct flights to Chengdu from San Francisco. Daily flights also depart from all major Chinese cities on multiple carriers.

Staying There The Temple House Hotel, in the heart of the city, features modern design and amenities like an indoor pool and a teahouse in a restored heritage building (*from about \$220, thetemplehousehotel.com*). South of the city, in Tianfu New District, the efficient Hilton Chengdu is easily accessible by subway.

Eating There Chef Yu Bo cooks some of Chengdu's most famous contemporary cuisine at his restaurant, Yu's Family Kitchen (*Tian Fu Blvd, South Bldg, No. 2599, Weilankadi, 86 (0) 28-8669-1975; some staff speak English*). For an inexpensive lunch, go to Chun Yang Yuan; to order, just point at any dishes that look good on nearby tables (*6 Jixiang Street, Qingyang District*). You'll find an excellent example of the city's signature hotpot—a spicy, bubbling broth in which meats, fish and vegetables are dunked—at Shu Jiu Xiang, where an English menu is available (*53 Nanfu St, Jinjiang District, 86 (0) 28-8299-6969*).



Shopping There The Fangsuo Commune is a bookstore, coffee shop, and a boutique all in one (*M068-M069 Sino-Ocean Taikoo Li, 8 Middle Shamao Street, Jinjiang District, 86 (0) 28-8658-6858*). The Fout Si He woman's clothing stocks pieces by a variety of Chinese fashion designers (*Tianxian Qiao North Road #3, Jinjiang District, 86 (0) 28-8113-4501*). Also check out the stylish women's wear at ZOLA Studio (*Di Yi Cheng Plaza, #1, 1st floor, Jinjiang District, 86 (0) 136-6822-7313*).

Exploring There Chengdu has a number of art galleries, including A Thousand Plateaus (*South Square, Tiexiang Temple Riverfront, 1000plateaus.org*). The art-focused tour company Chart Contemporary can also design a guided tour of the city's galleries and artists' studios (*chartcontemporary.com*). Visit Wenshu Yuan monastery to see calligraphy, statues and cultural relics and visit the complex's teahouse (*66 Wenshu Yuan St, Qingyang District*). Lastly, those cute, eternally slumbering pandas can be found at the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding (*1375 Xiongmao Avenue, Chengdu, panda.org.cn*).

EATING & DRINKING

SUNDAY LUNCH

A Menu Less Ordinary

At chef Hugh-Fearnley Whittingstall's table, weekend entertaining calls for wild improvisation

BY ELIZABETH G. DUNN

THE RABBIT with anchovies, rosemary and cream would not do. That recipe is intended for wild rabbit, not the farmed variety most common in the U.S. And would the apricots for apricot Eton mess really be in season in enough parts of the country at the time of publication? Local ones are mandatory.

I received all this in an email exchange with Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall's assistant, in the course of deciding on a Sunday lunch menu that could reasonably be replicated by American readers. Under other circumstances, I might have lobbed a diplomatic request for compromise, a gentle plea to surrender to the realities of modern living. Let the apricots be imported. For Mr. Fearnley-Whittingstall, though, I was willing to go along for the ride.

After all, he's lived the fantasy I play out in my head every time I'm snarled in rush-hour traffic or stuck in line at the grocery store. In his early 30s, he moved from London to a gamekeeper's lodge in rural southwest England, where he began living off the land, planting and foraging and fishing and hunting to feed himself.

Watercress departs from its typical context as a salad green and finds its way into a silky soup spiked with garam masala.

From there, under his company name, River Cottage, Mr. Fearnley-Whittingstall has developed several popular series for British television, opened a cooking school and three restaurants, written 17 cookbooks, and taken up a number of advocacy campaigns tackling issues like the factory farming of chickens and ecologically destructive fishing.

"The idea is to get people away from total dependence on pre-made,

industrial food, and move toward real food that is seasonal, local, organic and wild," Mr. Fearnley-Whittingstall said over the phone from River Cottage H.Q. in East Devon. "The basic reason why is because I think they'll be happier. They'll enjoy their food more. They'll probably be healthier. Why not make consuming food a really positive thing emotionally and communally?"

Okay. Sold.

On the occasion of his latest book release, I asked Mr. Fearnley-Whittingstall to prepare a Sunday lunch menu drawn from its pages. "River Cottage A-Z" catalogs some 333 ingredients, from Alexanders (a leafy green) to Zander (a freshwater fish), offering an authoritative backgrounder for each as well as a sensible recipe.

"So many of us get quite stuck in a rut of recipes that we know and love, and we find certain ingredients outre and hard to understand," Mr. Fearnley-Whittingstall said. "The book is really about making unfamiliar ingredients less daunting to work with."

To him, a casual, social meal like Sunday lunch is an ideal opportunity for mining the more exotic reaches of the produce aisle. This menu offers subtle forms of subversion. Watercress departs from its typical context as a salad green and finds its way into a silky soup spiked with garam masala, the Indian spice blend. In place of a conventional risotto, Mr. Fearnley-Whittingstall suggests pearl barley cooked in the same fashion, with sweet beets, tangy goat cheese and a pinch of heady lavender. Dessert is a classic crème brûlée, only here the custard tops a tart compote made from rhubarb—a refreshing alternative to strawberries, the go-to early-summer fruit.

Hewing strictly to the ethos behind "River Cottage A-Z" would involve abandoning a preset menu altogether. It would mean taking a chance on whatever oddity you find at a farmer's market, or on a walk in the woods—or in Mr. Fearnley-Whittingstall's case, in the spare freezer, where he might find a trove of pheasants or partridges or rabbits awaiting a burst of inspiration. Wild ones only, of course.

No ice-cream maker required for this rich frozen treat

CHAD ROBERTSON and Elisabeth Prueitt of San Francisco's Tartine Bakery are two of this country's most influential bakers. Ms. Prueitt, who is gluten-intolerant, has built a deep repertoire of desserts that are gluten-free but wanting in no other respect.

Her new book, "Tartine All Day," contains a recipe for a dark-chocolate-and-toasted-almond (and incidentally gluten-free) take on semifreddo, the fully frozen Italian dessert whose name means "semi-frozen." No ice-cream maker needed. A low moisture content yields a scarcity of ice-crystals, and several beaten eggs produce a rich and airy texture—cold but not icy—semi-frozen, even. I've had great results with Valrhona's Guanaja, Caraïbe and Andoa dark-chocolate bars. I've further experimented with Cacao Prieto, made by chocolatier Roger Rodriguez in Brooklyn. His Mandarin & Bergamot chocolate lends this semifreddo a citrus note, and his Dominican Spice gives it a little heat (inasmuch as a cold dessert can be said to have heat). You can fold in chopped candied ginger, too, before freezing, for zing. Just don't add anything too heavy. The magic of this dessert lies in its levity.

—Aleksandra Crapanzano



BEN MOSTYN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

FREE-RANGE FEAST Clockwise from above: Mr. Fearnley-Whittingstall hosts Sunday lunch at River Cottage; chilled spiced watercress and yogurt soup; roasted beet orzotto serves as a main course. Below: rhubarb crème brûlée.



Chilled Spiced Watercress and Yogurt Soup

ACTIVE TIME: 45 minutes

TOTAL TIME: 3 hours SERVES: 4-6

2 tablespoons olive oil, plus more for finishing

2 medium onions, finely sliced

Sea salt and freshly ground black pepper

4 cups chicken or vegetable stock

3 tablespoons unsalted butter

1 onion, finely chopped

2 garlic cloves, finely chopped

3 strips lemon zest

1½ cups pearly barley, rinsed and drained

¾ cup dry white wine

1 teaspoon finely chopped lavender leaves

7 ounces soft goat cheese, crumbled

3 tablespoons olive oil, plus more for finishing

Sea salt and freshly ground black pepper

4 cups chicken or vegetable stock

3 tablespoons unsalted butter

1 onion, finely chopped

2 garlic cloves, finely chopped

3 strips lemon zest

1½ cups pearly barley, rinsed and drained

¾ cup dry white wine

1 teaspoon finely chopped lavender leaves

7 ounces soft goat cheese, crumbled

1. Heat oil in a saucepan over medium-low heat. Add onions and a pinch each of salt and pepper. Cook, stirring regularly, until onions are soft and translucent but not browned, about 10 minutes. Add garlic and cook until fragrant and softened, 2 minutes more.

2. Add stock, bring to a boil and boil about 6 minutes. Reduce heat and simmer 4 minutes more. Remove from heat, let cool 30 minutes, then refrigerate until chilled, 30 minutes more.

3. Meanwhile, add a pinch of salt to a medium pot of water and bring to a boil over high heat. Add watercress and blanch until just tender, 2 minutes.

4. In a blender, combine drained watercress with chilled stock mixture, garam masala and yogurt. Process until finely puréed, 2-3 minutes. Refrigerate until cold, 20-25 minutes.

5. Serve soup cold, topped with yogurt, pepper and a trickle of olive oil.

Roasted Beet Orzotto With Lavender

ACTIVE TIME: 45 minutes TOTAL TIME: 2½ hours SERVES: 4-6

1 pound small or medium beets, scrubbed

3 tablespoons olive oil, plus more for finishing

Sea salt and freshly ground black pepper

4 cups chicken or vegetable stock

3 tablespoons unsalted butter

1 onion, finely chopped

2 garlic cloves, finely chopped

3 strips lemon zest

1½ cups pearly barley, rinsed and drained

¾ cup dry white wine

1 teaspoon finely chopped lavender leaves

7 ounces soft goat cheese, crumbled

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Place beets in a small roasting pan and drizzle with 1 tablespoon oil and a pinch each of salt and pepper. Cover pan with foil and roast until beets are tender, 1-1½ hours. Remove from oven. Once cool enough to handle, use your fingers to rub skin from beets. Cut flesh into small cubes.

2. Heat stock in a lidded medium saucepan over medium heat until nearly simmering. Meanwhile, heat remaining oil and half of butter in a large saucepan over medium heat. Add onions, garlic and lemon zest to pan.

Sauté, stirring gently, until onions are soft but not browned, 10 minutes. Add beets and stir well. Add barley and toast, stirring occasionally, 2 minutes.

3. Add wine and let reduce until pan is almost dry, 2-3 minutes. Add hot stock, a couple ladlefuls at a time, to pan. Stir until stock is absorbed. Repeat until you've used all the stock and barley is tender, about 40 minutes.

4. Off heat, sprinkle lavender and half of goat cheese over top of barley. Dot with remaining butter. Cover and let stand 2 minutes, then stir. Season with salt and pepper to taste. To serve, divide risotto among bowls. Top with remaining goat cheese and a trickle of olive oil.

Dark Chocolate and Toasted Almond Semifreddo

Note: The eggs in this recipe are not fully cooked.

ACTIVE TIME: 15 minutes TOTAL TIME: 4½ hours (includes freezing) SERVES: 8

½ cup granulated sugar

3 large eggs

2 large egg yolks

Sea salt

2 cups heavy cream

8 ounces semisweet chocolate (63% cacao or higher), melted, warm but not hot

¾ cup toasted, coarsely chopped almonds

1. Line a 9-by-5-inch loaf pan with plastic wrap. Set a heat-proof bowl over a pan of simmering water. In bowl, whisk together sugar, whole eggs, egg yolks and a pinch of salt until very pale and thick, 4-6 minutes.

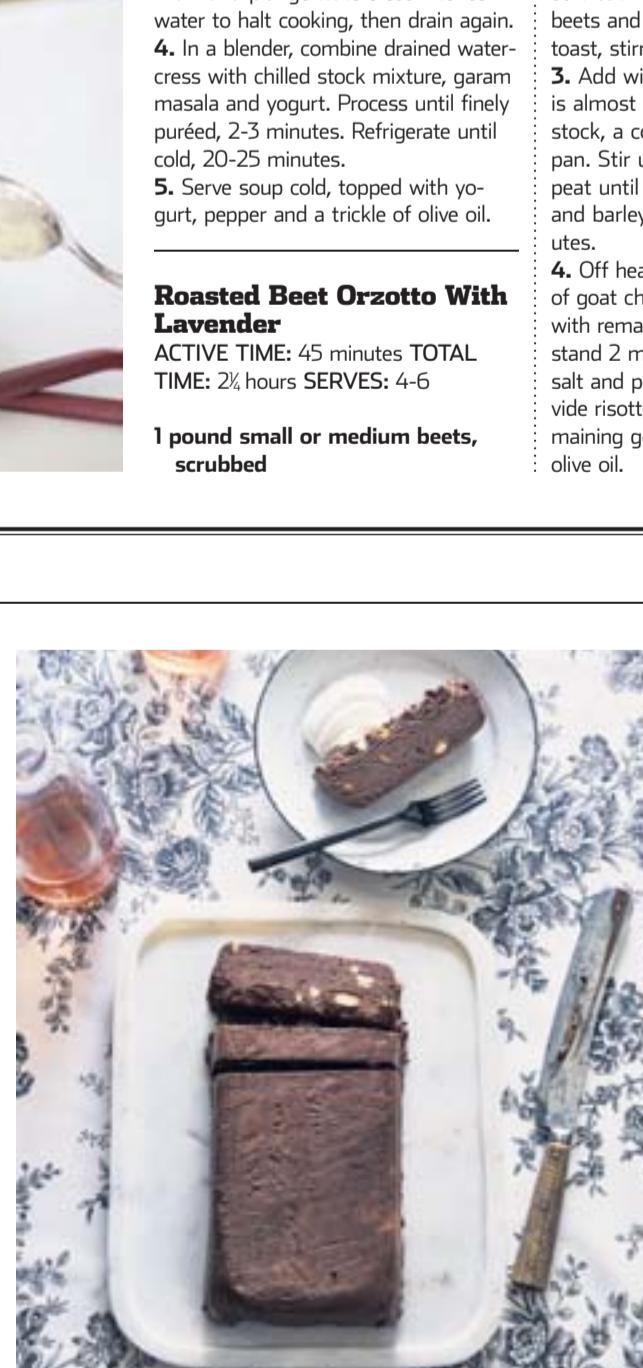
Remove from heat.

2. Use an electric mixer fitted with a whisk attachment to beat cream to soft peaks. Set aside ¾ cup of whipped cream for serving and chill, covered, in the refrigerator until needed.

3. Use a rubber spatula to fold chocolate into egg mixture and then quickly but gently fold in whipped cream, stopping when cream is about three-quarters of the way mixed in.

4. Add almonds to chocolate mixture and quickly but gently fold in until completely incorporated. Transfer mixture to prepared pan, cover and freeze for at least 4 hours.

5. To slice the semifreddo, turn it out onto a serving platter and peel off plastic wrap. (You can do this step ahead of time and store, covered, in the freezer until ready to serve.) Slice and serve with a dollop of the reserved chilled whipped cream.



JAMES RANSON FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, FOOD STYLING BY JAMIE KIMM, PROP STYLING BY INDIA CUEVA

A LITTLE SOMETHING SWEET

BETTER BY THE SLICE

No ice-cream maker required for this rich frozen treat

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EATING & DRINKING

ON WINE LETTIE TEAGUE



Santa Lucia Highlands: Uncharted Terroir

IF ONLY MORE sommeliers turned left instead of right upon leaving the San Francisco airport, lamented wine-maker Sabrine Rodems of Wrath in Soledad, Calif. She made this observation when I stopped by for a visit last month. Turning right meant driving north to the Napa Valley, while turning left would take them south to Santa Lucia Highlands, a little known, ruggedly beautiful region that produces Chardonnays and Pinot Noirs that would impress these sommeliers if they only tried them.

I pondered the possible reasons why Santa Lucia Highlands (SLH) isn't more often visited or more famous. Is it because it's part of the Salinas Valley—aka "the salad bowl of the world"—a place better known for lettuce than for Pinot Noir? Or maybe it's because there are more Santa Lucia Highlands vineyards than wineries, and wineries are what draw the attention of the world. Winemakers who might want to buy a vineyard are financially challenged by the county's 40-acre minimum parcel rule.

Dan Lee, owner and wine-maker of Morgan Winery and Double L Vineyard near Salinas, is one of the pioneers, having founded his winery in 1982, almost 10 years before the creation of the Santa Lucia Highlands appellation in 1991. Mr. Lee believes that recognition of the region's winemakers is growing, albeit slowly and locally. "It's getting better all the time," he noted, but added, "As you get further afield, the percentage drops."

Growers only began planting grapes in earnest during the 1980s and '90s, when much of the Santa Lucia Highlands was still being used for grazing cattle and crops like broccoli and cauliflower. Even today many of the region's grape growers are also vegetable farmers or cattle ranch-



winery produces wines under five different labels including Hahn, Smith & Hook, Lucenne, and Hahn SLH. The last two are particularly important as they "showcase Santa Lucia Highlands fruit," said Hahn Estate director of winemaking and general manager Paul Clifton. He poured a few wines for me to taste, including an attractive GSM (Grenache-Syrah-Mourvèdre) blend and the impressively lush 2014 Hahn SLH Pinot Noir, marked with notes of dark berry and spice and reasonably priced at \$25.

A few miles down the road, the Pisoni family runs what may be the most famous vineyard in Santa Lucia Highlands. Its wild-haired proprietor, Gary Pisoni, is unquestionably the region's most flamboyant presence. (His title on the Pisoni website reads simply "Pioneer. Maverick.") Mr. Pisoni was in Europe at the time of my visit, so his son Mark Pisoni, the family's vineyard manager, met me at the bottom of the long, winding drive that led up to the vineyards. Mark Pisoni's 92-year-old grandmother, Jane, was in the passenger seat of his truck. "Grandma is in charge of our money and finances," said Mr. Pisoni. "She's still the boss."

Jane Pisoni and her husband, Edward ("Eddie"), started farming a 500-acre vegetable farm on the Valley floor in 1952, and later bought the ranch in the highlands that their son Gary planted to grapes in 1982. Mark's brother Jeff Pisoni is the family wine-maker, producing wines under their Pisoni Estate and Lucia labels. The Pinot Noirs are particularly sought-after by those in the know.

While Mr. Pisoni's grandmother rested in the truck, we moved to a 1960s Willys jeep for a vineyard tour. As Mr. Pisoni gunned the engine and we careened up and over the rocky hills, he noted that this

was a far slower and decidedly more sober tour than his father might have conducted.

The Pisoni Vineyards are some of the highest and coolest in the Santa Lucia Highlands and some of the windiest too. In spring, said Mr. Pisoni, "we don't have to rip off the shoots from the vines—the wind does that for us." His father is co-owner of another notable Santa Lucia vineyard, Gary's Vineyard, with childhood friend Gary Franscioni of ROAR Wines, and they oversee Soberanes Vineyard together as well.

'We're still underdeveloped, and there's something nice about being underdeveloped.'

The Pisonis also sell fruit to a handful of top winemakers all over California, including Kosta Browne, Patz & Hall, and Peter Michael. They're discriminating about the people to whom they sell—unlike some growers "who sell their fruit to Constellation," said Mr. Pisoni, referencing the corporate winery group.

"We're an old-school area and we're still underdeveloped, and there's something nice about being underdeveloped," said Mr. Pisoni when we returned to the truck to fetch his grandmother for a picnic lunch that included asparagus freshly harvested from the family farm.

Maybe Santa Lucia Highlands lacks wineries with fancy tasting rooms or posh hotels. What I did find there are refreshingly unpretentious producers, really good wines and incredible views.

► Email Lettie at wine@wsj.com.

OENOFOLIE // SANTA LUCIA HIGHLANDS WINES RIPE FOR DISCOVERY



2014 Morgan Highland Chardonnay Santa Lucia Highlands (\$25)

This big, rich, creamy Chardonnay is aged nine months in French oak. It's sourced from several SLH vineyards, including Morgan Winery's own Double L. It's a bright, well-balanced wine and a terrific deal.



2014 Hahn SLH Pinot Noir (\$25)

A lush and concentrated wine with notes of red and black fruit, sourced from several Hahn vineyards. According to Hahn winemaker Paul Clifton, it's a wine designed to "showcase Santa Lucia Highlands fruit."



2014 Siduri Pisoni Vineyards Santa Lucia Highlands Pinot Noir (\$50)

Siduri winemaker Adam Lee, based in Sonoma, sources fruit from a range of vineyards. This full-bodied, darkly fruited Pinot displays both the power and the elegance of the vaunted Pisoni Vineyards.



2013 Bernardus Soberanes Vineyard Santa Lucia Highlands Pinot Noir (\$55)

This Carmel Valley-based winery produces a number of wines from top SLH vineyards, including the Soberanes Vineyard. A lithe, elegant take on Pinot Noir that's drinking beautifully now.



2014 Lucia Pinot Noir Santa Lucia Highlands (\$54)

This ripe, powerful Pinot Noir marked by notes of dark fruit and spice is a blend made from the fruit of three top Santa Lucia vineyards, including Pisoni, Gary's and Soberanes.

SLOW FOOD FAST SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES

Caramelized Onion Tart



The Chef
Günter Seeger

His Restaurant
Günter Seeger in New York City

What He's Known For
Precisely executed, elegant cooking that favors excellent ingredients and attention to detail over flourishes.

FROZEN PUFF PASTRY can make any cook look good. It comes ready to bake, in buttery, immaculately layered sheets, yet gives the impression that no amount of kneading and rolling was spared.

At his eponymous New York City restaurant, German chef Günter Seeger constructs elegant savory pastries from scratch, and with a stash of frozen puff pastry on hand you can approximate his handiwork at home. This onion tart, Mr. Seeger's first Slow Food Fast contribution, comes topped with both a creamy onion purée and a heap of caramelized onions.

Do not mistake this dish's simplicity for haphazardness. "I take extreme care of

products and do as little to them as possible," said Mr. Seeger. "It takes work."

When caramelizing, cook the onions over medium heat so they release their sugars at a controlled pace, browning and sweetening evenly. And use a large pan. "If you overcrowd, everything will overcook and the onion won't have bite," said Mr. Seeger. To prevent a soggy base, par-bake the pastry before layering on the onion topping for another spin in the oven.

A final sprinkle of chives adds color and further boosts the robust flavor derived from just a few ingredients. Serve generous slices, or cut into dainty squares for cocktail party fare. —Kitty Greenwald

TOTAL TIME: 35 minutes SERVES: 4-6

4 tablespoons butter
1½ large yellow onions,
thinly sliced, plus **½**
onion, minced
Kosher salt

1 tablespoon olive oil
½ cup plus 1 tablespoon
heavy cream
2 (6-inch) sheets frozen
puff pastry

1 egg yolk, beaten
3 tablespoons minced
chives

1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees and remove puff pastry from freezer. Melt butter in a large sauté pan over medium heat. Add sliced onions and season with a pinch of salt. Cook, stirring, until onions caramelize but retain some bite, about 15 minutes.

2. Meanwhile, heat oil in a small pot over medium heat. Add minced onions and sauté until softened but not browned, about 3 minutes.

Add all but 1 tablespoon cream and bring to a boil. Reduce heat and simmer gently until onions are tender and cream tastes of onion, 5 minutes. Use a blender or food processor to

purée until smooth. Season with salt to taste.

3. Line two baking sheets with parchment and place 1 sheet of puff pastry on each. Mix yolk with remaining cream and brush mixture over pastry. Place in oven and bake until puffy and lightly golden, about 10 minutes.

4. Spoon ¾ of onion purée evenly over both sheets of pastry, leaving a ½ inch border all around. Spread caramelized onions over purée. Bake until topping gently sets and dough is a deep gold at edges, 12-15 minutes.

5. Before serving, drizzle more purée over tarts and garnish with a sprinkling of chives.



TASTE MAKER Allowing the onions to steep a few minutes in hot cream before puréeing deepens the flavor of the sauce.

DESIGN & DECORATING

Make a Scene

Many interior decorators got their start in, or still practice, set design. Here, the tricks that translate to home décor

BY JEN RENZI

THE SILVER SCREEN frequently inspires home design, especially when a movie strongly evokes a particular period, place or character. "Sets—both historic and current—are the perfect combination of aspirational and mysterious," said Los Angeles-based decorator Melinda Ritz, whose film and television career includes conjuring the urbane, tony apartments featured in NBC's "Will & Grace." In fact, designers like Ms. Ritz, who do both scenic and interior work, often find that the former unexpectedly fuels the latter. "Many clients find us through the style-driven movies we've done," said Lisa Frantz, of New York firm Marks & Frantz, whose film credits include the early-aughts power minimalism of "The Devil Wears Prada" and the implausibly posh starving-artist eclecticism of "Sex and the City." Tony Duquette (1914-1999), a pioneer in this sort of crossover, created dramatic interiors for Elizabeth Arden and J. Paul Getty and designed lavish sets and costumes for MGM (1945's "Ziegfeld Follies") and Broadway (the original, 1960, production of "Camelot").

Set design and interior design share many challenges. The need for a mise-en-scène to "read" through a camera relates to interior-design concepts like sight line and focal point. Circulation, another décor concern, has a corollary in stage blocking. Set design even schools designers in economy. "Film taught me what was cinematic, a wow factor for real living, and that it does not have to be expensive," said New York decorator Miles Redd, who majored in film and began his career in that industry.

Dallas decorator Michelle Nussbaumer credits her early work in theater for her ability to use objects inventively. She's been known to blow up a detail from a painting or photograph to cover an entire wall to, as she puts it, "create the feeling of a Venetian palazzo or 1940s Hollywood."

Here, interior designers divulge other sleight-of-hand techniques they picked up while dressing sets.



Supplement the Kliegs

Especially advantageous in spaces short on natural illumination, reflective finishes amplify light. "Here, bookcases lined in antiqued mirror helped brighten a dining room—a super-helpful trick we use on film sets," said Ms. Frantz. Also adding sparkle to this Manhattan-apartment dining room her firm designed: the same antiqued mirror set as panels in a door, a blown-glass chandelier, polished table and crystal candle holders. If you prefer less glitz, Alyssa Urban of New York firm Cullman & Kravis, who started her career designing sets for "Late Night With Conan O'Brien," recommends "more subtly reflective finishes [to] add texture and depth." She suggests silver leafing, verre églomisé and cabinets fitted with translucent chicken-wire glass.



Consider scale

"For film and television, we avoid large-scale chairs, because they can swallow up an actor," said Ms. Marks. "Think about your stature: If you're only 5' 6", you don't want a 42-inch-deep sofa." For this foyer in an Old Greenwich, Conn., home, she chose a pair of petite antique armchairs tailored to the inhabitants despite the ceiling's double height. Ms. Ritz encourages "sit testing" and considering a chair's scale vis-à-vis your body before making a purchase. For a TV talk show hosted by Suzanne Somers, Ms. Ritz brought in 40 types of chairs to determine, among other things, how overwhelmed Ms. Somers appeared in them. Big furniture can overpower a room as well. "Many manufacturers make seating quite oversized and not suited to older-style homes or apartments," said Ms. Marks. Ms. Nussbaumer added that scaling furniture to a room, and not the human body, became popular in the 1980s "and makes a space look dated."



Lights, camera, more lights

"Sets are lit from multiple angles to eradicate dark shadows," said Brooklyn interior designer Jaime Walters, a veteran of home-renovating shows, where rooms are made camera-ready. For this dining room of a Philadelphia townhouse, she created an inviting—and flattering—environment by supplementing a dimmable chandelier with a ceiling-mounted art spotlight and a glowy floor lamp. "Lighting from above flattens and deadens a space, whereas lighting from all angles gives an object shape and volume," explained London designer Tim Gosling, who studied and practiced theater design before focusing on interiors and furniture. "I like a border sunk into the floor with inset up-lighters, library standing lamps to pool light around seating areas and side tables, and traditional side lights to add rhythm."



Work the sight lines

"In both realms, you have to create focal points, moments that draw the eye so it takes in something beautiful from every angle," said Ms. Ritz. Ms. Urban added that on a set "you design for the perspective seen through the camera." Similarly, in a residential space, designers consider what features will be visible from certain key vantages such as the family-room sofa or the front door, Ms. Nussbaumer explained. You can create attention-getting vignettes in a room by grouping artwork or accessories like mirrors, or doing something as simple as outlining a door frame with a 6-inch-wide mirrored border—a technique Tony Duquette used all the time. Here, in the master suite of her Dallas home, Ms. Nussbaumer styled a fireplace with a generous array of blue and white china to create a visual anchor; meanwhile, the desk, curtains and corner cabinet form their own vignette.



Manipulate the windows

Windows on a set frequently look onto the surrounding sound stage. "We dress windows in sheer fabrics and use gelled backlighting to make them look more real," explained Ms. Marks. Translucent sheers in a residential context can similarly screen a subpar view. For this parlor-floor living room of a Brooklyn brownstone, sheer Roman shades obscured foot traffic outside and cut daytime glare without darkening the space. Some of Ms. Marks' favorite styles include "linen with natural slubs, which create a bit of interest, and the finest, thinnest wools," for their exceptional drape. Her TV work has broadened her residential bag-of-tricks, which also includes tinted and graphically patterned sheers. "Ivory tends to look too bright on camera, so we gravitate to colors like pale yellow and blue, and some directors of photography really love patterns."

GEAR & GADGETS

To Sleep on a Plane, Perchance to Dream

Far from being dormant, travel pillows have seen a rousing renaissance. But are the latest models sufficiently soporific?

BY KEITH BLANCHARD

YOU'VE SEEN them at the airport: Pillow People, with their colorful little plush neck cushions strapped to a suitcase handle or clogging up the TSA security bins. Some just pace around the boarding area with one already deployed, as if they might catch a snooze right in the Group 3 line.

They're a laughingstock, right? And then an hour later, there they are, across the aisle in 17B, snoring away in perfect serenity enveloped in their puffy neon chokers or leaning face-first into an inflatable ziggurat placed on their tray tables. All while you furiously try to work the seat-back credit-card reader.

I'm not afraid of flying, exactly, but I'm also never able to really, truly relax. Oh, I can doze fitfully, given a long enough flight, wake up with a start and knock my seatmate's meticulously organized printouts all over the floor. (That happened.) It's rest, kind of, but it's deeply unsatisfying. Each hour of plane sleep, by my estimation, equates to about 37 seconds of actual horizontal-on-a-bed sleep.

A bewildering array of designs faced me, from actual pillows to plush Jenga tray-table towers to wearable alien head cowls.

So finally, after one particularly restless cross-country flight, I decided to see for myself what all the fuss was about. To become, possibly, a Pillow Person. But which ones to test? A bewildering array of designs faced me, from actual pillows to plush Jenga tray-table towers to wearable alien head cowls. You have your simple inflatables and your highly elaborate innovations, like the Tumi Pax, a jacket that converts into a pillow, or Huzi Design's infinity pillowbands with noise-cancelling properties, or the unspeakable abomination that is the HoodiePilllow.

In the end, I considered four relatively simple designs that were small enough that I could easily jam them all into a carry-on. Would the comfort be worth the indignity?



THE NECK BRACE FROM HEAVEN
► **Bullrest Memory Foam Travel Pillow**

Aesthetic Ski goggles worn around the back of your neck.
Materials A patented blend of hard plastic and soft memory foam.
Experience The Bullrest (named for an animal with an infamously strong neck) was carefully designed—reportedly with input from medical engineers—to not just cushion but also support your head and neck vertebrae. Although stiffer than you expect a “pillow” to be, the Bullrest is very comfortable, like a firm mattress for your skull. A proprietary blend of memory foam adjusts to accommodate all manner of cranial topography. A wide-mouth vent keeps air flowing so the back of your head doesn't roast, and the shape is angled so as not to interfere with over-the-ear headphones. For me, the curve let my head roll left and right a little too much; turbulence might make you feel like you're watching a tennis match. But that's nitpicking: This pillow did put me to sleep—while I was trying to write this article, no less—so I'm not complaining. \$60, bullrest.com



THE COBRA
► **BCOZZY Chin Supporting Travel Pillow**

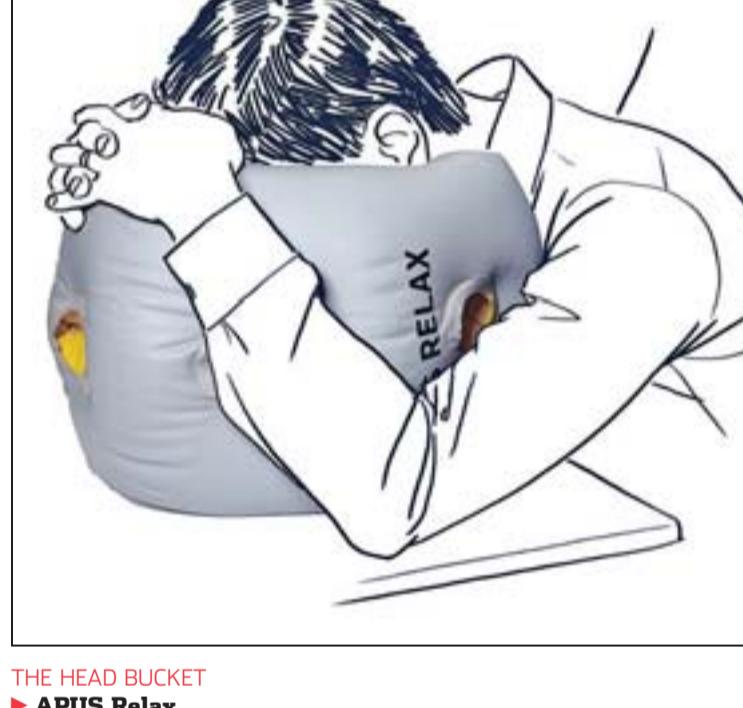
Aesthetic A wee, colorful stuffed-animal snake trying adorably to choke you.
Materials Super-soft memory foam stitched into a lazy overlapping C that bends open to hook around even the most prodigious necks.
Experience The BCOZZY loops fully around your neck like a bloated scarf and limits your head from lolling over too far. Coupled with the wings of your airplane-seat's headrest, it does a good job of absorbing turbulence and letting you feel like your head is sinking into a cloud; I caught some good shut-eye between the flight attendants' visits. You can wear the overlapping ends on one shoulder, to lean safely toward a preferred seatmate, or turn them to the front if, like mine, your jaw drops open charmingly when you sleep sitting up. The BCOZZY is compressible enough to stuff into the unused pocket of any laptop bag, and you can turn the red or blue side up to signal your political leanings while you slumber. \$30, bcoozy.com



THE BEANBAG NECK-CHAIR
► **Ostrich Pillow Light**

Aesthetic A tall, foamy head doughnut.
Materials The colored exterior is a sheeny, not-quite-drool-resistant viscose and elastane; the gray inside liner feels like your softest sheets. In between, a sea of polystyrene microbeads smushes around safely like so much weightless sand.

Experience The Ostrich Pillow Light is agreeably simple, compact and adjustable. You can tug it down onto your forehead like the world's fattest headband to safely lean against the thrumming window-seat wall. You can install it around the middle of your face, to block light and let your seatmates know the conversation is over. Or you can drape it around your neck and cinch up the drawstring, and fake a neck injury for a sympathy upgrade. I found it comfortable but inconclusive; I never made it past alarm-clock-snooze-mode sleep. \$45, ostrichpillow.com



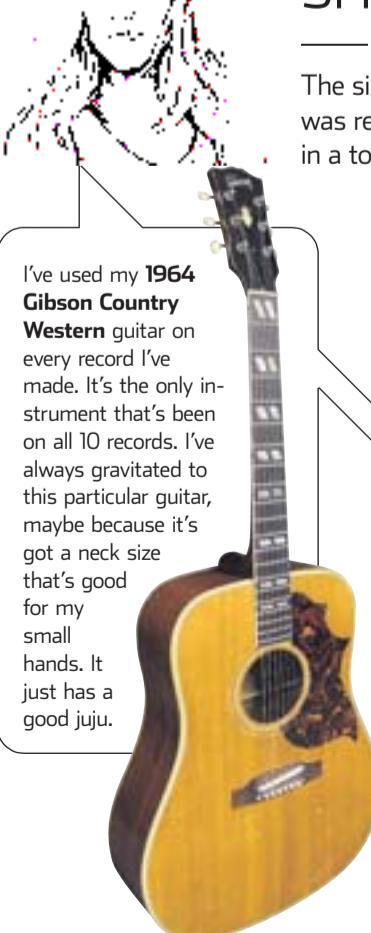
THE HEAD BUCKET
► **APUS Relax**

Aesthetic A slightly cubist take on the beach ball.
Materials Inflatable plastic, filled with user-supplied airport-Cinnabon breath.
Experience Who among us hasn't quietly wondered what it would be like to live inside a beach ball? Now's your chance to poke your head and hands inside and give it a whirl. A relatively small seat-back-tray-table air bag, this is clearly a space-conscious option: When not in use, the Relax easily rolls up and tucks inside your pocket. It inflates and deflates easily, and has holes top and sides to slip your face and hands in so you can play "Words With Friends" until you feel drowsy. But it's tight quarters inside—with my hands inserted, I scratched my face with a fingernail. I couldn't catch any Zzzzs at all in this contraption, mainly because the overinflated-balloon quality made it feel like I was trying to fall asleep face down in a pool toy. \$30, apusrelax.com

MY TECH ESSENTIALS

SHERYL CROW

The singer-songwriter—whose album 'Be Myself' was recently released—on driving her kids to school in a tour bus and recording demos on a plane



I've used my 1964 Gibson Country Western guitar on every record I've made. It's the only instrument that's been on all 10 records. I've always gravitated to this particular guitar, maybe because it's got a neck size that's good for my small hands. It just has a good juju.

I don't love my kids' being on the iPad, but there is a great on-the-fly drum program called "EasyBeats" that both of my kids love. It's a way of creating music, and they don't even really know they're doing it.

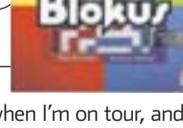
Whenever we're anywhere near the beach, we love to go snorkeling. We all use these amazing Tribord snorkeling masks. They cover your whole face, so you breath into the mask instead of just a snorkel. They're fantastic.



I use "Waze" because traffic in Nashville is getting bad. I tell everyone: It's a great place to live; please don't move here. We used it the other day so our tour bus could drop my kids at school. My 10-year-old was psyched and my 7-year-old was mortified. That's the difference in my two boys.

My go-to iPhone app is "Voice Memos" [to record]. On an airplane, I'll beat box a little groove then hum a melody. Later, I'll see if I can figure out what I thought was brilliant about it. Most people think I'm talking on the phone.

The best thing that's ever happened to my life since my kids is my Nespresso Aeroccino4 milk frother. I have to say, I have a love affair with Starbucks—there's just something about a Venti latte in the morning. But since I got this, the lattes I make are basically the same. I don't have to feel guilty about spending five bucks on a latte.



My 10-year-old eats ice all the time. He likes the ice from Sonic Drive-Ins. At Christmas, Santa Claus brought our family an Opal Nugget Ice Maker, which makes Sonic-style ice. It sits right on top of your cabinet. It doesn't need its own drain and it makes the best ice. We love it.

F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (PILOTS); ILLUSTRATIONS: ARTHUR MOUNT



The exercise gear that I use every day is the Hypervibe G17 Pro. It's a vibrating machine that you stand on and it engages your core and strengthens all the small muscle groups. It's particularly good for people who are getting older, which is why I bought them for my parents.

—Edited from an interview by Chris Kornelis



GEAR & GADGETS



DEAR PRUDENCE The 2017 Subaru Impreza's body has been future-proofed to earn five stars in all relevant crash safety tests through 2025.

SUBARU

RUMBLE SEAT DAN NEIL

Subaru Impreza: Fall Head-Over-Heart in Love

AFTER LAST WEEK'S column on the Ferrari GTC4Lusso you might be thinking, What, another hatchback?

Truly, the 2017 Subaru Impreza 5-Door and the Lusso have a lot in common. The Ferrari is powered by a 680-hp V12 engine. The Subaru also has an engine.

And like Ferrari, Subaru takes a unique engineering path to all-wheel drive—what the company calls “Symmetrical All-Wheel Drive.” It’s really the franchise. To be honest, in past years I’ve recommended the compact-class Impreza purely on the superiority of the AWD system and rather despite the car, which has suffered from chintzy interiors, dated electronics, lustless exterior styling and lethargic handling (excepting WRX STIs).

The 2017 Impreza—the generational redesign of the sedan/hatch, built atop the company’s new global platform—represents step-change improvements along many, but not all, fronts. The cabin dress (molded door and dash fittings, instruments and switches, composite fascia and upholstery) now approaches best in class. Powertrain isolation (the remoteness of engine shaking and vibration) and cabin quiet are also way up, as is—most unexpectedly—handling sharpness. I’m not sure why the engineers quickened the steering ratio from 16:1 to 13:1, but I approve.

As for design, the Impreza 5-Door remains a strictly non-ergonomic zone, a prim and practical car for clients fairly described as same. What style quotient there is—the intersecting light lines playing across the doors—mildly plagiarizes/pays tribute to the Mazdas.

Only slightly longer and wider, with an extra inch of wheelbase devoted to improving rear legroom, the 2017 model hides some notable dimensions: The hatch opening—the cutline for which wraps around the

rear roof pillars—is 5 inches wider, to better accommodate those huge, overcomplicated baby strollers. The redesigned architecture pushes the rear shock towers farther apart, widening the cargo space.

When the rear seatbacks are in place, cargo capacity is good (20.8 cubic feet). When they are down, it’s great: 55.3 cubic feet—about as much cargo capacity as a Ford Expedition with the third row folded.

Built in Subaru’s newly enlarged apartments in Lafayette, Ind., the Impreza 5-Door comes in four flavors, from \$19,715 to \$25,415. The price of our 2.0i Limited tester (\$29,260) ballooned with the optional power moonroof; the Harman Kardon amplifier and speakers; the EyeSight driver assist package, including automatic pre-collision braking (when it really helps); and the 8.0-inch high-res touch screen, hosting apps for navigation, entertainment (Apple CarPlay) and smartphone integration.

Can I just say, I like the way Subaru saves money on product design? To reduce costs, the Impreza’s unitized steel structure has been future-proofed to earn five stars in all relevant crash-safety tests through 2025. The body exhibits 70% higher torsional rigidity than that of the car it replaces, and the crash-energy absorption is up 40%.

Even if you don’t crash, this investiture of steel makes for a very stout, unshakable little car, a sense of structure like a hot-dip galvanized walnut. With strut suspension in front, multi-links in back, both mounted on fully isolated subframes and lashed with anti-roll bars front and rear, the Impreza’s undercarriage is likewise pretty grown up.

Alas, these fine, muscular limbs are let down by the only available engine: the naturally aspirated, direct-injected, 2.0-liter horizontally opposed four cylinder, here churning

out 152 hp with only the greatest exertion (6,000 rpm). Never has a car screamed so loudly for another 100 hp. The chassis can handle it.

Enthusiasts will be glad to learn Subaru will continue to offer the Impreza with a conventional five-speed manual transmission, as well as in Sport trim. Our test car was equipped with the automatic transmission, a stepless CVT than can be shifted manually by way of paddles behind the steering wheel.

Yeah. Well. Oof.... To be sure, this engine/transmission package has moments of high adequacy. The Impreza cruises down the highway like the world was just one road trip to Bonnaroo, barely breathing and getting 37 mpg. The CVT doesn’t have any issues with the yaw and saw of city traffic either—which is to say, within its comfort zone, the transmission is responsive and elastic.

But wafting acceleration is not among the Impreza’s limbic delights. Zero-to-60-mph is solidly in the 8-second range, and the moan from the CVT sounds like Aunt Martha’s ghost is entertaining a gentleman caller. At interstate speeds, sudden demands for passing acceleration are answered first with indifference, then with a grudging gathering of mph. This is not the Subie I’d want to take up Pikes Peak.

So quick recap: The new Impreza 5-Door makes a great family hatchback, starting under \$20,000, with good fuel economy, mostly adequate power, state-of-the-art safety, a strong chassis, and a nicely appointed five-seat cabin with easily accessed cargo for all of baby’s adorable crappola.

What sets the Impreza apart from equally cromulent competitors like the Honda Civic Hatchback or Mazda3 Hatchback is its standard full-time AWD. And it is here I want to address the psychology of parenting and the power flow of AWD.

The security of AWD appeals strongly to new parents, whose state of mind—hypervigilant, over-functioning, tormented with fears of low-probability events—makes them easy targets for smooth-talking salesmen. What if you and your family are caught in a sandstorm?

But AWD systems are not created equal. In most crossovers, the engine drives the front wheels until there is a loss of traction there. Only then will the electromechanical neurons fire, closing the clutch packs that connect engine torque to the rear wheels, and then typically only at a fraction of torque. These systems are known as part-time, on-demand all-wheel drive.

In my experience, in most conditions, such systems have so much latency and power loss that

they are not worth the additional cost and weight over a front-wheel-drive variant wearing all-season tires.

By virtue of its mechanism (starting with the north-south oriented flat-four engine), the Subaru powers the four wheels equally, all the time—symmetrically, if you will. If one wheel slips under power, that wheel’s allotment of torque is instantly sliced to wheels that have traction, proportional to the degree of that traction, with no loss of engine power. Unlike on-demand systems, the Subaru AWD system is always working, always on guard, ready in an instant.

New parents should know that when it comes to babysitting traction, only Subaru keeps so watchful an eye.



2017 SUBARU IMPREZA 2.0I LIMITED

Base price \$25,415

Price, as tested \$29,260

Powertrain Naturally aspirated, direct-injection 2.0-liter DOHC horizontally opposed four cylinder; continuously variable automatic transmission; full-time all-wheel drive.

Power/torque 152 hp at 6,000 rpm/145 lb-ft at 4,000 rpm

rpm/145 lb-ft at 4,000 rpm

Length/base curb weight 175.6 inches/3,181 pounds

Wheelbase 105.1 inches

0-60 mph 8.7 seconds

EPA fuel economy 28/37/31 combined

Cargo capacity 20.8/55.3 cubic feet, rear seatbacks up/folded

FAST FIVE

SUMMER’S CALLING

‘Tis the season to ditch your shabby iPhone case for one with a sunnier disposition

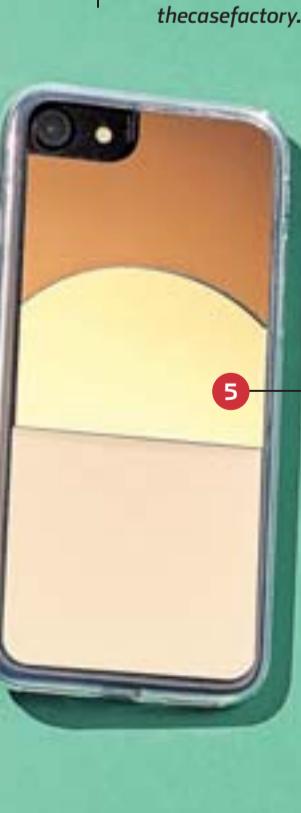
Flame Stripes Case, \$46, richmondfinch.com



Chaos Leather Case, \$160, matchesfashion.com



La Mela Gold Plated Case, \$350, saksfifthavenue.com



Pineapple Lizard Case, \$90, thecasefactory.com

Zero Gravity Case, \$35, zgl.com