

Smartphones Hijack Our Minds



REVIEW

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

WSJ



VOL. CCLXX NO. 83

WEEKEND

★★★★ \$5.00

DOW JONES | News Corp

SATURDAY/SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7 - 8, 2017

WSJ.com

What's News

World-Wide

The U.S. shed 33,000 jobs in September, the first loss in seven years, but the picture was distorted by hurricanes Harvey and Irma. A1

◆ The administration said it is paring back an Obama-era requirement that employer-provided health benefits cover contraception. A1

◆ New Orleans officials are preparing for flooding ahead of Tropical Storm Nate, which is expected to hit as a Category 1 hurricane. A3

◆ Puerto Rico faces a monumental task in rebuilding a power grid decimated by back-to-back storms. A3

◆ European officials have launched a diplomatic push on Capitol Hill, urging to preserve the Iran nuclear deal. A6

◆ U.S. lawmakers are dialing up pressure on the administration to expand sanctions aimed at North Korea. A6

◆ A slate of Spanish firms declared plans to move their headquarters out of Catalonia on concerns the region will secede. A7

◆ A senior U.K. lawmaker said he has been sounding out colleagues about unseating May, underlining her shaky hold on power. A7

Business & Finance

◆ Three top GE executives, all lieutenants of ex-CEO Immelt, are leaving as new chief Flannery moves abruptly to clean out the leadership ranks of the struggling firm. B1

◆ Major portions of Tesla's Model 3 were being banged out by hand as recently as early September, contributing to a production shortfall in the third quarter. B1

◆ The Dow and the S&P 500 slipped Friday but both indexes notched their fourth straight week of gains. B10

◆ The Nordstrom family is scrambling to salvage its plan to take the retailer private after running into trouble raising financing. B8

◆ Kellogg plans to buy protein-bar company Rx-Bar for \$600 million, as it seeks to offset falling sales of processed products. B3

◆ Individual investors are expected to play a key role in Tuesday's vote on Peltz's campaign for a P&G board seat. B1

◆ MSCI cautioned in an August 2016 report that there were signs Equifax was failing to protect its data. B9

◆ AOL Instant Messenger, now owned by Verizon, is shutting down Dec. 15. B3

Inside NOONAN A13

The Culture of Death—and of Disdain

CONTENTS Sports A14
Books C5-10 Style & Fashion D2-3
Business News B3 Travel D4-5
Food D6-8 U.S. News A2-5
Head on Street B10 Weather A14
Obituaries A9 Wknd Investor B4
Opinion A11-13 World News A6-8

4 0 6 4 6>
0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6 4 6>

0 78908 63144 2

Copyright 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved

4 0 6

U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

For Best Results, Get Close to an Ultra HDTV



The latest televisions have more pixels than ever. But can your eyes detect the difference?

The answer is yes—if you sit close enough.

Old TVs had 349,920 pixels. High-definition flat screens bumped up the total to 2 million. Ultrahigh-definition sets inflated it to 8 million. And manufacturers are now experimenting with 8K TVs that have an astounding 33 million pixels.

More pixels render hair, fur and skin with greater detail, but the benefit depends on viewing the screen from an ideal distance so the sharpness of the images is clear, but the tiny points of illumination aren't individually distinguishable.

According to standards set by the International Telecommunication Union, that ideal distance is 3 times the height of an HDTV screen, 1.5 times the height of a UHDTV screen and 0.75 times the height of an 8K screen.

Given those measurements, viewers should sit 6 feet away from a 50-inch HDTV with a 24.5-inch tall screen. But they should sit just 3 feet from a UHDTV of the same size, closer than most Americans prefer.

"Who sits 1.5 times the distance from a screen?" said Michael Zink, vice president of technology for Warner Bros. and board chairman of the UHD Alliance, an organization of content providers and electronics and technology companies that certifies products that meet its standards.

The basis for the recommended viewing distances is 20/20 vision (though experts point out that many adults have sharper eyesight and could sit farther away).

The line of letters on an eye chart designating 20/20 vision can be recognized only if someone can distinguish a spatial pattern separated by a visual angle of one minute of arc. A circle has 360 degrees; one minute of arc is 1/60th of one degree.

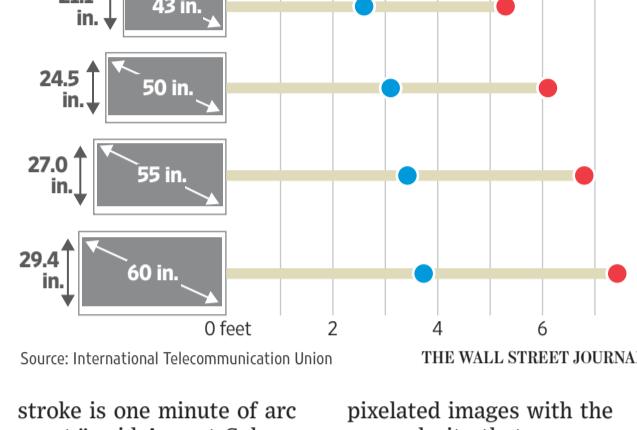
"Think of an 'E' on an eye chart and each of its black-white-black strokes. Each

Keeping Your Distance

Ultrahigh-definition TVs have four times as many pixels as high-definition sets, but viewers must sit closer to benefit from the improved resolution.

Recommended viewing distance from TV, in feet

■ High definition (1080p) ■ Ultrahigh definition (2160p)



Source: International Telecommunication Union

stroke is one minute of arc apart," said August Colenbrander, a senior scientist at the Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute in San Francisco who has served on the advisory council of the International Council of Ophthalmology.

Watching HDTV or UHDTV from the prescribed distance allows viewers to see the

pixelated images with the same clarity that a person with 20/20 vision is able to perceive the small print on an eye chart (assuming the viewer, either naturally or with correction, already sees with that level of precision).

Sit too close and the pixels themselves become visible. Sit too far away and the enhanced sharpness pro-

vided by the extra pixels fades.

Martin S. Banks, a vision scientist at the University of California, Berkeley, explained the effect by describing his view of the Golden Gate Bridge.

"I live 10 miles away from the bridge," he said. "I can just make out the cables. If I drove to San Francisco and looked at the bridge from one mile away, the cables would be very visible."

From the closer distance, the cables make larger angles on the eye.

"That's what matters in terms of the finest detail you can see," he said. "The greater the distance, the smaller the angle, and the less detail."

If he were to look at the bridge from an airplane, eventually the angles would become too small to perceive.

The same is true of pixels.

There are three points that determine the size of the angle: the viewer's eye and two adjacent pixels. The size of the angle is measured from the center of one pixel

to the center of the next.

Because a UHD pixel is half the size of an HD pixel, one minute of arc between pixels is achieved at a shorter distance. Sitting farther away than recommended shrinks the angle.

"It doesn't result in any improvement," said Steven Schwartz, a professor of biological and vision sciences at State University of New York College of Optometry. Viewed from the distance recommended for HDTV, the resolution probably would look the same.

In addition to extra pixels, UHD has a wider array of colors, an increased range of contrast, and a faster frame rate—the number of images displayed per second—which makes the picture appear smoother, Mr. Zink said.

How much UHD content is available at this time is another question, but all of these factors should help determine whether UHD is worth the additional cost.

"It all comes down to how close you sit to the TV," Mr. Zink said. "If you do sit close, it makes sense to go to UHD resolution."

U.S. WATCH

STAMP PRICES

Postal Service Warns About Finances, Rates

The U.S. Postal Service said its dwindling cash cushion forced it to skip retiree payments for the fifth straight year and warned about its ability to keep raising prices.

The agency is expected to soon announce price increases for 2018. The postal service's financial situation has grown more precarious as mail volume has dropped. It hasn't made federally mandated payments totaling roughly \$40 billion to retirees' pension and health-care accounts since fiscal 2012. It skipped a \$6.9 billion payment to retiree plans last week.

The agency has only enough cash to fund 38 days of operating expenses, Postmaster General Megan Brennan said in a letter to Congress last week.

—Paul Ziobro

TERROR ARRESTS

Three Charged With Plotting Terror Spree

Federal authorities on Friday unsealed criminal charges against three men who they said plotted bombings and shootings last year in New York City to support the terrorist group Islamic State.

The three are Abdulrahman El Bahnsawy, a 19-year-old Canadian citizen; Talha Haroon, a 19-year-old U.S. citizen living in Pakistan; and Russell Salic, a 37-year-old Philippine citizen.

Prosecutors said the three men planned bombings in heavily populated areas of New York City, including in Times Square and the subway system. They also allegedly plotted to shoot civilians at concert venues.

Mr. El Bahnsawy was arrested last year and pleaded guilty. Mr. Haroon and Mr. Salic were arrested in Pakistan and the Philippines, respectively, and face extradition.

Lawyers for the three men couldn't immediately be identified.

—Nicole Hong

JOB

Storms Drain Jobs Numbers

Continued from Page One
ember from the month before, after averaging growth of 29,000 during the prior six months.

A separate survey of households, rather than businesses, pointed to a much stronger labor market. It showed employment actually rose sharply—by 906,000—in September from the prior month and that the unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage point to 4.2%, the lowest since 2001.

The survey of businesses counts a drop in employment if a person doesn't work and isn't paid during the survey week. The household survey is different. It counts a person as employed as long as he or she keeps the job. That might make the household survey a more reliable gauge when business is temporarily disrupted.

The household survey suggested about 1.5 million people couldn't show up to work last month due to bad weather—the most since an East Coast blizzard in 1996. The Labor Department said the business survey likely was distorted but that the storms had "no discernible effect on the national unemployment rate."

"The labor market remains red hot," said Joseph Brusuelas, chief economist at RSM, a large accounting and consulting firm.

Storms destroy property and wealth but can have a net positive effect on economic activity during subsequent rebuilding stages. Some analysts say the extent of damage inflicted by the last two hurricanes might accentuate that economic pattern this time.

Mr. Brusuelas said he is hearing from clients in the Houston area about accumulating labor shortages and wage pressures. He believes those problems could persist for up to two years as communities rebuild, the result of post-storm demand and also demographic pressures driving a cohort of older workers into retirement.

Moreover September car sales hit the highest level of the year, in part because some Americans replaced cars damaged during the storms.

September's drop in nonfarm payrolls isn't a complete surprise, as hurricanes of Harvey and Irma's magnitude tend to drag down the monthly figures.

Counties with hurricane-related federal disaster declarations reflected in September's figure



Local figures won't be released for quite some time, but evidence of the storms' impact can be seen in the leisure and hospitality sector, which is unusually concentrated in hard-hit areas of Florida.

Share of sectors' overall U.S. employment in those counties with disaster declarations, as of Q1 2017



Notes: National payroll figures are seasonally adjusted; county-level analysis only includes counties for which sufficient data is available

Sources: Labor Department (payrolls); FEMA (disaster declarations)

an additional worker at the shop itself to help with the extra business he's seeing.

"The storm brings a curse to many, but it brings a blessing to others," he said. "The construction is huge."

Other gauges of economic activity suggest the economy hasn't missed a beat. The Institute for Supply Management, a nonprofit that brings together supply managers, said its monthly indexes of activity in the U.S. manufacturing and service sectors rose in September to their highest levels in more than a decade.

Moreover September car sales hit the highest level of the year, in part because some Americans replaced cars damaged during the storms.

For the first time in decades, all the major global economies are growing in sync. Many economists estimate that U.S. output grew between 2% and 3% in the third quarter and expect slightly stronger growth in the fourth quarter. Output rose at an annual rate of 3.1% in the spring. That could put overall growth for the year above the sluggish 2% trend that has characterized the expansion.

The strong economic underpinnings, including the latest drop in the jobless rate, likely keep the Fed on course to raise short-term interest rates for a third time this year in December. Unemployment is now below the Fed's forecast of 4.3% for the fourth quarter and it is well below the 4.6% rate at

which the Fed sees an economy in balance with little inflation pressure.

Traders put a 92% probability of the Fed raising rates in December by a quarter percentage point, according to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Workers' wages jumped last month, but that figure, recorded in the business survey, may have been affected by the storms as well. Average hourly earnings rose 12 cents, or 0.45%, from a month earlier. Wages were 2.9% higher from a year earlier.

One likely factor: Many low-wage workers in restaurants or hotels were temporarily unemployed because of the storms, pushing up the overall average for a time. The Labor Department estimates that one in 13 workers had a job in counties affected by the storms in September.

wages appeared to be rising even before the storm.

The payroll decline "catches your attention—it is not something that has happened in a long time," Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta President Raphael Bostic told The Wall Street Journal during an interview Friday in Austin, Texas.

"The hurricanes introduced a lot of noise," Mr. Bostic added. "We're going to spend time trying to understand whether a negative 33,000 is a signal or is it really noise."

—Ben Leubsdorf and Eric Morath contributed to this article.

CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

Jake Morphonios, owner of the End Times News Report channel on YouTube, said in an interview: "It's my opinion, it's my analysis, and everyone's got an opinion, and I can understand that maybe they don't want me to be considered the equivalent of The Wall Street Journal or the New York Times or something like that." In some editions Friday, a Business & Finance article about planned changes to YouTube's search incorrectly quoted him as saying "I know I'm not as authoritative as The Wall Street Journal or the New York Times."

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

Unesco in 2012 designated as World Heritage sites seven farmhouses in the Swedish province of Hälplingland. Many of the farmhouses in the province date to the 17th century, and the region's residents historically were engaged in the cattle, linen and timber trades. The paintings in the banquet hall at Mårtens, one of the World Heritage sites, portray the four seasons. An article in the October issue of WSJ Magazine about the historic Swedish farmhouses incorrectly said that Unesco designated more than 1,000 of them as World

Heritage sites and that the houses dated to the 19th century. It also incorrectly said that produce was among the region's trades and omitted the linen trade. And it incorrectly said the paintings at Mårtens portray a narrative of Hälplingland's citizens.

Stop-motion-animation studio Laika was incorrectly called by its former name, Laika Entertainment, in a headline for an article about the company's CEO Travis Knight in the October issue of WSJ Magazine.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

(USPS 664-880) (Eastern Edition ISSN 0099-9660)

(Central Edition ISSN 1092-0935) (Western Edition ISSN 0193-2241)

Editorial and publication headquarters:

1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036

Published daily except Sundays and general legal holidays.

Periodicals postage paid at New York, NY, and other mailing offices.

Postmaster: Send address changes to The Wall Street Journal,

200 Burnett Rd., Chicopee, MA 01020.

All Advertising published in The Wall Street Journal is subject to the applicable rate card, copies of which are available from the Advertising Services Department, Dow Jones & Co. Inc., 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The Journal reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Letters to the Editor: Fax: 212-416-2891; email: wsj.letters@wsj.com

NEED ASSISTANCE WITH YOUR SUBSCRIPTION?

By web: customercenter.wsj.com; By email: wsjsupport@wsj.com

By phone: 1-800-JOURNAL (1-800-568-7625); Or by live chat at wsj.com/livechat

REPRINTS & LICENSING

By email: customreprints@dowjones.com; By phone: 1-800-843-0008

GOT A TIP FOR US? SUBMIT IT AT WSJ.COM/TIPS

U.S. NEWS

New Orleans Braces for Weekend of Nate

City scrambles to fix aging pump system as the storm threatens Gulf Coast states

BY CAMERON MCWHIRTER

New Orleans officials are mobilizing police, firefighters, sewer workers and other staff to prepare for flooding ahead of Tropical Storm Nate, which forecasters expect will hit southeast Louisiana this weekend as a Category 1 hurricane.

The city of 391,000 has spent months scrambling to repair equipment for its aging drainage system, following turbine and pump failures during heavy rainstorms in July and August that caused severe flooding in parts of the city. Many residents had homes, shops and cars flooded.

Mayor Mitch Landrieu said Friday afternoon that the city's drainage system was operating at 92% capacity, with 109 of its 120 pumps working. Louisiana National Guard and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are helping the city prepare.

By 5 p.m. Friday, Tropical Storm Nate, with maximum sustained winds of 60 miles per hour, was near Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula, according to the National Hurricane Center. Central American officials linked the storm to at least 21 deaths in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras, according to the Associated Press.

The storm is forecast to head north across the Gulf of Mexico as a tropical storm Saturday, before strengthening to a Category 1 hurricane when it reaches the northern Gulf on Saturday evening. The center has issued hurricane warnings for the Gulf Coast from Grand Isle, La., to the Alabama-Florida border.



New Orleans residents filled sandbags on Friday in preparation for Tropical Storm Nate, which was expected to become a Category 1 hurricane over the weekend.

SEAN GARDNER/GETTY IMAGES

Authorities have started preparations. Florida Gov. Rick Scott declared a state of emergency in 29 western counties. Governors in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have declared states of emergency.

"High water is already a problem in many southeast Louisiana parishes," said Louisiana emergency management official Jim Waskom. "High tides and easterly winds in recent days are impacting some

areas ahead of the storm."

Mr. Landrieu said Nate was forecast to bring high winds and about 3 to 6 inches of rain to Louisiana's largest city starting Saturday. Some coastal areas could see flooding, he said. Winds from 30 to 80 mph could bring down trees and cause power outages, he said.

Mr. Landrieu, who declared a state of emergency for the city on Thursday, announced it

would be under a mandatory curfew from Saturday evening through Sunday morning.

Most of New Orleans sits just below sea level, and the city has been plagued with periodic flooding, notably in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, when surging water caused devastating flooding.

The problems with the drainage system this summer were made worse by conflicting reports from New Orleans

Sewerage & Water Board officials about how many pumps were operating. Mr. Landrieu called for several board officials to resign and replaced staff at the entity. The city used emergency funds to expedite equipment repairs and buy backup generators to power the city's pumps.

Mr. Landrieu said residents and tourists should plan to stay indoors during the storm. Festivals or other events planned this weekend will have to be postponed, he said.

Longtime resident Nate Burgess said his shop didn't flood this summer, but the street where his brother lives flooded and "actually floated his car up to his house." He was skeptical the pump system would be ready for a big storm, considering the problems this summer. "Twelve years after Katrina, every pump should be working."

In Puerto Rico, Downed Lines Slow Power Recovery

BY ARIAN CAMPO-FLORES

Guard, which operated the flight, said over the radio.

The wreckage offered a glimpse of the monumental task Puerto Rico faces in rebuilding a power grid decimated by back-to-back hurricanes. More than two weeks after Maria, only about 11% of customers have had electricity restored. Compounding the challenge are the antiquated conditions of the grid and the financial straits of the government-owned utility that runs it—the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority, or Prepa, declared a form of bankruptcy in July.

More than 85% of the grid was destroyed, and total damage from Maria is estimated at more than \$5 billion, said Prepa Chief Executive Ricardo Ramos. President Donald Trump's administration has directed the Army Corps of Engineers to help guide the effort to rebuild the grid. A

Jones Act Waiver Won't Be Extended

The Department of Homeland Security doesn't plan to extend a waiver of the Jones Act, which allowed foreign ships to carry supplies from the U.S. mainland to hurricane-stricken Puerto Rico.

"We believe that extending the waiver is unnecessary to support the humanitarian relief efforts on the island. There is an ample supply of Jones Act-qualified vessels to ensure that cargo is able to reach Puerto Rico," David Lapan, an agency

spokesman, said Friday.

The 10-day waiver is set to expire Sunday. No foreign vessels have taken up the waiver so far, as tankers carrying fuel to Puerto Rico have arrived from ports outside the U.S.

The Jones Act, enacted in 1920, prohibits foreign carriers from moving cargo between U.S. ports. Waivers are rare, but over the past month the Trump administration issued two for Southern U.S. states and territories in the Caribbean, including Puerto Rico, aiming to speed up relief efforts in areas damaged by hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria.

—Costas Paris

task force is working to develop a plan.

The island's power plants weathered the storm without major damage, said José Sánchez, director of contingency

operations at the Army Corps of Engineers. But the network of 2,400 miles of high-voltage transmission lines, which he described as the arteries of the network, and 31,000 miles

of low-voltage distribution lines, which deliver power to homes and businesses, took a beating.

In some cases, repairing the structures will require sending crews to remote areas with treacherous terrain, said Brig. Gen. Diana Holland, commander of the Army Corps of Engineers' South Atlantic Division. It will take another week or two for the first contract to be awarded for line-repair work, Gen. Holland said, even with streamlined procedures.

A quirk of Puerto Rico's electricity grid is that a large portion of generating capacity is in the southern part of the island, from plants built there decades ago in anticipation of an industrialization boom that didn't materialize, Mr. Sánchez said. Yet the island's 3.4 million people are more concentrated in the north. As a result, the grid sends power from south to north through

transmission lines that must traverse the island's main mountain range, which runs east to west and has peaks higher than 4,000 feet.

For the grid to function properly, at least three of the main transmission lines must be in operation, Mr. Sánchez said. Yet along one line, 23 towers collapsed during the storm. Another lost 10, and yet a third lost four. "Some were literally lifted off concrete pads and dropped on the ground," he said.

Mr. Ramos said Prepa is trying to temporarily reroute electricity along lines that fared better. Then the power authority will work on permanent fixes, rebuilding lines to higher standards, he said.

Though officials are focused on getting the existing grid back online, they also are studying ways to modernize the system and make it more resilient in the long term.

Las Vegas Firefighters Recall Massacre

BY ZUSHA ELINSON

LAS VEGAS—Brian Emery was driving a fire engine back from a traffic accident Sunday night. When the truck turned a corner, he saw a crowd of hundreds of people screaming and running in the street toward his truck.

"It looked like sheer panic," said Mr. Emery, 36 years old, a 13-year veteran at the Clark County Fire Department.

The four men on the fire engine heard what sounded like shots from an automatic weapon.

"I'm hearing a lot of gunfire," the captain reported to dispatch.

He asked if there had been other reports of a shooting. The response from the dispatcher was "no" at first. But that changed to "yes" while the captain was on the phone.

A firefighter on the back of the engine mentioned that his daughter was at the country music festival where the crowds were coming from.

"Get on the phone, call her," Mr. Emery told him.

For the first time since Sunday's massacre in which Stephen Paddock rained bullets onto the crowd of concertgoers from the 32nd floor of the Mandalay Bay Resort and Casino—an attack that killed



'It looked like sheer panic,' says Brian Emery of the Clark County Fire Department in Nevada.

58 people and injured nearly 500—firefighters who responded to the chaotic scene told their harrowing tales.

Mr. Emery's yellow fire engine was the first on the scene. As the crowds poured toward the truck, he slammed on the brakes and was soon surrounded by hundreds of people.

The gunfire was close, but "we didn't know where the shooter was," he said.

He carefully backed up, parked a block away, and the firefighters jumped down to

help the victims.

Fire departments around the country have begun preparing more for active shooters in recent years by drilling with police and outfitting firefighters with safety equipment.

Lack of coordination between fire and police personnel at past mass shootings proved deadly, according to Clark County Fire Chief Greg Cassell.

On Sunday, 160 firefighters went to the scene, Mr. Cassell said. One firefighter was in-

jured in a minor trip and fall.

Mr. Emery worked until about 7 a.m. When he finished, he and fellow firefighters purchased some bagels and flowers. They brought them to the hospital where the daughter of their fellow firefighter was being treated.

She had been shot in the back and couldn't move her legs, he said.

"I think it's tragic what happened. A lot of people lost their lives," Mr. Emery said. "It's going to take a long time for people to recover from this."

Seeking Clues, Police Ask Public for Help

BY JON KAMP AND ZUSHA ELINSON

LAS VEGAS—Five days after a gunman opened fire from a high-rise hotel room here and killed 58 people at a country-music festival, authorities still don't know why he carried out the attack, prompting a full-court press calling for help from the public.

"We do not still have a clear motive or reason why," said Kevin McMehill, undersheriff at the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, during a news conference Friday.

To shake loose more leads, the Federal Bureau of Investigation plans to erect billboards in Las Vegas asking for tips as investigators seek to understand why Stephen Paddock fired into the crowd.

They will ask: "If you know something, say something" and include the number 1-800-CALLFBI, according to Aaron Rouse, special agent in charge of the FBI's Las Vegas office.

"We have not stopped, we will not stop, until we have the truth," Mr. Rouse said.

The increased public outreach underscores investigators' frustrated efforts after chasing down more than a thousand leads in the case.

"In the past terror attacks or mass-murder incidents, motive was made very clear" by things like computer data, phone calls, social-media posts or notes, Mr. McMehill said. "Today, in our investigation, we don't have any of that uncovered. I wish we did."

Authorities have been scouring Paddock's background trying to understand what propelled the 64-year-old avid gambler to carry some two-dozen weapons to his 32nd-floor suite and fire for 10 minutes onto the crowd of 22,000 below, which also caused nearly 500 injuries.

"We are looking at every aspect, from birth to death," the undersheriff said.

This includes examining the shooter's personal life, political affiliation, social behaviors, economic situation and any potential radicalization, he said. Investigators still haven't found any "nexus" between Paddock and Islamic State, Mr. McMehill said. "We have looked at everything, literally," he said.

Paddock killed himself as police prepared to breach his room. The few people close to him—a brother and his girlfriend—have said they didn't see any clues that he might go on a shooting rampage.

U.S. NEWS

Businesses, Trump Split Over Nafta

By JACOB M. SCHLESINGER

WASHINGTON—A war of words broke out Friday between the White House and U.S. Chamber of Commerce over the Trump administration's proposals for rewriting the North American Free Trade Agreement, after the business group called the president's agenda "highly dangerous" and vowed a lobbying blitz to try to force him to drop proposals to significantly change the 23-year-old pact.

The administration fired back, issuing a statement branding the chamber as pushing the agenda of "entrenched Washington lobbyists and trade associations."

And in a sign Mr. Trump's proposals for overhauling the agreement with Canada and

Mexico may be scrambling Washington's trade politics, labor unions and key Democrats rushed to defend the Republican White House against the business attacks.

"The U.S. Chamber's negative reaction to even discussing creative trade solutions reveals a lot about how much corporate CEOs benefit under the Nafta status quo," said Richard Trumka, president of the AFL-CIO, the nation's largest labor coalition. While stopping short of endorsing the administration's full Nafta plan, he praised Trump officials for having "engaged with labor and listened to our ideas."

"Any trade proposal that makes multinational corporations nervous is a good sign that it's moving in the right direction for workers," said Ohio

Sen. Sherrod Brown, a leading Democrat in the trade debate.

The Senate Republican who chairs the panel overseeing trade, Orrin Hatch of Utah, released a statement of support for the chamber's position.

Friday's rhetorical volleys marked the end of what had been a cold peace between business groups and the administration over the pact. The chamber and other organizations have said they hoped that persistent, private conversations with administration officials had persuaded them to avoid major changes to a trade deal the chamber views as a success but that Mr. Trump has branded "a disaster."

The feud suggests new uncertainty about Nafta's future, as big business backing has been vital for the success of

every major trade negotiation and its approval by Congress.

The fight also raises the prospect of Mr. Trump—America's first businessman president—in open confrontation with the country's largest business organization, as he tries to follow through on promises made to his blue-collar supporters.

The chamber and other business groups have said that they have grown increasingly alarmed over the past week, as Mr. Trump's top trade negotiator, U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer, and his aides have held a series of briefings on Capitol Hill, and for various stakeholders, laying out what they plan to propose during the next round of talks with the two trading partners—the fourth since mid-August—that starts on

Wednesday in Washington.

Trade agency officials described a series of proposals that would alter the workings of Nafta in fundamental ways objectionable to business groups, said John Murphy, the chamber's top trade official, at a press briefing Friday.

These include proposals to impose new requirements for U.S. content in all Nafta cars qualifying for the pact's special treatment; to weaken or scrap provisions for arbitrating disputes among governments and companies in the three countries; to create new limits on Canadian and Mexican access to U.S. government procurement; and to create a new "sunset" clause in the pact that would make it expire unless the countries regularly agree to renew it.

Firm Faces Scrutiny Following NSA Hack

By DAVID GAUTHIER-VILLARS AND ROBERT McMILLAN

Kaspersky Lab ZAO, the Russian firm behind the popular eponymous antivirus program, is facing scrutiny from U.S. lawmakers who are calling for hearings amid fresh accusations its software was exploited by Russian hackers as part of a massive data theft from the National Security Agency.

In the 2015 incident, Russian hackers targeted an NSA contractor's computer containing critical NSA cybersecurity data after Kaspersky's antivirus software identified the information. The Wall Street Journal reported on Thursday, citing people with knowledge of the matter.

Kaspersky denied on Friday any involvement in cyberespionage. Some U.S. and European security experts agree it may have been an unwitting accomplice in the NSA theft.

Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D., N.H.) has called for hearings about the nature of the security breach at the NSA, the role Kaspersky may have played in it, and what the government is doing to protect itself from Russian hackers.

A spokeswoman for the Senate Armed Services Committee said Friday she had no comment on Ms. Shaheen's request; the GOP controls hearing agendas.

A House committee investigating the government's use of Kaspersky plans to hold its own hearing Oct. 25, which was scheduled before this week.

Last month, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ordered federal agencies to identify and remove products from Kaspersky running on government computers. At the time, the agency cited concerns that Russian intelligence could compromise U.S. systems through Kaspersky software.

Now that concern is spreading in the commercial world, industry observers said.

"Historically, federal government and defense contractors in the U.S. have avoided Kaspersky," said Peter Firstbrook, an analyst with industry research firm Gartner Inc. "But in the business community, nobody has felt that way until very recently."

Kaspersky's statement on Friday said it is a private company with no political connections with any government and that it had become a "pawn in a geopolitical conflict" between Russia and the U.S.

Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov criticized the U.S. government's internal ban on using Kaspersky software as "undermining the competitive positions of Russian companies on the world arena."

—Gordon Lubold contributed to this article.

Army Seeks to Speed Weapons Procurement

By GORDON LUBOLD

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—When Gen. Mark Milley, the U.S. Army chief of staff, started complaining that it shouldn't take 10 years to buy a new pistol, it served as a wake-up call to rewire a plodding and bureaucratic process for acquiring new weaponry and modernizing the country's largest military branch.

Gen. Milley and Acting Army Secretary Ryan McCarthy are attempting a major restructuring of the Army procurement system—potentially the biggest in decades, they say—by eliminating layers of bureaucracy and bringing the buying process closer to Army headquarters.

The goal is to reduce the current average of five to seven years it now takes to approve new weaponry and other equipment to as little as one year, Army officials said.

The approval time is driven by the documentation and oversight that is required. For example, Gen. Milley said the requirements and specifications for the Army's new pistol, a basic technology that is hundreds

of years old, was 375 pages long and took years to complete.

The Army proposes to compress the amount of acquisition time needed by infusing more input from the end user—the soldier.

Some aspects of the Army plan are still in development. For instance, officials are discussing whether to create a new kind of Army command to focus on major acquisition programs.

"You have to get leaner in your decision making, flatten the responsibilities and get it to the lowest level," said Mr. McCarthy, who last week visited Texas A&M University here to lay out his plan and speak with Army cadets and academics, including those at the university's prestigious engineering and agriculture colleges.

Mr. McCarthy has appointed Lt. Gen. Edward Cardon to lead a task force that aims to implement much of the overhaul plan by summer.

The Pentagon's acquisition programs long have been considered sluggish, with new jet fighters, ships and weapons systems taking so many years

LEFT TO RIGHT: U.S. ARMY; STEVE RUARK/ASSOCIATED PRESS



Army Secretary Ryan McCarthy wants fewer layers of approval, such as for the service's new pistol.

to field that they are outdated when they finally arrive.

There are "too many checkers checking checkers and too much incentive to say 'no' instead of quickly moving a program along through the [research and development] and purchasing process," said Mackenzie Eaglen, a fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think tank in Washington.

While the Army's effort to buy a new pistol has become a

poster child within the service for bad acquisition policy, other, more critical programs, like the multibillion-dollar Future Combat Systems—now canceled—are considered more synonymous with acquisition failures.

Lawmakers have been broadly supportive of military leaders taking more charge of what they buy, though critical of when requirements are changed, inflating costs. Pentagon leaders remain wary of handing over more control.

Some former officials disagree with the critical views of defense acquisition.

Frank Kendall, the Pentagon's top acquisition chief during some of the Obama administration, cautions against giving service chiefs such as Gen. Milley too much control of acquisition programs. Instead, he said, the services need to make better use of trained professionals.

—Doug Cameron in Chicago contributed to this article.



Nuns and other demonstrators protested the Affordable Care Act's birth-control mandate outside the Supreme Court building last year. The Trump administration said Friday it plans to pare back the Obama-era requirement that employer-provided health benefits cover contraception.

HEALTH

Continued from Page One

women's health needs. Activists on both sides saw the move as part of a broader administration effort to unwind much of the 2010 Affordable Care Act.

The pulling back of the contraceptive requirement delivered on a pledge by President Donald Trump to social conservatives. Caitlin Oakley, an HHS spokeswoman, said the new rules "affirm the Trump Administration's commitment to upholding the freedoms afforded all Americans under our Constitution."

The new changes addressed the complaints of some Catholic employers who object to most forms of birth control, as well as other religious employers with specific objections to emergency contraception. They argued the mandate made them complicit in what they consider a sin.

"This is very welcome news for us and for everybody, because religious liberty is such a fundamental right," said Arch-

bishop William Lori, chairman of the religious freedom committee of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. "It's been something that many people, not just in the Catholic Church but beyond, have been working for."

But an array of groups plan to argue in court that the change unfairly imposes employers' beliefs on their workers. "This is an affront to women's rights and women's health, and we are prepared to see the government in court," said Brigitte Amiri, a senior staff attorney at the American Civil Liberties Union.

The ACLU immediately filed a legal challenge, and other groups—including the National Women's Law Center and Democratic attorneys general in California, Massachusetts and New York—announced their intent to sue as well.

That ensures the volatile intersection of contraception, health coverage and religion, which entangled the Obama administration for years, will continue to be fought over for the foreseeable future.

The impact of the contraceptive rule has been hotly contested since it was created six years ago. In letting employers opt out of offering all or some contraceptive coverage, the change would render moot a "workaround" designed by the Obama administration in which female workers could get contraception coverage directly from insurers if their employ-

ers required employers to cover without out-of-pocket costs. Many women's groups applauded the decision at the time as a belated recognition of a fundamental health need.

The mandate initially exempted houses of worship but required compliance from religiously affiliated institutions such as Catholic hospitals and universities.

Dozens of plaintiffs, including some for-profit corporations, sued the Obama administration, arguing the mandate forced them to violate their religious beliefs. The Supreme Court ruled in a 2014 case brought by the arts-and-crafts chain Hobby Lobby that "closely held" companies could invoke religious objections to avoid covering contraception.

Obama administration officials engineered the workaround in response. Last year, the Supreme Court sent back to lower courts a case about the legality of that arrangement.

The administration Friday issued two separate rules: one for religiously affiliated institutions and another for nonreligious employers who voiced

objection to providing it.

Religiously affiliated employers considered that move insufficient because the insurance plans they sponsored were still being used as the vehicle for providing birth control coverage.

President Barack Obama's administration in 2011 added contraception to a list of preventive benefits that the ACA

moral, rather than theological, objections.

The administration on Friday said that around 120,000 women might be affected by the change, citing the existing exemptions and the small number of plaintiffs that had filed suit against the Obama-era requirements.

Reproductive-rights advocates, however, called the rollback a major step back in a decadeslong fight to secure access to women's reproductive care. Lawyers for those groups said the change could amount to sex discrimination.

They also plan to argue that it amounts to religious discrimination if a worker's contraceptive coverage depends on her employer's beliefs.

"To take this away from women does nothing to improve the health of the United States and actually increases the risk of maternal mortality and some kinds of cancers," said Hal Lawrence, chief executive of the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

—Stephanie Armour contributed to this article.

After Breach, SSN Reliance Is Criticized

BY YUKA HAYASHI

The White House has launched a working group to explore reducing government use of Social Security numbers to verify people's identities following the Equifax Inc. breach, a senior administration official said Friday. The group is scheduled to hold its first meeting next week.

The Equifax hack, which compromised the Social Security numbers of 145.5 million Americans, has fueled a sense of urgency among administration officials to replace the number with another method.

Rob Joyce, the White House cybersecurity coordinator, said earlier this week that the Social Security number had "outlived its usefulness."

The administration's policy will be based on a standard from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, a government agency, the White House official said. The working group has started with representatives of a few agencies, such as the NIST and the Social Security Administration, but will be expanded to include other stakeholders, the official said.

U.S. NEWS

Parties Struggle To Win Back Lost Supporters

BY DANTE CHINNI

ROYAL OAK, Mich.—A challenge facing both political parties in the 2018 elections can be viewed along a 2-mile stretch of road outside Detroit, where Republican voters have turned Democratic in recent years and Democratic voters have switched to the GOP.

On one end of 14 Mile Road is the wealthy suburb of Royal Oak, where straight-ticket Republican voters outnumbered Democrats as recently as 2000. But Donald Trump lost the city by 23 points in November.

Two communities near Detroit have completely flipped sides in recent years.

Down the road is blue-collar Sterling Heights, which Barack Obama won in 2012 but Mr. Trump carried by 11 points in 2016.

Now, both parties are trying to recapture the voters they once counted as loyalists. Their success in Oakland County, where Royal Oak is located, and Macomb County, home to Sterling Heights, could decide the state's midterm elections, which include races for the U.S. Senate and governor.

The voter shift in Oakland and Macomb counties is part of a larger pattern in U.S. politics, where densely populated, well-educated, diversifying suburbs are trending Democratic, while whiter, blue-collar communities are moving the other way.

The attitudes and policy

views of voters in the two counties differ substantially, particularly on issues such as immigration and same-sex marriage and other social changes. Interviews with residents here suggest that the differences on cultural issues have grown so sharp, and views of Mr. Trump's provocative policies and behavior so polarized, that few believe either party can reclaim the voters it lost.

"I don't see Democrats winning back this county, no way," said Ken Sultes, a one-time Bill Clinton supporter who works at the Ford Axle Plant in Sterling Heights (population 132,000). He thinks most people in the city agree the federal government has "flooded the country with immigrants....It could only be someone with strength and power like Donald Trump who could even start to balance the scale in the other direction."

Steve Banicki, a commercial real-estate broker and former Republican voter in Royal Oak (population 60,000), thinks the GOP will have trouble making gains in his county under Mr. Trump. He believes Mr. Trump has changed the culture of the party to make it less tolerant and hasn't handled racial tensions well.

"If the Republicans want to win here, to win my vote, they need to nominate someone who is worthy of my vote," he said. Mr. Banicki voted for Mr. Obama twice but was planning on returning to the Republicans in 2016 until Mr. Trump got the nomination.

The national differences between the parties on social issues such as immigration, gun rights and religious observance were evident in a recent Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll. When voters were asked

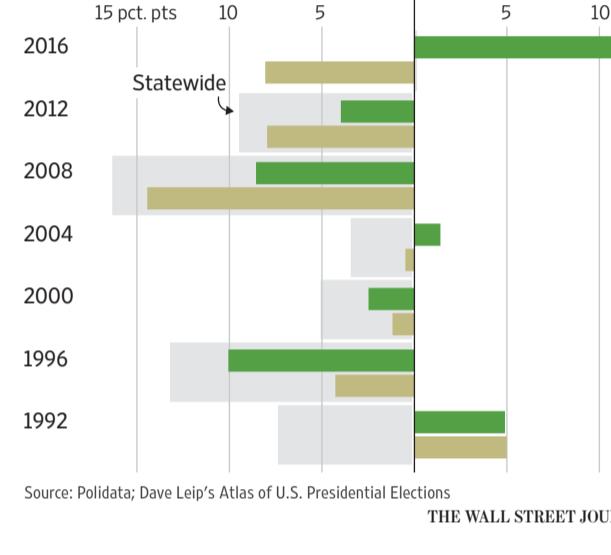


Many Democrats in Sterling Heights, Mich., above, uncomfortable with social changes, backed Republican Donald Trump in 2016.

Tale of Two Counties

Blue-collar Macomb County has tilted to the GOP over time, while upper-income Oakland County has moved to the Democrats.

Margin of victory in presidential elections



Source: Polidata; Dave Leip's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Demographics Help Explain the Shift

Royal Oak city commissioners were Republican. Now six of seven are Democrats.

Donald Trump's presidency has accelerated the shift, said Tom Regan, chairman of the Greater Royal Oak Democratic Club. He said attendance at club meetings has tripled since the 2016 election, with Mr.

Trump driving interest.

Meanwhile, immigration has become a divisive issue in Macomb County's Sterling Heights, spurred in part by a growing Muslim population.

Several voters said their views on Mr. Trump haven't changed despite the president's recent moves toward bipartisanship, including a deal with Democrats on government funding and talks that could protect so-called Dreamers—young adults brought to the U.S. illegally as children.

—Dante Chinni

whether they were comfortable with social changes of recent years, including growing diversity and same-sex marriage, 81% who had backed Democrat Hillary Clinton in 2016 said yes. Among Trump

voters, the figure was 28%.

Macomb County resident

Dave Walters,

who supported

Mr. Trump in 2016 after vot-

ing for Mr. Obama in 2008,

said he now believed that Mr.

Obama took "God out of the

schools" and "let guys into the girls' bathroom."

If the Democrats want his

vote back, he said, they need

to "bring God back into Amer-

ica.... We've lost a lot of good

moral qualities."

But Lynn Aronoff, a Republi-

can political consultant who

lives in Royal Oak, says her

party isn't presenting an im-

age of inclusiveness. "Our

messaging is horrible and un-

welcoming to people."

FROM PAGE ONE

AMAZON

Continued from Page One audiences and buzz. The Hollywood arm of the online giant is pivoting away from dramas for adults but is struggling to define a new strategy, said people close to the company.

It has alienated high-profile content creators, who have said executives have proven incapable—or unwilling—to smooth out conflicts that inevitably crop up during the shooting of a television show. And questions about potential conflicts of interest on the part of Mr. Lewis and studio chief Roy Price have contributed to low employee morale, people at the company said.

Amazon Studios is taking steps to get back on track, such as developing shows intended to be more globally popular, cutting back children's programming and considering new leadership in its film unit, said people familiar with the matter.

Mr. Lewis and a lawyer for Mr. Price, Lisa Bloom, didn't respond to requests for comment.

Despite annual spending of about \$4.5 billion to produce or acquire programming, Amazon Studios has had no hits on the scale of HBO's "Game of Thrones" or Netflix's "Stranger Things," said people at the company.

Even its most acclaimed shows draw relatively small audiences. Fewer than one million people have watched recent seasons of "Transparent," which won Emmy Awards in 2015 and 2016, said an Amazon Studios employee.

Producers who have made shows for Amazon describe a chaotic environment.

"I'm a huge fan of the company overall, but their entertainment division is a bit of a gong show," said David E. Kelley, creator of "Goliath" and hit shows including "Big Little Lies," "The Practice" and "Ally McBeal." "They are in way over their heads."

Mr. Kelley left "Goliath," a drama about a hard-living lawyer, after the first season because of conflicts with Amazon and star Billy Bob Thornton over creative direction, according to people familiar with the



Cast members from 'Transparent' in New York City this summer.

matter. These people said Amazon wasn't supportive of Mr. Kelley, who said that he wouldn't work with Amazon again "until their entertainment house is put in order."

Shawn Ryan, who earlier created the award-winning police drama "The Shield," described his time at Amazon producing the canceled drama "Mad Dogs" as frustrating and confusing. Mr. Ryan said it was standard practice at other networks to receive one set of notes from executives a day after a cut of an episode was submitted. At Amazon, that process would often take more than a week and was followed by multiple requests for changes, he said.

Others have had more positive experiences. Kate Robin, the top writer-producer on the quirky comedy "One Mississippi," said that while there was more creative input from Amazon than she had expected, "ultimately we got to make the show we wanted to make." Ben Edlund, creator of superhero comedy "The Tick," called Amazon's support "liberating."

Messrs. Price and Lewis have played outsize roles in creative decisions, staff members said. On "The Tick," Mr. Lewis pressured people working on the show to cast his girlfriend, actress Yara Martinez, in the pilot and to expand her role, said people close to the program.

Mr. Edlund said he didn't feel any pressure when casting Ms. Martinez or making her a series regular and didn't recall who brought the actress to his attention. A spokesman for Ms.

Martinez, who previously appeared in Amazon's "Alphas" and "I Love Dick" as well as the CW Network's "Jane the Virgin," didn't respond to a request for comment.

Mr. Price encouraged subordinates last year to buy an idea for a series called "12 Parties" from his fiancée, Lila Feinberg, said Amazon Studios employees. Some at the company said they were uncomfortable because of the apparent conflict of interest and because they believed a character in the series resembled Mr. Price.

Like Mr. Price, the character Richard Forman is a middle-aged Harvard graduate who wears leather jackets and has a Black Flag tattoo, according to a series proposal viewed by The Wall Street Journal.

Ms. Feinberg didn't respond to requests for comment.

After a conflict-of-interest review by Amazon's legal department, the studio declined to buy the script, people at the company said.

Mr. Price has interviewed at least two Hollywood veterans to potentially take over Amazon's motion-picture unit and broaden the films it makes beyond dramas, said people with knowledge of the discussions. Amazon is looking to broaden its TV programming as well.

Finding massive global hits like "Game of Thrones" is a priority, Mr. Price's boss, Amazon Senior Vice President Jeffrey Blackburn, said at a conference Monday. "We're increasing our investment in that type of original content," he said.



FIT FOR A KING

TIFFANY & CO. ENGLISH KING

Legendary firm. Timeless pattern. Flawless design. This complete 164-piece Tiffany & Co. silver flatware service for 12 is crafted in the coveted English King pattern. Designed during the Golden Age of flatware craftsmanship, the complexity and beauty of English King makes it one of Tiffany's most prized motifs. Each piece is marked "TIFFANY & CO/STERLING/PAT.

1885 M." Case: 23^{3/4}"w x 14^{1/4}"d x 9^{3/4}"h. #30-6608

M.S. Rau Antiques
Antiques • Fine Art • Jewelry LLC

630 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana • 888-767-9190 • ws@rauantiques.com • rauantiques.com

Since 1912, M.S. Rau Antiques has specialized in the world's finest art, antiques and jewelry.

Backed by our unprecedented 125% Guarantee, we stand behind each and every piece.

WORLD NEWS

Europe Seeks to Blunt Blow to Iran Deal

Trump's expected decertification move won't be last word on accord, its backers say

President Donald Trump's plans for a tougher strategy against Iran have triggered a new diplomatic push by European officials to urge U.S. lawmakers to preserve the international deal limiting the country's efforts to develop nuclear weapons.

By Laurence Norman
in Brussels,
Felicia Schwartz
in Washington
and Asa Fitch in Dubai

With Mr. Trump expected to decertify the nuclear deal next week, European diplomats have turned their focus to Capitol Hill, where Congress would have two months to decide whether to reimpose sanctions on Iran or leave the 2015 nuclear agreement intact.

The Trump administration's likely move to assert Iran's noncompliance is a first step toward leaving the deal, but White House officials are sig-

naling that they will preserve it—for now—and try to address U.S. concerns with the inspections regime, Iran's ballistic missile tests and the planned expiration after 10 or 15 years of the restrictions on Iran's nuclear program.

Mr. Trump sees action on the nuclear deal as part of a broader policy shift, White House spokeswoman Sarah Huckabee Sanders said Friday. He "isn't looking at one piece of this, he's looking at all of the bad behavior of Iran—not just the nuclear deal as bad behavior, but the ballistic missile testing, the destabilization of the region," she said. "He wants to look for a broad strategy that addresses all of those problems."

If the president follows through, Congress would have 60 days to decide whether to reinstate economic sanctions on Tehran that had been suspended under the deal.

Trump administration officials have been consulting with lawmakers recently to discuss how to address Iran after a potential decertification. Mr. Trump met with Sen. Tom Cotton (R., Ark.) on Thursday. Mr. Cotton has been



EBRAHIM NOROOZI/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Iran's President Hassan Rouhani spoke in Tehran on Wednesday.

a strong critic of the deal and gave a speech earlier this week laying out reasons for decertifying the deal and pursuing a diplomatic effort to

address the Trump administration's concerns.

"I'm not necessarily saying that Congress should impose sanctions in that 60-day win-

dow," Mr. Cotton said in that speech. "I'm saying that we need a new and broader approach that looks at fixing the problems with the deal and confronting Iran's campaign for imperial aggression in the region. That may involve reimposed sanctions, but there's no reason we shouldn't give some time for diplomacy to work."

Mr. Trump asked for a copy of Mr. Cotton's speech, according to a person briefed on the conversation.

European governments involved in negotiating the deal—Britain, France, Germany and the European Union—have maintained their public support for the agreement and pledged to keep their sanctions suspended as long as Iran respects it. Russia and China, who are also parties to the agreement, continue to support it as well.

On Friday, a spokeswoman for Federica Mogherini, the EU's foreign-policy chief, reiterated Brussels' view that the agreement should be respected by all sides and that no renegotiation of the deal was possible. EU foreign ministers will meet in Luxembourg on Monday, Oct. 16—

two days after the deadline for a certification decision in Washington—and any White House action is likely to be top of the agenda.

The official line in European capitals is that decertification is a purely domestic matter for the U.S. European officials point out that the certification process wasn't part of the nuclear agreement but an arrangement written into U.S. legislation to force the Obama administration to justify continued U.S. acceptance of the deal.

Their real focus, they say, is to ensure that Congress doesn't reimpose U.S. nuclear-related sanctions, which were suspended under the agreement reached in 2015. Congress would have 60 days after a decertification to decide whether to reimpose sanctions.

To that end, European diplomats have been focusing their efforts on Congress, with French Ambassador to the U.S. Gerard Araud saying last week he and his British and German counterparts have been holding joint meetings with senior U.S. lawmakers from both parties to dissuade them from snapping sanctions back into place.

China Connection

North Korea's monthly exports



Source: IMF

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Lawmakers Seek Tougher Korea Curbs

BY IAN TALLEY

U.S. lawmakers are dialing up pressure on the Trump administration to expand sanctions aimed at North Korea to dozens of businesses described by U.S. and United Nations officials as components of North Korea's illicit financing networks.

A panel of experts assembled by the U.N. to examine North Korean sanctions evasion has identified nearly four dozen Chinese, Malaysian and North Korean companies they say have helped Pyongyang dodge sanctions, finance its military

and fund a nuclear-weapons program, which haven't yet been added to the U.S. Treasury's sanctions list.

Meanwhile, U.S. lawmakers and Treasury officials have named more than a dozen other firms and ships they say are helping fund the Kim Jong Un regime or abetting in sanctions evasion, but haven't added them to their sanctions list.

The lists include networks of banks, shipping companies, importers, arms sellers and other firms operating largely in mainland China, but also out of Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and West Africa.

The Trump administration has been careful about moving against Chinese firms, in part because it is trying to persuade Beijing to shut down Pyongyang's networks. But the administration is under growing pressure from Congress to widen its net.

"We haven't taken the most aggressive steps possible, and this is as serious a threat as I can plausibly imagine," Sen. Pat Toomey (R., Pa.) said at a Senate banking committee hearing on North Korea recently. Mr. Toomey, along with

another lawmaker on the committee, Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D., Md.), is advancing bipartisan legislation that would require mandatory sanctions against all foreign banks financing North Korea.

The Trump administration says it is mounting a major

Dozens of companies are accused of helping North Korea evade existing sanctions.

pressure campaign against North Korea and its foreign facilitators in China and other nations. Late last month, President Donald Trump issued a new executive order directing Treasury to sanction any firm or bank doing business with North Korea.

Some U.S. lawmakers say the administration is being too lenient and not applying sanctions stringently enough, especially on China, which accounts for roughly 90% of North Korea's trade.

"Is there any reason why we shouldn't throw the kitchen sink at them, economically, hit them with as much as we can, as fast as we can, as hard as we can?" Arkansas Republican Sen. Tom Cotton, who sits on the intelligence and banking committees, pressed two top administration officials late last month.

"That's exactly what we're doing," said Sigal Mandelker, Treasury's undersecretary for terrorism and financial intelligence told the Senate banking panel.

Treasury officials declined to comment on specific companies named by the U.N. But the administration has signaled that it will escalate its sanctions if Beijing doesn't shut down the networks.

China's recent moves to back a partial oil-sale ban to North Korea, ban coal imports and impose a directive on the financial industry to comply with U.N. sanctions have brought praise from the Trump administration, though many officials still express wariness about Beijing's commitment to enforce U.N. sanctions.

—Xiao Xiao contributed to this article.



The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons was awarded this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Nobel Honors Antinuclear Push

BY DAVID GAUTHIER-VILLARS
AND MATT SURMAN

The Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded its 2017 Peace Prize to an organization campaigning for the abolition of nuclear weapons, in a message to nuclear powers as North Korea races to build its arsenal and the Trump administration raises doubts over the Iran nuclear deal.

By honoring the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, or ICAN, the committee said it wished to support countries and groups lobbying for nuclear disarmament, but it also made clear it wanted to sway established nuclear states that have expressed skepticism about giving up their weapons.

"Nuclear weapons pose a

constant threat to humanity," Berit Reiss-Andersen, head of the committee, said in Oslo when announcing the prize to the Geneva-based group.

ICAN executive director Beatrice Fihn told reporters that the prize "sends a message to all nuclear-armed states and all states that continue to rely on nuclear weapons for security that it is unacceptable behavior," according to the Associated Press.

"We are trying to send very strong signals to all states with nuclear arms, nuclear-armed states—North Korea, U.S., Russia, China, France, U.K., Israel, all of them, India, Pakistan—it is unacceptable to threaten to kill civilians," Ms. Fihn said.

The Nobel committee noted the role of ICAN, a coalition of

organizations in 100 countries, at the forefront of an effort to prohibit nuclear weapons under international law.

ICAN was a leading proponent of a U.N. treaty prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons adopted in July by two-thirds of the United Nations' members. The pact forbids nations from making, using or stockpiling nuclear weapons and calls on them to disarm completely. It will be binding for the countries that signed on as soon as it has been ratified by 50 states.

The treaty was strongly opposed by the nuclear states who said it didn't address North Korea's nuclear program and who argued for a slower, bilateral approach.

—Jonathan Cheng contributed to this article.

NEWSPAPER CARRIERS

Continuing to play a critical role in providing Americans with the **most trusted source of news** coverage of the issues impacting our community and nation.

Thanks to our hardworking newspaper carriers!



International Newspaper Carrier Day

October 7, 2017



Did you know?

More than 120 million adults read a daily or Sunday print newspaper.

www.newsmediaalliance.org

Sources: BuzzFeed News, "Most American Adults Get News From Facebook — But They Don't Really Trust It, A New Survey Says," January 19, 2017. Nielsen Scarborough, Research R2, 2016.

WORLD NEWS

Merkel's Ally Wages Rebellion From the Right

BY ANTON TROIANOVSKI

BERLIN—As Chancellor Angela Merkel works to cobble together a government out of several very different parties, her biggest obstacle lies in her own camp.

While last month's election left Ms. Merkel's center-right bloc in first, it delivered her party's worst result since 1949 and sparked a new pushback among conservatives against what they see as the chancellor's drift toward the center.

The internal debate could intensify on Sunday when Ms. Merkel meets with her most vocal in-house critics to try to negotiate a common approach to the coming talks.

The Sept. 24 vote resulted in a degree of fragmentation unprecedented for modern Germany, with six groupings entering parliament for the first time since the 1950s. That fragmentation means Ms. Merkel's conservatives need both the pro-business Free Democrats and the left-leaning Greens to muster a majority.

Both prospective partners have signaled readiness to compromise on some positions to win places in Ms. Merkel's cabinet. But many conservatives say the rise of the anti-immigrant Alternative for Ger-

many party, or AfD, shows that Ms. Merkel's center-right bloc has already moved too far left during her 12 years in power.

Ground Zero of the looming power struggle is Bavaria, the wealthy, Catholic, tradition-oriented state in the south-east. In a peculiarity of German politics, the state has its own conservative party, the Christian Social Union, which is allied with Ms. Merkel's center-right Christian Democrats on the national level. No party saw a bigger decline in last month's vote compared with four years ago than the CSU, which fell to 39% from 49%, while the AfD climbed to 12% from 4% in the state.

"Carrying on as before is, in our view, not possible," Bavarian Premier Horst Seehofer, the party chairman, said after the results came in. His dour mood offered a contrast to a calm Ms. Merkel, who, when asked whether she had made any mistakes during the campaign, responded: "I don't see anything that we would now need to do differently."

The CSU backed Ms. Merkel in the campaign even though it contradicted her by promising an annual limit of 200,000 on the number of refugees Germany will accept. Now the Bavarian party is insisting that



Many conservatives say Chancellor Angela Merkel's center-right bloc has moved too far left during her 12 years in power.

the next government must implement that limit.

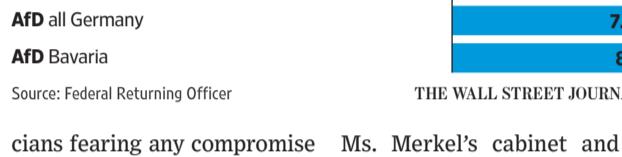
Even though immigration this year is unlikely to bump up against that number—fewer than 125,000 asylum seekers entered Germany this year through the end of August—any explicit restriction on refugee numbers would be hard to push through in a coalition agreement, given a skeptical Ms. Merkel and the Greens' pro-immigration stance.

Ms. Merkel says that the constitution forbids putting an upper limit on refugees and that her strategy for reducing migration to Europe is already working. Complicating matters further is Bavaria's state election next year, with CSU politi-

Strained Alliance

CSU, the Bavarian sister party of Chancellor Angela Merkel's CDU, lost voters to the anti-immigrant AfD party in September's election.

Change in share of vote from 2013 election, in percentage points



Source: Federal Returning Officer

cians fearing any compromise on immigration could drive even more voters to the AfD.

"We face the question, do we reject a coalition on the side of our sister party?" said CSU lawmaker Hans-Peter Friedrich, a former minister in

Ms. Merkel's cabinet and a member of the party's executive board. "We have a state election next year, and that is everything to the CSU."

CSU General Secretary Andreas Scheuer this week set the tone for the coming coalition talks by calling for a ban on burqas, the all-covering garment worn by some Muslim women. Backers of Ms. Merkel's centrist strategy say that parroting the nativist language of the anti-immigrant AfD will only strengthen it.

"There is no use in joining the chorus of frustration and anger," center-right lawmaker Norbert Röttgen, chairman of parliament's foreign-relations committee, wrote in the Frankfurter Allgemeine daily.

Mr. Röttgen said the government needed to address the reasons voters backed the AfD with concrete, problem-solving policies, such as measures to better integrate immigrants.

Secession Fears Prompt Companies to Leave Catalonia

BY MARINA FORCE

BARCELONA—A slate of Spanish companies declared plans to move their legal headquarters out of Catalonia on concerns that the region will declare secession in the coming days, putting pressure on separatists who are already divided over their next move.

The shift came as Spain's top official in Catalonia apologized Friday for the force used by police officers in last weekend's referendum, a conciliatory note that could ease tensions with more-moderate separatists. On Sunday, pro-union forces plan large demonstrations in Barcelona.

At the same time, the Spanish government sought to capitalize on the pressure on Catalonia—a Northeastern region that is one of Spain's most prosperous—by approving a decree that would make it easier for companies to move their legal base out of Catalonia.

A number of companies took advantage of the new rule—which took immediate effect—or have said they are considering doing so. The moves change only their legal domicile, leaving employees in place.

On Friday, Gas Natural SDG SA said it was moving its headquarters to Madrid and CaixaBank SA, a major lender, said it was moving to Valencia. A day

earlier, another big lender, Banco de Sabadell SA, said it would move to Alicante and textile company Dogi International Fabrics to Madrid.

José Luis Bonet, president of Spain's Chamber of Commerce and Freixenet SA, maker of the Spanish sparkling wine cava—a Catalan product—said more companies would exit if lawmakers declare Catalonia independent.

"Until now I thought that independence wasn't possible and would not be done," Mr. Bonet said on Spanish radio on Friday. "But I am starting to think maybe I was wrong."

The developments add to the pressure on the separatist lead-

ers to decide whether to declare independence. On Friday, the Catalan government presented the final results of the Oct. 1 ballot, confirming that 90% cast a ballot in favor of independence. The vote was marred by irregularities, such as the lack of an official census. Many Catalans, who are against independence or thought the vote was illegitimate, boycotted the vote.

It remains unclear, however, whether the Catalan lawmakers will make a declaration of unilateral secession next week, or will open the door to talks with the Spanish government on a path to independence.

Catalan President Carles

Puigdemont has asked to address the region's Parliament on Tuesday, to inform it "of the current political situation," according to his spokesman.

If Catalonia goes ahead with a unilateral declaration of independence, the government of Spanish Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy could invoke a never-used constitutional provision allowing Madrid to seize control of the region.

Meanwhile, Josep Lluís Trapero, the head of Catalonia's police force, was questioned in Madrid on Friday morning as part of an investigation into sedition associated with large demonstrations before the Oct. 1 referendum.

U.K. Leader Faces Public Split in Party

BY JASON DOUGLAS

LONDON—Prime Minister Theresa May's shaky hold on power was underlined Friday as a senior lawmaker said he has been sounding out colleagues about unseating her.

The unusual public statement, by Grant Shapps, a former co-chairman of her Conservative Party, came days after Mrs. May's speech calling for unity at the party's annual conference was overshadowed by a prankster, a coughing fit and a malfunctioning stage set.

Senior colleagues rallied to Mrs. May's defense, and ana-

lysts said she would probably hang on for now, given the risk that a leadership contest could disrupt talks on Britain's exit from the European Union or culminate in an election that would give a resurgent Labour Party a shot at power.

Mrs. May's leadership has been in question since she called a snap general election in June in which the Conservatives lost their majority. Since then, senior ministers have publicly sparred over Brexit and other areas of policy during the summer, highlighting the prime minister's diminished authority.

Mr. Shapps, who held several posts in government under Mrs. May's predecessor, David Cameron, said that her leadership "isn't working."

Mr. Shapps told the British Broadcasting Corp. that he and around 30 colleagues in Parliament had intended to contact the prime minister privately to urge her to stand down until the plan was revealed in the U.K.'s *Times*. That number falls short of the 48 required under Conservative Party rules to hold a leadership contest.

Mr. Shapps added that most Conservative Party lawmakers

believe Mrs. May won't lead the party into the next election, scheduled for 2022.

Mrs. May brushed off Mr. Shapps's criticism. "What the country needs is calm leadership and that's what I am providing with the full support of my cabinet," she said.

Complicating any effort to unseat Mrs. May is Britain's exit from the EU. The party is divided between those who favor maintaining close ties to the EU—such as Treasury chief Philip Hammond—and those who would prefer a swift and clean break, such as Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson.

WORLD WATCH

AUSTRALIA

Gun Amnesty Drive Nets 51,000 Firearms

Australian authorities collected 51,000 illegal firearms in a three-month amnesty program, the country's prime minister said Friday, the latest step in a crackdown prompted by a mass shooting two decades ago.

Australia has cut gun-related homicides roughly in half since imposing tougher laws, bans on military-style automatic and semiautomatic guns, and a buy-back program in 1996 after a lone gunman killed 35 people.

Hoping to reduce gun crimes and worried about terrorism, the government announced an amnesty program to allow owners to turn in unregistered and illegal weapons without penalty.

Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull said the country's approach made a massacre like the one in Las Vegas this week unlikely in Australia. Gun-related killings as a percentage of all homicides were around 13% by late 2014. That compared with around 64% last year in the U.S.

—Rob Taylor



Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull said in Sydney on Friday that weapons handed over in an amnesty included pre-1900 weapons as well as modern semiautomatic firearms and a rocket launcher.

INDIA

Government Moves To Fix Tax Overhaul

India eased rules for small businesses and exporters under its new tax system amid criticism

that poor implementation is hurting the South Asian economy.

A panel headed by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley said small businesses would be allowed to file returns every quarter instead of every month. The panel raised the annual revenue threshold be-

low which businesses won't need to maintain detailed accounts.

The new tax system, which

took effect July 1, replaced an

unruly tangle of federal and

state sales taxes with a nation-

wide goods-and-services tax.

—Rajesh Roy

Panasonic | NY

THE OFFICIAL SHAVING & GROOMING COMPANY OF THE NEW YORK YANKEES

PRESENTS

THE ULTIMATE 5-TOOL PLAYER

Arc5™

SHAVE. TRIM. SENSE. PIVOT. GLIDE.

Available at **amazon**

WORLD NEWS



Qatari special-operations forces conducted a free-fall 'Friendship Jump' over Qatar in this August photo released by the Pentagon.

Pentagon Rebukes Gulf Allies

The Pentagon suspended some military exercises with Gulf allies, in a rebuke to

By Maria Abi-Habib
in Beirut and Gordon Lubold in Washington

countries entangled in a months-long diplomatic spat with Qatar that has eroded counterterrorism cooperation in the region.

"We are opting out of some military exercises out of respect for the concept of inclusiveness and shared regional interests," said Col. John Thomas, a Centcom spokesman.

The Pentagon's move to

curb military drills in the region represents a shift for the U.S., which initially threw its qualified support behind the Gulf nations in an attempt to put pressure on Qatar. The Pentagon's move was reported by the Associated Press.

The Pentagon curbs military drills to pressure countries to halt Qatar blockade.

Top U.S. officials have tried to coax Arab allies to end a blockade of Qatar, which began in June and has been led by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. The blockade has closed off the energy-rich country's land borders and its air and sea

routes, squeezing its economy.

The four countries at the heart of the dispute each host some of the Pentagon's largest military bases outside the U.S. The Pentagon relies on cooperation between its Gulf allies for its global counterterrorism efforts and to check Iran's influence in the region.

The Gulf countries involved in the dispute didn't immediately react to the Pentagon's statement.

The suspension of military exercises is a blow to the Gulf countries. Several are family monarchies that have touted close partnerships with the U.S. as way to buttress security despite weak militaries. The Pentagon's reproach may in particular sting Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, the country's minister of defense who is seen as one of the architects of the Qatar blockade, according to An-

dreas Krieg, assistant professor at King's College in London for defense studies and a former adviser to Qatar's military.

"Joint military exercises are essential for the Gulf militaries to build capability. All Gulf states want to appeal to the U.S. as viable partners in achieving joint strategic interests, so this announcement is really a slap in the face," he said.

Riyadh and Abu Dhabi sparked the diplomatic crisis on June 5, when they accused Doha of fomenting unrest in the region and supporting terrorism, charges Qatar has denied. Since then they have sought the departure of the country's emir—Doha's head of state—and the closure of Al Jazeera TV channel, which Qatar has used as a soft-power tool to influence regional affairs.

Sudan Sanctions Are Eased by U.S.

The Trump administration said it would ease sanctions against Sudan that have made the African state an international pariah since the 1990s, citing progress in the fight against terror in the region.

By Matina Stevis-Gridneff in Nairobi, Kenya, and Ian Talley in Washington

The announcement on Friday, criticized by those who say the Sudanese government still commits human-rights abuses, came after Washington secured a commitment from Khartoum to stop buying arms from North Korea, which is embroiled in a volatile feud with the Trump administration over Pyongyang's nuclear-weapons program.

Advocates for the move say it gives the U.S. leverage in a country where Washington had long lost diplomatic traction and with a government that had maintained ties to Iran and North Korea as well as to terrorist groups.

The move marks the completion of a process started by former President Barack Obama in January, just before

he left office.

The Trump administration delayed making a final call on the issue in July. The administration said more time was needed to assess the progress Khartoum's military government had made in five areas of cooperation laid out between U.S. and Sudanese diplomats, including on counterterrorism, the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan and liberalizing the political process.

The U.S. administration said it would remove economic sanctions that blocked American investment and trade with Sudan, while leaving in place other punitive measures such as the inclusion of Sudan on the state sponsor of terrorism list.

"Sudan has taken some significant steps to address these policy priorities," a U.S. official said. But "this marks one step forward on a long and hard road where much more progress is needed."

Administration officials said Friday that the decision was also based on progress on other fronts, including Khartoum stopping the bombing of Darfur and allowing humanitarian aid into conflict areas.

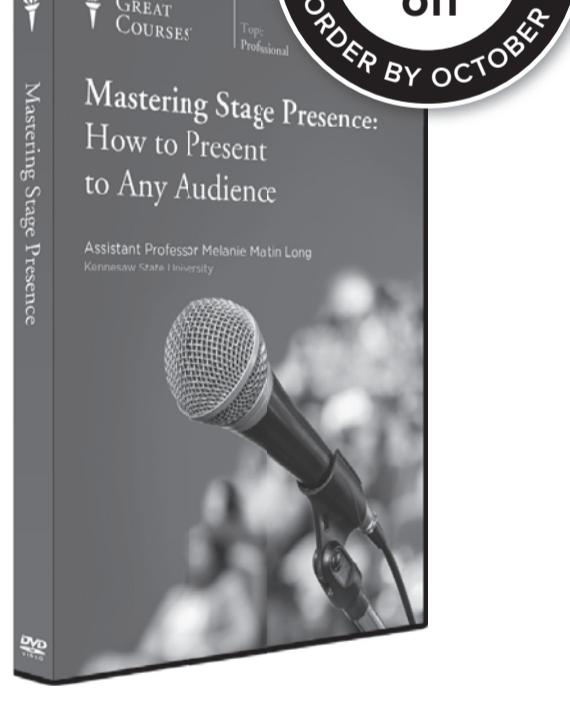
Niger Ambush Killed 4 U.S. Troops



A carry team in Delaware on Thursday transferred the remains of Army Staff Sgt. Dustin Wright, who died in Niger this week. The military said Friday that a fourth U.S. soldier had been killed after a patrol with Nigerian forces was attacked by Islamic State militants.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE
GREAT
COURSES®



LIMITED TIME OFFER
70% off
ORDER BY OCTOBER 17

Speak to Any Audience with Skill and Confidence

Any time you communicate with others, the way you carry yourself, the way you speak, and the way you interact with your listeners—your *presence*—is equally as important as the words you say. But is this ability to connect powerfully and authentically with an audience something you're born with, or are there ways to develop it?

In *Mastering Stage Presence: How to Present to Any Audience*, Melanie Martin Long, a celebrated teacher of acting and directing, leads you in an in-depth exploration of the skills—and the joy—of performance and self-presentation. You'll practice exercises to develop physical freedom and ease, and to expand your vocal resources. You'll learn how to channel nervous energy into effective performance, and how to keep your audience's attention. With the skills you'll develop, you can conquer stage fright and confidently address any audience.

Offer expires 10/17/17

THEGREATCOURSES.COM/5WS

1-800-832-2412

Mastering Stage Presence: How to Present to Any Audience

Taught by Assistant Professor Melanie Martin Long
KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY

LECTURE TITLES

1. The Performance Triangle
2. Modern Acting Technique
3. Building a Character
4. Analyzing Backstory and Motivation
5. Identifying Your Unconscious Habits
6. Recovering Your Natural Alignment
7. The Body Balanced at Rest
8. The Body Balanced in Motion
9. Intent, Purpose, and Character
10. Playing Status Relationships
11. Stage Movement Savvy
12. The Glorious Human Voice
13. Accessing the Breath
14. Your Vocal Energy
15. Vocal Dynamics—Your Best Voice
16. Clear, Energized Speech
17. The Muscles of Speech
18. Vocal Color—Pacing and Phrasing
19. Accents and Dialects
20. Acing the Audition
21. Preparing for the Performance
22. Using Stage Fright Energy
23. Working the Crowd with Confidence
24. Stage Presence—A Way of Life

Mastering Stage Presence:
How to Present to Any Audience

Course no. 5986 | 24 lectures (30 minutes/lecture)

SAVE UP TO \$200

DVD

\$269.95

NOW \$69.95

Video Download \$234.95

NOW \$49.95

+\$10 Shipping & Processing (DVD only) and Lifetime Satisfaction Guarantee

Priority Code: 151419

For over 25 years, The Great Courses has brought the world's foremost educators to millions who want to go deeper into the subjects that matter most. No exams. No homework. Just a world of knowledge available anytime, anywhere. Download or stream to your laptop or PC, or use our free apps for iPad, iPhone, Android, Kindle Fire, or Roku. Over 600 courses available at www.TheGreatCourses.com.

OBITUARIES

PAUL STEVENS OTELLINI
1950 – 2017

CEO's Efforts Drove Intel's Dominance

Paul Otellini was the only chief executive of Intel Corp. not trained as an engineer, yet he presided over advances in semiconductor design that cemented the company's dominance in the computers found in countless homes and businesses around the world.

In nearly 40 years at Intel, an era that saw computers shrink from room-size mainframes to pocket-size smartphones, Mr. Otellini moved through roles in finance, sales and strategy—experience that paved his way to the executive ranks.

As CEO from 2005 until 2013, Mr. Otellini moved to diversify Intel beyond its personal-computer stronghold. He missed a pivotal

opportunity, mobile devices, but found success shifting from legacy mainframe chips to high-margin PC-style chips suitable for corporate data centers. Intel came to dominate that market, leading to deals with cloud-computing vendors and building the foundation for current efforts to sell a variety of data-center products.

He introduced the powerful processor design known as Core that remains a centerpiece of Intel's product line. He adapted the design for portable computers, helping make laptops more popular.

Mr. Otellini died in his sleep Monday at his home in California's Sonoma County. He was 66 years old.

—Ted Greenwald

WENDY DE MONCHAUX
1959 – 2017

Woman Executive Saw Wall Street Lows

When the investment bank Bear Stearns Cos. was wobbling on the verge of failure in late 2007 and early 2008, Wendy de Monchaux had seen the movie before. She had been a rising star at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. when that securities firm collapsed 18 years earlier.

Ms. de Monchaux, who in 2007 and 2008 ran a proprietary trading operation investing Bear Stearns's own money, was among executives there pushing colleagues to sell mortgage-related investments that were dragging the firm down. "Cut the positions, and we'll live to play another day," she urged, as reported in a Wall Street Journal account of

Bear's fall. The mortgage debacle ultimately forced Bear Stearns to seek a rescuer. J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. acquired the firm in May 2008.

Ms. de Monchaux was only 48 years old at the time, and Bear Stearns's fall cut short a career that had brought her to heights reached by few women on Wall Street. In her early years, male colleagues sometimes hoisted pieces of paper with numbers to rate women's looks. She fought back by rating the men. "You had to be that way, or you were not going to survive," she said later.

She died Sept. 22 at a hospital in Norwalk, Conn., after a seizure. She was 57.

—James R. Hagerty



APEC
VIET NAM
2017



FUTURE OF
GLOBALIZATION

CREATING NEW DYNAMISM FOSTERING A SHARED FUTURE

21
ECONOMIC
LEADERS

800
CEOs

1
SUMMIT

*Unparalleled opportunities for global business executives
to engage world leaders and high-level government officials*

Topics include:

NEW FRONTIERS
FOR TRADE

WORKERS AND JOBS
OF TOMORROW

Join us at the APEC CEO Summit
Da Nang, Viet Nam / 08-10, November, 2017

For information or to request an invitation,
visit apccceosummit2017.com.vn

Knowledge
Partner | pwc

Platinum
Sponsors |



THE REAL LIFE
COMPANY

宜信
CreditEase

ExxonMobil

FedEx
Express

F&M
FREIGHT-
McMORAN

ofo



Gold
Sponsors |



J.P.Morgan

Moody's



Walmart

Premier Media
Partners |

Bloomberg



FORTUNE

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Read ambitiously

General Media
Partners |



Caijin

The New York Times

IN DEPTH

GRADS

Continued from Page One
schools that have stopped naming valedictorians, or now name multiple, to head off what school officials say has become unhealthy competition among students.

In recent weeks, Brown County Schools in Nashville, Ind., and Mehlville School District in St. Louis, decided to phase out naming valedictorians. Other districts around the country are discussing similar moves.

Washington-Lee High School in Arlington, Va., had 178 valedictorians last school year, or 1 in every 3 graduates. Valedictorians are those who achieved at least a 4.0 grade-point average. Every valedictorian is ranked No. 1 in the class.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.'s Central Magnet School had a record-breaking 48 valedictorians last

school year, a quarter of its graduating class. Awardees achieve the highest grade point average, take a minimum of 12 higher-level courses and meet state requirements to graduate with honors and distinction.

James Evans, spokesman in Rutherford County Schools, where Central Magnet is located, said the school has a lot of high achievers. "We're pretty proud," he said.

More schools also no longer calculate numerical rankings for students—information still used by some colleges—out of fear that students missing higher rankings by a few points could be hurt in the college-acceptance process, or passed over for scholarships.

"We found that it's shutting our students out from some really positive opportunities," said Scott Martzloff, superintendent of the Williamsville Central School District in western New York, where the school board in September approved the elimi-

nation of class ranking. "I think it causes a lot of stress and unhealthy competition."

But backlash is growing in some areas of the country, with students at the top of their class as well as their parents saying that high performance is being cast aside or diluted in the name of fairness.

From the competition came 'strained friendships' but also 'mutual struggling.'

"If everybody is called valedictorian, it doesn't mean anything," said Deborah Morley, whose daughter attends Exeter Union High School in Exeter, Calif., where all students with at least a 4.0 GPA can be valedictorian starting this school year.

At least one school, Melrose

High School, outside of Boston, recently bucked the trend by going back to naming valedictorians after hearing from students. The new rule, approved in April after a school year without a valedictorian, awards the title to the student with the highest GPA.

"That was really important to people, especially the kids," said Principal Jason Merrill.

Some school administrators say competing for a single valedictorian spot can deter students from taking challenging courses or electives.

Wake County schools spokeswoman Lisa Luten said the district changed its policy in part because "principals were noticing that students were selecting courses for the possibility of increasing their grade point average," and not making choices that align with their interests.

Jason Lee, the 2016 valedictorian at the district's Heritage High School, has mixed feelings on the new model.

"I saw the ugly side of it—strained friendships, competition and conspiracy," said Mr. Lee, 18, when everyone was competing for the top spot. "And then I saw what could come of mutual struggling—study groups and chat groups, bonds."

Wake County is one of a number of school districts moving to the Latin honor system, to honor more high-achieving students who can receive distinctions such as *summa cum laude*, like at the college level.

While Wake County students will still receive an individual ranking, some of the school districts adopting the Latin system say that ranking is unnecessary. The percentage of colleges that consider rank of "considerable importance" for admission for first-time freshmen has declined in recent years, from 23% in 2006 to 14% in 2014, according to the latest figures from the National Association for College Admission Counseling.

The shift away from individual ranking and naming valedictorians means districts have to find other ways to determine which student will give the graduation speech.

At Washington-Lee, where the practice of having multiple valedictorians has been in place many years, a random drawing of all interested valedictorians determines who gives the speech. The average number of students requesting to give the speech ranges from 20 to 30, a spokesman said.

In Wake County, Heritage High hasn't decided how it will choose graduation speakers. But some schools already using the Latin system select from students who submit a speech.

"It's going to be weird to see how they do it," said Mr. Walters, the junior, whose parents were valedictorians and wanted him to have a chance at the honor. "Wake County is recognizing mediocrity, not greatness."

"She saw that there was a window of opportunity to influence the way the transition would go," said Derek Mitchell, the U.S. ambassador to Myanmar from 2012 to 2016, and now an adviser to the United States Institute of Peace in Washington.

Since her release from house arrest she has referred to the country's soldiers as her "brothers." In 2013, she told the BBC she was "very fond of the army" and sat beside generals at an Armed Forces Day parade. People who know her say she was trying to build support for constitutional changes.

She has less to show for her effort than many activists hoped. Although she initially took on three cabinet portfolios after becoming state counselor in 2015—foreign affairs, energy and education—she later dropped the latter two.

Little influence

Ms. Suu Kyi says she has little influence over the army chief, according to people who have discussed the matter with her.

Her plan for a grand peace deal with Myanmar's many ethnic minorities has founders. There are now more people displaced by internal conflicts in Myanmar than when she took office.

When she visited a camp for thousands of ethnic Kachins displaced by fighting in northern Myanmar this year, she disappointed many by advising them to take whatever economic opportunities they could to improve their situation. She said the hotel where she was staying was looking for workers.

Ms. Suu Kyi seized on an analogy used by an audience member comparing the government to a parent, with ethnic armed groups as its children. A person with knowledge of the exchange said she urged camp-dwellers to tell the armed groups: "Listen to your parents."

Ms. Suu Kyi's spokesman Mr. Zaw Htay said that her government's peace plan has shown progress. While the previous military-backed government obtained a cease-fire agreement with many of armed groups, Ms. Suu Kyi has taken a step forward by starting discussions on a political settlement to the long-running conflicts, he said.

Economic changes have come slowly, leading some investors to lose interest in a country many thought would take off like Vietnam. New foreign investment, after some sharp gains before Ms. Suu Kyi took office, fell 22% to \$2.2 billion in 2016 compared with the year before, according to U.N. data.

As Ms. Suu Kyi's government has struggled, an alternative, nationalist vision for the country has gained ground, driven in large part by the army and its supporters, including influential Buddhist monks.

Ms. Suu Kyi was angered by what she saw as a tepid international response to the insurgents' attacks. After the U.N. issued a statement calling on Myanmar's army to exercise restraint, she cornered a U.N. official in Naypyitaw, according to a person familiar with the meeting.

"She said, 'Why don't you condemn the attacks more strongly? This is an insurrection against the state,' the person recalled.

—Myo Myo contributed to this article.

CRISIS

Continued from Page One
according to people in her inner circle. Ms. Suu Kyi worries that speaking more forcefully would antagonize the military, which once ran the country and still wields considerable authority, and jeopardize her goal of achieving a full democracy after years of struggle.

Yet it also seems to be driven by the extent to which Ms. Suu Kyi channels the historical grievances and concerns of her largely Buddhist country. There is a palpable fear here that the spread of a Muslim minority could unravel Myanmar's fragile ethnic and religious balance. Many view the Rohingya as intruders from Bangladesh intent on pushing Islam's frontier eastward.

When a visiting diplomat raised the issue of the Rohingya with Ms. Suu Kyi in 2013, she admonished: "Please don't call them Rohingya. They are Bengali. They are foreigners," according to a person with knowledge of the conversation. The person also recalled that Ms. Suu Kyi complained the international community underestimated the threat Buddhists faced from Muslims in Rakhine State.

What's in a name

Ms. Suu Kyi didn't respond to interview requests. On the question of what to call the Rohingya, her spokesman Zaw Htay said, "We refer to them as the Muslims of Rakhine State. Actually it's difficult to decide the term. We sometimes use the word 'Bengali' when it is unavoidable."

In September Ms. Suu Kyi canceled plans to attend the U.N. General Assembly, where she was expected to face scrutiny over Rohingya refugees. One person familiar with the matter said there was concern the military mightn't let her return if she stepped out of line. She has repeatedly stopped short of criticizing soldiers for setting fire to Rohingya settlements.

In a speech in the capital Naypyitaw on Sept. 19, she said her government would investigate all allegations of human-rights abuses along Myanmar's western border and that refugees would be allowed to return, but only if they can prove their identity—something many Rohingya will find hard to do. Some left only with what they were wearing as soldiers and Buddhist vigilantes closed in on their homes.

Antipathy to the Rohingya, who live in Myanmar without citizenship or the right to vote, goes back decades. Some Rohingya say they were the original inhabitants of the coastal strip along western Myanmar, before Buddhist ethnic-Rakhines settled there. Under British rule, Rohingya were encouraged to migrate into what was then called Burma from what is now Bangladesh and India to bolster farming.

During World War II, Rohingya sided with retreating British forces while many local Buddhists took up arms with the Japanese in hopes of gaining independence, inflaming tensions between the two communities that have lingered to this day.

In October last year, a little-known band of Rohingya insurgents launched attacks on border outposts in Rakhine State. They killed nine security personnel and seized weapons, in what they said was reprisal for years of mistreatment.



Myanmar soldiers stand guard in Rakhine State, above; Rohingya refugees walk along a road in neighboring Bangladesh, below.



Myanmar's army chief, Senior Gen. Min Aung Hlaing, ordered what Myanmar military strategists call the "Four Cuts." Developed in the 1970s against the country's rebel armies, it involves sweeping through civilian areas to deny insurgents food, funds, recruits and information. The general later described the operations as "unfinished business" dating back to World War II.

More than 600,000 of Myanmar's estimated 1.1 million Rohingya have since crossed the mud-brown waters of the River Naf to Bangladesh to escape Myanmar's army—including over half a million in the past six weeks alone.

The crisis is raising questions about whether the push among Western nations to restore ties with Myanmar, a resource-rich nation in a strategically important region bordering China, was justified. While there is no talk of reimposing economic sanctions lifted several years ago, suspicions are growing among political analysts and members of the civilian government that Myanmar's military, long accused of human-rights abuses, is tightening its grip again.

The constitution Myanmar's army drafted in 2008 grants it control of the defense and interior ministries, the administrative backbone of the country. Soldiers are guaranteed a quarter of the seats in the parliament, enough to veto constitutional changes.

Ms. Suu Kyi is barred from being president because she has foreign-born children. She serves as Myanmar's de facto head of state after winning elections in 2015 through a specially created post of state counselor. People familiar with the matter say she fears the military would retake sole control if she provokes them.

"This is the view at the highest level of the civilian side of government," said one

person familiar with Ms. Suu Kyi's thinking, adding: "Everyone has been utterly played" by the army.

Efforts to reach Myanmar's military, which has denied abusing human rights, were unsuccessful.

Not recognized

Ms. Suu Kyi has said her long-term objective is to rewrite Myanmar's constitution to expand civilian control.

She also wants to bring lasting peace by providing more autonomy to Christian and ethnic-Chinese groups whose guerrilla armies have fought for decades along Myanmar's frontiers with China, India and Thailand—a goal embraced by her father, an independence leader and founder of the country's armed forces who was assassinated in 1947. That effort doesn't include the Rohingya, who aren't among the 135 ethnic groups recognized by the Myanmar government.

Some Western leaders still cautiously back Ms. Suu Kyi. Patrick Murphy, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asia, told reporters on Sept. 22 that Ms. Suu Kyi is "who we need to engage with."

"She has a long history in that country, a long struggle to achieve democracy and a path forward for all the people of Burma to work together," he said, using the country's previous name before it was changed by the military.

Many human-rights activists and some diplomats now believe Ms. Suu Kyi may have been better suited as an icon of the opposition than a mainstream politician.

In earlier times, Ms. Suu Kyi's bravery in facing down the military in Myanmar inspired devotion world-wide.

Win Htein, a senior member of her party, the National League for Democracy, describes her as "imperious"—a trait that made her a constant nuisance to the country's previous military regime.

At one point Ms. Suu Kyi marched up to an army commander whose troops had leveled their rifles on a crowd of unarmed protesters and asked him to stand down. He did.

Later, when her British husband Michael Aris was dying of cancer at home in Oxford, Ms. Suu Kyi had the option of leaving Myanmar to go to his side. She stayed, knowing that if she left, the junta might not let her return.

"What was described as strength and steadfastness is now being called inflexibility. But it's really the same person if you look at her closely over

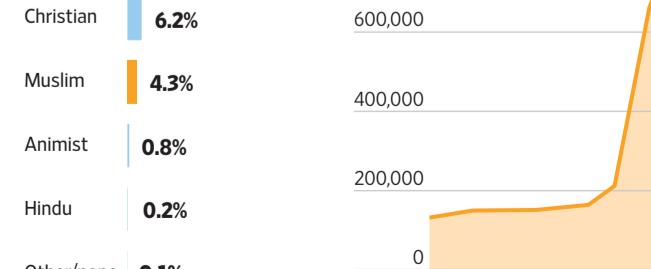
The Rohingya People of Myanmar

The Rohingya of Rakhine State in western Myanmar are among the most persecuted people in the world. Some consider themselves the original inhabitants of the region. Others arrived to farm the land in the late 19th and early 20th centuries when Britain governed the Indian sub-continent and what was then Burma.

The Myanmar government recognizes many ethnic groups beyond the majority Bamar, but not the Rohingya.



There are now more Rohingya in relief camps in neighboring Bangladesh than in Myanmar.



*U.N. estimate before refugee crisis started

Sources: 2014 Myanmar census (ethnic breakdown, religions); International Organization for Migration (Rohingya in Bangladesh)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

STR/AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE/GTY IMAGES

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with Nelson DeMille | By John J. Miller

Cuban Communism, in Fact and Fiction

Chicago

A Yale tour group visits a Havana restaurant in "The Cuban Affair," the new novel by Nelson DeMille. As the Cuban handler expounds on the blessings of socialism, several of the Yalies nod in thoughtful agreement. "If they spent an hour in a kennel, they'd probably come out barking," quips Mr. DeMille's narrator. "So much for an Ivy League education."

The point is made and the scene moves on—but during a conversation over coffee at Chicago's Four Seasons Hotel, where Mr. DeMille is staying during a nationwide book tour, the author muses on the root of the problem. His mind turns to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Russian author and dissident, who died in 2008. "Intellectuals said socialism is good if you do it right. Solzhenitsyn said: No, it's coercive by its nature. There are millions of people in the world and in this country who don't know that. They can even visit Cuba and not change their thinking one iota," Mr. DeMille says. "They are intellectually or emotionally tied to some kind of ideal."

The best-selling suspense novelist talks about his writing career and his latest book, which sends up Yalies touring Havana.

They're also easy to lampoon—and Mr. DeMille's wit is on full display in "The Cuban Affair," his 20th major suspense novel, following the likes of "Plum Island" (1997) and "The General's Daughter" (1992), the latter adapted as a 1999 movie starring John Travolta. The new book came out Sept. 19 and is on the fiction best-seller lists. Mr. DeMille calls it "an old-fashioned chase-and-escape action adventure." Its Cold War theme echoes "The Charm School" (1988), perhaps Mr. DeMille's best-known novel.

Mr. DeMille, 74, was born in Queens and grew up on Long Island, where he still lives. In 1966 he was a student at Hofstra University: "I was kind of bored at school and didn't sign up for the spring semester." He received a draft notice, enlisted in the Army, and attended officer candidate school. Then he shipped off to Vietnam, where he saw combat as a platoon leader during the Tet Offensive. After three years in uniform, he returned home, finished his degree, and tried to write what he calls "the Great American war novel."

A book editor told him nobody wanted to read about Vietnam. So Mr. DeMille switched to police procedurals, pumping out six cheap

paperbacks. He didn't make much money, but he sensed he was in the right place: "If you're a painter and you're living in Paris in the 1920s, you're where you need to be. If you're a writer, you need to be in New York. I don't care if anybody else says, 'Yes, you can do it from your farmhouse in Dubuque.' Being in New York helped." Under pen names, he wrote a biography of Barbara Walters (as Ellen Kay) and a fictionalized book on sharks (as Brad Matthews). "That's when 'Jaws' was out," he explains. "It was on-the-job training. I was learning my craft."

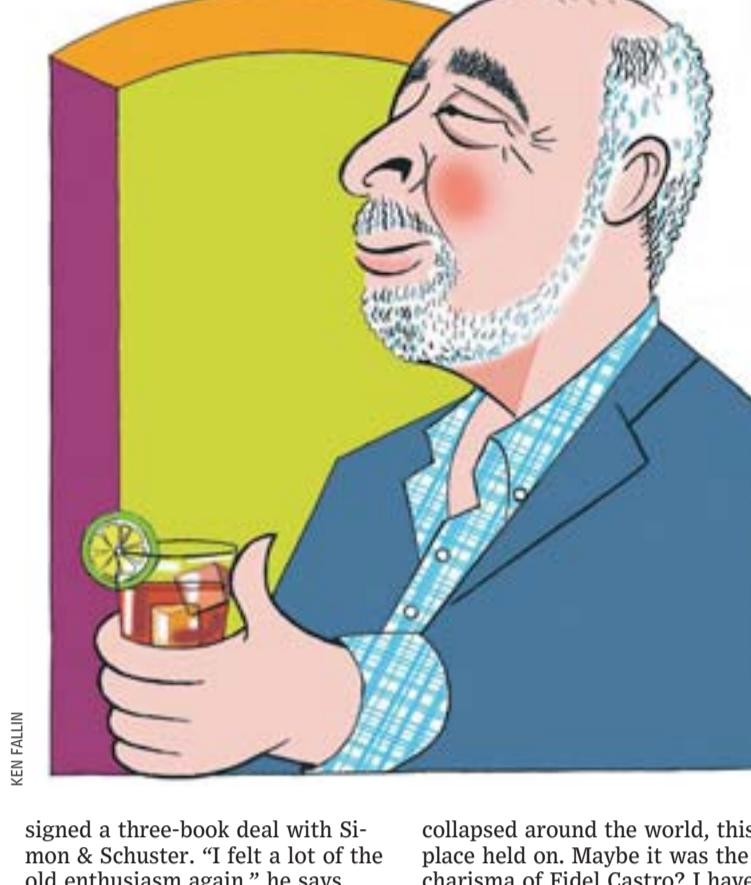
When a talent-spotting publisher advanced him a five-figure check, he began to draft "By the Rivers of Babylon," the 1978 novel that became his first hardcover book—and also one of the first thrillers to take on Middle Eastern terrorism. Since then, Mr. DeMille has written a novel roughly every other year, selling tens of millions of copies. He's in talks to turn the tales of one character—a New York police detective called John Corey, the hero of seven books—into a television show.

"I've been offered bonuses to write faster," says Mr. DeMille. Many big-name novelists publish annually, encouraging fans to mark release dates on their calendars as if celebrating a birthday. Not Mr. DeMille. "To do a book a year every year is just incomprehensible to me," he says. "The quality would suffer. Stephen King can do it. He's a brilliant storyteller. Other writers aren't doing their best because they're rushing it."

Mr. DeMille likes to tell a joke—I heard it twice, during our afternoon conversation and then during an on-stage interview at an evening event in Arlington Heights, Ill. It involves James Patterson, a friend of Mr. DeMille's who is famous for his commercial success, aided by co-authors who help him publish at a dizzying clip: "I called James the other day and his wife picked up. She said her husband couldn't come to the phone because he was working on a book. I said, 'That's OK, I'll hold.'"

Contributing to Mr. DeMille's slow pace is his aversion to technology. He composes his books with a pencil in longhand; assistants decipher his handwriting and type it up for him. He makes revisions by marking on the printed pages. He owns a flip phone and says he doesn't use the internet much.

For a man so set in his ways, "The Cuban Affair" represents quite a change. After his last book, "Radiant Angel," came out in 2015, Mr. DeMille thought about calling it quits. "My sales had flattened at a high plateau," he says. "That's a reason to stay in the business—and also a reason to get out. I was vacillating." He changed agents, left his longtime publisher, and



KEN FALLIN

signed a three-book deal with Simon & Schuster. "I felt a lot of the old enthusiasm again," he says.

He also invented a new character, Daniel Graham "Mac" MacCormick, a wisecracking veteran of the war in Afghanistan who runs a charter-boat business in Key West, Fla. "A lot of characters from my past books are approaching Social Security age," Mr. DeMille says. "The magic number in Hollywood and popular fiction seems to be about 35 years old." For insights into the mind of a character less than half his age, Mr. DeMille consulted his son, a 37-year-old screenwriter.

Before that, however, he settled on the book's main locale: Cuba. "It's a Cold War time warp, an anachronism," he says. "It's hard to believe it's still there, with a political system that's not working. How do these people who have so many contacts with friends and family in South Florida and know exactly what's going on in the states—the prosperity, comfort and political freedoms—how do they tolerate the system?"

As he discusses Cuba, Mr. DeMille mentions the Soviet Union. He traveled there in the '80s before writing "The Charm School." A character in that novel predicts that it would be a decade before the Soviet Union went belly up. "That was wrong," the author now acknowledges. The Berlin Wall came down the year after the book was published. Mr. DeMille refuses to make a similar guess about Cuba's future, even though he visited the island for research in 2015. "Cuba just kind of creeps on," he says. "After communism

collapsed around the world, this place held on. Maybe it was the charisma of Fidel Castro? I have no idea. I have no answers."

The Cuban people, though, impressed him. One scene in "The Cuban Affair" takes place in a chop shop, where Havana's ingenious auto mechanics make classic cars run with old parts. On his trip, Mr. DeMille also spotted more-mundane examples of resourcefulness: "Everybody's got a line in the water to fish. That's where their protein comes from." He'd like to see more of this spirit, but knows that the government won't allow it. "Cuba's not evolving the way Vietnam has," he says, recounting a trip to Southeast Asia in the 1990s as he researched "Up Country," a 2002 novel. "The Vietnamese have embraced capitalism wholeheartedly."

Things are different in Cuba. "In case anybody is wondering, socialism just doesn't work," Mr. DeMille says. "This is a dictatorship. It's an oppressive police state. They have no property rights. People stand in line to gather the necessities of life, like food and clothes, wasting millions of hours. It comes down to wasted lives." In "The Cuban Affair," Mac surveys the decayed grandeur of Havana and concludes: "This whole city needed Cuban American contractors from Florida."

Will the people ever rise up against their tormentors? "Cuba is known for its revolutions," Mr. DeMille says. "Now when they need one, they can't seem to get it together." At the event in Arlington Heights, holding a Cuba libre—rum and Coke with lime—he sums up his research trip: "I couldn't wait

to get to Cuba, and then I couldn't wait to get out of there."

Mr. DeMille calls himself "an old Rockefeller Republican" and says he voted for Donald Trump. "Americans saw a man with *co-jones*, someone who was going to stand up for this country. I compare him to Teddy Roosevelt: He's a brash New Yorker, a man's man." On Cuba, he thinks Mr. Trump has an opportunity to emerge as a statesman: "Trump could go to Cuba, like Nixon went to China. Obama going to Cuba was like carrying coals to Newcastle."

Of all the books he has written, Mr. DeMille's favorite is "The Gold Coast," released in 1990. The story involves a clash between a New York aristocrat and a Mafia boss. Many readers compare it to "The Great Gatsby"—if not for its artistry, at least for its Long Island milieu. Mr. DeMille clearly enjoys when readers make this connection, though he confesses he's no fan of F. Scott Fitzgerald: "His writing style was almost Edwardian, not that modern crisp style of Ernest Hemingway." Hemingway's home near Havana makes a brief appearance in "The Cuban Affair."

The most obvious literary link to "The Cuban Affair" is "Our Man in Havana," the 1958 espionage novel by Graham Greene. Mr. DeMille says that as he prepared to write "The Cuban Affair," he re-read Greene's book—but also that he avoided any mention of it in the novel because of how readers have changed over time. "I don't want to lose an audience that might not understand literary allusions or historical references," he says. "In the 1970s, you could make shortcuts and talk about World War II or even World War I and readers would get it. Readers today don't have the same classical education. I refuse to dumb down my books, but I make accommodations by avoiding some issues and subjects that might not resonate."

Mr. DeMille finds this regrettable. "I had a good liberal-arts education," he says. "It spurred me to read more and more. Students had conversations about poetry and took some pride in that, especially the ones who were the first in their family to go to college. They wanted to be intellectual. Now it's gender studies."

It's reminiscent of that joke at the expense of the Yalies in "The Cuban Affair." Mr. DeMille says: "It's easy to poke fun at politically correct people—so much so it's not worth it anymore." When I point out that he hasn't kicked the habit, he makes a quick reply: "I could do more of it."

Mr. Miller is director of the Dow Journalism Program at Hillsdale College and host of "The Great Books" podcast for National Review.

Virginia's Democratic Hopeful Is Campaigning Hard—Against Trump



Arlington, Va.

When Virginia's gubernatorial candidates met in July for the 2017 campaign's first debate, they discussed everything from health care to guns to energy. But one exchange dominated the headlines.

"This race is about

Virginia, but it doesn't occur in a vacuum," the moderator said as the event opened. "The eyes of the country are on the commonwealth this year watching to see how much of a factor is President Trump."

The Democratic candidate, Lt. Gov. Ralph Northam, seized on the moment, calling Mr. Trump a "dangerous man" and a liar. The first applause of the night came when the Republican nominee, Ed Gillespie, insisted that they concentrate on state issues. Yet the Trump portion was the primary focus of the national coverage, even though it took up only 10 minutes of a debate that lasted 90.

There's always a tendency to view the Virginia governor's race, nestled every four years between the presidential election and congressional midterms, as a harbinger. But it's useless as a predictor: Only six of the past 13 gubernatorial winners have watched their party make electoral gains the following year, as the University of Virginia's Larry Sabato has noted. Nonetheless, Republicans and Democrats are pouring millions into the campaign, which everyone seems to accept as a trial run for 2018.

The Democrats appear happy to turn the race into a referendum on Mr. Trump. Mr. Northam, a neurologist by training, cut a television ad in the Democratic primary diagnosing

the president as a "narcissistic maniac" and saying "we're not letting him bring his hate into Virginia." Another warns that Mr. Gillespie would be "Trump's top lobbyist." It's easy to understand this strategy: Hillary Clinton won Virginia by 5 percentage points last year, and Mr. Trump's approval numbers here are in line with the national average—which is to say, bad. In a July poll from Monmouth University, 40% of Virginians said Mr. Trump would be a factor in their vote, including 26% who said he'd be a major factor.

Mr. Gillespie largely has avoided questions about the president. But he has suggested that Mr. Northam's antagonism makes him a bad choice to represent Virginia's interests before the federal government. "What are you going to do as our governor," Mr. Gillespie asked at the first debate, "call the White House and say, 'Please put me through to the narcissistic maniac'?"

In an interview late last month Mr. Gillespie dismissed the notion that the race should be about anything other than the candidates' ideas. "This is the governor's race," he tells me. "It is about state issues." When he campaigns across Virginia, no one asks about Mr. Trump. Constituents want to talk about how to improve public schools, address the opioid crisis, and bring more opportunity to their communities. "That's what people ask me about on the trail," he says. "That's what they're focused on in this election."

A GOP insider familiar with the Republican National Committee's internal polling agrees. Mr. Northam's anti-Trump rhetoric just won't work, he says, citing former Republican Gov. Bob McDonnell's successful campaign eight years ago. "People look

back at 2009 and say 'Bob McDonnell ran a race against Barack Obama,'" the insider explains. "But his big focus was 'Bob for Jobs.' It keeps coming back to these same kitchen-table issues: You need a good job, you need to be able to get a raise, you need to get the economy growing, you need your kids to get that in-state tuition slot."

The party's candidate for governor keeps bringing up that 'narcissistic maniac,' while the GOP talks jobs.

The trick for Mr. Gillespie seems to be engaging the party's base—83% of Virginia Republicans still support Mr. Trump—without resorting to the sort of language that turns off moderates and independents. So far Mr. Gillespie has done a masterful job.

Take immigration: The GOP candidate is approaching the issue by taking on sanctuary cities. When Virginia lawmakers were considering a bill

earlier this year to ban cities from refusing to cooperate with federal immigration officials, Mr. Northam, who as lieutenant governor presides over the state Senate, cast a tie-breaking vote against it. When illegal immigration came up in the second debate, held in September, Mr. Gillespie talked about the murder this summer of a young Muslim girl. Police believe the perpetrator, a member of the Salvadoran street gang MS-13, entered the U.S. illegally.

"When someone commits a violent crime like we saw, the heinous crime here in Northern Virginia over Ramadan, with a young 17-year-old woman beaten to death by a baseball bat by someone who was here illegally, we need to cooperate with authorities," Mr. Gillespie said. "And that person needs to be deported."

It was a defense of Mr. Trump's favored policies, but also a heartfelt moment of compassion for a Muslim American attacked while walking to her mosque. Could you imagine something like that coming out of the president's mouth?

Northam hasn't responded by shifting his focus away from Trump,

but he does appear to be softening his tone. In an ad released this week, Mr. Northam insists that "if Donald Trump is helping Virginia, I'll work with him"—while still mentioning "Donald Trump" three times in a 30-second spot.

The question is whether Mr. Gillespie will pull it off on Election Day. The polling has been all over the place: a September survey showed the two candidates tied; another, released hours later, showed Mr. Northam up 10 points. Asked about the state of the race, Mr. Gillespie says: "Dead heat."

The Monmouth poll from July found that if Mr. Trump weren't a factor in the race, Mr. Gillespie would be ahead by 5 points. So the GOP bet is that when voters look the ballot up and down and don't see Mr. Trump's name, they'll think of their local schools and jobs instead. "If we were running a presidential election, I'd say yeah, we're in bad shape," the Republican insider says. "But we're not. We're running a gubernatorial race."

Mr. Griswold is a staff writer for the Washington Free Beacon.

Notable & Quotable: 'Against Their Own Voice'

Ann Althouse on her blog, Oct. 5:

The former First Lady said this to a crowd in Boston last week: "As far as I'm concerned, any woman who voted against Hillary Clinton voted against their own voice in a way.... We look at those two candidates, as women, and many of us said, 'That guy. He's better for me. His voice is more true to me.' Well, to me that just says you don't like your voice.

You like the thing we're told to like....

I just want to note the irony: Michelle Obama is herself telling women what to like.... Those who tell us to be in touch with our own desires are often merely trying to make us believe that what we want is the thing that they are selling....

We're used to that kind of persuasion, for political candidates as well as commercial products.

It's harder to play this game out in the open, the way Michelle Obama is doing. Once you call attention to the way the other side drew people in by making them feel that their candidate expressed what they really felt inside, you're waking us up to the fact that you were doing that too, and you seem rather pathetic complaining that your depiction of the customer's internal desires didn't work on many people.

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

A Jones Act Head Fake on Puerto Rico

President Trump promised relief to Puerto Ricans on his visit this week, including a preposterous vow to erase the territory's debt that he lacks the power to execute. What he could do to help is extend his Administration's temporary waiver of a protectionist shipping law that will raise the cost of recovery on the island.

The 1920 Jones Act forces Puerto Rican companies to use U.S.-built, -manned and -flagged ships to import goods from U.S. ports, which reduces competition and raises the cost of goods for the island's 3.4 million consumers. A few shipping companies, notably Crowley Maritime Corp. and TOTE Maritime, profit from this Washington favoritism.

Mr. Trump acknowledged this last week when he said "we have a lot of shippers and a lot of people that work in the shipping industry that don't want the Jones Act lifted." No kidding. After a barrage of negative press, the Administration waived the law for 10 days through Sunday, a head fake worthy of a Beltway veteran.

Department of Homeland Security Acting Secretary Elaine Duke says the temporary relief is meant "to ensure we have enough fuel and commodities to support lifesaving efforts, respond to the storm, and restore critical services and critical infrastructure operations." The shipping companies point to containers stacked on docks and argue the island's real problem is a lack of truckers, not ships.

The more salient question is what will happen when Puerto Rico begins rebuilding and needs heavy equipment, construction materials and other supplies delivered in a timely and cost-effective way? As of Sept. 1, there were

only 99 ocean-going vessels in the Jones Act fleet, compared to thousands of modern, foreign-flagged competitors.

Will Trump side with the swamp to raise rebuilding costs?

It's unclear how many and what type of Jones Act ships will be available to help Puerto Rico, and the feds aren't saying. Maritime Administration spokeswoman Kim Strong told us in an email that, "Only the companies can provide information about their ability to bring additional vessels or capacity into a market." Makes you wonder what the Maritime Administration administers, or why it exists.

Right on cue, Congress's protectionists are kicking into gear to protect the shipping companies. Duncan Hunter (R., Calif.), head of the House maritime subcommittee and whose district is near a General Dynamics division that builds ships, held a hearing Tuesday in which he praised the Jones Act and dismissed concerns about costs. Maybe the Californian hasn't paid for gas or food in Puerto Rico.

Another claim is that the Jones Act protects the U.S. shipbuilding industry and a workforce of trained mariners who might be needed in wartime. But if the Jones Act fleet is crucial to victory at sea, the U.S. needs a new Navy. And in that case why not make the subsidy explicit, nationalize shipping and make all U.S. taxpayers pay for ships and seamen, rather than enrich a few companies and foist the bill for higher costs on Puerto Ricans, Hawaiians and Alaskans?

The better solution is for Mr. Trump to waive the Jones Act for Puerto Rico for at least a year, and then throw his weight behind a Congressional repeal of the law. Otherwise, he's rewarding the swamp of shipping special interests at the expense of Puerto Ricans and U.S. taxpayers.

Weinstein's Progressive Absolution

We've heard of 12-step programs to cure addiction, but the Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein is counting on a remarkable one-step plan to gain absolution for what is reported to be decades of harassing young women in his employ—his progressive politics.

Mr. Weinstein's astonishing response to a long report in the New York Times includes an apology for having "caused a lot of pain," without admitting or denying any specific transgression. There's also some psychobabble about his "demons," and he told the New York Post separately that he's going to sue the Times for defamation. But he saves his main defense, his Johnnie Cochran, for the final paragraph of his statement when he plays the progressive card:

"I am going to need a place to channel that anger so I've decided that I'm going to give the NRA my full attention. I hope Wayne LaPierre [the National Rifle Association executive] will

enjoy his retirement party. I'm going to do it at the same place I had my Bar Mitzvah. I'm making a movie about our President, perhaps we

The Hollywood boss has a defense against sexual harassment claims.

can make it a joint retirement party. One year ago, I began organizing a \$5 million foundation to give scholarships to women directors at USC. While this might seem coincidental, it has been in the

works for a year. It will be named after my mom and I won't disappoint her."

As long as he declares his opposition to the gun lobby and Donald Trump, he figures he'll be forgiven for charges of dirty-old-man tricks that would get a CEO of any publicly traded company run out of business. And as long as he writes a big enough check to the cause of gender equity, he assumes everyone will soon forget that he is alleged to have subjected young women who worked for him to a casting couch out of the 1930s.

Harvey didn't make it in Hollywood without knowing his audience.

The Nobel Alternate-Reality Prize

In international relations, there's hope, there's experience, and then there are arms-control negotiations. The Norwegian Nobel Committee plunged into that alternate reality on Friday in awarding this year's Peace Prize to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN).

In its citation, the committee lauds the Geneva-based ICAN for its work to "stigmatize, prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons." That effort culminated in July with United Nations approval of a new Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. The West's nuclear powers boycotted the vote and denounced the ban, but the treaty will nonetheless become international law when 50 nations ratify it.

You might not have noticed that Turtle Bay vote amid the news of Pyongyang's missile tests and the debate over precisely how ineffective the Iran nuclear deal is. No matter. The Nobel committee says it "is aware that an international legal prohibition will not in itself eliminate a single nuclear weapon," but it hopes ICAN's treaty push embarrasses nuclear states into disarming. The committee said it "wishes to emphasize that the next steps towards attaining a world free of nuclear weap-

ons must involve the nuclear-armed states," which is convenient since Kim Jong Un and the Ayatollah Khamenei aren't going to oblige.

The Oslo committee again indulges arms-control fantasies.

All of which makes this year's prize another case of folly in Oslo. Ample history shows that the regimes whose weapons pose the greatest threat to world peace are the least likely to honor whatever treaty commitments they cynically make to disarm. The U.N. treaty banning nuclear weapons would end up disarming only those nations whose nuclear deterrent makes a nuclear attack less likely.

If embarrassing governments is the goal, the Nobel Committee in the past has found wiser recipients to honor. Those include Liu Xiaobo (2010), Shirin Ebadi (2003), Desmond Tutu (1984), Lech Walesa (1983) and Andrei Sakharov (1975).

All of these, and some other Nobelists, worked at great personal risk to turn the oppressive and dangerous regimes ruling their countries into democracies at peace with their citizens and their neighbors. Some succeeded, while in too many places the struggle continues. The Nobel Committee can best help the cause of peace by finding more of that sort of candidate to honor in the future.

Hypocrisy and Hacking

Former Equifax CEO Richard Smith faced understandable bipartisan fury on Capitol Hill this week after hackers breached the credit-reporting company's systems this year, gaining access to the confidential information of more than 145 million Americans. "How does this happen when so much is at stake?" asked Rep. Greg Walden, an Oregon Republican. "I don't think we can pass a law that fixes stupid."

That's also true of federal regulators at the Securities and Exchange Commission, which admitted in September that hackers penetrated its systems last year. And this week we learned that Equifax and the SEC both received advance warnings about cybersecurity risks.

A year before the Equifax hack, the index provider MSCI raised concerns about several shortcomings, giving Equifax a zero rating on privacy and security. Two months before the SEC discovered its own breach, the agency's Inspector General received a three-page memo from the

agency's forensic unit flagging "serious deficiencies" in the SEC's cybersecurity operations, Reuters reported. The forensic unit's staff, which was supposed to watch for potential threats, was stuck with hardware so outdated that it was originally bound for the junk heap.

In both cases, the warnings raise questions about negligence, and neither Equifax nor the SEC was transparent when breaches occurred. After discovering the hack, Equifax left the public in the dark for weeks as it conducted its own internal investigation. The SEC didn't immediately tell the public about its breach, though it promptly notified the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC Chair Jay Clayton faced his own Senate grilling last week, and Ohio Sen. Sherrod Brown asked, "How can you expect companies to do the right thing when your agency has not?" It's a valid question, and one the public should ask as politicians crusade for more power for the fallible feds.

OPINION

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An 'I Do' for Tonight Edges Out 'I Do' Forever

Mark Regnerus is trapped in the preconception that a woman should want marriage to a man so desperately that she would marry "Kevin" ("Cheap Sex and the Decline of Marriage," Review, Sept. 30). Those of us who were able went to college and grad school to avoid ever having to depend on a guy like Kevin. I have girlfriends sitting at the top of major law firms, multinational corporations and their own businesses who never married. I've had assistants who were the primary breadwinners in their families who were married to dead weight. I have friends who have chosen to have children on their own. While I and many others have a traditional family and love every second of it, I would rather see my sons and my daughter alone than positioning for losers like Kevin. The sexual revolution didn't limit us; it gave all of us, men and women, freedom, and we're happy with it.

MICHELE BALFOUR
New York

and forth between two households, negotiating stepparents and stepsiblings have given young people a very confused message about marriage and commitment. To imply that the reason is that "women are easy" is sexist and an astounding anachronistic, completely missing the social ailments that contribute to this change in demographic norms.

PAULA NADIG, M.D., FAAP
Millville, Del.

Women are doing themselves a disfavor by giving away easy sex. Women and men should consider seriously that the more partners they have, the more likely they will catch sexually transmitted diseases, which could lead to infertility, discovered when they want to have children once married. STDs are common and condoms aren't fail-proof. We physicians have utterly failed in the health education of our patients.

DORIS N. WONG, M.D.
Seattle

In my experience, my peers—men, women and nonbinary—seek sexual gratification as well as love and commitment (and, yes, eventually marriage). What they value most at any given moment depends more on the individual and his or her current place in life rather than on gender.

People of my generation don't feel a need to rush into marriage at an early age in order to find a societally acceptable outlet for their libido, and I believe that serves us well—in fact, divorce rates in the U.S. hit a 35-40-year low in 2015.

Yael Wiesenfeld
Tel Aviv

The Imperfect Iran Deal Has Some Good Parts

Mark Dubowitz and David Albright miss the critical point—that the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action contains an unambiguous commitment from Iran that it will not develop nuclear weapons ("How Trump Can Improve the Iran Deal," op-ed, Sept. 26). Iranian Foreign Minister Javad Zarif made that point in his recent interview with Fareed Zakaria. Decertifying the nuclear deal would be a mistake as it would totally alienate the other countries which negotiated the deal—the Europe, Russia and China—thereby isolating the U.S. Further, it would almost invite Congress to impose new JCPOA-related sanctions which would give Iran the excuse to walk away from the deal, allowing Iran to avoid the significant restrictions imposed by it, some of which do not expire for 25 years.

President Trump should direct his

efforts at curbing the Iranian missile-development program and its continuing support of terrorism throughout the region and beyond, neither of which is covered by the nuclear deal. The recent sanctions imposed are a first step in that direction. More should be imposed.

ROBERT G. SUGARMAN
New York

If fanatical Iranophobes have their way, Iranian-Americans like myself could end up being detained because we may have relatives who are guardsmen or because we inadvertently did business with Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-affiliated companies. This form of collective punishment isn't the course the U.S. should pursue in its quarrel with the Islamic Republic.

YOUSSEF BOZORGMEHR
Wilmington, Del.

We All Agree on the Pitfalls Groupthink Often Causes

"How to Break Free From the Groupthink of Washington" (Review, Sept. 30) explains much of the tortured logic of the intellectual cesspool that is D.C. Unfortunately, there are still issues that desperately require independent thinking but where convention and consensus reign. I mention global warming, for which "the science is settled," the left's continuing lies about tax cuts hurting Americans, and the issue of term limits, where only 535 people refuse to see its benefits or even consider the case for same.

RICHARD KLITBERG
Princeton, N.J.

Shouting Down Speakers May Have a Vocational Cost

Regarding Robert Shibley's "Keep Students Safe From the Heckler's Veto" (op-ed, Sept. 28): As a former executive of a couple of large corporations, I would be loath to hire a prospect for a job coming from Berkeley or other riot-torn universities. Unless he or she could prove otherwise, I would suspect that they had limited tools for dealing with adversity, zero tolerance for other points of view and limited ability to debate business issues or policy decisions.

There are no safe havens in hard ball.

RALEIGH COFFIN
Vero Beach, Fla.

It Wasn't for Being Pagan

In "The Statue Kalamazoo Didn't Demolish" (op-ed, Sept. 13), James Marquardt claims that: "Many ancient Roman bronze statues were melted down during the Middle Ages because of their pagan origins." But there remains even today a plethora of marble Roman and Greek statues. Bronze ones were melted down to make weapons.

PETER REILLY
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"We often talk about ourselves getting off the grid."

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to: The Editor, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, or emailed to wsj.ltrs@wsj.com. Please include your city and state. All letters are subject to editing, and unpublished letters can be neither acknowledged nor returned.

OPINION

The Culture of Death—and of Disdain



DECLARATIONS
By Peggy Noonan

When news broke at Christmastime five years ago of what had happened at Newtown a friend, a news anchor, called and said with a broken voice: "What is the word for what we feel?" I thought for a moment. "Shattered," I said. "We are shattered, all of us." When people in ensuing days spoke of what had been done to the little children in the classrooms, I'd put up my hands and say no, we can't keep putting those words in the air; we can't afford it. When terrible images enter our heads and settle in, they become too real, and what is real is soon, by the unstable, imitated, repeated.

Why do Americans own so many guns? Because they don't trust the protected elites to protect them.

When Columbine happened in the spring of 1999, it hit me like a wave of sickness. I wrote a piece about the culture of death that produced the teenage shooters: "Think of it this way. Your child is an intelligent little fish. He swims in deep water. Waves of sound and sight, of thought and fact, come invisibly through that water, like radar.... The sound from the television is a wave, and the sound from the radio; the headlines on the newsstand, on the magazines, on the ad on the bus as it whizzes by—all are waves. The fish—your child—is bombarded and barely knows it. But the waves contain words like this,

We are stuck, the debate frozen.

which I'll limit to only one source, the news:

"... was found strangled and is believed to have been sexually molested ... had her breast implants removed ... took the stand to say the killer was smiling the day the show aired ... said the procedure is, in fact, legal infanticide ... is thought to be connected to earlier sexual activity among teens ... court battle over who owns the frozen sperm ... contains songs that call for dominating and even imprisoning women ... died of lethal injection ... had threatened to kill her children ... had asked Kevorkian for help in killing himself ... protested the game, which they said has gone beyond violence to sadism ... showed no remorse ... which is about a wager over whether he could sleep with another student ...

This is the ocean in which our children swim. This is the sound of our culture. It comes from all parts of our culture and reaches all parts of our culture, and all the people in it, which is everybody."

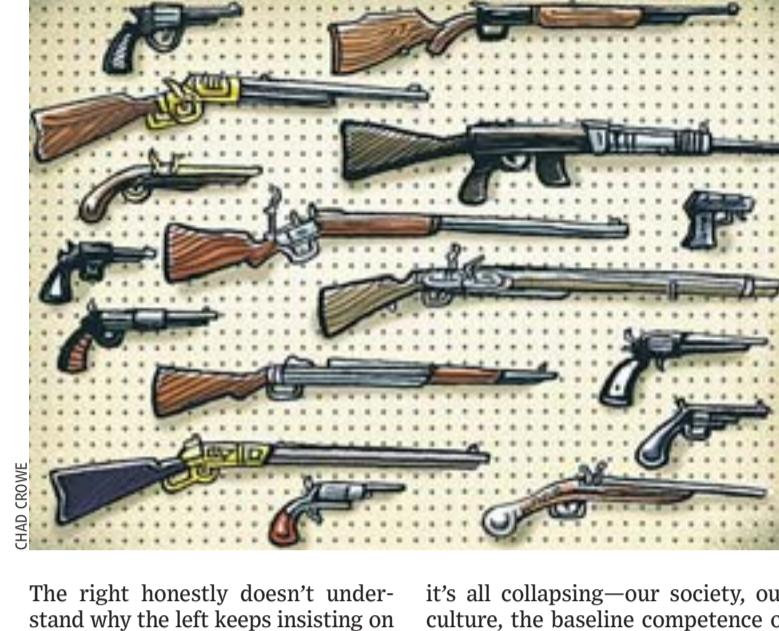
We were bringing up our children in an unwell atmosphere. It would enter and distort them. Could we turn this around?

And here is the horror for me of Las Vegas: I was not shattered. That shatters me.

It was just another terrible story. It is not the new normal it is the new *abnormal* and deep down we know it's not going to stop. There is too much instability in our country, too much rage and lovelessness, too many weapons.

On television, the terrible sameness. We all know the postmassacre drill now. The shocked witness knows exactly what the anchor needs and speaks in rounded, 20-second bursts. Activists have their bullet-point arguments ready because they used them last time and then saved them in a file called "Aurora," "Virginia Tech" or "Giffords, Gabby."

We are stuck, the debate frozen.



CHAD CROWE
The right honestly doesn't understand why the left keeps insisting on reforms that won't help. The left honestly doesn't understand how much yearning there is among so many conservatives to do something, try something, make it better. They don't want their kids growing up in a world where madmen have guns that shoot nine rounds a second. Many this week at least agreed bump stocks can be banned. It probably won't help much. But if it helps just a little, for God's sake, do it.

But: Why do so many Americans have guns? I don't mean those who like to hunt and shoot or live far out and need protection. I don't mean those who've been handed down the guns of their grandfather or father. Why do a significant number of Americans have *so many* guns?

Wouldn't it help if we thought about that?

I think a lot of Americans have guns because they're fearful—and for damn good reason. They fear a coming chaos, and know that when it happens it will be coming to a nation that no longer coheres. They think

it's all collapsing—our society, our culture, the baseline competence of our leadership class. They see the cultural infrastructure giving way—illegitimacy, abused children, neglect, racial tensions, kids on opioids staring at screens—and, unlike their cultural superiors, they understand the implications.

Nuts with nukes, terrorists bent on a mission. The grid will go down. One of our foes will hit us, suddenly and hard. In the end it could be hand to hand, door to door. I said some of this six years ago to a famously liberal journalist, who blinked in surprise. If that's true, he said, they won't have a chance! But they are Americans, I said. They won't go down without a fight.

Americans have so many guns because drug gangs roam the streets, because they have less trust in their neighbors, because they read Cormac McCarthy's "The Road." Because all of their personal and financial information got hacked in the latest breach, because our country's real overlords are in Silicon Valley and appear to be moral Martians who operate on some

weird new postmodern ethical wavelength. And they'll be the ones programming the robots that'll soon take all the jobs! Maybe the robots will all look like Mark Zuckerberg, like those eyeless busts of Roman Emperors. Our leaders don't even think about this technological revolution. They're too busy with transgender rights.

Americans have so many guns because they know the water their children swim in hasn't gotten cleaner since Columbine, but more polluted and lethal.

The establishments and elites that create our political and entertainment culture have no idea how fragile it all is—how fragile it *seems* to people living normal, less privileged lives. That is because nothing is fragile for them. They're barricaded behind the things the influential have, from good neighborhoods to security alarms, doormen and gates. They're not dark in their imagining of the future because history has never been dark for them; it's been sunshine, which they expect to continue. They sail on, oblivious to the legitimate anxieties of their countrymen who live near the edge.

Those who create our culture feel free to lecture normal Americans—on news shows, on late night comedy shows. Why do they have such a propensity for violence? What is their love for guns? Why do they join the National Rifle Association? The influential grind away with their disdain for their fellow Americans, whom they seem less to want to help than to dominate: Give up your gun, bake my cake, free speech isn't free if what you're saying triggers us.

Would it help if we tried less censure and more cultural affiliation? Might it help if we started working on problems that are real? Sure. But why lower the temperature when there's such easy pleasure to be had in ridiculing your mindless and benighted countrymen?

Ken Burns's 'Vietnam' Is Fair to the Troops, but Not the Cause

By Mark Moyar

For the past several years, American and South Vietnamese veterans awaited Ken Burns's "The Vietnam War" series with gnawing fear. Would Mr. Burns use his talent and prestige to rehash the antiwar narrative, which casts veterans as hapless victims of a senseless war? The program's final episode has aired, and it is safe to say that worries about the portrayal of veterans were somewhat misplaced, while those concerning the war itself proved justified.

The antiwar narrative could have been lifted from PBS's last effort, which aired in 1983.

Mr. Burns and co-producer Lynn Novick should be commended for giving veterans a central role in the series. In the interviews, American veterans explain they were driven to serve mainly out of patriotism and admiration of veterans in their communities. They denounce the caricature of veterans as deranged baby-killers. Several South Vietnamese veterans are featured as well, a welcome change from earlier productions.

The treatment of the war itself is much less evenhanded. The documentary corrects a few of the mistakes that have been common to popular accounts, for instance acknowledging that Ho Chi Minh was a full-blooded communist, who pulled the strings of the ostensibly independent southern Viet Cong. Yet the show mostly follows the same story line as the last PBS megaseries, "Vietnam: A Television History," which aired in 1983.

The documentary's 18 hours highlight the worst military setbacks incurred by the Americans and their South Vietnamese allies, while spending little time on the far more

numerous battles in which the North Vietnamese suffered decisive defeat. Most of the combat scenes involve one or two Americans speaking somberly over gloomy music while the screen displays images of American troops who are dead, wounded or under fire. The interviewees then explain how the trauma and futility of battle led to their disillusionment with the war. On the few occasions when we hear of the excitement, camaraderie and pride that are as much a part of war as the fear and sorrow, the words usually come from the mouths of North Vietnamese veterans.

Some American troops did become disenchanted, joining the likes of John Kerry and Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and they deserve to be heard. But they do not merit the disproportionate airtime they are given in this series. Even by the most generous estimates, Vietnam Veterans Against the War never represented more than 1% of Vietnam veterans, whereas 90% of Vietnam combat veterans said they were glad to have served, and 69% said they enjoyed their time there, according to a 1980 survey conducted by the Veterans Administration. Yet about one-third of the American military veterans in the show otherwise espoused antiwar views, and few of the other interviewees expressed pride or satisfaction in their service.

Among those surveyed by the Veterans Administration, 92% agreed with the statement that "the trouble in Vietnam was that our troops were asked to fight in a war which our political leaders in Washington would not let them win." This subject seldom arises in the on-camera interviews or in the narration, presumably because it doesn't fit the narrative of an unwinnable war. The audience does not hear of the bitter disputes in Washington over the use of U.S. ground forces in Laos or North Vietnam. Nor does it mention revelations from North Vietnamese officials acknowledging that such measures would have thwarted Hanoi's strategy.

The documentary disregards most of the positive achievements of America's South Vietnamese allies. Viewers are told that South Vietnam's strategic hamlet program—which sought to stem communist influence in the countryside—destroyed itself by alienating the rural population. Never mind that numerous North Vietnamese communists have admitted the program hurt them until it was disbanded after the American-sponsored coup of November 1963. The remarkable improvement of the South Vietnamese armed forces after the Tet Offensive receives less attention from the filmmakers than the Woodstock Festival.

After some initial discussion of America's strategic rationale for the war—the fear of Asian countries falling to communism like dominoes—the series goes silent on geopolitics.

Historical perspective is also lacking. The narrator and several subjects suggest that the lies of successive U.S. presidents invalidated the American cause. There is no denying that John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard Nixon lied repeatedly about the war. The same could be said about Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, but no one argues that their dishonesty discredited their wars.

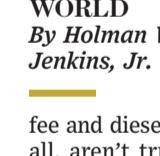
Numerous interviewees contend that the ineffectiveness and corruption of the South Vietnamese government

showed that the U.S. supported the wrong side. But America's allies in South Korea and Taiwan, who were less effective and more corrupt than their communist rivals, survived because the U.S. did not abandon them. South Korea and Taiwan eventually became two of the most prosperous and vibrant nations in Asia, while their foes remain dour police states that still pose serious threats to international peace.

Mr. Burns has said he intended to produce a definitive account that would bring Americans together. He could have pulled it off, but he chose instead to make it another partisan harangue that is certain to keep Americans divided.

Mr. Moyar is the author of "Triumph Forsaken: The Vietnam War, 1954-1965" (Cambridge, 2006).

Buffett Bets on the Fossil-Fuel Highway



BUSINESS WORLD
By Holman W. Jenkins, Jr.

A sucker is born every minute, and Warren Buffett just proved it. He agreed to spend an undisclosed sum of his shareholders' money to buy a controlling stake in Pilot Flying J, the truck-stop chain that sells food, coffee and diesel fuel to truckers. After all, aren't truckers about to be replaced by robots, and diesel by battery power?

The sucker in this scenario, we add, is anyone who believed such futuristic forecasts in the first place.

Said Mr. Buffett this week on Bloomberg TV: "Who knows when driverless trucks are going to come along and what level of penetration they have?" He might have added that Bloomberg itself has been a key offender in overhyping vehicle advances. It won lots of play for its estimate in July that electric cars would overtake gasoline cars in affordability by 2025. Little mentioned was the fine print: Its forecast depended on regulators being willing to pile on enough taxes and mandates to cancel out the superior cost-effectiveness of gas-powered cars.

A growing irony is almost completely unnoticed. China, the U.K. and France now talk of banning the internal combustion engine as soon as 2030. Jerry Brown, California's 79-year-old, term-limited governor, is pressing his state regulators to set a similarly aggressive date to burnish his green legacy.

In the meantime, to prove they're making progress, they've all adopted the same interim strategy: They mandate that car makers sell a set number of electric cars in return for being allowed to sell gasoline-powered cars. Fiat admits to losing \$20,000 on every electric vehicle it sells in Europe. General Motors loses

\$9,000 on every Chevy Bolt. Even Tesla is partly sustained by selling zero-emissions credits to conventional car companies that actually make money (unlike Tesla).

The implication is worth pausing over: In banning gasoline-powered cars, then, California and other jurisdictions would be banning the very product whose profits allow electric cars to exist in the marketplace today.

The sage of Omaha knows a policy bubble when he sees it—and electric vehicles are a prime case.

This story has ripples and ripples. Ford fired its CEO, Mark Fields, in May when electric- and autonomous-car hype failed to loft Ford's stock the way it had Tesla's. He was replaced by Jim Hackett, manager of Ford's futuristic mobility division. Mr. Hackett this week announced his own strategy and, lo, Ford will double-down on gas-powered SUVs and pickups.

Ford's stock price is indeed up on Mr. Hackett's watch—because of expectations that lots of Houstonians will be replacing their flood-damaged pickups.

China is at a different point in its policy cycle. It also has additional motives. It wants to shift air pollution from the vehicle tailpipe to the coal smokestack in hopes of making its cities more livable, and it wants to shift oil to domestic coal.

But the paradox remains: Electric cars in China will be "compliance vehicles" sustained by booming sales of gas-powered cars.

What about robotic drivers, presumably the other flaw in Mr. Buffett's Flying J purchase? Autonomous

trucks are already used in ports and mines, and may be licensed eventually to operate on America's limited-access, tightly-regulated interstate highways if the public and politicians will allow it.

But such long-haul journeys (over 1,000 miles) account for only 21% of truck trips. If a wider array of goods can be profitably shipped long distances thanks to automation, it will mean more trucks and drivers navigating urban and suburban roads and regional highways, not to mention more workers to serve as warehouse hands, dispatchers, etc.

The Journal, leaning against the wind, recently showed how Amazon and e-commerce were associated with increased overall employment. The panic about displaced truck drivers is likely to prove even more badly overstated. On present trends, robots in the U.S. won't be putting people out of work. They will be making up for a labor shortage. Truck drivers have been in short supply for more than a decade.

The world's politicians are not stupid, but neither are they necessarily interested in sound, coherent long-term policy. There are other carrots and sticks operating on them. Electric cars certainly have their uses and will find a place in the world's garages. Look at the expanding array of vehicle types—from SUVs to minivans to sports cars and crossovers and pickups—that Americans already own. Today's average U.S. household has more cars than licensed drivers.

But put aside the dream of electric cars soon taking over, which has always depended on wizardly management by politicians who can't manage anything. Gasoline- and diesel-powered cars will remain the vehicles of choice for many uses for decades to come. And Mr. Buffett (and his heirs) will be plying their drivers with pancakes, coffee and fill-ups.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED SINCE 1889 BY DOW JONES & COMPANY

Rupert Murdoch
Executive Chairman, News Corp

Gerard Baker
Editor in Chief

Matthew J. Murray
Deputy Editor in Chief

DEPUTY MANAGING EDITORS:

Michael W. Miller, Senior Deputy;

Thorold Barker, Europe; Paul Beckett,

Washington; Andrew Dowell, Asia;

Christine Glancey, Operations;

Jennifer J. Hicks, Digital;

Neal Lipschutz, Standards; Alex Martin, News;

Shazna Nessa, Visuals; Ann Podd, Initiatives;

Matthew Rose, Enterprise;

Stephen Wisniewski, Professional News

Paul A. Gigot, Editor of the Editorial Page;

Daniel Henninger, Deputy Editor, Editorial Page

WALL STREET JOURNAL MANAGEMENT:

Suzi Watford, Marketing and Circulation;

Joseph B. Vincent, Operations;

Larry L. Hoffman, Production

EDITORIAL AND CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS:

1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y., 10036

Telephone 1-800-DOWJONES

DOW JONES

News Corp

SPORTS

MLB

The Manager Who Can't Get Enough Scrabble

Cleveland Indians manager Terry Francona says he unwinds after games by playing the classic crossword board game

BY JARED DIAMOND AND
ANDREW BEATON

IN THE adrenalized hours following intense games, Terry Francona needs a way to unwind. Television reruns in hotel rooms bore him. He likes to read sometimes, but books don't provide the competition this baseball lifer craves.

So in an effort to relax, Francona will sometimes go to his iPad and type out a swear word, drawing on the rich vocabulary of salty language he uses in casual conversation in the dugout. Then a box flashes on the screen: "Sorry, [insert bad word of choice here] is not a valid word in the English dictionary. Please try again."

It turns out Francona knows lots of esoteric—and more family-friendly—words. That's because the folksy, tobacco-spitting manager looking to guide the Cleveland Indians to their second straight pennant may be the most surprising Scrabble nut in sports.

"I don't have much brainpower," Francona said. "But I'll lie in bed and put it on the iPad and f---ing play a couple games."

Scrabble, the classic crossword board game, has captivated logophiles for nearly 80 years. The official Scrabble app doesn't allow profanity, though that hasn't stopped Francona from trying.

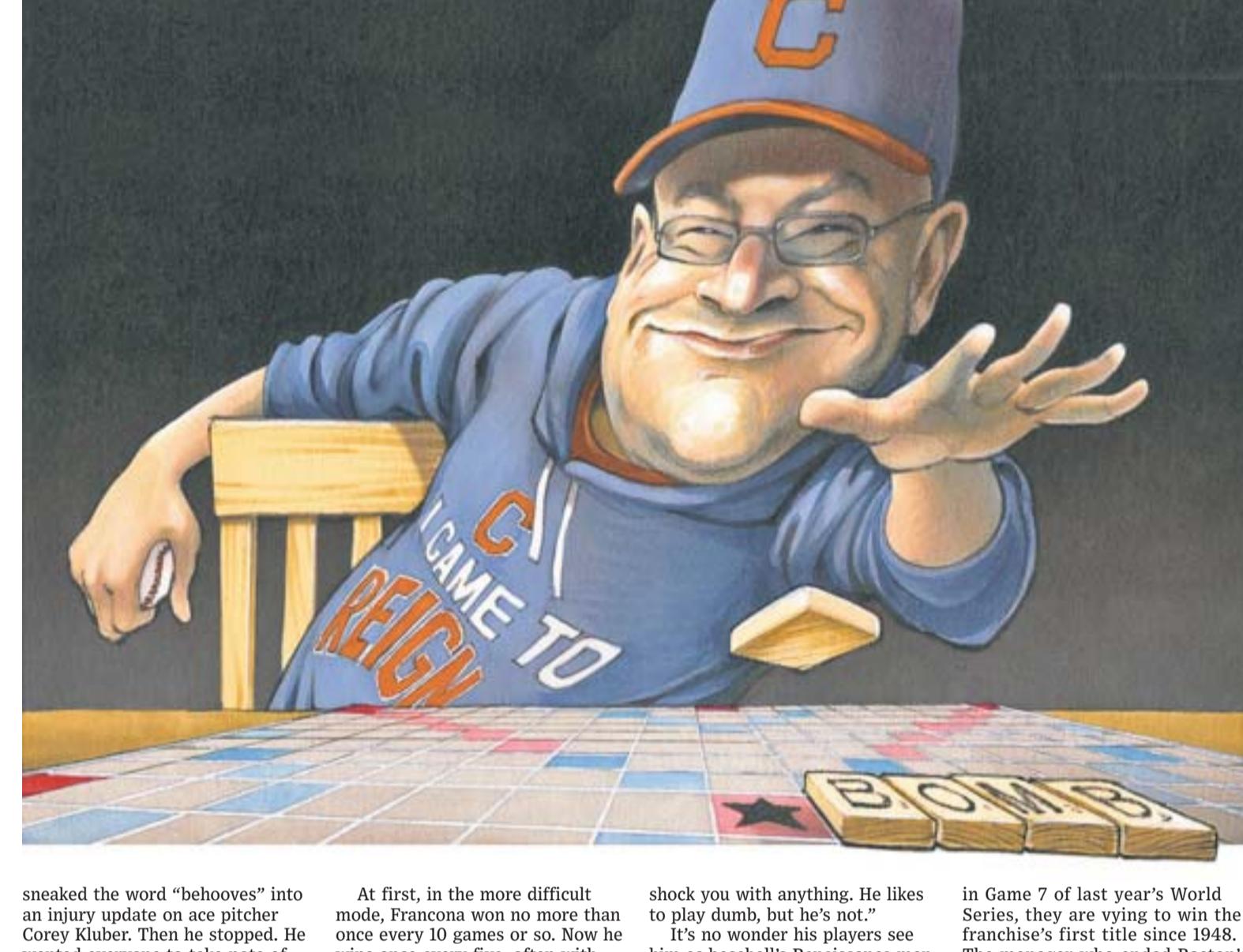
About a third of American homes own a Scrabble set, but in baseball clubhouses, it's about as common as asking a hot dog vendor for Brussels sprouts. Videogames and cards are popular, and some players pass the time before games by futzing with a crossword puzzle. But not Scrabble.

That generalization would seem to apply in particular to Francona, a baseball manager straight out of central casting. The son of a major-leaguer and known to his players as "Tito," Francona practically grew up in a clubhouse, and he looks and sounds the part.

He routinely regales reporters with yarns from yore and is rarely seen without a wad of gum-wrapped tobacco tucked inside his cheek. He has turned cursing into an art form. In an era when the role of field managers is being diminished in favor of rock-star general managers and the cold calculations of data analytics, Francona is in many ways a throwback.

"I thought his vocabulary was only, 'Bunt, hit and run, defense,'" said Kevin Millar, who played for Francona with the Boston Red Sox in 2004 and 2005 and is now an MLB Network analyst. "I would've never guessed Terry Francona [would be] involved in Scrabble."

Francona publicly revealed his Scrabble habit in August, when he



BRUCE MACPHERSON

sneaked the word "behooves" into an injury update on ace pitcher Corey Kluber. Then he stopped. He wanted everyone to take note of his grandiloquence. "I've been playing Scrabble at night," he said then, "and it's f---ing paying off."

In an interview at Yankee Stadium, Francona said he initially

'He's the most interesting man in the world,' All-Star reliever Andrew Miller said.

picked up Scrabble from his family, but now he plays the game mostly on the iPad app, against the computer opponent. He started with the app set for "regular" difficulty, but found it to be too easy.

So he put it on the "advanced" setting and was suddenly rendered as helpless as a T-ball player facing one of his star pitchers. "I was like, 'Damn, this is kicking my ass,'" Francona said.

At first, in the more difficult mode, Francona won no more than once every 10 games or so. Now he wins once every five, often with scores in the high 200s or low 300s. On good days, he said he reaches 350 or higher—a solid showing for a relative novice.

When he loses, it's often because his electronic foe takes advantage of short, high-value words like QI ("the vital force in Chinese thought that is inherent in all things") and ZA ("a pizza").

"They come up with words that...they're not words," Francona said. "I mean, my goodness."

Cody Allen, Cleveland's closer, said he often sees his manager playing cribbage with players, like pitchers Bryan Shaw and Josh Tomlin. But Allen "had no clue he played Scrabble" until a reporter brought it to his attention.

Francona's players didn't expect to find out their skipper plays Scrabble. On the other hand, Allen said, "Nothing is going to shock us anymore about that guy."

"He's the most interesting man in the world," All-Star reliever Andrew Miller said. "Don't let him

shock you with anything. He likes to play dumb, but he's not."

It's no wonder his players see him as baseball's Renaissance man. He's a game-player off the field and a tactical wizard on it: Last October, Francona essentially revolutionized modern playoff bullpen usage when he defied norms and brought Miller in as early as the fifth inning.

At this point, nobody could mistake Francona for dumb. He's the manager who ended the Boston Red Sox's 86-year World Series drought in 2004, before winning another with them in 2007.

Last season, Francona won the second Manager of the Year award of his career. He is a candidate to win it again this year, by virtue of guiding the Indians to an American League-best 102-60 record. In August and September, Cleveland dazzled the baseball world by rattling off a 22-game winning streak, the longest in AL history.

Now, as they take on the New York Yankees in the ALDS, the Indians have higher aspirations: After falling to the Chicago Cubs

in Game 7 of last year's World Series, they are vying to win the franchise's first title since 1948. The manager who ended Boston's famous stretch of futility is now tasked with ending the longest active championship drought in baseball.

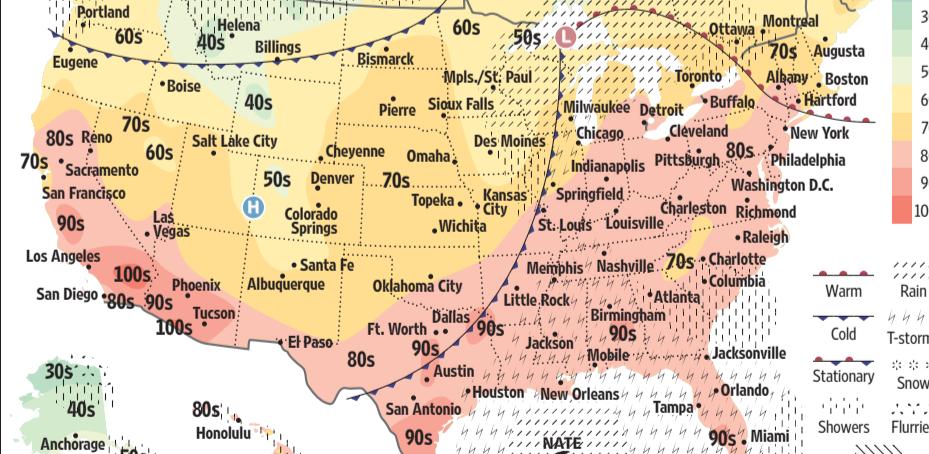
"When you walk through the doors every day he's steady, he's stoic, he's confident, he's calm," Indians outfielder Jay Bruce said. "It resonates with guys."

Naturally, Francona says he prefers winning in baseball to winning in Scrabble, but his exploits have caught the attention of the Scrabble world.

Informed of Francona's interest in Scrabble, Chris Cree, the co-president of the North American Scrabble Players Association and one of the world's best Scrabble players, challenged Francona. Perhaps he'd even let Francona use curse words—which are valid in the dictionary used during officially sanctioned competition.

"If he wants to play me a game, he can have it," Cree said. "I think I'd beat him in a fungo contest before he beat me in a game."

Weather



U.S. Forecasts

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

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

Today Tomorrow

Hi Lo W Hi Lo W

Anchorage 51 42 pc 48 38 r

Atlanta 82 72 c 78 72 r

Austin 90 66 pc 92 69 pc

Baltimore 85 67 pc 80 69 r

Boise 67 41 s 58 33 pc

Boston 76 65 pc 78 65 c

Burlington 76 66 pc 79 56 sh

Charlotte 81 70 pc 80 71 r

Chicago 78 55 t 77 54 s

Cleveland 86 63 pc 80 64 s

Dallas 85 62 pc 90 70 pc

Denver 76 46 s 72 30 pc

Detroit 83 60 c 76 57 s

Honolulu 87 73 pc 87 74 pc

Houston 89 71 pc 92 70 pc

Indianapolis 83 58 t 80 65 pc

Kansas City 71 53 s 79 53 s

Las Vegas 88 63 s 91 61 s

Little Rock 88 66 pc 85 68 sh

Los Angeles 93 63 s 81 61 pc

Miami 89 81 t 90 79 c

Milwaukee 76 55 r 74 55 s

Minneapolis 65 50 r 67 45 pc

Nashville 86 72 sh 79 69 r

New Orleans 84 77 r 87 75 r

New York City 80 69 pc 80 70 sh

Oklahoma City 79 53 pc 82 56 s

International

Today Tomorrow

Hi Lo W Hi Lo W

Amsterdam 60 52 r 60 48 c

Athens 79 57 t 71 58 s

Bahrain 96 67 s 98 68 s

Bangkok 89 77 t 87 77 t

Beijing 67 58 sh 70 58 pc

Berlin 53 48 r 55 42 pc

Brussels 57 49 r 58 47 c

Buenos Aires 66 55 pc 70 55 c

Dubai 100 84 s 99 83 s

Dublin 57 48 pc 60 48 pc

Zurich 59 46 pc 60 50 pc

Today Tomorrow

Hi Lo W Hi Lo W

Frankfurt 55 47 r 60 45 r

Geneva 61 43 pc 58 45 pc

Havana 88 75 pc 90 73 pc

Hong Kong 93 83 t 93 81 pc

Istanbul 74 56 pc 62 55 c

Jakarta 90 75 sh 89 77 t

Jerusalem 77 63 s 78 62 s

Johannesburg 65 54 t 73 54 pc

London 64 51 r 64 52 pc

Madrid 79 51 s 81 50 s

Manila 91 79 t 89 80 t

Melbourne 70 56 c 74 55 t

Mexico City 74 54 pc 74 54 pc

Milan 69 47 s 70 49 pc

Moscow 49 39 c 52 45 s

Mumbai 95 80 t 95 80 t

Paris 60 52 pc 62 48 c

Rio de Janeiro 84 70 s 85 70 s

Riyadh 100 71 s 100 71 s

Rome 72 48 s 72 58 pc

San Juan 89 79 sh 88 78 sh

Seoul 81 66 pc 79 64 pc

Shanghai 79 65 pc 81 69 pc

Singapore 87 77 t 86 76 t

Sydney 69 58 c 71 62 sh

Taipei 88 80 t 88 81 t

Tokyo 73 67 r 77 67 pc

Toronto 79 63 c 76 57 s

Vancouver 58 45 pc 58 41 s

Warsaw 54 46 c 55 41 r

Zurich 57 46 pc 56 46 sh

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

ALABAMA VS. CLEMSON, PART 3?

BY ANDREW BEATON

THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL season is nearing its midpoint, and we can probably do without the second half. It's time to hit the fast-forward button, choose crimson or orange, and accept the inevitable: This season will end up with Alabama vs. Clemson all over again, all over again.

It would be a rubber match for the ages. Before last season, two teams had never played a title rematch in consecutive years since the sport adopted a centralized title game. Now they're ranked No. 1 and No. 2 and leading a long march to doing it for a third time.

The Crimson Tide began this season at No. 1 and have barely been challenged. They crushed then-No. 3 Florida State 24-7 in their opener. In their last two games, their first two of conference play, they have won by a combined score of 125-3. Alabama mauls the Southeastern Conference like the way the SEC is supposed to maul the rest of the country.

But oddly enough, Alabama's grip on No. 1 in the polls is weaker than it has been all season. That's because Clemson, the reigning national champion and a team that lost star quarterback Deshaun Watson, has looked better than anybody could've imagined. The Tigers have crept from No. 5 to No. 2 and are stealing top-place votes away from the Crimson Tide. They've beaten three ranked teams—Auburn, Louisville and Virginia Tech—and haven't missed a beat with quarterback Kelly Bryant, who's on pace to run for more touchdowns than Watson ever did in a single college season.

Going forward, the rest of the season should be a relative cakewalk for these two teams. Alabama faces only one team currently ranked in the top-25 the rest of the season—Nov. 25 against No. 12 Auburn. Same for Clemson, which just has No. 24



<



TAX REPORT READERS' QUESTIONS B4

BUSINESS & FINANCE



FABRICE COFFRINI/AFP/Getty Images

© 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved.

* * * * *

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, October 7 - 8, 2017 | B1

DJIA 22773.67 ▼ 1.72 0.01% NASDAQ 6590.18 ▲ 0.1% STOXX 600 389.47 ▼ 0.4% 10-YR. TREAS. ▼ 5/32, yield 2.370% OIL \$49.29 ▼ \$1.50 GOLD \$1,271.60 ▲ \$1.70 EURO \$1.1732 YEN 112.64

GE Executives Leave in Shake-Up

Three company veterans depart as new CEO weighs leadership changes

By THOMAS GRYTA

General Electric Co. said three top executives are leaving, as new CEO John Flannery moves abruptly to clean out the leadership ranks of the struggling industrial conglomerate.

Jeff Bornstein, GE's chief financial officer, will depart at

year's end as will veterans Beth Comstock, the head of marketing efforts, and John Rice, the company's top international executive.

All three were top lieutenants to former CEO Jeff Immelt, who stepped aside on Aug. 1 and announced earlier in the week that he had resigned as chairman, three months ahead of schedule.

Mr. Bornstein was considered a potential successor to Mr. Immelt, and when Mr. Flannery was selected for the top spot GE said the two

would work closely together. The company on Friday said Jamie Miller, the head of the company's transportation business, will take over as its chief financial officer starting Nov. 1. Ms. Miller joined GE in 2008 from WellPoint Inc. and later served as GE's chief information officer.

Mr. Bornstein has spent 28 years at GE and took over as CFO in 2013. In recent years, he helped oversee the unwinding of its massive finance business.

"As John evaluates the strategy for GE and puts his leader-

ship team in place, he and I have concluded that this is the right time to bring in a new CFO with a fresh perspective," Mr. Bornstein said in a release.

Mr. Bornstein was named a vice chairman in June and granted a special retention package. He will forfeit 80% of the award, and his decision to leave was described as mutual by one person familiar with the matter.

Ms. Comstock is the company's top female executive. She has spent 27 years at the GE, serving as its chief mar-

keting officer and recently heading its business innovations unit. Mr. Rice has spent 39 years at GE; he led several of the business units, and was recently tasked with expanding GE's overseas business.

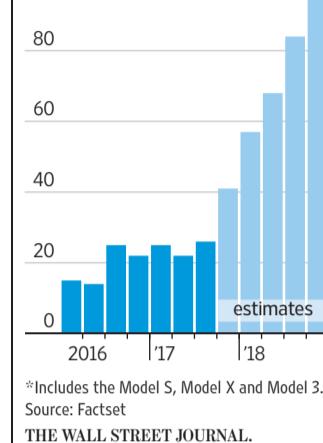
GE declined to make the departing executives available for comment.

The management changes come as Mr. Flannery is trying to turn around the struggling company and is under pressure from activist investor Trian Fund Management,

Please see GE page B3

Steep Climb

Number of Tesla vehicles delivered.*



*Includes the Model S, Model X and Model 3.

Source: Factset

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Tesla Output Faltered Badly

By TIM HIGGINS

FREMONT, Calif.—Tesla Inc. blamed "production bottlenecks" for having made only a fraction of the promised 1,500 Model 3s, the \$35,000 sedan designed to propel the luxury electric-car maker into the mainstream.

Unknown to analysts, investors and hundreds of thousands of customers, as recently as early September major portions of the Model 3 were still being banged out by hand, away from the automated production line, according to people familiar with the matter.

While the car's production began in early July, the advanced assembly line Tesla has boasted of building still wasn't fully ready as of a few weeks ago, the people said. Tesla's factory workers had been piecing together parts of the cars in a special area while the company feverishly worked to finish the machinery designed to produce Model 3s at a rate of thousands a week, the people said.

Automotive experts say it is unusual to be building large parts of a car by hand during production. "That's not how mass production vehicles are made," said Dennis Virag, a manufacturing consultant who has worked in the automotive industry for 40 years. "That's horse-and-carriage type manufacturing. That's not today's automotive world."

In a statement, a Tesla spokeswoman declined to answer questions for this article and said, "For over a decade,

Please see TESLA page B2

Japanese Railways Serve Up Luxury to Burnish Their Brands



IRWIN WONG FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
ORIENT EXPRESS: With Japan's population shrinking, some of the nation's biggest rail operators are embracing the potential of wealthy older people and foreign visitors by offering luxury tours in well-appointed surroundings. A service employee attends to passengers on Tokyu Corp.'s eight-carriage Royal Express. B2

As P&G Vote Looms, Campaigns Spend Big

By DAVID BENOIT

Small shareholders are set to decide the biggest and most-expensive proxy fight in history.

Individual investors, who own an outsize proportion of Procter & Gamble Co.'s 2.55 billion shares, are expected to play a pivotal role in a vote Tuesday on Nelson Peltz's campaign to win a board seat at the consumer giant.

Roughly 40% of P&G's

shares are held by individuals, while institutions like mutual funds and index funds own the rest. Only 10 companies in the S&P 500 have more retail representation, and the average is just 12%, according to S&P Global Market Intelligence.

Meanwhile, the top 10 P&G shareholders own 24% of the company compared with an S&P 500 average of 46%, according to FactSet.

That means that unlike in

other activist campaigns, which can be determined by a few powerful shareholders, the battlefield here is broad and the outcome less certain.

It has helped make the fight, already a record-setter given P&G's market capitalization of \$235 billion, the most expensive in history with an estimated cost of \$60 million as the company and Mr. Peltz's Trian Fund Management LP splash out on phone banks, advertisements and

old-fashioned mailings.

P&G, the maker of Tide detergents, Pampers diapers and Gillette razors, has said it expects to spend \$35 million, while Trian is budgeting \$25 million. The combined estimate is nearly double the prior record from Arconic Inc.'s bruising battle with Elliott Management Corp. of \$32.5 million, according to FactSet. The median spent by companies on proxy fights last year was just \$1 million.

P&G and Trian have enlisted armies of so-called proxy solicitors who are tasked with winning votes, much like in a political campaign. They have spent the past month seeking votes from the more than 2.5 million P&G investors, particularly employees and retirees in the company's hometown of Cincinnati.

While Trian and P&G mostly agree on what needs to

Please see PROXY page B8

An Unconventional Pension-Fund Chief

Caisse's Michael Sabia takes an aggressive approach to managing investments



GUILLAUME SIMONEAU FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Under Michael Sabia, Caisse, Quebec's largest pension fund, is seeking to grab a bigger share of public-works projects.

By JACQUIE McNISH

MONTREAL—When work begins on a new, 42-mile commuter rail system here this year, it will also be a groundbreaking moment for

Michael Sabia, head of Quebec's largest pension fund.

Not only is his fund, Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec, financing 51% of the 6 billion Canadian dollar (\$US\$4.8 billion) project, but Mr. Sabia has structured the deal so it will manage the building and operation too. Even as many pension funds are getting bolder about chasing higher returns, it's a high-stakes bet that exposes Caisse to the operating and financial risks of Montreal's biggest transit project in half a century.

"We're an organization

that wants to build," said the

64-year-old Mr. Sabia in an interview at the sprawling glass headquarters of the pension fund, which manages C\$286.5 billion of assets.

Montreal's new transit system, which is set to begin operating at the end of 2020, "is going to show the world that a pension fund can do this," he said.

It's the latest example of Mr. Sabia's aggressive, hands-on brand of managing investments at the fund. Even in Canada, where pension funds have a history of activism, he is known for deep involvement in the companies in which Caisse takes a stake, leading a shareholder push to limit the boardroom influence of Bombardier Inc.'s founding family and also ensuring Canadian jobs were preserved after Lowe's Cos. takeover last year of Canadian home-im-

Please see SABIA page B2

THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | By Jason Zweig

When Seeking Yield, Don't Get Desperate

Old bull markets don't produce new ideas. They just produce new ways for investors to hurt themselves with old ideas.

With stocks at record highs and the income on bonds not far from record lows, circumstantial evidence suggests investors are getting restless—if not desperate.

Chasing "yield," or trying to get higher investment income, is one form of desperation. Last month, \$1.6 billion in new money poured into exchange-traded funds holding high-yield corporate bonds, according to FactSet.

Martin Fridson, chief investment officer at Lehmann Livian Fridson Advisors,

standard measure of the income available on such bonds, based on an index from Bank of America Merrill Lynch, had shrunk by 3.42 percentage points since the end of 2015. Over the period, the equivalent yield on 10-year U.S. Treasuries has declined by only 0.06 point.

The extra yield that investors should receive to compensate them for the added risk of such bonds, says Mr. Fridson, "has vanished."

Another aspect of the problem: The longer markets go on producing decent performance at little apparent risk, the more investors come to believe that high returns must be a kind of entitlement.

A recent survey of 750 individual investors by Natixis Global Asset Management

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	F	N	P
Alibaba Group Holding.....B10	Fiat Chrysler Automobiles.....B2	Nordstrom.....B8	Proctor & Gamble.....B1
Alphabet.....B9	G	Riot Blockchain.....B4	Roku.....B9
Amazon.com.....A1	General Electric.....B1	S	SoftBank.....B10
AOL.....B3	General Mills.....B3	T	Sprint.....B10
Apple.....B2,B9	General Motors...B2,B10	V	StoneMor Partners.....B10
B	Kellogg.....B3	Switch.....B9	Tesla.....B1
Boeing.....B3	Kia Motors.....B3	Teva Pharmaceutical.....B10	T-Mobile US.....B10
Bombardier.....B1,B3	Kyushu Railway.....B2	Tokyu.....B2	Toyota Motor.....B2,B3
C	L	V	Verizon Communications.....B3
Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec.....B1	Leonard Green & Partners.....B8	Y	Yahoo Japan.....B10
Charter Communications.....B10	Lowe's.....B1		
Consolidated Edison....B3	M		
D	MSCI.....B9		
Denso.....B3	Mylan.....B10		
E	N		
East Japan Railway....B2	Natixis Global Asset Management.....B1		
eBay.....B9	Netflix.....A1		
Equifax.....B9	Y		

INDEX TO PEOPLE

A	F	M	R
Adkins, Eddie.....B4	Flannery, John.....B1	Musk, Elon.....B2	Rahal, Peter.....B3
Ando, Seigo.....B2	Foy, Bill.....B3	Rice, John.....B1	Sabia, Michael.....B1
Appleman, Barry.....B3	Fridson, Martin.....B1	Sakamoto, Mikiko.....B2	Schweitzer, Pascal.....B3
B	H - I	Immelt, Jeff.....B1	Stamper, Dustin.....B4
Bee, Alessandro.....B9	Hale, Jon.....B9	Susman, William.....B8	Toshihiko, Aoyagi.....B2
Betts, Doug.....B2	Husson, Thomas.....B3	Virag, Dennis.....B1	Virag, Dennis.....B1
Bornstein, Jeff.....B1	Immitt, Jeff.....B1		
Borruco, John.....B3	L		
Bruce, Charles.....B4	M		
Bryant, John.....B3	A.G.		
C - D	Masset, Arnaud.....B9		
Cahillane, Steven.....B3	Miller, Barbara.....B8		
Comstock, Beth.....B1	Miller, Jamie.....B1		
Daley, Clayton.....B8	Mills, Joseph.....B1		

SABIA

Continued from the prior page
provement chain Rona Inc.

Now, under the Montreal rail deal with the Quebec and Canadian governments, he will deploy about 400 Caisse employees and contract workers to construct and operate an electric light rail in exchange for fees based on the number of commuters. Unlike most pension funds, which invest in infrastructure through bonds or specialized funds, Caisse under Mr. Sabia is seeking to grab a bigger share of public-works projects by offering a suite of financial, construction and operating services.

"What Michael is doing is way outside the mainstream of pension investing," says Jim Leech, former chief executive of Canadian pension giant Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan. While a number of Canada's big pension funds have been major investors to own and upgrade airports and ports, Mr. Leech says, "none are building from the ground up."

The project has also grabbed the attention of U.S. officials from cash-strapped states who have noted that the Quebec government had to put up only C\$1.3 billion—just about 20% of the project. Mr. Sabia has met with half a dozen U.S. governors in the past year to explain the train deal and promote Caisse's model for U.S. public works.

Mr. Sabia said his unusual approaches reflect the goals of Caisse, which was founded in 1965 under a dual mandate to increase returns and enhance the Quebec economy. Mr. Sabia has sought to invest in projects such as Montreal's transit system to "re-inject" more prosperity in local communities.

"I really believe in this deeply," said Mr. Sabia, as he raked his hand through a thicket of silver hair. Too many businesses, he said, "have not thought carefully enough about the social consequences" of investing.

His interest in such social consequences was influenced by his late mother, Laura Sabia, a prominent champion of women's rights and a city councilor in his hometown of St. Catherines, Ontario. Her advocacy taught him "about the importance of being sensitive to and involved in public issues," he said.

Before Mr. Sabia started in 2009, Caisse had long been

seen by critics as the financial arm of Quebec governments, which on occasion pressured the fund to prop up struggling local businesses or block takeovers by outsiders. But when he was hired, he had unusual leverage: Caisse had recently announced a C\$40 billion decline in net assets.

The "searing event," said Mr. Sabia, was such a threat to its ability to pay pensions that he was able to push for more independence to ensure "this can never happen again."

Now, he argues a more effective strategy for improving the fortunes of Quebec businesses and communities is to support global expansion, even if it leads to foreign takeovers.

But Mr. Sabia has made clear any such takeovers will be on Quebec-friendly terms. When a group led by TPG Capital made a bid in 2015 for Montreal's iconic Cirque du Soleil, in which Caisse was an investor, Mr. Sabia personally negotiated long-term local job and head-of-fice protections with the private-equity fund's co-founder James Coulter.

'What Michael is doing is way outside the mainstream of pension investing.'

Mr. Sabia's path to the top of Canada's second-largest pension fund is as unorthodox as some of his investment moves.

His career began in Canada's federal civil service, where he oversaw a major overhaul of the national tax system. He then landed a senior executive assignment to help turn around the Canadian National Railway Co.

Later, he was named CEO of Canada's largest telecommunications company, BCE Inc.

When the Quebec government announced his appointment as the fund's first non-Quebec CEO who had no investment experience, local media and politicians were so outraged that one Quebec columnist described the controversy as a "full-fledged political scandal." But the fund's assets have more than doubled since it reported net assets of C\$131.6 billion in 2009. It has delivered an annualized return of 10.6% in the past five years.



A view of the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec trading floor in September.

BUSINESS & FINANCE



A young passenger aboard the Royal Express. A three-hour journey on the luxury train costs about \$300 per person.

Japan Trains Coddle, Not Cram

BY SURYATAPA BHATTACHARYA

ABOARD THE ROYAL EXPRESS—Its bathrooms are gold-plated, its ceilings are made of German stained glass and a violinist plays in the wood-paneled lounge. It also moves at 30 miles an hour.

Japan's biggest railway companies, which pack millions of commuters into rush-hour trains, are introducing luxury rail tours that cost as much as \$22,000 per couple. The tours, which sell out months in advance, are one way the companies are trying to grow as a shrinking population saps their core business.

Satoru Horikoshi, a medical doctor from Tokyo, surprised his wife, Mari, with tickets for a journey on Tokyu Corp.'s Royal Express to celebrate their 30th wedding anniversary.

The three-hour journey to the Izu Peninsula's beaches cost about \$300 per person,

compared with \$29 on a regular train sans violin recital and a lunch of deer confit, poached shrimp and chilled green tea.

Mr. Horikoshi, a lifelong train enthusiast, decided he could indulge in his passion while his wife—who enjoyed dining-car meals as a young girl—could pursue hers. "I really loved the dining car," Mrs. Horikoshi said. "We hardly see them these days."

Posh trains operate on other continents but what distinguishes Japan is how some of the biggest rail operators—each with more than \$10 billion in annual revenue—are embracing the potential of wealthy older people and foreign visitors as a counter to stagnation.

Passengers in Japan took 23.6 billion train trips in the year ended March 2015, the most recent national data available from the government, only 4% more than they took two decades before.

This luxury segment, while yielding relatively little revenue, helps burnish the brand and attract travelers to the lower-price tours, hotels and restaurants the railway companies are increasingly operating as part of an effort to diversify away from their core business.

"Luxury trains have a very small impact on the total earnings," said Seigo Ando, senior analyst at Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley, referring to revenue in the tens of millions of dollars for them. "Investors realize this is sort of an advertisement or brand placement."

East Japan Railway Co., which carries more than 750,000 passengers a day through Tokyo's Shinjuku Station, introduced a train in May that seats only 34 and carried just 833 passengers in four months.

It is no ordinary train. The champagne-colored Shiki-shima (Four Seasons Island) was de-

signed by Ken Kiyoyuki Okuyama—a Japanese industrial designer known for his work with Ferrari and Porsche—and boasts its own exclusive platform in Tokyo's Ueno Station. The carriage interiors have traditional tatami mats and wooden paneling. The train, including the new platform, cost nearly \$90 million.

Tickets, sold through a lottery, are sold out until June. A four-day itinerary includes sightseeing at ancient castles and temples and dinner at a Japanese inn with mushrooms collected by a staff forager.

"This is a new business model for us," said Mikiko Sakamoto, an East Japan Railway marketing executive. "We've always focused on getting people to their destinations, but with this one we had to focus on the journey and what's on board."

—Chieko Tsuneoka contributed to this article.

TESLA

Continued from the prior page
the WSJ has relentlessly attacked Tesla with misleading articles that, with few exceptions, push or exceed the boundaries of journalistic integrity. While it is possible that this article could be an exception, that is extremely unlikely." The Journal disagrees with the company's categorization of its journalism.

Tesla introduced the Model 3 at an event outside the company's factory in July, when Chief Executive Elon Musk drove a shiny red Model 3 onstage as hundreds of his employees cheered the first sedans rolling off the production line.

Within minutes of stepping out of the new vehicle, Tesla's leader warned his engineers and designers the coming months would be challenging. "Frankly, we're going to be in production hell. Welcome, welcome!" he said to laughter.

Behind the scenes, Tesla had fallen weeks behind in finishing the manufacturing systems to build the vehicle, the people said.

The extent of the problem came to light on Monday when Tesla said it made only 260 Model 3s during the third quarter—averaging three cars a day. The company cited production bottlenecks but didn't explain much further.

"Although the vast majority of manufacturing subsystems at...our California car plant...are able to operate at high rate, a handful have taken longer to activate than expected," the company said at the time.

In Mr. Musk's pursuit to rid the world of combustion engines, Tesla is trying to apply Silicon Valley's ethos of rapid change to the type of complex manufacturing process that traditional auto makers have spent decades perfecting. Unusual in the U.S. tech industry, where even companies that do make hardware generally outsource their manufacturing, Tesla's challenge requires integrating an army of factory workers and some 10,000 parts from suppliers around the world.

Tesla's rollout of the Model X sport-utility vehicle in 2015 also was plagued by quality and design issues that left suppliers scrambling and hourly workers having to rush to meet lofty goals. But the plans for the Model 3 are far larger.

meaning the lack of a fully working assembly line so late in production could deal a bigger blow to the company.

Mr. Musk has said Tesla learned from the Model X mistakes. And he has proven doubters wrong before, creating a luxury brand that competes against BMW and Mercedes-Benz for buyers and has demonstrated that fully electric cars can find an enthusiastic following beyond a niche of environmentalists.

Calling his cars a "computer on wheels," Mr. Musk caught conservative Detroit off guard with Tesla's ability to quickly change features, such as a semi-autonomous drive system, with software updates over the air. The company's stock has soared about 69% in the past 12 months, at times pushing its market value past General Motors Co.'s.

But building 500,000 vehicles a year—as Mr. Musk had projected Tesla would start

doing next year—is a sizable leap for a company that made only 84,000 Model S sedans and Model X SUVs last year. By comparison, GM, the largest U.S. auto maker by sales, delivered about 10 million vehicles globally last year, or more than 27,000 a day.

Tesla has said it expects to begin delivering the Model 3s to nonemployees this quarter. It will have to seriously boost production to meet Mr. Musk's 5,000-a-week projection.

synchrony BANK

Looking for Great Rates + Safety?

Jump in!

12-MONTH CD

1.50% APY*

\$2,000 minimum opening deposit

Rake in an award-winning product from Synchrony Bank.

Visit us at synchronybank.com or call 1-800-753-6870 to get started.

*Annual Percentage Yield (APY) is accurate as of 10/1/17 and subject to change at any time without notice. A minimum of \$2,000 is required to open a CD and must be deposited in a single transaction. A penalty may be imposed for early withdrawals. Fees may reduce earnings. After maturity, if you choose to roll over your CD, you will earn the base rate of interest in effect at that time. Visit synchronybank.com for current rates, terms and account requirements. Offer applies to personal accounts only.

Member FDIC

BUSINESS NEWS

Car Is 'Made in America'? Well, Maybe

Data on national origin of auto parts isn't always helpful; Canada is 'domestic'

By ADRIENNE ROBERTS

For car shoppers wanting to see how much of a new vehicle's innards are made in America, reliable answers can be hard to find.

Government officials require auto makers to publicly disclose certain information on the origin of the thousands of components that make up an automobile. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, for instance, publishes an online database listing the percentage of parts coming from various countries for every vehicle on the market—information intended to match data appearing on a car's window sticker.

A Wall Street Journal analysis of the 2017 model-year data, however, found glaring inaccuracies in the information and a lack of consistency in how car companies report. Auto makers say reporting the origin of a car's thousands of parts to the government is an extensive process and extremely complicated, and it seems a rigid and uniform

standard for the industry doesn't exist.

For instance, NHTSA's published information on the 2017 model year lists a Kia Optima built at the Korean auto maker's plant in Georgia as containing the most U.S. or Canadian parts—which the government classifies as "domestic"—of any vehicle on the road with 83%. But that information, published several months ago, is inaccurate.

The correct domestic number, according to **Kia Motors**

Government database sometimes is incorrect and only slowly updated.

Corp., is 54%. A Kia representative said the auto maker is "aware of a potential error in the part content source percentages reported to NHTSA for the Kia Optima" and is "working with NHTSA to correct the data."

Car buyers, analysts and government agencies rely on the public data in order to know which auto makers offer the most-American cars and trucks. The Trump administra-

tion, working to firm up trade deals so more parts come from U.S. sources, has put a spotlight on the national origins of a car and its components.

A NHTSA official said the agency relies on car makers to send accurate information on where the parts are built. But the agency is often slow to update any incorrect information appearing in its public database.

NHTSA and the window stickers don't specify how much of a vehicle's content is sourced from within the U.S. A 2017 Jeep Wrangler built in Toledo, Ohio, for instance, is listed as having 75% of its parts content from the U.S. and Canada. A "domestic" breakdown isn't available for the Wrangler nor for any other vehicle available at American dealerships.

NHTSA enforces the American Automobile Labeling Act, which was passed in 1992 about the time the North American Free Trade Agreement was enacted. Auto makers have some leeway under agency procedures, so not every variation of each model sold in the U.S. has information published on it.

This can lead to confusion for buyers showing up at a dealership. Daimler AG's Mercedes-Benz C-Class, for instance, is built in Alabama and listed by

Parts Maker Denso To Bulk Up in U.S.

Japanese automotive supplier **Denso** Corp. said it would invest \$1 billion to expand its manufacturing operations in Tennessee, creating 1,000 new jobs producing parts for vehicles with electric engines and self-driving technologies.

The move is the latest in a series of planned investments announced by foreign auto makers in the U.S.

Denso, **Toyota Motor** Corp.'s top supplier, aims to win more business from Japanese auto makers' factories in the U.S. and their Detroit-based peers. The company, once known mostly for air-conditioning systems and

NHTSA as having 72% U.S.-Canada content. Missing from the NHTSA's database: Mercedes also sells in the U.S. a C-Class built in South Africa with only 20% U.S.-Canada content.

There are other inconsistencies with the data. Window stickers for some Cadillac, Chevrolet and GMC 2017 models—including the Chevy Cruze, Silverado and Camaro—initially displayed incorrect country-of-origin percentages for parts as

radiators, also is repositioning itself for a shift into internet-connected, electricity-powered and self-driving vehicles.

"The revolution we've all been talking about is already starting," Bill Foy, senior vice president of engineering at Denso's North American unit, said in an interview. The expanded production capacity will be fully online by 2019 and ready to supply systems to 2020 model year cars, he said.

Mr. Foy said the majority of the \$1 billion will be spent on retooling. It won't involve construction of an entirely new factory, but rather more than doubling the size of one of four existing facilities in the Knoxville suburb of Maryville, where Denso currently employs 3,683 people.

Denso's close relationship to

well as for engines and transmissions. The label on the models indicated they were U.S.-made, when in fact their engines came from Mexico.

GM has addressed the problem, notifying buyers through a recall and having dealers apply new stickers.

Frank DuBois, a professor at American University's Kogod School of Business, uses American Automobile Labeling Act data in creating his own index,

Toyota, which owns 25% of its shares outright and close to one-third through group companies, makes it an indicator of that auto maker's own expansion plans. Toyota said in August it would build a new assembly plant in the U.S. in conjunction with Mazda Motor Corp.

Denso aims to pare its dependence on sales in Japan, which still accounts for 40% of its global revenue—double the amount made from North and South America combined. Before Friday's announcement, Denso hadn't said much about its plans for next-generation vehicle technologies. Its heavy reliance on increasingly commoditized components led to two straight years of declining profits even as revenue increased.

—Chester Dawson

called the "Kogod Made in America Index." He uses that data, in addition to the location of the auto maker's headquarters, and where the engine, transmission and other parts are assembled, as a way to determine a vehicle's contribution to the U.S. economy.

Because the government's data isn't audited he doesn't regard the data as completely accurate. Still, he said, "it's the only data we can use."

Kellogg Will Acquire Protein-Bar Maker

By ANNIE GASPARRO

Kellogg Co. plans to buy niche protein-bar company **Rxbar** for \$600 million, joining other big food makers in tapping new brands to make up for falling sales of sugary, processed products.

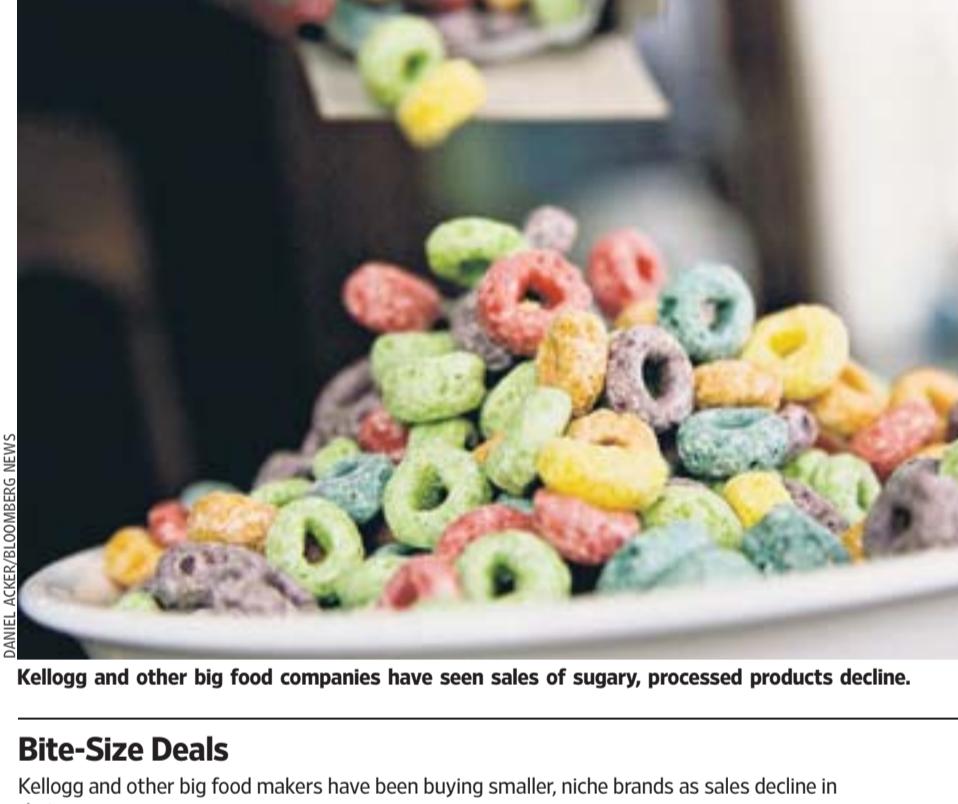
Kellogg mainstays like Frosted Flakes and Pop-Tarts have faced declining sales in recent years. Chief Executive Steven Cahillane, who took over this past week from John Bryant, is tasked with bringing the company more in line with the turn many consumers are making toward more natural, fresh foods.

Many of Kellogg's competitors are also buying newer brands to adapt. Conagra Brands Inc. earlier this year bought Duke's meat snacks and recently said it would buy Angie's Boomchickapop popcorn. Campbell Soup Co. in July said it was acquiring Pacific Foods, an organic soup maker, for \$700 million. And last year, General Mills Inc. bought EPIC Provisions meat snacks.

But in buying buzzy smaller brands, these giants risk depriving these startups of the identity that made them attractive to consumers. Kellogg acquired Kashi in 2000 and made big changes to the cereal maker's marketing and innovation strategy, only to see it lose ground to newer all-natural brands.

The 25 largest food-and-beverage companies have lost billions of dollars in market share in recent years, consultancy A.T. Kearney said. Those companies averaged 2% annual sales growth from 2012 through 2016, compared with 6% growth for their smaller rivals, the company said.

After moving Kashi's operations from Southern California to Kellogg's headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich., executives realized they were hurting Kashi's brand identity and



Kellogg and other big food companies have seen sales of sugary, processed products decline.

Bite-Size Deals

Kellogg and other big food makers have been buying smaller, niche brands as sales decline in their core areas.

DATE	TARGET	BUYER	DEAL VALUE
2014	Annie's Homegrown	General Mills	\$820 million
2017	Pacific Foods*	Campbell Soup	\$700
2017	Rxbar*	Kellogg	\$600
2017	Blue Bottle Coffee†	Nestle	\$425
2015	Garden Fresh Gourmet	Campbell Soup	\$231
2016	Frontera Foods	Conagra	\$109

*Deal is not closed. †Majority stake

Source: the companies; staff reports

moved it back to the West Coast.

"Kellogg learned some lessons with Kashi. We won't compromise our values," Rxbar co-founder and Chief Executive Peter Rahal said.

He said his company would continue running its business

as a separate unit out of Chicago, but will benefit from Kellogg's distribution and research-and-development capabilities. He said he wants Kellogg to help his brand grow beyond protein bars.

The Wall Street Journal reported in September that Rx-

bar was exploring a sale. The Chicago-based company had \$7 million of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization in 2016 and is projected to generate more than \$20 million of Ebitda in 2017, according to people familiar with the matter.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

AOL Instant Messenger Goes From LOL to RIP

By AUSTEN HUFFORD

AOL Instant Messenger has set up an away message—permanently.

The messaging service, also called AIM, is shutting down Dec. 15.

AOL Instant Messenger, which is now owned by **Verizon Communications** Inc., brought instant messaging into the mainstream by becoming one of the first chat platforms to gain widespread adoption on desktop computers, allowing users to instantly communicate with one another over the internet.

The platform, launched in 1997, helped usher in a new shorthand lingo, such as "LOL" for laugh out loud. AIM was particularly known for its "buddy list," which let users know if their friends and contacts were available to chat, and being early to use emoticons in messages with its roster of built-in smiley faces.

"AIM tapped into new digital technologies and ignited a cultural shift, but the way in which we communicate with each other has profoundly changed," the messaging service posted on its website.

Users on social media lamented its end, even though many have since moved to other platforms. AIM is "more of a symbol than anything else," said Thomas Husson, an emerging technology analyst with Forrester. "It's the end of an era for the first generation of internet users."

Barry Appelman, the technologist at AOL who first thought up the buddy list and successfully pushed for the platform to launch beyond AOL's paying subscribers, said

the platform brought instant messaging to the public.

"There are very few technologies that you can look at that last more than 20 years. Twenty years is a good run," Mr. Appelman said. "Its clones live on around the world."

AIM's simplicity and widespread adoption led the platform to serve many uses, from adolescent chitchat to facilitating financial trades and intraoffice communication.

The importance in financial markets of web-based services such as AIM and Yahoo Messenger has diminished with the rise of other communications technologies, notably the messaging function on the Bloomberg terminal. Yet many traders have stuck with AIM in part because of its earlier popularity and because they are familiar with it.

John Borruso, director of natural-gas trading at **Consolidated Edison** Inc.'s ConEdison Energy, said the news of AIM shutting down sparked concerns among physical traders Friday morning, who rely on the messaging service to conduct daily business such as transacting gas trades and scheduling deliveries.

"I don't think anyone saw this coming," Mr. Borruso said. "We have hundreds and hundreds of counterparties listed. It's like having a phone number 25 years ago. It's that important."

The move also offers reminders on how AOL, formerly called America Online, has struggled to turn its early internet dominance into leading the next generation of internet services.

—Stephanie Yang contributed to this article.

BUSINESS WATCH

BOMBARDIER

Aircraft Maker Gets Hit Again

The U.S. Commerce Department on Friday ruled that Canada's **Bombardier** Inc. unfairly discounted sales of a new jetliner, acting on a complaint from rival **Boeing** Co. The department said it would add an 80% tariff to imports of Canadian jets carrying 100 to 150 passengers, hitting the new Bombardier CSeries jet.

The department recently put a proposed 220% duty on aircraft imports including the CSeries after finding the Canadian company received unfair government subsidies. An independent U.S. trade body still has to rule on whether Boeing suffered any harm from Bombardier's tactics. Montreal-based Bombardier on Friday called the

Commerce Department's decision an "egregious overreach."

—Doug Cameron

NEWS CORP

U.K. Unit Apologizes For 2006 Hacking

A U.K. subsidiary of **News Corp** agreed to pay damages to a former British intelligence officer whose computer was hacked by a private investigator working for the now-defunct News of the World. News Corp also owns The Wall Street Journal.

A spokeswoman for News UK

said its News Group Newspapers business apologized in a London court Friday to Ian Hurst for the hacking of his emails in 2006. The company agreed to pay Mr. Hurst's legal fees and to pay "substantial" damages.

—Stu Woo

WEINSTEIN

Studio Executive's Leave Is Indefinite

Harvey Weinstein's leave of absence from his Weinstein Co. studio will be indefinite, the company's board of directors said Friday, adding that it has launched an independent investigation into allegations of sexual harassment and misconduct by the Hollywood producer.

Mr. Weinstein was the subject of a New York Times investigation Thursday that found he had paid settlements to at least eight women who accused him of sexual harassment. Representatives from Weinstein Co.'s board said the probe will be led by attorneys at Debevoise & Plimpton LLP. The findings will be reported to board.

—Erich Schwartzel

GE

Continued from page B1
which has taken a large stake and called for additional cost-cutting.

"I think this is Flannery sending a message to the organization that credibility needs to be rebuilt," said Scott Davis, CEO of Melius Research, who said the executive moves were "cleaning house 101."

"I think he has no choice," Mr. Davis said, adding that he thinks the changes are positive for the company's future.

Since taking over, Mr. Flannery has been reviewing the entire GE portfolio and cutting costs, including reducing corporate staff, delaying part of the company's new Boston headquarters and moving to sell its fleet of corporate jets.

The company is widely expected to cut its financial pro-

jections at a planned meeting in November, when Mr. Flannery will lay out his long-term plans for the turnaround.

GE shares, which have slumped 23% this year, fell 15 cents to \$24.39 on Friday.

GE said Pascal Schweitzer, who joined the company in 2015 from Alstom, will serve as interim head of the transportation business.

GE is coming off a 16-year run under Mr. Immelt, who moved the company away from struggling and lower-margin businesses like appliances toward industrial machinery and energy. But the stock lagged behind during his tenure, which included the financial crisis.

Mr. Immelt and Mr. Bornstein wound down GE's massive financial business, but struggled to meet profit targets and boost growth.

The two executives also struck a big bet on the oil business last year, agreeing to combine its oil-and-gas business with Baker Hughes, an oil-field services provider. But the prolonged slump in the energy markets have weighed on GE's results.



ADAM GLAZIERMAN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

GE's finance chief, Jeff Bornstein, and two others will leave at year's end.

TAX REPORT | By Laura Saunders

Trump Tax Plan: Answering Readers' Questions

 In the wake of the tax-overhaul proposed last month by President

Donald Trump and Republican lawmakers, we asked Wall Street Journal readers to send us their questions. Ever since, we have been inundated with queries about everything from medical deductions to small-business operations.

In general, the Trump plan would cut rates sharply on corporations and large so-called pass-through businesses such as partnerships and limited-liability companies, in hopes of stimulating economic growth.

Meanwhile, the proposals would lower rates somewhat for many individuals and broaden the tax base by limiting specific breaks, some of them highly popular.

Because the proposals lack crucial details, it is hard to predict how individuals or families would fare under them—especially if they have children. Lawmakers could take months to hammer out specifics.

This week, questions included those on property taxes, overseas Americans, alimony and other topics.

Here are our responses to



KEVIN HAGEN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Deductions for property taxes would be eliminated by the current Trump tax plan, but changes are possible.

readers' questions, which were lightly edited for clarity.

I've heard they are eliminating deductions for state and local taxes. Does that include the one for my property taxes?

Yes, the proposal would eliminate deductions for property taxes as well as for state and local income and sales taxes.

But almost as soon as this change was unveiled, lawmakers began to backpedal due to intense opposition

from Republicans from high-tax states such as New York and New Jersey.

Possible changes include allowing a deduction for property taxes but not for state or local income taxes; allowing a deduction or credit for either mortgage interest or state and local taxes, but not both; or putting a general cap on itemized deductions on Schedule A.

Under the plan, could I deduct Health Savings Account contributions on my individual plan?

become a leading authority and supporter" of digital-currency technology while retaining its other lines of business. Other companies are clambering onto the bit-coin bandwagon.

This reminds market veterans of the dozens of companies that changed their names to include "Internet" or ".com" in 1998 and 1999. They outperformed comparable firms by an average of 53 percentage points in the five days surrounding the announcement of a name change, a study found in 2001.

8.9%

The return, after inflation, that individuals 'need' to meet goals

However, such behavior crested in almost perfect sync with the technology-stock mania itself; when the bubble burst from 2000-02, many of the companies that had changed their names were among those that lost the most money.

Consider, too, Strategic Student & Senior Housing Trust Inc., a firm in Ladera

Ranch, Calif., looking to raise \$1.1 billion to buy properties that serve college students and the elderly around the U.S.

Strategic's prospectus for the offering, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Sept. 26, says the firm will seek to "provide regular cash distributions to our investors" and to sell out, merge with another company, or go public within three to five years.

In the meantime, public investors are being asked to pay as much as \$10.33 for shares that the company has been selling to a select group of private investors for \$8.50. Commissions and fees can exceed 10%, depending on the class of shares.

Strategic, which commenced operations only on June 28, is a "blind pool," meaning that the firm hasn't yet determined what it will invest the proceeds of the offering in. Investors thus can't ascertain the quality of the assets their money will buy. Strategic's prospectus also says: "There is currently no public market for our shares and there may never be one."

Companies in registration to sell securities to the public typically don't comment; a spokeswoman said Strategic couldn't respond to questions.

INVEST

Continued from page B1

found that they "need" returns of 8.9%, after inflation, to reach their financial goals. In the same survey last year, investors said they needed a mere 8.5%. Since 1926, the return on U.S. stocks after inflation has averaged about 7% annually, according to Morningstar.

Such hankering for unrealistic returns can prompt investors to take imprudent risks. Just about any get-rich-quick story can look tempting.

Look at how companies in a variety of industries are associating themselves with the hottest speculation around: bitcoin and other digital currencies that circulate on computer networks, rather than being issued by central banks.

This past week, an obscure Nasdaq-listed company called Bioptix, which had been licensing fertility hormones for cows, horses and pigs, announced that it was getting into the cryptocurrency business and changing its name to **Riot Blockchain**. The stock nearly doubled over its levels a week earlier.

In a press release, Riot Blockchain said it intends "to

become a leading authority and supporter" of digital-currency technology while retaining its other lines of business. Other companies are clambering onto the bit-coin bandwagon.

This reminds market veterans of the dozens of companies that changed their names to include "Internet" or ".com" in 1998 and 1999. They outperformed comparable firms by an average of 53 percentage points in the five days surrounding the announcement of a name change, a study found in 2001.

In the meantime, public investors are being asked to pay as much as \$10.33 for shares that the company has been selling to a select group of private investors for \$8.50. Commissions and fees can exceed 10%, depending on the class of shares.

Strategic, which commenced operations only on June 28, is a "blind pool," meaning that the firm hasn't yet determined what it will invest the proceeds of the offering in. Investors thus can't ascertain the quality of the assets their money will buy. Strategic's prospectus also says: "There is currently no public market for our shares and there may never be one."

Companies in registration to sell securities to the public typically don't comment; a spokeswoman said Strategic couldn't respond to questions.

New Highs and Lows | WSJ.com/newhighs

The following explanations apply to the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca, NYSE Mkt and Nasdaq Stock Market stocks that hit a new 52-week intraday high or low in the latest session. % CHG: Daily percentage change from the previous trading session.

Friday, October 6, 2017

NYSE highs - 172

FidelityGroup FINF 93.30 0.3

Flagstar FBC 12.42 0.7

AberdeenSingapore ADY 15.34 0.1

AdamsAviationAdvS ASIX 43.31 3.5

AlpineGlobalDy AGD 10.80 ...

AmEqTyCo CHSP 28.00 0.7

AmericanFin AFG 106.44 ...

Ampriseur CIC 151.98 0.3

Amphenol APH 86.59 0.5

Andeavor ANDV 106.35 0.6

AnnalyCapPfd NLY 25.80 0.4

AristaNetworks ANTR 190.40 1.4

AveryDenison AVWV 108.09 0.5

BWXT BWXT 59.41 0.6

BankofAmerica BAC 26.30 0.3

BankNMyell BKN 54.81 0.1

Belden BELDN 21.51 0.2

BrightSolvEdu BEDU 27.86 5.5

BrkShlrdEducator BEDU 27.86 5.5

BrkShlrdEducator BEDU 27.86 5.5

BrownBros BROW 65.03 1.3

CN Financial CNO 24.12 0.3

Citibank SVTc CVT 40.65 0.1

CapitolInvt CICU 10.27 0.1

Care.com CRM 16.53 0.7

CharlesRiverLabs CRIL 110.59 0.2

Comerica CMA 77.95 0.1

ComericaWt CMWTS 48.35 0.4

CompasCardPfd CPDP 25.36 0.5

ConstandBrands B CTZ/B 20.51 0.9

CostamarePfd CMREB 25.19 0.2

CostamarePfd CMREB 25.19 0.3

CostamarePfd CMREB 25.19 0.3

CostamarePfd CMREB 26.84 0.5

CryoLife CRY 24.00 0.8

CurtissWright CW 109.70 3.0

DTC Tech DTCX 87.44 1.9

DelticTimber DEL 91.97 3.1

DiamondsIncPfd DIW 13.03 0.2

DouglasDynamics PLW 41.35 1.2

Dover DOV 9.04 0.3

DowDuPont DWDR 71.23 0.4

EPAM Systems EPAM 90.25 0.4

EtnIncErgylnk EOII 14.33 0.6

eHCarServices EHG 11.85 1.79

EnvivaPartners EVA 30.75 0.8

ExtendedStayAmer STAY 20.63 1.1

FarmLandCorpFB FPFB 27.38 0.3

FibraCellulose FBR 14.77 0.3

GlobeWest GWT 27.01 0.3

GlobalNetwGlobe GRK 35.19 0.2

MARKETS DIGEST

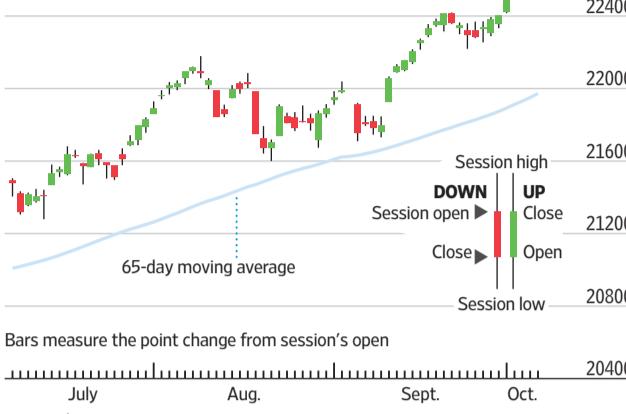
EQUITIES

Dow Jones Industrial Average

22773.67 ▼1.72, or 0.01%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

Trailing P/E ratio 20.86 20.21
P/E estimate * 19.30 17.61
Dividend yield 2.24 2.61
All-time high 22775.39, 10/05/17

Current divisor 0.14523396877348



Bars measure the point change from session's open
Last 20400
Year ago 20,000

Weeklies P/E data based on as-reported earnings from Birinvi Associates Inc.

S&P 500 Index

2549.33 ▼2.74, or 0.11%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

Trailing P/E ratio 24.70 24.59
P/E estimate * 19.27 18.42
Dividend yield 1.96 2.13
All-time high 2552.07, 10/05/17



Last 2560
Year ago 24,000

Nasdaq Composite Index

6590.18 ▲4.82, or 0.07%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

Trailing P/E ratio 25.98 24.35
P/E estimate * 21.15 19.97
Dividend yield 1.10 1.20
All-time high 6590.18, 10/06/17



Last 6600
Year ago 60,000

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	MidCap 400	SmallCap 600
Dow Jones	22773.67	22730.85	22773.67	-1.72	-0.01	22775.39	17888.28	24.9	15.2	10.3
Industrial Average	9946.82	9853.66	9886.88	-22.54	-0.23	9973.80	7967.02	22.7	9.3	5.6
Transportation Avg	731.42	725.85	731.15	-0.47	-0.06	754.80	625.44	13.6	10.8	9.6
Utility Average	26470.61	26409.76	26467.35	-28.81	-0.11	26496.16	21514.15	18.7	13.7	9.1
Total Stock Market	687.96	684.79	687.05	0.60	0.09	687.05	521.59	25.1	14.2	10.3
Barron's 400	6064.67	6037.02	6064.57	7.43	0.12	6064.57	4660.46	24.7	24.7	14.7

Nasdaq Stock Market

Nasdaq Composite	6590.18	6566.84	6590.18	4.82	0.07	6590.18	5046.37	24.5	22.4	13.9
Nasdaq 100	6064.67	6037.02	6064.57	7.43	0.12	6064.57	4660.46	24.7	24.7	14.7

Standard & Poor's

500 Index	2549.41	2543.79	2549.33	-2.74	-0.11	2552.07	2085.18	18.4	13.9	9.1
MidCap 400	1819.83	1813.43	1818.43	-1.53	-0.08	1819.96	1476.68	18.5	9.5	10.2
SmallCap 600	916.63	912.53	915.10	-1.64	-0.18	918.72	703.64	22.2	9.2	13.2

Other Indexes

Russell 2000	1511.41	1506.41	1510.22	-1.87	-0.12	1512.09	1156.89	22.1	11.3	11.3
NYSE Composite	12317.98	12291.87	12317.69	-21.24	-0.17	12338.93	10289.35	15.9	11.4	5.0
Value Line	545.78	543.60	544.61	-1.17	-0.21	545.78	455.65	13.7	7.6	4.7
NYSE Arca Biotech	4315.64	4271.22	4282.48	-22.28	-0.52	4304.77	2834.14	30.8	39.3	12.0
NYSE Arca Pharma	552.55	550.85	552.55	0.27	0.05	552.55	463.78	7.9	14.7	1.4
KBW Bank	101.32	100.17	100.75	0.15	0.15	100.75	70.90	38.3	9.8	12.1
PHLX® Gold/Silver	87.05	84.86	86.90	0.84	0.98	96.72	73.03	6.9	10.2	2.9
PHLX® Oil Service	139.46	137.21	138.33	-1.93	-1.37	192.66	117.79	-16.8	-24.7	-18.5
PHLX® Semiconductor	1191.47	1181.91	1191.45	5.38	0.45	1191.45	802.88	42.3	31.4	24.5
CBOE Volatility	10.27	9.11	9.65	0.46	0.51	22.51	9.19	-28.4	-31.3	-14.5

\$Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Sources: SIX Financial Information; WSJ Market Data Group

International Stock Indexes

Region/Country	Index	Close	Net chg	Latest % chg	YTD % chg
World	The Global Dow	2929.76	-3.54	-0.12	15.7
	DJ Global Index	379.68	-0.34	-0.09	16.4
	DJ Global ex U.S.	255.25	-0.18	-0.07	19.3
Americas	DJ Americas	615.28	-1.00	-0.16	13.9
Brazil	Sao Paulo Bovespa	76054.72	-562.81	-0.73	26.3
Canada	S&P/TSX Comp	15728.32	-47.98	-0.30	2.9
Mexico	S&P/BMV IPC	50302.96	-177.96	-0.35	10.2
Chile	Santiago IPSA	4164.28	35.30	0.86	29.2

EMEA

Stoxx Europe 600	389.47	-1.56	-0.40	7.8
Eurozone	Euro Stoxx	389.84	-1.29	-0.33
Belgium	Bel-20	4047.37	-16.81	-0.41
France	CAC 40	5359.90	-19.31	-0.36
Germany	DAX	12955.94	-12.11	-0.09
Israel	Tel Aviv	1432.90	...	Closed
Italy	FTSE MIB	22392.31	-173.72	-0.77
Netherlands	AEX	539.90	-2.98	-0.55
Russia	RTS Index	1		

BIGGEST 1,000 STOCKS

How to Read the Stock Tables

The following explanations apply to NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE MKT and Nasdaq Stock Market listed securities. Prices are composite quotations that include primary market trades as well as trades reported by Nasdaq OMX BXSM (formerly Boston), Chicago Stock Exchange, CBOE, National Stock Exchange, EBSI and BATS.

The list comprises the 1,000 largest companies based on market capitalization. Underlined quotations are those stocks with large changes in volume compared with the issue's average trading volume.

Boldfaced quotations highlight those issues whose price changed by 5% or more if their previous closing price was \$2 or higher.

Footnotes:
↑New 52-week high.
↓New 52-week low.
dd—Indicates loss in the most recent four quarters.
FD—First day of trading.

H-Does not meet continued listing standards.
I-Trading halted on primary market.
J-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized.
K-Temporary exemption from Nasdaq Bankruptcy Code, or securities assumed by such companies.

L-NYSE bankruptcy.
Wall Street Journal stock tables reflect composite regular trading as of 4 p.m. and changes in the closing prices from 4 p.m. the previous day.

Friday, October 6, 2017

YTD % Chg	52-Week High			Ytd % Chg			52-Week Low			Ytd % Chg	52-Week Stock			Ytd % Chg			52-Week Stock			Ytd % Chg	52-Week Stock			Ytd % Chg		
	Hi	Lo	Stock	Sym	%	PE	Last	Chg	Hi	Lo	Stock	Sym	%	PE	Last	Chg	Hi	Lo	Stock	Sym	%	PE	Last	Chg		
NYSE																										
18,941 25.82 20.26 ABB																										
0.03 40.72 26.46 AECOM	ACM	... 22	36.37	-0.20					9.72 46.98 39.88 Coca-Cola	KO	3.3 47	45.49	-0.03					34.45 42.25 28.19 KoninklijkePhilips	PHG	2.2 42	41.0	-0.20				
-3.71 10.20 10.60 AES	AES	4.03 dd	11.19	-0.10					30.00 44.75 30.55 Coca-Cola Euro	CCE	2.4 25	40.82	-0.02					12.25 48.65 38.16 KAR Auction	KAR	2.7 29	47.84	-0.07				
18.20 84.51 65.60 Aflac	AFL	2.1 12	62.27	-0.27					41.37 54.36 34.02 KB Fin	KB	... 8	49.89	0.12					8.78 18.22 13.43 KT	KT	11 19	13.98	-0.03				
30.45 75.58 48.93 AGCO	AGCO	0.78 33	75.48	0.19					31.90 20.64 13.57 KKR	KKR	3.3 8	20.30	-0.20					22.26 100.13 79.05 KSCCitySouthern	KSH	1.4 21	102.74	-3.67				
-9.26 43.35 30.10 AT&T	T	1.51 18	38.59	-0.54					15.34 78.37 61.70 Kellogg	K	3.5 28	62.40	-0.30					15.34 46.17 36.74 JohnsonControls	JCI	2.4 44	41.07	-0.13				
43.19 55.11 37.38 AbbottLabs	ABBV	1.97 77	55	0.08					12.30 134.76 86.62 JonesLangLaSalle	JLL	0.5 19	128.62	-0.04					27.30 33.06 22.41 JuniperNetworks	JNP	1.4 17	28.43	-0.02				
44.51 93.33 55.06 AbbVie	ABBV	2.82 20	99.49	0.31					0.60 30.96 22.41 JuniperNetworks	JNP	1.4 17	28.43	-0.02					11.24 20.12 19.75 SempraEnergy	SRE	2.9 17	111.95	-0.07				
16.32 138.70 112.31 Accenture	ACN	2.05 23	135.26	0.03					24.01 48.80 35.10 SensataTech	ST	... 48	49.38	-0.28					45.70 54.88 30.01 CSK	CSX	1.5 27	52.35					
24.54 61.43 53.28 AcuityBrands	AYI	0.3 23	174.20	-1.49					8.78 18.22 13.43 KT	KT	11 19	13.98	-0.03					6.10 30.74 24.15 CadenceDesign	CNS	... 47	40.68	0.29				
44.49 86.42 39.64 Adient	ADNT	1.3 1d	84.67	-0.07					22.26 100.13 79.05 KSCCitySouthern	KSH	1.4 21	102.74	-3.67					5.83 24.85 14.35 Carlyle	CG	7.0 18	45.15	-0.35				
44.25 177.83 82.21 AdvanceAuto	AAP	0.3 19	94.29	-0.04					15.34 78.37 61.70 Kellogg	K	3.5 28	62.40	-0.30					50.98 72.82 47.01 Cerner	CERN	... 36	71.52	-0.04				
24.01 7.60 4.79 AdvancedEngi	ASE	3.74 18	62.05	0.24					12.30 134.76 86.62 JonesLangLaSalle	JLL	0.5 19	128.62	-0.04					27.60 40.83 21.45 CharterComms	CHTR	... 106	36.70	-0.22				
-0.18 6.06 4.04 Aegeon	AEG	5.65 16	55.52						0.60 30.96 22.41 JuniperNetworks	JNP	1.4 17	28.43	-0.02					18.83 21.17 74.34 CheckPointSoftware	CHKP	... 26	116.75	0.75				
49.90 52.34 38.20 AerCap	AER	... 9	91.57	-0.03					11.24 20.12 19.75 SempraEnergy	SRE	2.9 17	111.95	-0.07					14.84 138.39 98.95 CME Group	CME	1.9 28	137.20	-0.82				
30.05 164.52 104.59 Aetna	AET	1.2 35	161.28	-0.01					24.01 48.80 35.10 SensataTech	ST	... 48	49.38	-0.28					21.80 120.74 94.29 CitrixSystems	CTXS	0.9 34	18.37	0.16				
33.94 167.97 130.48 AffiliatedMgns	AMG	0.4 22	194.60	-0.02					8.78 18.22 13.43 KT	KT	11 19	13.98	-0.03					8.33 67.49 53.46 CDK Global	CDK	0.9 32	64.66	0.35				
45.65 66.45 42.92 AgilentTechs	A	0.8 34	66.36	0.66					12.25 134.76 86.62 JonesLangLaSalle	JLL	0.5 19	128.62	-0.04					33.69 70.17 43.64 CDW	CDW	0.9 26	69.64	0.35				
9.10 53.17 35.05 AgnicoEagle	AEM	0.4 42	55.82	0.54					12.25 48.65 38.16 KAR Auction	KAR	2.7 29	47.84	-0.07					4.45 81.83 49.34 SepradMicroGeo	SEE	1.4 23	44.16	0.07				
5.15 118.88 77.87 Agrimark	AGU	3.3 25	105.73	-0.63					11.24 20.12 19.75 SempraEnergy	SRE	2.9 17	111.95	-0.07					14.94 22.23 14.21 CH Robinson	CHRW	2.4 23	76.52	0.47				
6.59 153.56 129.20 AirProducts	APP	2.5 30	153.30	0.94					11.24 20.12 19.75 SempraEnergy	SRE	2.9 17	111.95	-0.07					18.94 138.39 98.95 CME Group	CME	1.9 28	137.20	-0.82				
-9.21 101.63 67.89 AlaskaAir	ALK	1.5 12	80.56	0.81					11.24 20.12 19.75 SempraEnergy	SRE	2.9 17	111.95	-0.07					14.84 138.39 98.95 CME Group	CME	1.9 28	137.20	-0.82				
59.38 140.10 76.32 Albermarle	ALB	0.9 32	137.19	-0.24					11.24 20.12 19.75 SempraEnergy	SRE	2.9 17	111.95	-0.07					14.84 138.39 98.95 CME Group	CME	1.9 28	137.20	-0.82				
69.12 49.30 20.20 Alcoa	AA	...																								

COMMODITIES

WSJ.com/commodities

Futures Contracts

Metal & Petroleum Futures

		Contract		Open		High hilo		Low		Settle		Chg interest	
Copper-High (CMX) -25,000 lbs.; \$ per lb.													
Oct 3.0240	3.0240	3.0080	3.0145	-0.0170	1,914								
Dec 3.0405	3.0560	3.0180	3.0290	-0.0175	179,787								
Gold (CMX) -100 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.													
Oct 1267.60	1272.00	1260.50	1271.60	1.70	238								
Dec 1270.60	1279.20	1262.80	1274.90	1.70	407,572								
Feb'18 1275.40	1283.00	1267.00	1279.00	1.70	56,180								
April 1279.70	1287.00	1271.00	1283.00	1.70	11,328								
June 1282.00	1289.50	1275.20	1286.80	1.60	10,914								
Dec 1294.90	1302.10	1288.00	1298.70	1.70	10,814								
Palladium (NYM) -50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.													
Dec 939.10	943.80	916.70	919.00	-17.50	29,792								
March'18 932.40	936.90	913.30	914.20	-17.65	1,308								
Platinum (NYM) -50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.													
Oct 911.60	915.50	905.20	912.90	-1.30	51								
Jan'18 917.30	922.10	906.50	916.70	-1.30	68,572								
Silver (CMX) -5,000 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.													
Oct 16,590	16,710	16,430	16,734	0.152	537								
Dec 16,610	16,890	16,345	16,790	0.152	143,661								
Crude Oil, Light Sweet (NYM) -1,000 bbls.; \$ per bbl.													
Nov 50.75	50.82	49.10	49.29	-1.50	495,395								
Dec 51.11	51.17	49.44	49.65	-1.50	354,348								
Jan'18 51.39	51.45	49.73	49.92	-1.52	238,823								
March 51.72	51.75	50.11	50.27	-1.50	208,432								
June 51.75	51.84	50.25	50.41	-1.41	201,143								
Dec 51.31	51.39	50.01	50.23	-1.17	256,851								
NY Harbor USLD (NYM) -42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.													
Nov 1,7925	1,7966	1,7323	1,7439	-0.0424	116,508								
Dec 1,7878	1,7913	1,7303	1,7419	-0.0408	91,557								
Gasoline-NY RBOB (NYM) -42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.													
Nov 1,6192	1,6308	1,5490	1,5588	-0.0526	130,221								
Dec 1,6023	1,6106	1,5397	1,5474	-0.0492	91,422								
Natural Gas (NYM) -10,000 MMBtu; \$ per MMBtu.													
Nov 2,895	2,917	2,856	2,863	-0.06	336,575								
Dec 3,079	3,093	3,035	3,046	-0.057	137,863								
Jan'18 3,205	3,219	3,164	3,170	-0.060	162,543								
Feb 3,216	3,222	3,171	3,179	-0.056	87,178								
March 3,170	3,179	3,132	3,144	-0.049	132,088								
April 2,927	2,932	2,901	2,912	-0.027	126,730								

Agriculture Futures

Corn (CBT) -5,000 bu.; cents per bu.													
Dec 349.25	351.00	348.50	350.00	.50	808,037								

Mutual Funds | WSJ.com/fundresearch

Explanatory Notes

Data provided by LIPPER

Top 250 mutual-funds listings for Nasdaq-published share classes with net assets of at least \$500 million each. **NAV** is net asset value. Percentage performance figures are total returns, assuming reinvestment of all distributions and after subtracting annual expenses. Figures don't reflect sales charges ("loads") or redemption fees. **NET CHG** is change in NAV from previous trading day. **YTD'SRET** is year-to-date return. **3-YR'SRET** is trailing three-year return annualized.

e-Distribution: e-F previous day's quotation. g-Footnotes x and s apply. j-Footnotes e and s apply. k-Recalculated by Lipper, using updated data. p-Distribution costs apply. 12b-1 r-Redemption charge may apply. s-Stock split or dividend. t-Footnotes p and r apply. v-Footnotes x and e apply. x-Ex-dividend. z-Footnote x, e and s apply. NA-Not available due to incomplete price, performance or cost data. NS-Not released by Lipper; data under review. NN-Fund not tracked. NS-Fund didn't exist at start of period.

Fund (YTD)

Fund (Net YTD)

Fund (NAV)

Fund (Chg %Ret)

Fund (Chg %)

Fund (%Ret)

Fund (YTD)

Fund (Net YTD)

Fund (NAV)

Fund (Chg %Ret)

Fund (Chg %)

Fund (%Ret)

Fund (YTD)

Fund (Net YTD)

Fund (NAV)

Fund (Chg %Ret)

Fund (Chg %)

Fund (%Ret)

Fund (YTD)

Fund (Net YTD)

Fund (NAV)

Fund (Chg %Ret)

Fund (Chg %)

Fund (%Ret)

Fund (YTD)

Fund (Net YTD)

Fund (NAV)

Fund (Chg %Ret)

Fund (Chg %)

Fund (%Ret)

Fund (YTD)

Fund (Net YTD)

Fund (NAV)

Fund (Chg %Ret)

Fund (Chg %)

Fund (%Ret)

Fund (YTD)

Fund (Net YTD)

Fund (NAV)

Fund (Chg %Ret)

Fund (Chg %)

Fund (%Ret)

Fund (YTD)

Fund (Net YTD)

Fund (NAV)

Fund (Chg %Ret)

Fund (Chg %)

Fund (%Ret)

Fund (YTD)

Fund (Net YTD)

Fund (NAV)

Fund (Chg %Ret)

MONEY & FINANCE

Nordstrom's Buyout Plan Loses Steam

BY SUZANNE KAPNER
AND SAM GOLDFARB

The Nordstrom family is scrambling to salvage its plan to take the high-end retailer private after running into trouble raising financing for a leveraged buyout that could be worth \$10 billion, people familiar with the situation said.

The founding family, whose members still run Nordstrom Inc., and private-equity firm Leonard Green & Partners are considering a new structure for the buyout that would include less debt, the people said.

The family is trying to come up with more equity but it is unclear where it might come from, the people said. Another problem: adding equity would dilute the family's ownership stake. The partners could also seek out buyers for the unsecured portion of the debt at lower interest rates than the double-digit rates that banks have said they could offer, the people added. The family could also tap the value of the chain's real estate; the company owns 98 of its 123 department stores.

Under the original terms, the Nordstrom family was to contribute its 31% stake in the company, which was valued at \$2.5 billion as recently as Aug. 1. Leonard Green was to contribute \$1 billion in equity, leaving the banks to sell about \$6.5 billion in debt.

The banks worry they won't be able to sell the debt before the holiday shopping season, an



Nordstrom shares rose in June on news the department store might go private but fell recently after reports of financing problems.

important bellwether for retailers, and would have to hold it until next year, exposing them to the risk that Nordstrom's business, or the broader market, deteriorates, the people said.

If a deal is going to be struck this year, it likely has to happen in the next two weeks, one of the people said.

Nordstrom shares, which initially traded up in June after the family said it was considering taking the business private,

have fallen sharply this week after the New York Post reported the family was struggling to line up the necessary financing. The shares closed down 49 cents on Friday at \$44.31. The family's stake is now worth \$2.3 billion.

Investors have shown little faith in department stores, as fewer shoppers visit malls and online rivals squeeze the profit margins of traditional retailers. Macy's Inc., J.C. Penney Co. and Sears Holdings Corp. are closing

hundreds of locations.

Nordstrom, with a smaller footprint and stores mainly in high-end malls, has escaped the worst of the shakeout. But it isn't immune to the changes reshaping the industry. Net income for its most recent fiscal year fell by nearly half to \$354 million on asset-impairment charges and higher technology and fulfillment costs. Sales rose nearly 3% to \$14.5 billion.

The department-store chain

is struggling to raise debt at a time when Wall Street is churning out loans to heavily indebted companies at a record pace. Its challenge in funding the deal is a bad sign for retailers, suggesting it has become increasingly difficult for them to access the debt market.

Retailers PetSmart Inc. and Staples Inc. issued billions of dollars of debt to fund transactions earlier in the year. But their bonds have lost value

since, making it harder for others to follow suit. The decline has been especially steep for PetSmart's unsecured bonds due in 2025, which were sold at par in May with an 8.875% coupon and traded Friday at 81.2 cents on the dollar to yield around 12.8%, according to MarketAxess.

"The banks are saying the risk of lending to retailers is higher, because the landscape is changing so quickly and there are increased unknowns in a world dominated by Amazon," said William Susman, a managing director with Threadstone Advisors, an investment firm specializing in the consumer and retail sectors.

Toys "R" Us Inc. filed for chapter 11 bankruptcy protection last month, felled by \$5 billion in debt from a 2005 leveraged buyout, underscoring the risks of piling on debt at companies that are struggling to grow.

The cost of servicing the debt from a buyout could further squeeze Nordstrom's bottom line, said Barbara Miller, a stock portfolio manager at Federated Investors Inc. who doesn't own Nordstrom shares. "If you layer debt onto a company when growth is already constrained it can further impair the company's ability to effectively compete," she said.

Nordstrom declined to comment.

—Soma Biswas, Dana Mattioli and Matthew Wirz contributed to this article.

ADVERTISEMENT

Showroom

To advertise: 800-366-3975 or WSJ.com/classifieds

BOATING

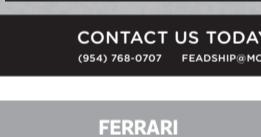
Join Us At The Fort Lauderdale Boat Show

November 1 - 5, 2017 Fort Lauderdale, FL

Contact Us Today For VIP Tickets!

MORAN YACHT & SHIP

FINEST FEADSHIPS AVAILABLE FOR SALE



ON DISPLAY AT FLIBS!

CONTACT US TODAY FOR MORE INFORMATION!

(954) 768-0707

FEADSHIP@MORANYACHTS.COM WWW.MORANYACHTS.COM

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

147 FT. FEADSHIP | BELLA

182 FT. FEADSHIP | MADSUMMER

<p

MARKETS & FINANCE

Index Firm Flagged Equifax for Security

MSCI warned last year that the company was ill-prepared for data breaches; zero rating

By ASJLYN LODER

A year before Equifax Inc. disclosed a breach that compromised the private information of 145.5 million consumers, a big financial company warned of signs that the credit-reporting firm was failing to protect its data.

Index provider MSCI Inc. cautioned in an August 2016 report that Equifax was ill-prepared to face the "increasing frequency and sophistication of data breaches." After examining company records, MSCI analysts said they found no evidence of regular cybersecurity audits, employee training to recognize risks, or emergency plans to respond to an intrusion. On privacy and data security, Equifax scored zero.

As a result, Equifax was booted from a family of MSCI indexes that pick stocks based on how well companies perform on environmental, social

Early Warning

A year before the most recent breach was announced, MSCI analysts downgraded Equifax because of cybersecurity problems, ejecting the company from some indexes that rank firms based on environmental, social and governance criteria.



and governance criteria, known by the shorthand ESG.

"If you're an investor or asset manager and you see these rock-bottom evaluations of Equifax, it had to have given you pause," said Jon Hale, head of sustainability research at Morningstar Inc. "This is an instance where ESG analysis was really ahead of the curve."

Asset-management firms in-

cluding BlackRock Inc., State Street Corp. and Oppenheimer Funds Inc. have been pushing ESG as a feel-good flavor of index investing that offers a chance to beat plain-vanilla peers. More than 20 new exchange-traded funds have been launched since the start of 2016.

It is an outgrowth of ethical investing, but instead of boycotting heavy polluters or hu-



ANDREW HARRER/BLOOMBERG NEWS

Ex-Equifax CEO Richard Smith, center, testified in Washington.

man-rights violators, these loosely defined strategies preserve broad market exposure. Instead of investing based on a company's market value, like most traditional indexes, the ESG approach weights investments based on how companies score on issues such as carbon emissions, workplace safety or executive pay.

The concept is popular in Europe and Asia, particularly among big institutional investors. In July, insurance giant Swiss Re AG pegged its \$130 billion portfolio to MSCI ESG indexes, and the Government

Pension Investment Fund for Japan, the world's largest pension fund, did the same with a slice of its assets.

While this approach may make investors feel good, critics say many ESG funds often deliver similar returns to their traditional competition but at a higher cost.

"If the main virtue of ESG, from an investment perspective, is that it keeps you out of trouble, and trouble makes you lose money, then you should lose less money over time," said Elisabeth Kashner, director of ETF research for FactSet.

"But that's not what we see."

To come up with the rankings, analysts comb through news articles, financial records, regulatory filings and company reports looking for risks that traditional financial analysis might miss. Each firm is then scored on the key risks facing its industry, and those results feed into the overall rating for the firm.

Linda-Eling Lee, MSCI's global head of ESG research, said the scores aren't meant to predict share prices or financial results, but to measure risks that may have an impact on a company's long-term returns. "We're not in the business of trying to predict scandals or fraud. We're trying to give a gauge of vulnerabilities," Ms. Lee said.

MSCI deemed privacy and data security a key risk for 740 firms of the 2,500 companies in its popular all-world index. Equifax was one of only 25 to score zero. Competitors TransUnion Corp. scored 4.9 on a 10 point scale, and Experian PLC earned a 6.9.

An Equifax official said that the firm has taken steps to prevent future intrusions.

Swiss Can't Spend Good Fortune

By BRIAN BLACKSTONE

Imagine being a money manager sitting on profits of more than \$30 billion in the third quarter alone that you can't cash in. Welcome to the topsy-turvy world of Swiss central banking.

The Swiss National Bank likely generated profits in the region of 30 billion Swiss francs (\$31 billion) last quarter, based on a Wall Street Journal analysis of SNB foreign-reserves data released Friday. That is thanks to a Goldilocks combination of a weaker franc and higher prices for gold, stocks and bonds.

But the central bank can't lock in these paper profits by selling chunks of their cache of foreign stocks and bonds without the risk of strengthening the franc, which could leave it vulnerable to future losses.

The value of the SNB's huge foreign reserves swelled to 724 billion francs (\$740 billion) in September compared with 694 billion francs at the end of June. Unlike in previous quarters, the 30-billion-franc increase probably represents profit on existing holdings, rather than any new purchases.

A number of factors have helped the SNB likely chalk up a record profit.

Firstly, separate data on sight deposits at the SNB—a proxy for intervention—were flat last quarter, suggesting the central bank didn't intervene much, if at all, in markets to keep a lid on the franc.



FABRICE COFFRINI/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

The SNB has huge reserves from its moves to weaken the franc.

The rise in gold prices, which rallied in the third quarter, would also have likely added a couple of billion francs to the SNB's profit.

Other items such as the SNB's Swiss franc positions could affect its gains, as could any changes to the quarterly currency calculations used.

The SNB doesn't release its profit figures for the quarter until Oct. 31, but they are likely to be big.

UBS economist Alessandro Bee has yet to issue a formal profit forecast but he said something along the lines of 32 billion francs is a "valid number."

"It's an extraordinary situation because we have a rise in gold prices and a broad-based depreciation in the Swiss franc" in addition to lower bond yields and higher equity values, Mr. Bee said.

The SNB has accumulated its huge reserves after years of

foreign-exchange interventions, in which it created francs and used them to purchase foreign assets, mostly bonds but also stocks, in a bid to weaken the franc.

In recent years the franc has remained very strong, with investors treating it as a haven amid uncertainty over the global economy, easing measures by other central banks and concerns about the euro.

But in the last quarter the euro strengthened about 5% against the franc and the dollar also firmed, making the SNB's assets worth more in franc terms.

Four-fifths of its reserves are in bonds and the other 20% is in stocks, with euro-denominated assets making up about 40% of reserves, dollar assets at 35% and the rest a mix of yen, sterling and others.

The SNB's U.S. equity holdings at the end of the second

quarter included \$2.8 billion in Apple Inc. shares and \$2.1 billion in shares of Google parent Alphabet Inc. Its equity investments mirror broad indexes.

However, there are a number of constraints that prevent the SNB from cashing in its gains and transferring them to the government.

Selling these assets and bringing francs back to Switzerland could put a brake on the franc's weakening trend. A softer franc is key to the SNB because it boosts inflation, which is super low in Switzerland, and boosts exports for Swiss industry.

The SNB's hands are also tied. Whereas central banks such as the Federal Reserve transfer most of their profits to their governments, the SNB is in the early stages of a five-year profit-sharing arrangement whereby the maximum amount it can transfer to the Swiss federal and regional governments is just two billion francs a year. That agreement runs until 2020.

Until then, the bulk of SNB profits are likely to be used to shore up the central bank's capital as a cushion against any future losses. For instance, when the franc soared in value in early 2015 after the SNB dropped its longstanding ceiling on the currency's value against the euro, it lost 30 billion francs in one quarter alone.

"For now, the SNB will continue to sit back and relax," said Arnaud Masset, an analyst at Swissquote Bank.

Treasurys Decline After Jobs Report

By DANIEL KRUGER

U.S. government bonds fell after Friday's jobs report showed wage gains and the economy's first job losses since 2010.

CREDIT MARKETS The yield on the benchmark 10-year Treasury note rose to 2.370% from 2.352% Thursday.

The two-year note's yield, which is more sensitive to expectations for Federal Reserve policy, rose to 1.511% from 1.495% Thursday. Both yields have risen for four consecutive weeks, the longest streak since December. Yields rise when prices fall.

Labor Department data showed the U.S. economy lost 33,000 jobs last month, the first monthly decline since September 2010, while the unemployment rate fell to 4.2%, a 16-year low, and average hourly earnings rose 2.9%.

Traders focused on the wage gains, while attributing the decline in payrolls to the recent hurricanes that disrupted economic activity throughout much of the U.S.

The wage figure was significant because "it's one of those things that people look at and say it's a bit inflationary," said Thomas di Galoma, head of Treasury trading at Seaport Global Holdings.

Yields pared their increase as traders focused on the potential for geopolitical unrest over the weekend. Catalan lawmakers could consider whether to declare independence from Spain in the coming week, while the Spanish government approved a decree Friday that would make it easier for companies to move their legal base out of Catalonia.

Investors have been looking for signs of inflation, as Fed officials have said that persistent low readings on price measures throughout the economy are the result of transitory factors. Fed Chairwoman Janet Yellen said in a speech last month that it would be "imprudent" for the central bank to wait for inflation to return to its 2% target before raising rates.

Inflation is a major threat to long-term government bonds because it erodes the purchasing power of their fixed payments and can push the Fed to raise interest rates.

Federal-funds futures, used by traders to place bets on central-bank policy, late Friday showed a 93% chance of an interest-rate increase by December, up from 73% a week earlier, according to CME Group.

Yields were also pushed higher as traders anticipated three government debt auctions in the coming week.

Switch Shares Soar 23%

By MAUREEN FARRELL

Shares of Switch Inc.—the data-center company that powers operations of Amazon.com Inc., eBay Inc. and other technology firms—climbed in their trading debut, the latest tech IPO to notch a successful first day as the market heats up.

The stock closed at \$20.84 on Friday, 23% above its \$17 IPO price. The offering priced late Thursday above the expected range of \$14 to \$16 a share. On Friday, shares surged as high as \$24.90 in early trading, but receded as the day wore on.

The Las Vegas-based company's offering raised roughly \$531 million, excluding shares allotted to underwriters. Its valuation stands at roughly \$5.15 billion.

Friday's solid trading debut follows the robust IPO of Roku Inc., which makes streaming-media devices and software. Roku's shares surged 68% in their first day of trading in the previous week but have since cooled off.

Roku closed Friday at \$23.20, still 66% above its IPO price of \$14.

Big Debut

Switch shares traded above their IPO price Friday.



\$26

24

22

20

18

IPO price: \$17

16

14

12

10

11

noon

1

2

3

4

Source: FactSet

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Dollar Index Ends Flat After Early Gain

By CHELSEY DULANEY

The dollar oscillated Friday after data showed the U.S. labor market lost jobs in September, but the unemployment rate fell to its lowest level since 2001.

The WSJ Dollar Index, which measures the U.S. currency against 16 others, was flat, paring gains of as

much as 0.4% earlier in the day.

Analysts had expected the closely watched monthly jobs report to show a slowdown in hiring because of the effects of Hurricane Irma and Harvey.

Nonfarm employment fell by a seasonally adjusted 33,000 in September, the Labor Department said, ending seven straight years of job growth. The department said the decline likely was driven by a decline in restaurant jobs and slower hiring in other industries because of the hurricanes.

Still, the dollar was boosted by signs of wage growth and a continued decline in the unemployment rate.

"The markets were expecting a weaker number because of the hurricane impact," said

Sireen Harajli, a foreign-exchange strategist at Mizuho Bank. "If anything, there is a small positive given the unemployment rate actual fell and the participation rate increased."

The unemployment rate, which is calculated by a survey of households and was likely less affected by the hurricanes, fell to 4.2%, a level not seen since 2001.

Average hourly earnings rose 2.9% from a year earlier, though analysts noted that increase was also likely affected by the storms as low-wage workers were temporarily unemployed, pushing up the overall average.

Investors have worried in recent months that tepid inflation would prevent the Federal Reserve from raising interest rates. But central-bank officials have recently brushed off the weak inflation data and signaled the continue to expect another U.S. rate increase this year, citing strength in another parts of the economy such as the labor market.

Markets late Friday priced in a 93% chance that the Fed raises interest rates by the end of the year, CME Group data show. That is up from 84% before the report.

CHARLES TYRWHITT

JERMYN STREET LONDON

3 SHIRTS FOR ONLY \$99.95

That's only \$33.32 per shirt

Normally \$100 or \$110 each

THE FINEST NON-IRON SHIRTS IN THE WORLD

SAVE
\$200
OR MORE

A Special Offer to Readers of The Wall Street Journal

WWW.CTSHIRTS.COM/MLACF

1 866-797-2701 (24 hrs toll free)

QUOTE: MLACF

Mix and match between dress shirts, casual & polos. Products imported. See full T&Cs online.

See Manhattan, Washington D.C., Chicago & Virginia (NEW) stores online

QUOTE: MLACF

MARKETS

S&P 500 Rises for Fourth Week in a Row

BY AKANE OTANI
AND CHRISTOPHER WHITTALL

The S&P 500 slipped Friday but notched its fourth consecutive week of gains.

The broad stock index and U.S. government-bond prices edged lower at the end of the week after data showed the labor market lost jobs for the first time in seven years.

Still, the S&P 500 and Dow

Jones Industrial Average pared

declines through

the day and finished

the week near records. The Dow industrials fell 1.72 points, or less than 0.1%, Friday to 22773.67,

and posted a 1.6% weekly gain.

The S&P 500 fell 2.74 points,

or 0.1%, to 2549.33 after hitting

its sixth consecutive closing

high Thursday—it's longest

streak of records in 20 years;

it rose 1.2% for the week.

The Nasdaq Composite eked out a gain Friday, rising 4.82 points, or less than 0.1%, to 6590.18. It was the tech-heavy index's ninth consecutive session of gains and 55th closing high of the year.

Economic data in the year's second half has been largely upbeat and corporate earnings are still solid, which has helped U.S. stocks climb even as some investors and analysts have expressed concerns about the length of the rally.

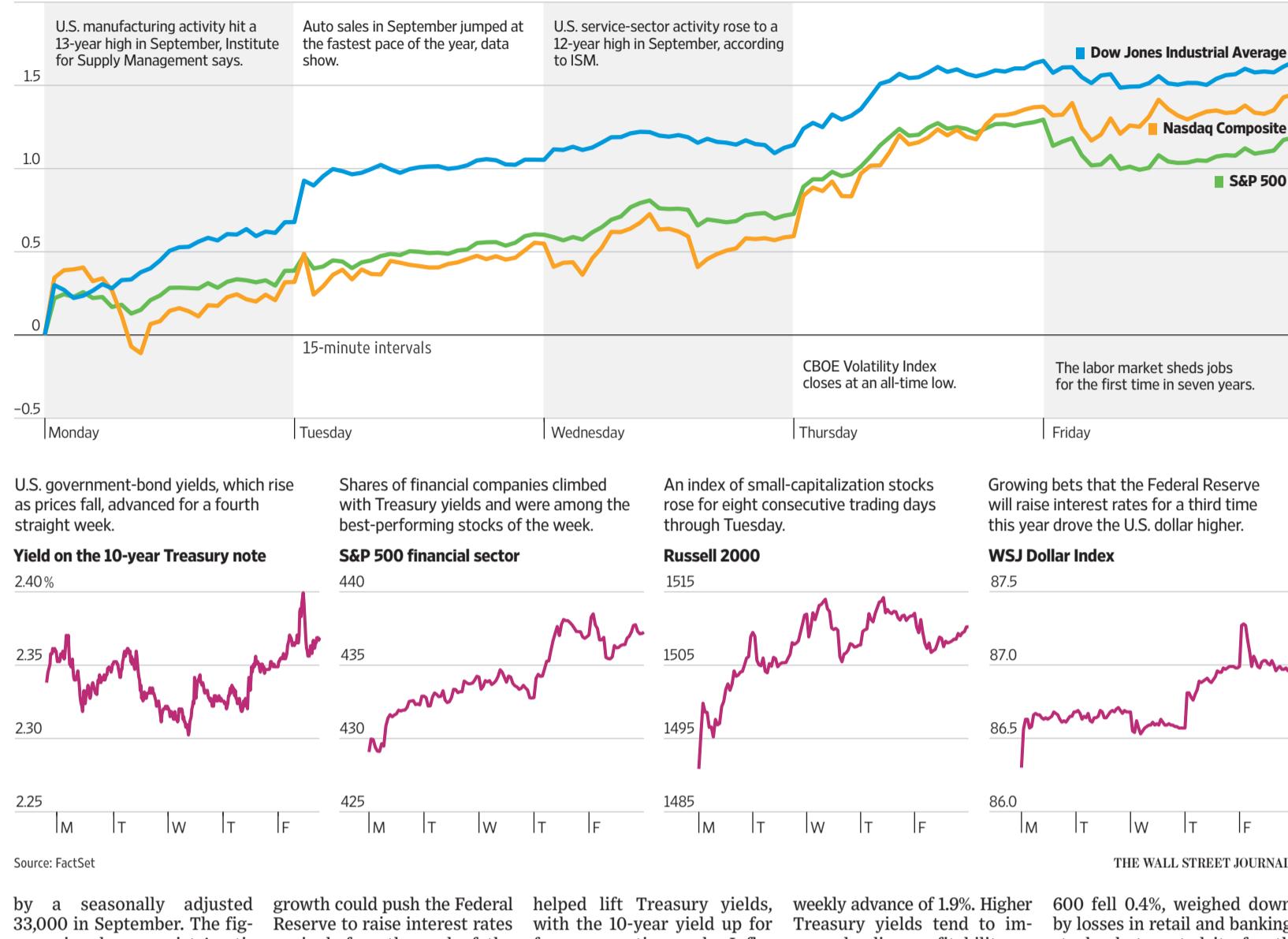
"We're not seeing signs of irrational exuberance, which is healthy and helping clients stay cautiously optimistic at these all-time highs," said Victor Jones, director of trading at TD Ameritrade.

General Motors rose \$1.08, or 2.5%, to \$44.93 and recorded a weekly gain of 11%, for its biggest jump in more than five years. Data earlier this past week showed major auto makers posted solid sales gains in September.

Overall market reaction was relatively muted after the Labor Department said Friday that nonfarm employment fell

Investors Show Confidence in Economy

Broad gains in U.S. stocks sent the S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial Average and Nasdaq Composite to fresh records during the week.



Source: FactSet

by a seasonally adjusted 33,000 in September. The figure missed economists' estimates and marked the first time since September 2010 that the labor market failed to add jobs. But other parts of the report were more encouraging—showing workers' hourly earnings jumping and the unemployment rate falling more than expected.

Nascent signs of wage

growth could push the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates again before the end of the year, some analysts said.

Federal-funds futures, used by traders to place bets on the Fed's rate-policy outlook, showed late Friday a roughly 93% chance of higher rates by year-end, according to data from CME Group, up from 73% a week earlier.

Expectations of higher rates

helped lift Treasury yields, with the 10-year yield up for four consecutive weeks. Inflation tends to dilute the appeal of bonds since it reduces the value of their fixed returns.

As U.S. government bonds weakened, the yield on the benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury note climbed to 2.370% Friday from 2.352% Thursday.

Shares of financial companies in the S&P 500 posted a

weekly advance of 1.9%. Higher Treasury yields tend to improve lending profitability.

The dollar, which is typically more attractive to yield-seeking investors in a higher-rate environment, was little changed overall Friday. But the WSJ Dollar Index, a measure of the U.S. currency against a basket of 16 others, notched a weekly gain of 0.8%.

Elsewhere, the Stoxx Europe

600 fell 0.4%, weighed down by losses in retail and banking stocks, but posted its fourth straight weekly gain.

Australia's S&P/ASX 200 rose 1% Friday, bolstered by financial stocks.

Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index rose 0.3% Friday to its highest close in almost a decade, while Japan's Nikkei Stock Average added 0.3% as exporters gained.

HEARD ON THE STREET

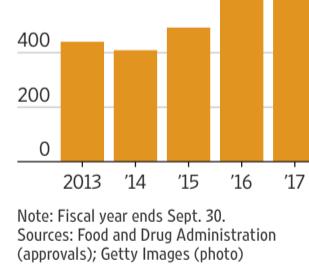
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY

WSJ.com/Heard

Email: heard@wsj.com

Drug Stocks Face Beltway Factor

Up and Away



This past week, shares of Mylan surged after the agency approved its generic application to produce Copaxone, a multiple-sclerosis drug.

That gain came at the expense of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, which makes the drug's branded version. Teva shares fell more than 15% for the week after the news.

His pattern of backing up promises means investors should be paying close attention to Dr. Gottlieb's other stated goals. For instance, Dr. Gottlieb has said he would like to revamp certain agency rules governing safety protocols for some drugs. In the past, generic companies have complained that such rules are being gamed by branded manufacturers to thwart competition from coming online.

So far, investors have perceived these policy changes as a positive. Given the track record that Dr. Gottlieb is establishing, though, drug investors ought to ask themselves if their favorite blockbuster treatment is as safe from new competition as they think. —Charley Grant

OVERHEARD

The action in cemetery operator StoneMor Partners on Friday reminded one of an iconic scene from "Monty Python and the Holy Grail," though it was hardly a side-splitter for long-suffering investors.

You know the one: An old man is thrown onto a cart heaped with dead bodies while screeching "I'm not dead."

The company is still very much alive, too, but unit holders acted as if that was about to change, sending the stock briefly tumbling to a record intraday low. The reason was that StoneMor said it would cut its distribution at least by half to preserve cash. When it cut it by 50% a year ago, its share price fell by more than half within a few trading sessions.

One can cut something in half for a long, long time without it hitting zero, though—a situation that management is trying its best to avoid with the move. Investors should embrace the adage that what doesn't kill you makes you stronger.

Opportunity In SoftBank's Soft Valuation

What is it worth to run the world's biggest technology investment fund, a chip designer that powers almost every mobile device, and a major telecom company in Japan? Not a lot, the market seems to think, when it comes to SoftBank.

The Japanese tech conglomerate has a market value of about \$89 billion, 43% less than the \$157 billion combined value of its holdings in Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba, U.S. telecom operator Sprint and web portal Yahoo Japan.

Take \$80 billion of net debt, Deutsche Bank's estimate, off the value of the three listed stakes, and its other assets are, on paper, worth only about \$12 billion to \$13 billion.

That's too low. SoftBank bought U.K.-based chip designer ARM for \$32 billion last year. Its \$93 billion Vision Fund has stakes in companies such as WeWork and Nvidia. SoftBank contributes about 30% of the fund's capital and gets management and performance fees. And its Japanese telecom business generated \$5 billion in free cash flow last fiscal year. That unit could be worth nearly \$70 billion, Jefferies estimates.

SoftBank has long traded at a discount because selling assets would be complicated and involve a tax bill. Still, that discount has widened a lot. Investors worry SoftBank may take on more debt to do another mega-acquisition, such as having Sprint buy cable firm Charter Communications.

Another possibility is Sprint merges with T-Mobile, which makes more strategic sense and would be more palatable, financially.

SoftBank trades at such a deep discount, it may make sense for investors to take a risk on it pursuing the sensible option. —Jacky Wong

Jobs Report Obscures Potential Turning Point for Wages

Maybe—just maybe—the jobs market is starting to throw off some heat. Stock investors should take note.

The Labor Department released September employment figures on Friday, and they were a mess. The U.S. shed 33,000 jobs last month, marking the first decline in seven years, but the unemployment rate slipped to a 16-year low of 4.2%. Those are things that are easy to blame on this year's hurricanes and the quirks of the data. A pickup in wages isn't.

The monthly jobs figures are based on a survey of employers. People who don't draw a check during the pay period that includes the 12th

of the month don't count as having held jobs, so many people who were affected by Hurricane Harvey probably were still out of work during that time. Hurricane Irma, which made landfall on the Florida Keys on Sept. 10, had an even more pronounced effect.

The survey of households that the unemployment rate is based on doesn't reflect whether people got paid but rather what they said about their employment. It showed last month was strong, with 906,000 more people counting themselves as employed than in August. The household figures come with the caveat that, because they are

drawn from a smaller survey, they are a lot choppier. Moreover, they include many people not included in the employer survey, such as agricultural workers. Household figures adjusted to match the same employment concept as the employer survey showed a gain of just 7,000 jobs, according to the Labor Department.

The report also showed that average hourly earnings rose last month, putting them 2.9% above their year-earlier level—the largest gain on the year since 2009. The hurricanes probably had something to do with that as utility workers' pay jumped and some lower-paid leisure and

Storm Watch

Change in leisure and hospitality workers from prior month



hospitality workers didn't work and therefore weren't included in the average. But Bank of America Merrill Lynch economists calculate that, even absent those ef-

fects, pay gains would have been strong. Moreover, wage figures for July and August were revised higher.

The wage gains suggest that the jobs market has tightened to the point where employers are starting to need to pay up to attract and retain workers. That would provide workers with more money to spend, but it also would put more pressure on domestic corporations' profit margins, while also giving the Federal Reserve confidence to keep raising interest rates—both negative for stocks. Hurricanes or not, investors may have to navigate a bit more turbulence.

—Justin Lahart

In Wyoming,
it is again
legal to
hunt wolves.
But is it right?
C4



REVIEW



Body blows:
A new life of
Muhammad Ali
is an indictment
of boxing
C7

BOOKS | CULTURE | SCIENCE | COMMERCE | HUMOR | POLITICS | LANGUAGE | TECHNOLOGY | ART | IDEAS

© 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, October 7 - 8, 2017 | **C1**

How Smart-phones Hijack Our Minds

BY NICHOLAS CARR

SO YOU BOUGHT that new iPhone. If you are like the typical owner, you'll be pulling your phone out and using it some 80 times a day, according to data Apple collects. That means you'll be consulting the glossy little rectangle nearly 30,000 times over the coming year. Your new phone, like your old one, will become your constant companion and trusty factotum—your teacher, secretary, confessor, guru. The two of you will be inseparable.

The smartphone is unique in the annals of personal technology. We keep the gadget within reach more or less around the clock, and we use

it in countless ways, consulting its apps and checking its messages and heeding its alerts scores of times a day. The smartphone has become a repository of the self, recording and dispensing the words, sounds and images that define what we think, what we experience and who we are. In a 2015 Gallup survey, more than half of iPhone owners said that they couldn't imagine life without the device.

We love our phones for good reasons. It's hard to imagine another product that has provided so many useful functions in such a handy form. But while our phones offer convenience and diversion, they also breed

anxiety. Their extraordinary usefulness gives them an unprecedented hold on our attention and vast influence over our thinking and behavior. So what happens to our minds when we allow a single tool such dominion over our perception and cognition?

Scientists have begun exploring that question—and what they're discovering is both fascinating and troubling. Not only do our phones shape our thoughts in deep and complicated ways, but the effects persist even when we aren't using the devices. As the brain grows dependent on the technology, the research suggests, the intellect weakens.

Adrian Ward, a cognitive psychologist and marketing professor at the University of Texas at Austin, has been studying the way smartphones and the internet affect our thoughts and judgments for a decade. In his own work, as well as that of others, he has seen mounting evidence that using a smartphone, or even hearing one ring or vibrate, produces a welter of distractions that makes it harder to concentrate on a difficult problem or job. The division of attention impedes reasoning and performance.

A 2015 Journal of Experimental Psychology study, involving 166 subjects, found that when people's phones beep or buzz while they're in the middle of a challenging task, their focus wavers, and their work gets sloppier—whether they check the phone or not. Another 2015 study, which involved 41 iPhone users and appeared in the Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, showed that when people hear their phone ring but are unable to answer it, their blood pressure spikes, their pulse quickens and their problem-solving skills decline.

The earlier research didn't explain whether

Please turn to the next page

Mr. Carr is the author of "The Shallows" and "Utopia Is Creepy," among other books.

Our devices have an unprecedented grip on our attention—and research suggests that as we grow more dependent on them, our intellects weaken.



INSIDE

ILLUSTRATIONS BY SERGE BLOCH



ESSAY
The Yankees can be proud of their makeover: Young talent, not money, is finally talking.

C3



WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL
Should an affair always end a relationship? Psychotherapist Esther Perel doesn't think so.

C11



MIND & MATTER
Susan Pinker on new tools that can detect autism disorders earlier in children's lives.

C2



BOOKS
Ron Chernow brings Grant (and his drinking problem) to life in a massive biography.

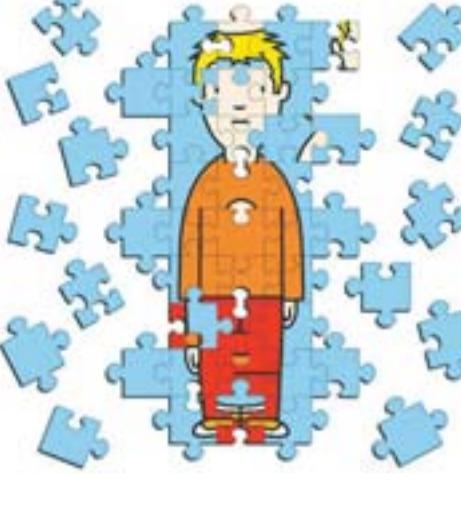
C5



ESSAY
As Bashar al-Assad's forces advance, his Russian patrons try a charm offensive in Syria.

C3

REVIEW



Smarter Phones, Weaker Minds

Continued from the prior page

and how smartphones differ from the many other sources of distraction that crowd our lives. Dr. Ward suspected that our attachment to our phones has grown so intense that their mere presence might diminish our intelligence. Two years ago, he and three colleagues—Kristen Duke and Ayelet Gneezy from the University of California, San Diego, and Disney Research behavioral scientist Maarten Bos—began an ingenious experiment to test his hunch.

The researchers recruited 520 undergraduate students at UCSD and gave them two standard tests of intellectual acuity. One test gauged “available cognitive capacity,” a measure of how fully a person’s mind can focus on a particular task. The second assessed “fluid intelligence,” a person’s ability to interpret and solve an unfamiliar problem. The only variable in the experiment was the location of the subjects’ smartphones. Some of the students were asked to place their phones in front of them on their desks; others were told to stow their phones in their pockets or handbags; still others were required to leave their phones in a different room.

The results were striking. In both tests, the subjects whose phones were in view posted the worst scores, while those who left their phones in a different room did the best. The students who kept their phones in their pockets or bags came out in the middle. As the phone’s proximity increased, brainpower decreased.

In subsequent interviews, nearly all the participants said that their phones hadn’t been a distraction—that they hadn’t even thought about the devices during the experiment. They remained oblivious even as the phones disrupted their focus and thinking.

A second experiment conducted by the researchers produced similar results, while also revealing that the more heavily students relied on their phones in their everyday lives, the greater the cognitive penalty they suffered.

In an April article in the Journal of the Association for Consumer Research, Dr. Ward and his colleagues wrote that the “integration of smartphones into daily life” appears to cause a “brain drain” that can diminish such vital mental skills as “learning, logical reasoning, abstract thought, problem solving, and creativity.” Smartphones have become so entangled with our existence that, even when we’re not peering or pawing at them, they tug at our attention, diverting precious cognitive resources. Just suppressing the desire to check our phone, which we do routinely and subconsciously throughout the day, can debilitate our thinking. The fact that most of us now habitually keep our phones “nearby and in sight,” the researchers noted, only magnifies the mental toll.

Dr. Ward’s findings are consistent with other recently published research. In a similar but smaller 2014 study (involving 47 subjects) in the journal Social Psychology, psychologists at the University of Southern Maine found that people who had their phones in view, albeit turned off, during two demanding tests of attention and cognition made significantly more errors than did a control group whose phones remained out of sight. (The two groups performed about the same on a set of easier tests.)

In another study, published in Applied Cognitive Psychology in April, researchers examined how smartphones affected learning in a lecture class with 160 students at the University of Arkansas at Monticello. They found that students who didn’t bring their phones to the classroom scored a full letter-grade higher on a test of the material presented than those who brought their phones. It didn’t matter whether the students who had their phones used them or not: All of them scored equally poorly. A study of 91 secondary schools in the U.K., published last year in the journal Labour Economics, found that when schools ban smartphones, students’ examination scores go

**An
attention
magnet
unlike
any we
have had
to grapple
with
before.**

and Personal Relationships, “inhibited the development of interpersonal closeness and trust” and diminished “the extent to which individuals felt empathy and understanding from their partners.” The downsides were strongest when “a personally meaningful topic” was being discussed. The experiment’s results were validated in a subsequent study by Virginia Tech researchers, published in 2016 in the journal Environment and Behavior.

The evidence that our phones can get inside our heads so forcefully is unsettling. It suggests that our thoughts and feelings, far from being sequestered in our skulls, can be skewed by external forces we’re not even aware of.

Scientists have long known that the brain is a monitoring system as well as a thinking system. Its attention is drawn toward any object that is new, intriguing or otherwise striking—that has, in the psychological jargon, “salience.” Media and communications devices, from telephones to TV sets, have always tapped into this instinct. Whether turned on or switched off, they promise an unending supply of information and experiences. By design, they grab and hold our attention in ways natural objects never could.

But even in the history of captivating media, the smartphone stands out. It is an attention magnet unlike any our minds have had to grapple with before. Because the phone is packed with so many forms of information and so many useful and entertaining functions, it acts as what Dr. Ward calls a “supernormal stimulus,” one



that can “hijack” attention whenever it is part of our surroundings—which it always is. Imagine combining a mailbox, a newspaper, a TV, a radio, a photo album, a public library and a boisterous party attended by everyone you know, and then compressing them all into a single, small, radiant object. That is what a smartphone represents to us. No wonder we can’t take our minds off it.

The irony of the smartphone is that the qualities we find most appealing—its constant connection to the net, its multiplicity of apps, its responsiveness, its portability—are the very ones that give it such sway over our minds. Phone makers like Apple and Samsung and app writers like Facebook and Google design their products to consume as much of our attention as possible during every one of our waking hours, and we thank them by buying millions of the gadgets and downloading billions of the apps every year.

A quarter-century ago, when we first started going online, we took it on faith that the web would make us smarter: More information would breed sharper thinking. We now know it isn’t that simple. The way a media device is designed and used exerts at least as much influence over our minds as does the information that the device unlocks.

As strange as it might seem, people’s knowledge and understanding may actually dwindle as gadgets grant them easier access to online data stores. In a seminal 2011 study published in Science, a team of researchers—led by the Columbia University psychologist Betsy Sparrow and including the late Harvard memory expert Daniel Wegner—had a group of volunteers read 40 brief, factual statements (such as “The space shuttle Columbia disintegrated during re-entry over Texas in Feb. 2003”) and then type the statements into a computer. Half the people were told that the machine would save what they typed; half were told that the statements would be immediately erased.

Afterward, the researchers asked the subjects to write down as many of the statements as they could remember. Those who believed that the facts had been recorded in the computer demonstrated much weaker recall than those who assumed the facts wouldn’t be stored. Anticipating that information would be readily available in digital form seemed to reduce the mental effort that people made to remember it. The researchers dubbed this phenomenon the “Google effect” and noted its broad implications: “Because search engines are continually available to us, we may often be in a state of not feeling we need to encode the information internally. When we need it, we will look it up.”

Now that our phones have made it so easy to gather information online, our brains are likely offloading even more of the work of remembering to technology. If the only thing at stake were memories of trivial facts, that might not matter. But, as the pioneering psychologist and philosopher William James said in an 1892 lecture, “the art of remembering is the art of thinking.” Only by encoding information in our biological memory can we weave the rich intellectual associations that form the essence of personal knowledge and give rise to critical and conceptual thinking. No matter how much information swirls around us, the less well-stocked our memory, the less we have to think with.

This story has a twist. It turns out that we aren’t very good at distinguishing the knowledge we keep in our heads from the information we find on our phones or computers. As Dr. Wegner and Dr. Ward explained in a 2013 Scientific American article, when people call up information through their devices, they often end up suffering from delusions of intelligence. They feel as though “their own mental capacities” had generated the information, not their devices. “The advent of the ‘information age’ seems to have created a generation of people who feel they know more than ever before,” the scholars concluded, even though “they may know ever less about the world around them.”

That insight sheds light on our society’s current gullibility crisis, in which people are all too quick to credit lies and half-truths spread through social media by Russian agents and other bad actors. If your phone has sapped your powers of discernment, you’ll believe anything it tells you.

Data, the novelist and critic Cynthia Ozick once wrote, is “memory without history.” Her observation points to the problem with allowing smartphones to commandeer our brains. When we constrict our capacity for reasoning and recall or transfer those skills to a gadget, we sacrifice our ability to turn information into knowledge. We get the data but lose the meaning. Upgrading our gadgets won’t solve the problem. We need to give our minds more room to think. And that means putting some distance between ourselves and our phones.

MIND & MATTER: SUSAN PINKER

New Tools Detect Autism Disorders Earlier in Lives

WHEN A CHILD is diagnosed with an autistic-spectrum disorder, a parent’s emotions can swing from disbelief to worry to despair, and many ask themselves the understandable question: Why did this happen?

Genes are the answer, though which combinations are responsible remains a mystery.

The mounting evidence for a heritable cause hasn’t stopped some people from trying to pin the disorder on parents, fueling parental guilt and damaging families that are already struggling with a child’s diagnosis. Now a new study shows that the roots of autistic disorders are detectable so early in life that, other than genes, any parental contribution to the disorder is probably nil.

There is a long and bitter history of baseless finger-pointing around autism. In one of 20th-century psychology’s most shameful mistakes, supposed experts blamed the childhood disorder on “refrigerator mothers,” who were said to cause autism by being emotionally distant. Ultimately, studies showed that a crucial clue to the disorder’s origin was the babies’ inability to respond to their mother’s nurturing—not the other way around. Fifty years later, activists tied autism to childhood vaccines. This false idea led to fewer immunized children and a resurgence of dangerous infectious childhood diseases.

In this new study, John Lewis, the lead author and a neuroscientist at the Montreal Neurological Institute, analyzed data from the MRIs of 260 babies to chart the trajectory of their developing brains. (The study was published this summer in Biological Psychiatry.) His previous work had revealed that toddlers with a strong family history of autistic spectrum disorders show sluggish neural pathways in areas critical to language and social development. Such pathways, composed of nerve fibers, transmit information from the body’s five senses and allow regions of the brain to communicate with each other. Dr. Lewis wanted to see how early these neural inefficiencies appeared.

Using MRI-based data, Dr. Lewis and his team charted—at six months of age and again at 12 months—the length and strength of fibers connecting different regions of the babies’ brains. Shorter and stronger connections are more efficient.

As children grow, their brains typically streamline such connections by “pruning”—a form of neural housekeeping whereby unnecessary or unused connections between distant brain regions are weeded out.

His research team tracked the neural pathways of two groups of infants. One group had a sibling on the autistic spectrum—which meant the baby was at high risk of developing the disorder. The control group had no family history of autistic spectrum disorders.

A comparison of the two groups revealed that, when analyzed as a group, the brains of 6-month-olds with an autistic sibling showed inefficiencies in the right auditory cortex, an area that processes speech sounds. By 12 months of age, certain neural areas critical for language, touch and self-awareness were also less efficient than those of the control group. “If your brain starts off not processing the sensory inputs efficiently, then it can’t do the proper pruning. It’s just passing on noise,” said Dr. Lewis.

The study was launched seven years ago, and by the time it was complete, the researchers knew which of the high-risk infants ended up with an autism spectrum diagnosis. (Almost 17% of the high-risk group received an autism diagnosis, compared with 1.3% of the control group.) Yet they found that the biological markers of their disorder were evident at 6 months of age.

A computer analysis of the high-risk group’s MRIs could retroactively identify which babies would ultimately show behavioral signs of autism spectrum diagnosis years later—and which babies would be unaffected. What’s more, the degree of neural inefficiency predicted how severe that child’s symptoms would be.

This research suggests that very early diagnosis—and early intervention—is on our doorstep. It also means that parents can’t be blamed.

SERGEI BLOCH



up substantially, with the weakest students benefiting the most.

It isn’t just our reasoning that takes a hit when phones are around. Social skills and relationships seem to suffer as well. Because smartphones serve as constant reminders of all the friends we could be chatting with electronically, they pull at our minds when we’re talking with people in person, leaving our conversations shallower and less satisfying.

In a study conducted at the University of Essex in the U.K., 142 participants were divided into pairs and asked to converse in private for 10 minutes. Half talked with a phone in the room, while half had no phone present. The subjects were then given tests of affinity, trust and empathy. “The mere presence of mobile phones,” the researchers reported in 2013 in the Journal of Social

REVIEW



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS handed out packets of humanitarian aid to Syrians near a checkpoint in Homs province, Syria, Sept. 13.

Russia's New Charm Offensive in Syria

As Assad advances, Moscow targets hearts and minds

BY NATHAN HODGE

THE UMAYYAD MOSQUE in Aleppo was a symbol of Syria's tragedy. The Unesco World Heritage site was battered in fighting between the Syrian regime and its rebel foes, its minaret toppled and its ornate courtyard pitted by gunfire and shrapnel.

Now the medieval mosque has become a centerpiece for Russia's efforts to win hearts and minds in the Middle East.

Russian President Vladimir Putin intervened in Syria two years ago for several geopolitical reasons: to divert attention from the crisis in Ukraine, to strike a blow against U.S. dominance in the region and to prop up a longtime client state. Today, even as Russian bombing continues, the Kremlin is playing up a campaign of historic preservation, a move that appears aimed at deflecting international criticism of its support for Syria's emboldened president, Bashar al-Assad.

In mid-September, the Russian military flew two small plane loads of Russian and international journalists to Aleppo as part of a public-relations push meant to advertise the recent battlefield advances of the Moscow-backed Syrian government. The visiting reporters were brought to a school, where they were greeted by children singing patriotic songs and officials who praised the Russians. The jour-

nalists were shown a newly spruced-up square decorated with billboards of Mr. Assad, some saying "I believe in Syria"—in English.

The messaging was even more pointed at the 12th-century mosque. In the damaged courtyard, Mahmoud Akkam, the mufti of Aleppo, said that a private foundation based in Russia's Muslim-majority republic of Chechnya had committed \$14 million toward restoring the mosque, one of the architectural masterpieces of the Muslim world.

The foundation is overseen by the family of Ramzan Kadyrov, Chechnya's powerful regional leader and an important ally of Mr. Putin's. Mr. Kadyrov once fought the Russian government during Chechnya's brutal separatist conflict between 1994 and 1996; now, he is at the vanguard of Russian efforts to combat militant Islam at home and abroad.

"Ramzan Kadyrov, like us, is a believer in the same religion," Mr. Akkam said. "We are united with him in the fight against terrorism."

A French reporter asked Mr. Akkam who had caused the damage to the mosque. "*Les autres*" ("the others"), he replied, referring to anti-Assad rebel groups that had been based in the mosque and its environs during the fighting.

Human-rights activists have long accused Mr. Kadyrov of serious abuses, including arbitrary detention and extrajudicial killings. Mr. Kadyrov denies the charges. When Mr. Akkam was asked about his benefactor's reputation, Russian military handlers instructed an interpreter not to

A public-relations push after battlefield victories.

translate the question.

Mr. Kadyrov's foot soldiers are now playing an important role in Syria. Russia has deployed military police units drawn in part from Chechnya to Aleppo, which Mr. Assad's forces retook late last year.

These troops now patrol the city's devastated landscape, clearing mines and unexploded ordnance. And the deployment of military police from Muslim-majority republics of the Caucasus seems to be another Russian gambit to win some hearts and minds in Syria.

Mr. Putin's intervention in Syria has paid Moscow significant strategic dividends for a relatively modest military deployment. Russia's Defense Ministry won't disclose how many troops

it has on the ground in Syria, but it operates dozens of drones, attack helicopters and strike aircraft from an air base in Latakia province. Russia also stations warships at a naval base in the Syrian port of Tartus.

Russian operations have largely focused on providing air support to the Syrian regime and its allies, including Shiite militias and Iranian combat troops. In mid-September, Lt. Gen. Alexander Lapin, the chief of staff of Russia's forces in Syria, said that his warplanes were flying some 50 sorties daily. The Russians say that their special-operations troops and advisers provide key intelligence and targeting support to Mr. Assad's forces. Syria has also been a testing ground for some of Russia's most up-to-date weaponry, including ship- and submarine-launched cruise missiles.

The Russian military presence on the ground has expanded in recent months. In September, Russian military engineers built a pontoon bridge across the Euphrates River, allowing Mr.

widespread international condemnation. Late last year, as Syrian regime forces backed by Russian air power besieged Aleppo, the Obama administration called for Russia and Syria to be investigated for war crimes over their attacks on hospitals and civilians. Then-Secretary of State John Kerry compared the devastation of Aleppo to Russia's block-by-block assault in late 1999 and early 2000 to retake Grozny, the capital of the then-breakaway republic of Chechnya.

Mr. Putin came to power vowing to show no quarter to terrorists, famously threatening to find Chechen separatists and "waste them in the outhouse." But the picture that Russia is now showing to foreign journalists in Syria—from the mosque refurbishment to images of Russian soldiers distributing humanitarian aid—emphasizes a kinder, gentler phase of operations.

The messaging has a domestic component. Russia has a substantial Muslim minority, which the CIA estimates at some 10% to 15% of the country's population, and Mr. Putin often nods to Russia's religious diversity. In Syria, Russia's showcases of efforts at historic preservation seem designed to draw a contrast with the vicious tactics of Islamic State.

After Russian-backed Syrian troops retook the ancient city of Palmyra from Islamic State in 2016, the Russian military ferried in reporters—to see a concert conducted by maestro Valery Gergiev in the town's Roman amphitheater. And Russia's most recent scripted media tour in Syria was also heavy on the antiquities: In addition to the Umayyad Mosque, reporters also visited the Citadel of Aleppo, a medieval fortress that looms over the city, and the Krak des Chevaliers, a Crusader castle in Homs province.

Fyodor Lukyanov, a Russian foreign-policy expert, said that events such as the Palmyra concert were meant to emphasize Russia's contribution to defending the world, not just itself.

"Putin clearly wants to be seen as the guarantor of civilization, as someone who can restore it," Mr. Lukyanov said.

—Thomas Grove contributed to this article.

THE YANKEES ARE NO LONGER THE EVIL EMPIRE

BY JAMES TRAUB

I AM ALMOST 63 years old, which means that I have been a fan of the New York Yankees for about 58 years. They have given me a lot to cheer about. But until Tuesday night, when I joined nearly 50,000 fans to watch the Yankees defeat the Minnesota Twins in a do-or-die playoff game to advance further in the post-season, I could never say that I was proud of my team. Now, at last, I can.

When I was a boy, the famed and feared Yankee machine was wheezing to a halt. From the mid-1960s through the early '70s, my prime rooting years, the Yankees were a team of stumblebums not even redeemed by charm.

Then in 1973, George Steinbrenner, heir to a Cleveland shipbuilding fortune, bought the franchise. It is from this moment that I date my moral discomfort over my team.

Steinbrenner was the Donald Trump of owners—a man inflicting his inner demons on his helpless subjects. (Mr. Trump himself could often be found preening in the owner's box.)

Steinbrenner publicly berated and humiliated his players and managers when they failed. In his grim, Ahab-like pursuit of victory, he traded away the kind of young talent upon whom patient franchises build a contender in favor of high-price stars. Sometimes they delivered the World Series triumphs Steinbrenner lived for—the Yankees won seven during the Boss's 37-year reign—but just as often, they proved to be over-the-hill flops. What kind of feelings could you invest in these gold-plated birds of passage?

Fandom, of course, is a matter of tribal affiliation rather than moral calculus. I loved the



FROM LEFT, Brett Gardner, Aaron Hicks and Aaron Judge celebrated Tuesday's win.

Yankees because...I loved the Yankees. But fans also need to feel that their team deserves the love they shower on them. If your tribal loyalty and your moral sensibility diverge too far, you begin to find yourself feeling that the guys you're beating are the ones who should be winning. Steinbrenner's crusade to Make the Yankees Great Again only made fans who had stoically endured years of failure feel like victory was being bought at the expense of the qualities of spirit that make sports worth caring about.

The only time Steinbrenner's Yankees were worth caring about—until now—was during the

1990s, after he had been banned for trying to dig up dirt on Dave Winfield, his own star player. Then general manager Gene Michael was able to nurture, rather than trade, young players like shortstop Derek Jeter and reliever Mariano Rivera. Reinstated in 1993, the Boss was able to claim credit for an ensuing golden age made possible only by his absence.

The Steinbrenner era reached its late-baroque stage in 2004 when the Boss landed Alex Rodriguez, a gifted player almost as monomaniacal and self-centered as himself—as well as, it turned out, a serial abuser of perfor-

mance-enhancing drugs. The A-Rod years spawned a whole new round of Yankee hatred in the baseball world.

Steinbrenner died in 2010. Since then, his son Hal has authorized general manager Brian Cashman to build a team according to his lights. And so Mr. Cashman has. The 2017 Yankees are hardly built on a shoestring—they still have one of the highest payrolls in baseball—but the team's core is a group of fantastically talented young players developed by the organization.

Two years ago, the last remnants of the A-Rod Yankees crawled their way to a playoff game, where they were effortlessly dispatched by the Houston Astros. This year, when the Twins jumped to a 3-0 lead in the first inning, I said to my neighbor, "Well, it's been a great year anyway." I'd rather lose with this team than win with the others. And then, wonderfully, one of those appreciating assets, shortstop Didi Gregorius, hit a three-run homer in the bottom of the first. We all thought: It's ours now. And it was: The Bombers coasted to an 8-4 win. It was a victory they richly deserved.

Now the Yankees have begun a five-game series against the favored Cleveland Indians by surrendering without a whimper, 4-0, in Game 1. (Game 2 was Friday.) The Tribe haven't won a World Series since 1948; sentiment is rightly on their side. Yet if, somehow, the Yankees prevail, only the inveterate haters (of whom there are still many) will begrudge them the victory. These are not George Steinbrenner's Yankees, and not Donald Trump's either. They're ours.

Mr. Traub is a columnist and contributor to Foreign Policy.

REVIEW

WORD ON THE STREET:
BEN ZIMMER

The Cloning Of Blade Runner's 'Replicant'

THE FIRST THING that audiences see in the new science-fiction film "Blade Runner 2049," opening this weekend, is text on the screen explaining that "replicants are bioengineered humans," with the word replicants highlighted in red.

It's a callback to the original "Blade Runner," released in 1982, which included an opening crawl that began, "Early in the 21st Century, the Tyrell Corporation advanced Robot evolution into the Nexus phase—a being virtually identical to a human—known as a Replicant."

The sequel picks up 30 years later, when a new line of more easily controlled replicants has been created. Old models that went rogue are still being hunted down and "retired" by so-called blade runners. Ryan Gosling stars as a blade runner named K, following in the footsteps of Harrison Ford as Rick Deckard in the original.

While the new film reintroduces "replicant" for a contemporary audience, the word never really left us. Ever since the original "Blade Runner" was released, the word has been an enduring success.

"Blade Runner" was loosely based on Philip K. Dick's 1968 novel "Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?" But the novel never uses the word replicant to describe artificially created humanoids—only "android," or "andy" for short.

"Replicant" was introduced into the screenplay for "Blade Runner" by David Peoples, who had been brought in by the director, Ridley Scott, to revise a script written by Hampton Fancher. Mr. Peoples told me that he wanted to find an alternative, more scientific-sounding term for "android," which he found too "pulpy."

Mr. Peoples got on the phone with his daughter Risa, who at the time was an undergraduate at the University of California, Los Angeles, studying biochemistry. He recalls asking her how cloning happens, and after she began explaining replication—the process by which genetic material makes copies of itself—they hit upon "replicant."

"One of us came up with it," he said. "She thinks it was me, and I think it was her."

"Replicant" had, in fact, been coined before, but with a rather different meaning.

From the 17th century on, "replicant" was used to mean "one who makes a reply," based on similar words in Romance languages. But the modern twist on the term draws on how a single DNA molecule can produce two replicas of itself.

A more sci-fi-sounding term for 'android.'

"Replicant" has made a significant impact on the lexicon since the release of "Blade Runner," even entering the Oxford English Dictionary. Cinematic offspring include the 2001 Jean-Claude Van Damme vehicle, "Replicant," as well as 2002's "Impostor" (based on another Philip K. Dick science-fiction story that never used the word).

"Replicant" has also been extended into a more general term for someone who seems like nothing more than an artificial copy. The political analyst Bill Schneider wrote in the Atlantic in 1987, "If the public is dissatisfied with Reagan's performance, why should it vote for a Reagan replicant?" "Replicant," it turns out, has replicated quite nicely.

Answers
to the News Quiz on page C13
**1B, 2D, 3C, 4D, 5A, 6C, 7D,
8B**



A PACK of gray wolves in the Lamar Valley at Yellowstone National Park.

their stock at heavily discounted grazing rates for generations. Critics of so-called welfare ranching have been trying to get livestock off public land for decades; now that restoring wolves (and grizzlies) has become a policy goal in the West, the practice seems even more anachronistic. Why would you invite ranchers to graze defenseless domestic livestock on the same landscape on which you have spent decades and millions of dollars restoring carnivores likely to kill them?

Elk hunting, meanwhile, remains robust, despite Wyoming's predator renaissance. Though hunter success rates have been lower in some areas near Yellowstone, elk are hunted all over the state, and sportsmen have enjoyed near-record harvests in recent years. Hunters go where the elk are, as they always have.

Game managers sometimes fall back on a third rationale: People simply want to shoot wolves, and that is reason enough for a hunting season. Which brings us back to our riddle: How does a dog-loving hunter rationalize shooting an animal like Yellowstone's white wolf?

As a wolf, she had all the qualities we admire in dogs, including the loyalty, the sociability, the tireless resilience; as a representative of *Canis lupus*, we might even say that she was the source of those qualities. The difference, it seems, is intimacy: A dog's death feels like a tragedy because we know somebody loved her. When a pet dies, her story—followed from puppyhood and filled with happy memories—dies along with her.

But the white wolf had a story too. The longtime alpha female of the park's Canyon pack, she was 12 years old at the time of her death, meaning she had lived more than twice as long as the average Yellowstone wolf. The White Lady, as she was known, stayed with the same mate for nine years, the longest pair bond ever recorded in North America, and together they raised 20 pups in the Hayden Valley, along the Yellowstone River in the park's interior. She lost her own parents when she was just a pup herself, in a raid by a rival wolf pack that sent her and her siblings fleeing. Some were

never seen again, but the young female persevered, unexpectedly taking up with one of the invaders to form a new family of her own.

Surrounded by larger, more aggressive packs, the White Lady learned to keep her small family mobile. She began traveling the park roads as a survival strategy and never abandoned the habit,

which delighted visitors and made her one of Yellowstone's most photographed wolves. In time, her pack flourished, and she enjoyed a long reign over the territory that her mother once controlled. In 2014, a roaming male mated with one of her adult daughters. This raised the possibility of a succession struggle, since the pack's territory was only large enough for one mated pair. But the White Lady and her mate simply slipped away, bequeathing the valley to their daughter and her new family, like an inheritance.

On April 11, visitors hiking near the park entrance in Gardiner, Mont., found her mortally wounded. Thousands had followed her story, and her death inspired nationwide news coverage—not to mention the offer of a large reward for information about the poacher who shot her. (The poacher hasn't been found.)

Every time a wolf is killed—whether in the tourist haven of Greater Yellowstone or deep in the anonymous forests of the northern Rockies—a great story comes to an end. Every wolf is White Fang, struggling for survival in a hostile world; every wolf is Old Yeller, fighting off enemies to save a loved one.

Old Yeller's death—at the hands of the boy who adored him before rabies could set in—was sad but necessary. You might be able to shoot an animal as extraordinary as he was, if circumstances forced you to do so.

But if they didn't, why would you?

How does a dog-loving hunter shoot a wolf?

celebrated white wolf, whose rare coloration made her easy to spot and a longtime favorite of park visitors.

Wolf hunting is necessary, Wyoming game managers say, to limit predation on domestic livestock and the state's celebrated elk herds, which draw hunters from all over the country. Last year, 243 cattle and sheep were lost to wolves—a modest number compared with the tens of thousands killed in an average year by disease or bad weather, but still a record. A regular wolf-hunting season, the theory goes, will reduce such losses.

But these numbers don't tell the whole story. The state of Wyoming compensates ranchers for

the value of every cow or sheep killed by wolves, multiplied by a generous factor of seven to allow for the likelihood of unconfirmed losses. And ranchers don't need trophy hunters to kill wolves; government hunters and trappers have always been just a phone call away. A provision of the Endangered Species Act allows for the culling of certain wolves that prey on livestock. Last year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture killed 113 wolves in Wyoming under this rubric.

Another often overlooked point: Most of the cattle and sheep lost last year were killed not on private property but on national forest land, where Rocky Mountain ranchers have summered



THE WOLF known as White Lady was shot and mortally wounded in April.

BOOKS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, October 7 - 8, 2017 | C5

A Hero in Spite of Himself

Ulysses S. Grant won the war, won the presidency and won the battle against his own worst tendencies

Grant

By Ron Chernow
Penguin Press, 1,074 pages, \$40

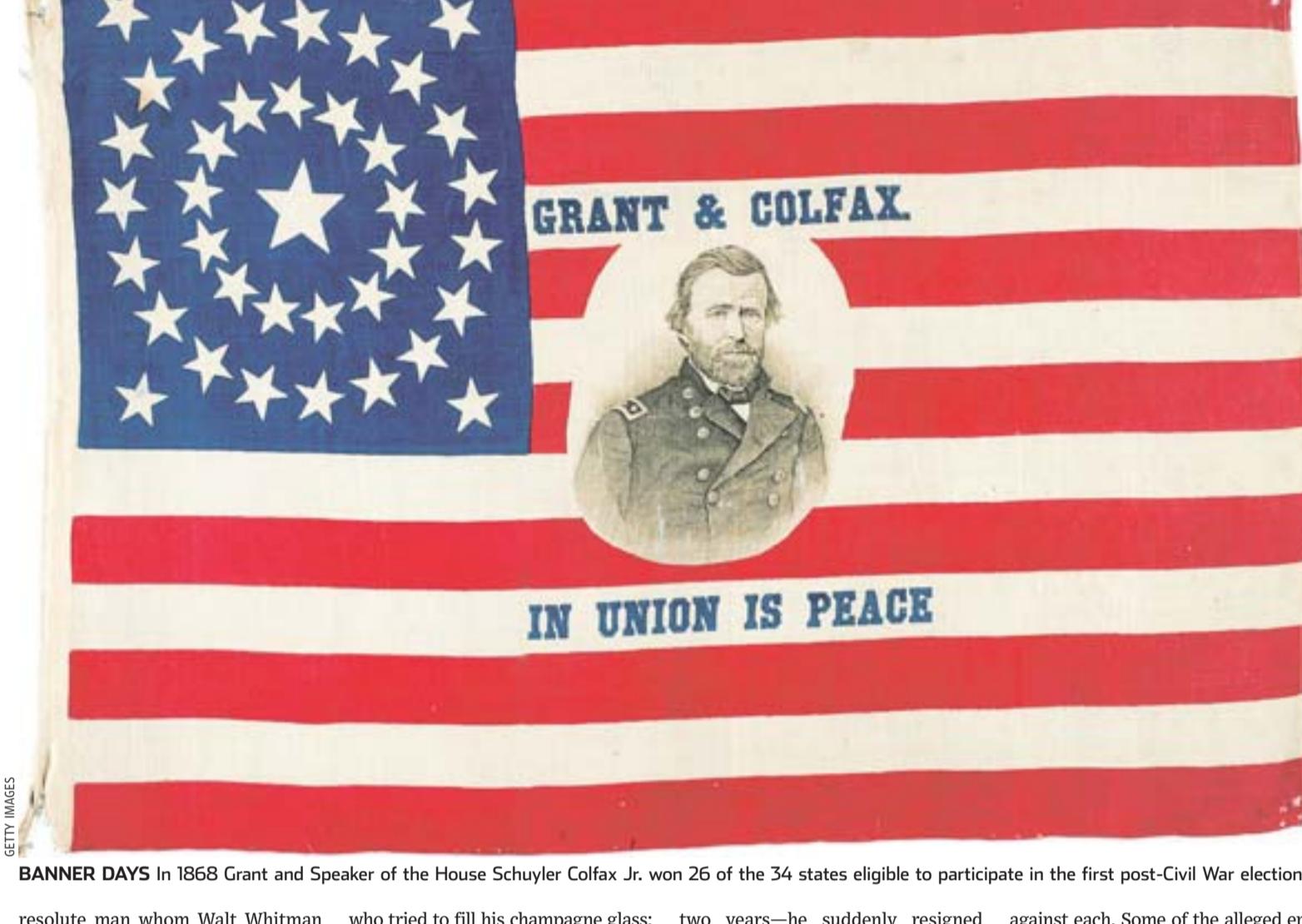
BY GEOFFREY C. WARD

ULYSSES S. GRANT was a modest man, famously magnanimous toward his defeated enemies, but the myth of the Lost Cause irritated him. "The Southern generals were [seen as] models of chivalry and valor," he once complained, while "our generals were venal, incompetent, coarse. . . . Everything that our opponents did was perfect. [Robert E.] Lee was a demigod, [Stonewall] Jackson was a demigod, while our generals were brutal butchers."

Grant's annoyance was understandable—and prescient. In the century that followed, no one's reputation would suffer more at the hands of historians sympathetic to the defeated South than his. He was caricatured as a callous, plodding, sometimes drunken commander whose victories were due exclusively to Union advantages in men and materiel, a lucky general who became a politically clueless president, blind to corruption and bent on exacting revenge against the white citizens of the former Confederacy.

Over the past 20 years or so, scholars have done a great deal to rehabilitate Grant's standing. A year ago, Ronald C. White, the author of the widely praised "A Lincoln: A Biography" (2009), published his "American Ulysses: A Life of Ulysses S. Grant," hailed in these pages by Harold Holzer as "like Grant himself" likely to "have staying power." It demonstrated that Grant was not only the architect of Union victory but a two-term president with substantive achievements—among them, the virtual destruction of the Ku Klux Klan, restored relations with Great Britain, and soldiers sent south to protect the rights of at least some of the African-Americans he had helped to free. Too often, these have been overshadowed by the scandals that beset his second term.

If Mr. White's book is Large, at 826 pages, Ron Chernow's new biography, "Grant," is Extra Large, at well over 1,000. Not one of those pages is boring. As readers of Mr. Chernow's best-selling lives of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and others know, he is a compelling storyteller. Much of the story he sets out to tell here may by now seem familiar, but he adds rich detail and brings to vivid life the reticent, unprepossessing but



BANNER DAYS In 1868 Grant and Speaker of the House Schuyler Colfax Jr. won 26 of the 34 states eligible to participate in the first post-Civil War election.

resolute man whom Walt Whitman called "nothing heroic . . . and yet the greatest hero."

Every biographer has had to deal with the question of Grant's drinking. Did he really drink too much? If so, did it interfere with his duties as soldier or statesman? Mr. Chernow is unequivocal: "Grant was an alcoholic," he writes. For him, "alcohol was not a recreation selfishly indulged, but a forbidden impulse against which he struggled for most of his life. . . . The drinking issue . . . so permeated Grant's career that a thoroughgoing account is needed to settle the matter." Mr. Chernow does his best to provide one.

There is no question that drinking helped destroy Grant's early career. Trained at West Point, calm and courageous in combat during the Mexican War, he drank only after the fighting ended, establishing the pattern he would follow for years.

He was a binge drinker. He could go for months without a drink, but as he himself once confessed to a friend

who tried to fill his champagne glass: "If I begin to drink I must keep on drinking." He actually consumed less alcohol than many of his fellow soldiers, but thanks to what one remembered as his "peculiar organization": "a little did the fatal [work] of a great deal. . . . He had very poor brains for drinking."

Grant did not drink when his wife was present, which accounted for her many visits to the front.

He knew he did and tried to stop, even joining the Sons of Temperance in 1851. But within a year he was drinking again. Three years later, stationed at a remote garrison on the California coast—bored, depressed and longing for his wife, Julia, and the children whom he hadn't seen in

two years—he suddenly resigned from the Army. No contemporaneous document survives to explain his reason, but Mr. Chernow makes a convincing case, based on a wealth of testimony elicited by biographers in later years, that his commanding officer had confronted him with a stark choice: resign or face the humiliation of a trial for drunkenness.

In that era, when excessive drinking was seen as evidence of moral failure rather than chronic disease, once the word "drunkard" was attached to a man's name it was almost impossible to shake. When Grant rejoined the Army in 1861, whispers about his drinking haunted every step of his astonishing climb from captain of a company of Illinois volunteers to lieutenant general in command of all the Northern armies in just four years.

Allegations of drunkenness followed the battles of Belmont and Fort Henry; Fort Donelson; during the siege of Vicksburg; and after Cold Harbor. Mr. Chernow does his best to assess the evidence for and

against each. Some of the alleged episodes, like an overnight bender aboard a steamboat on the Yazoo River above Vicksburg in June 1863, he finds plausible—though wildly exaggerated in accounts published decades after the event. Others were honest misunderstandings of the migraines that sometimes drove Grant to his tent. And still others were conjured up by Grant's enemies in and out of uniform.

Grant did not drink when Julia was present, which accounted in part for her many visits to the front. When she was not there, responsibility for her husband's sobriety belonged to his adjutant, John A. Rawlins, a fierce teetotaler whose unique job description included assuring emissaries from Washington that his chief was uniformly sober, keeping alcohol out of Grant's hands and lecturing him on his duty to remain faithful to his oath of abstinence. Grant accepted his minder's exhortations with good grace; Rawlins, he once said, is "the

Please turn to page C7

Rule by Starvation

Red Famine: Stalin's War on Ukraine

By Anne Applebaum
Doubleday, 461 pages, \$35

BY ANNA REID

IN MARCH 1932, Communist Party officials in Ukraine's Odessa province heard rumors of hunger in outlying villages and sent a medical team to investigate. The doctors found empty cottages, corpses lying in the lanes, and the surviving inhabitants gnawing on carrion, boiled bones and horsehide. Local apparatchiks, the horrified medics reported, were doing their best "not to notice the incidence of starvation, and . . . not to speak about it."

The dead were early victims of the "Holodomor"—literally translated as "hunger-extermination"—an artificial famine inflicted on the Ukrainian peasantry by Stalin in the years 1932-34. The best estimate of the death toll is 3.9 million, or 13% of Ukraine's population. Up to an additional 2.5 million died in famines elsewhere in the Soviet Union at the same time.

Denied by the Soviet authorities almost until communism's fall, the Holodomor was first documented by the British historian Robert Conquest in his ground-breaking 1986 book, "The Harvest of Sorrow." Compiling census data and émigré memoirs and interviews, he demonstrated both the scale of the famine and the fact that it

was not the result of drought or economic upheaval but of food confiscation, deliberately and violently enforced. Since then, a mass of new evidence has become available, on which Anne Applebaum draws—with generous acknowledgments to Ukrainian historians—for "Red Famine," a lucid, judicious and powerful book.

The Holodomor was created in three overlapping stages. First, in the winter of 1929-30, came "collectivization." Teams of activists were dispatched to the countryside to persuade peasants to hand over land and livestock to state-controlled farms, where they would work as day laborers for payment in kind. Villagers remembered how out of place the visitors looked, tiptoeing through the mud in polished shoes. One even mistook a calf for a colt, brushing aside correction with the declaration that "the world proletarian revolution won't suffer because of that."

Unsurprisingly, the anticipated wave of volunteerism failed to materialize, and the activists fell back on violence and intimidation, supported by local thugs and the police. Primed by years of indoctrination, even the more idealistic participants had no

difficulty rationalizing their methods. "I firmly believed," remembered one, "that the ends justified the means. Our great goal was the universal triumph of Communism, and for the sake of the goal everything was permissible—to lie, to steal, to destroy hundreds of thousands and even millions of people, all those who were

collectivization. Targeted were teachers, clerks, store keepers, millers and tanners, as well as peasants who owned two cows rather than one or whose huts were roofed with tin rather than thatch. Vicious propaganda, Ms. Applebaum notes, equated peasant farming with treachery and criminality: "Kulak-White-Guard-bandits" were

said to be hoarding grain, sabotaging the collectives or plotting with the Poles to overturn the Revolution.

Not everyone submitted quietly. Police files reveal thousands of riots, shootings, raids on food stores and arson attacks on government buildings. One report, covering unrest in 16 Ukrainian districts, records 35 police and activists killed and an additional 314 beaten. Peasants' most immediate form of protest was to slaughter their animals before they were confiscated. But though widespread, resistance was not organized enough to force the regime to backtrack. Instead, the regime hardened its position, fearing a repeat of the anti-Bolshevik risings of the Civil War. In the Soviet Union as a whole, more than two million peasants were deported between 1930 and 1933, mostly

to Central Asia or the far north. Many died during the journey (in closed cattle cars, without food or water) or during their first winter in exile. At least another 100,000 went straight to the Gulag.

On their own, Ms. Applebaum argues, collectivization and "dekulakization" would not have led to outright famine. What tipped Ukraine from hunger into mass death was food requisitioning. Launched in the summer of 1930 in a drive to raise grain exports, it descended over the

About 3.9 million people, or 13% of Ukraine's population, died as Stalin pursued collectivization.



HUNGRY Children on a Ukraine street during the famine, 1933.

hindering our work or could hinder it, everyone who stood in the way. And to hesitate or doubt about all this was to give in to 'intellectual squeamishness' and 'stupid liberalism.'

A few months later, the Kremlin launched a parallel drive to evict and deport "kulaks"—a term that in theory referred to wealthy peasants but in practice meant community leaders and anyone, rich or poor, who resisted

next two years into a sadistic pogrom, with no economic rationale at all. Tasked with fulfilling impossible quotas, search teams raided homes at night, smashing chests and cupboards and probing cellars and wall spaces with pointed metal rods. Cautiously,

Ukrainian Party officials warned Moscow of growing hunger. "We have greatly overdone it," reported one investigator. Face to face with desperate villagers, he had felt "like a carp

squirming in a frying pan."

But the Kremlin pressed on. In August 1932, food theft was made punishable by death or 10 years' imprisonment, sweeping thousands

Please turn to page C6

BOOKS

'There is no theory. You have only to listen. Pleasure is the law.' —Claude Debussy

'Big George' and the Boys

Maximum Volume

By Kenneth Womack

Chicago Review Press, 351 pages, \$30

BY DOMINIC GREEN

APART FROM shaping the sonic signature of early Beatles recordings (like "Love Me Do" and "From Me to You") by using John Lennon's harmonica to introduce the hook, the band's longtime producer George Martin taught Lennon and Paul McCartney the value of beginning a story *in medias res*. It was Martin who decreed that "She Loves You" begin with its chorus and the generation-defining "Yeah, yeah, yeah" refrain, rather than its verse (the less catchy "You think you've lost your love / Well, I saw her yesterday-yay"). He repeated the trick with "Can't Buy Me Love"—and, later, "Help!" It was also Martin who first beat the Beatles at what would become their own game, by adding sounds to their recordings that the quartet could not duplicate on stage.

Rather than start in *medias res*, Kenneth Womack's biography of Martin goes, to invoke the title of one of Mr. McCartney's later albums, back to the egg. When the Beatles auditioned for Martin in 1962, writes Mr. Womack, they met a "civilized and cultured Englishman," comfortable in authority. Martin wore a suit and tie and spoke in the "posh tones of the gentlemen-officers" with whom he had trained as a naval aviator in the last weeks of World War II. But Martin had reinvented himself socially and musically, a process "Maximum Volume" diligently chronicles.

Martin was born in 1926 to working-class Catholic Londoners. His first home was a two-room apartment in north London without heat or running water; there was a sink down a flight of stairs and a communal lavatory three floors below. His father, a cabinet maker unable to find work, hawked newspapers in the street. Music entered Martin's life because his uncle worked in a piano factory. "I just made my own music," Martin recalled. "Music felt completely natural."

In 1943, Martin joined the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm. He was not a pilot, but an "observer" leading a three-man crew, with responsibility for radio, telegraphy, navigation and gunnery. "That's what a producer does," Mr. McCartney has said. "He doesn't write the songs or play them—he doesn't fly the plane—but he is in charge." The navy, Martin admitted, also taught him "to be a gentleman," equipping him with the manners to match his musical ambitions.

Demobilized in 1947, Martin got married and enrolled in the teacher's course at the Guildhall School of Music. He studied composition, which he described as "a cerebral exercise of musical line and harmony," as well as orchestration, which adds "subtle colorings" to create a "three-dimensional



MENTOR Martin created sounds in the studio the band couldn't on stage, Kenneth Womack writes, but made a 'tactical withdrawal' as they learned to do it, too.

form." He composed settings for poetry, arrangements for works by Bach and Debussy and formed the London Baroque Society with Peter Ustinov. Graduating in 1950, Martin took "a clerk's job" in the BBC Music Library. A few months later, Sidney Harrison, a pianist who had supported Martin's early efforts as a composer, found him work at EMI's third-string label, Parlophone. Soon, he would be running it.

Parlophone was EMI's specialist and novelty division: Its stock in trade included a classical back catalog, the odd jazz hit and a stable of Scottish turns such as Jimmy Shand, the accordionist and "polka aficionado," or Roberto Inglez, a "one-finger" Latin pianist whose real name was Bob Ingles.

White-coated "button pushers" placed the microphones and ran the two-track tape machine. The Musicians' Union made sure that sessions stopped for "compulsory" tea and meal breaks. The job of "record producer" had yet to be invented. Martin's job was to pick the tunes and polish the arrangements. Overqualified and ambitious, Martin mucked in, deploying his London Baroque Society past for Ustinov's novelty single, "Mock Mozart," and starting an affair with Judy Lockhart Smith, a secretary with an "incredible upper-class accent."

In 1956, while EMI's Norrie Par- amor chased the rock 'n' roll boom by signing local Elvis impersonators, the company nearly closed Parlophone. Searching for sales, Martin turned to

comedy, scoring minor hits first with Peter Sellers and his friends from "The Goon Show," and then, as the "satire boom" of the early 1960s began, with "Beyond the Fringe," featuring Dudley Moore. Martin spent 11 years at Parlophone before charting his first No. 1, a faux-Dixieland novelty by the Temperance Seven.

So when "Mr. Martin" met the Beatles, he was "a virgin as far as rock and roll was concerned," writes Mr. Womack. He knew, however, what worked on the radio. "I taught them the importance of the hook," he recalled. "You had to get people's atten-

"hybridized electronic instrument," Mr. Womack writes. After that, the Beatles' "capacity for making music in concert... would quickly be outpaced by their studio-enhanced abilities." But they could not outpace Martin.

When Harrison took up the sitar, Martin knew how to record it because of Sellers's 1959 spoof of "Wouldn't It Be Loverly." When Lennon stumbled upon the controlled feedback that opens "I Feel Fine," Martin understood it as a "found object" from electronic music; in 1961, Martin had experimented with "different tape speeds, altering acoustics, reverse echo, and backward recording," and released a *musique concrète* single, "Time Beat," under the name Ray Cathode. And Martin had been patching his classical training for years by the time Mr. McCartney, the three-minute Mozart of the 1960s, needed a strong arrangement for "Yesterday."

Crucially, Mr. Womack writes, Martin had the intelligence to beat a "tactical withdrawal" before the Beatles' rapid development. Instead of running the session in the live room like an old-style "recording manager," he withdrew into the control booth and became a modern record producer. When EMI finally bought four-track recorders, and the Beatles went into the studio to cut "Ticket to Ride," Martin reconciled live immediacy and sophisticated production by recording a rhythm track as quickly and freshly as possible, then layering extra tracks on top at leisure.

Martin, who would wake up in the

night and worry about how to make the Beatles' records louder, knew how to get maximum volume onto tape and how to translate that into maximum volume in sales. In 1964, Martin productions supplied Britain's No. 1 records for 37 weeks. In April, Beatles' singles held the top five spots on the Billboard Hot 100. In the same year, Martin recorded Ella Fitzgerald's big-band take on "Can't Buy Me Love," Judy Garland's final studio recordings and Shirley Bassey's title song for the "Goldfinger" soundtrack.

The only sales royalties Martin received from 1964 were from his orchestral cash-in album, the inevitably titled "Off the Beatle Track." At the end of the year, EMI denied him a Christmas bonus. Like his postwar demotion from acting petty officer to midshipman, this stung Martin's class-conscious dignity. In 1965, he resigned from Parlophone, set up a production company, Associated Independent Recording, and negotiated a small royalty on future sales of Beatles records.

Mr. Womack's narrative, like its subject, is steady and considered, with hints of turbulence beneath the surface. "Maximum Volume" is the first of a planned two: This one ends in January 1966, with the completion of "Rubber Soul." If "the boys" are now calling the shots in the studio, Big George, as they now call him, is "finally going into business for himself."

Mr. Green is a historian, critic and jazz musician.

Stalin's War on Ukraine

Continued from page C5

more into the Gulag. Requisitioning brigades snatched fruit from trees, seedlings from gardens, soup from cooking pots. They killed dogs and smashed millstones. Children were shot at by mounted guards as they crept into the fields to glean fallen grain.

By New Year's 1933 there was no food left, and full-scale famine took hold. Firsthand accounts are not as rich as those in Ms. Applebaum's superb "Gulag: A History" (2003)—

For years the atrocity was hard for some to believe: Why deport your best farmers and kill the rest?

peasants were less likely to record their experiences than the middle-class professionals who filled the prison camps. But they are vivid enough: the eating of bark and weeds; children's bird-like necks and wizened faces; ubiquitous, unremarked corpses; cannibalism. By the time Stalin finally called a halt in 1934, millions lay dead and thousands of villages stood empty.

At the time and for more than 50 years afterward, the Soviet authorities denied that the atrocity had ever happened. Doctors falsified death certificates. Students and soldiers

and the Ukrainian people. Its commemoration is a keystone of national consciousness and public life. In Russia, by contrast, it seldom enters public discourse, and when it does it is presented as part of an undifferentiated Soviet-wide tragedy, insepara-



KIEV A memorial to the 1932-33 famine.

ble from similar famines elsewhere. Moscow has blocked attempts to have it recognized as a genocide by the United Nations and denounces the term Holodomor as Russophobic and "immoral."

Ms. Applebaum takes a nuanced version of the Ukrainian line. "Step by step," she writes of the Kremlin's deadly decrees of 1932, "using bureaucratic language and dull legal terminology, the Soviet leadership, aided by their cowed Ukrainian counterparts,

launched a famine within the family, a disaster specifically targeted at Ukraine and Ukrainians."

Occasionally she over-simplifies. Calling Ukraine a "Russian colony," for example, is rather like calling Scotland a colony of England: It implies too stark a divide. Nor does she explore in depth the interplay between the Holodomor and the famines on the Volga, in the North Caucasus and in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan's famine in particular deserves its own book. In 1932 somewhere up to 1.5 million people—an extraordinary third of all Kazakhs—died of hunger and disease, having been stripped of their herds, an atrocity that has not registered abroad to this day. Scholars think it may have provided the blueprint for Stalin's assault on Ukraine the following year.

But overall, the argument that Stalin singled out Ukraine for special punishment is well-made. Ms. Applebaum points to harsher food requisitioning in Ukraine, to the closure of its borders with Russia and Poland, and to the "black-listing" of hundreds of villages, making it illegal to provide them with manufactured

goods, including even kerosene and matches. "After the ban went into effect," she dryly notes, "any peasant who might possess food would soon have great difficulties cooking it." She also details Ukraine's early purges, which eviscerated the urban intelligentsia. Around 200,000 doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, curators, writers, students and priests were arrested between 1930 and 1932, a loss that some argue is still felt today.

Russian-Ukrainian relations leapt to the fore in February 2014, when mass demonstrations in the Ukrainian capital toppled a corrupt pro-Russian president. Vladimir Putin's response was to invade Ukrainian-ruled Crimea and (via proxies) the eastern coal-mining district known as the Donbass. Three years on, Ukraine remains shorn of its territory and stuck in a low-level but destabilizing defensive war, with no end in sight. Mr. Putin's propaganda themes—the equation of Ukrainian patriotism with fascism, the invocation of invented Western plots—hark back to the 1930s, as do his bald denials of obvious facts on the ground. What has also resurfaced is the reluctance of even liberal Russians to accept that Ukrainians have their own history and now their own state. Western commentators afflicted with the same mind-set should read this excellent and important book.

Ms. Reid is the author of "Leningrad: The Epic Siege of World War II, 1941-1944."

BOOKS

'Get used to me—black, confident, cocky; my name, not yours; my religion, not yours; my goals, my own. Get used to me.' —Muhammad Ali

The King's Ransom

Ali: A Life

By Jonathan Eig
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 623 pages, \$30

BY JOHN SCHULIAN

TIME, THAT HEARTLESS THIEF, mocked Muhammad Ali by stealing the magic he thought he could hold beyond its reach for as long as he needed it. Once, he had whirled and swooped around the boxing ring, throwing punches in bunches before dancing out of harm's way. But the pages fell from the calendar, and he and Joe Frazier brutalized each other, and suddenly Ali could no longer dance for an entire round, much less 15 of them. He had no choice but to morph into a trickster, hauling out his old soft shoe and trying to flimflam everyone watching into forgetting that he had been as stationary as Mount Rushmore until the last-gasp seconds of a fight's last-gasp rounds.

Ali's heavyweight opponents recognized an easy target when they saw one and hit him with punches that might as well have been bombs. They rattled his rib cage, battered his liver and hammered his kidneys, all for the express purpose of making him so intent on protecting his body that he left his head unprotected. The head was the grand prize. Hit Ali there until he was concussed, trap him helpless against the ropes or—the ending he somehow always escaped—leave him stretched on the canvas, lights out.

Each blow echoes on the pages of Jonathan Eig's relentless, image-altering biography "Ali: A Life," ushering its charismatic but confounding subject toward the silence, illness and exile that preceded his death last year at 74. Though replete with tales of race, religion, war protest, sex, marital turmoil and skulduggery, this book is, more than anything else, an indictment of boxing. The cumulative damage of Ali's boxing career is a terrible and haunting thing to read about, and it becomes all the more so when you remind yourself that Mr. Eig's subject is one of American sports' most beloved figures, not some luckless tomato can.

"Years later," Mr. Eig writes, "[Ali] would admit to friends that he had been frightened before every one of his fights. But he hid it beautifully. And once the bell rang, his fears vanished."

So it was that the fun that Ali generated in the beginning—the poetry and predictions, the back-and-forth with Howard Cosell, the magic tricks, the hustlers and pimps and everyday people who populated his traveling circus—gave way to words slurred more and more frequently and legs that turned to stone in the ring. He used up the last of his greatness when he defeated Frazier in Manila in the 1975 finale of their blood-soaked, hatred-fueled trilogy.

Frazier, the son of a one-armed sharecropper, did the hating because Ali belittled him as "ugly" and "stupid," a sad-sack Uncle Tom. Ali, who had grown up in relative comfort in Louisville, thought he was just selling tickets until Frazier said, "I'm gonna eat this half-breed's heart right out of his chest." Every fight after that was one Ali shouldn't have fought. Mr. Eig provides the perfect metaphor for that sad fandango: The last bell Ali



answered, on a baseball field in Nassau in the Bahamas, with an anemic crowd gathered to watch a lug named Trevor Berbick belabor him, was a cowbell.

It was a variation on a scene played out by many a vanquished champion before him—Sugar Ray Robinson fighting in tank towns, Joe Louis refereeing wrestling matches and glad-handing at Las Vegas casinos—but no one could have predicted such a fate when Ali was Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. He flapped his jaws and got away with it when he gold-medaled at the 1960 Olympics and came home from Rome to fight for pay and turn the heavyweight division upside down. He shocked the world by beating "that big ugly bear" Sonny Liston twice, and then he shocked it again by pledging allegiance to the Nation of Islam and its leader, Elijah Muhammad. The Messenger, as his flock sometimes called him, railed against "white devils" and forecast the arrival of spaceships that would free the planet's black believers.

The young champion, now known as Muhammad Ali, was nothing if not easily swayed. ("I could've converted him to Judaism," the journalist Dick Schaap said.) He sparked to the spaceships and the idea of racial separation even though white people had always been a positive part of his life. He turned his back on his doomed friend Malcolm X and let the Nation of Islam get between him and the first of his four wives, Sonji Roi, a fox too slinky for Nation approval but ultimately a permanent resident of Ali's horn-dog heart.

White America recoiled as though there were a rattlesnake in its living room. Then, with the war in Vietnam raging, Ali refused induction into the military and became a national pariah—a draft dodger, and a black one at that. When he said, "I ain't got no quarrel with the Viet Cong," he found

himself transformed into far more than a dyslexic kid who had been handed a "certificate of attendance" on his way out of high school. He was the country's most famous war protester, and perhaps its most reviled.

Elijah was fine with that. What he couldn't accept was Ali's insistence on remaining a prizefighter. Boxing, in his eyes, was a waste of time and purpose, and Ali's delight in the gaudy trinkets he bought with his earnings

Boxing made Ali the greatest but destroyed him in the process.

only compromised him as a Muslim. Elijah banished Ali from the Nation for a year in 1969, and even though Ali came back as serious as ever about his prayers and devotion, Elijah never embraced him the way he once had.

Ali managed to cope. In fact, he coped so much that it's a wonder he had time to do anything else. As one ranking Nation minister put it: "Ali's weakness was coochie." In Mr. Eig's telling, it didn't matter if the women he dallied with were show-business stars or mascara junkies. He wanted them in every flavor, at any hour, one at a time or all at once. This hardly made him unique among our myriad amorous sporting heroes, but he still managed to put his own spin on his philandering.

The afternoon of the first Frazier fight, in New York in 1971, Ali's second wife, Belinda, caught him with a \$40 streetwalker and raised unholy hell. But Ali never changed. Worse, he persuaded Belinda to book the hotel rooms for his assignations. Somehow that seems even crueler psychologically than the punch she says he hit

her with before the Rumble in the Jungle in 1974 because he thought she had slept with someone else. She fought back and left Ali scratched and bleeding. Now the wound has been reopened for everyone who reads "Ali."

But never does it seem that the resourceful Mr. Eig set out to bring Ali's image tumbling down. He paints a vivid picture of this complex Samaritan impulsively writing a check to keep an old-folks home open and handing a wad of cash to a legless man posing as the crippled baseball star Roy Campanella. "Ang," Ali tells his trainer, Angelo Dundee, "we got legs." Likewise, Mr. Eig takes no apparent joy in describing how the promoter Don King repeatedly short-changed the gullible Ali or how Ali's manager and would-be friend Herbert Muhammad, son of Elijah, went for the money by marching him off to slaughter at the hands of Larry Holmes in 1980.

In one four-fight stretch before Mr. Holmes demolished him, Ali had been hit more than a thousand times. By the night he stepped into the ring—erected in the parking lot behind Caesars Palace in Las Vegas—he was dehydrated, he had collapsed during road work, everyone seemed to know he had dyed the gray out of his hair, and at least one sparring partner was afraid that Larry Holmes would kill him. Mr. Holmes didn't, of course, but he did unleash an uppercut to the jaw in the ninth round so devastating that Ali screamed. At ringside Herbert Muhammad, his head down, unable to watch, waited one more round before he signaled Dundee that enough was enough. One wonders how long the fight would have gone on if Herbert hadn't been Ali's friend.

There was something almost karmic about that terrible night, as if Ali were paying for his sins in and out of the ring with compound interest. And yet the American public had largely

gotten past the sins it knew about by then. Some, like Ali's opposition to Vietnam, weren't even sins anymore. There were cockamamie adventures in diplomacy and that grand moment in 1996 when he shuffled into view, crippled by Parkinson's disease, and lighted the Olympic torch in Atlanta. It looked as if his shaking hands might betray him, but no—he was still magic when the world was watching.

Ali's last act was to fade away, guarded by his fourth wife, Lonnie, so zealously that even his children couldn't always see him. For the rest of us, life goes on. Boxing goes on too, in its increasingly threadbare way. There is no new Ali in sight to save it, and don't bother putting a light in the window for one. This kind of guy comes along once, maybe—movie-star handsome, a heavyweight champion three times, the most famous man on the planet. All that and boxing destroyed him just the same.

It destroyed him because he never stopped believing what people said after someone knocked him on his dime at the Olympic trials all those years ago. He bounced up as if he were on a string, and people said it was a good thing. He could take a punch. Not every fighter can. But Ali could, and he kept taking them until he was as famous as he had dreamed of being when he was a kid. He was famous, and he was rich until the people he trusted started stealing more than he was making. Then he had to go out and take more punches. Other fighters had done the same thing, but this was Muhammad Ali, the King of the World, the Greatest. It didn't matter. In boxing it never does.

Mr. Schulian is a former sports columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times and Chicago Daily News. He is a recipient of the PEN/ESPN Lifetime Achievement Award for Literary Sports Writing.

The Life of Ulysses S. Grant

Continued from page C5

nearest being indispensable to me of any officer in the service."

After the war, when the Grants moved into a new, furnished home in Philadelphia, Julia was distressed to discover that it included a fully stocked wine cellar. According to one source, she consulted Rawlins as to what to do. "Send for some responsible broker," he is said to have answered, and "have him dispose of the entire stock at once and put the money in your pocket." Whatever the truth of that tale, except for a single apparent lapse in the summer of 1865 (when he was away from Julia), there is not a single documented instance of alcohol adversely affecting Grant during the two decades of life left to him. Mr. Chernow credits his wife and his willpower for the change: "As with so many problems in his life," he writes, "Grant managed to attain mastery over alcohol in the long haul, a feat as impressive as any of his wartime victories."

By then that mastery seemed to involve moderation, not total abstinence, according to two contemporary

sources. "Like many another man, [Grant] liked an occasional nip," Harrison Terrell, his longtime valet, recalled, but his employer was careful always to confine himself to "two drinks of a couple of small swallows each" for fear of slurring his speech. And Ferdinand Ward, the general's partner in an investment firm and a regular at the weekly poker games held in the Grants' parlor after they settled in New York in 1881, remembered that while his host avoided hard liquor he did drink ale, though "sparingly."

In the spring of 1884, Grant would be ruined by that same poker player, who proved to be a Wall Street scam artist. (Full disclosure: Ferdinand Ward was my great-grandfather.) Just weeks after that, he would be stricken with fatal throat cancer, the apparent result of his second little-discussed addiction, a 10-to-20-cigars-a-day habit. He spent the last year of his life frantically trying to complete a memoir that he hoped would recoup

his family's fortunes before the disease killed him. Somehow, Grant's deadpan humor survived this last

noun," he wrote to his doctor. "A verb is anything that signifies to be; to do; or to suffer. I signify all three."

Ulysses Grant died on July 23, 1885, just one week after finishing the manuscript of his memoirs. As Mr.

Chernow notes, the "Personal

Memoirs of U.S. Grant" remains

"probably the foremost mili-

tary memoir in the English

language, written in a

clear, supple style that

transcends the torment

of its composition. . . .

Scrupulously honest,

Grant confessed to

doubts and fears on the

battlefield and presented

the extraordinary spectacle

of a self-effacing military

man, a hero in spite of him-

self." (A fully annotated version

of the memoir, edited by John F.

Marszalek with David S. Nolen and

Louie P. Gallo, is being published this

month by Harvard University Press.)

Despite everything, Grant re-

mained an optimist about the country

he had done so much to save. He

called again and again for reconcilia-

tion of North and South—but always on Northern terms. "I would not have the anniversaries of our victories celebrated, nor those of our defeats made fast days and spent in humiliation and prayer," he wrote, "but I

would like to see truthful history written. . . . The justice of the cause which in the end prevailed, will, I doubt not, come to be acknowledged by every citizen of the land. . . . As

time passes, people, even of the

South, will begin to wonder how it

was possible that their ancestors ever

fought for or justified institutions

which acknowledged the right of

property in man." As recent events in

Charlottesville, Va., and elsewhere attest, the bizarre nostalgia for the

Confederacy that so angered Grant stubbornly endures, and, sadly, 132

years after his death, we're still not

where he hoped we'd be.

Mr. Ward is the author of "A

Disposition to be Rich: Ferdinand

Ward, the Greatest Swindler of

the Gilded Age" and (with Ken Burns)

"The Vietnam War: An Intimate

History."

campaign intact. When the pain in his throat made speech impossible, he penciled notes to those around him: "I am a verb instead of a personal pro-

noun," he wrote to his doctor. "A verb is anything that signifies to be; to do; or to suffer. I signify all three."

Ulysses Grant died on July 23, 1885, just one week after finishing the manuscript of his memoirs. As Mr.

Chernow notes, the "Personal

Memoirs of U.S. Grant" remains

"probably the foremost mili-

tary memoir in the English

language, written in a

clear, supple style that

transcends the torment

of its composition. . . .

Scrupulously honest,

Grant confessed to

doubts and fears on the

battlefield and presented

the extraordinary spectacle

of a self-effacing military

man, a hero in spite of him-

self." (A fully annotated version

of the memoir, edited by John F.

Marszalek with David S. Nolen and

Louie P. Gallo, is being published this

month by Harvard University Press.)

Despite everything, Grant re-

mained an optimist about the country

he had done so much to save. He

called again and again for reconcilia-

BOOKS

'As long as you have life and breath, believe. . . . Believe for the sake of the dead, for love, to keep your heart beating, believe.' —Mark Helprin

FICTION CHRONICLE: SAM SACKS

An Old French Romance

LIN MOST of the novels written in the United States since World War II, we find characters who have little or nothing to believe in. These men and women struggle to fill the vacuum left by the loss of religious conviction. They have only provisional trust in the value of the nuclear family. They are suspicious of traditional morals. Cynicism corrodes their feelings for America and its promises. They occupy themselves by juggling a multitude of minor truths, none of which is strong enough to contend with the absolute truth of mortality, and so the movement of these novels tends to be entropic, toward disillusion or despair or depravity.

Mark Helprin is one of the rare writers for whom this is not the case. In the cosmos of his fiction, which includes "Winter's Tale" (1983) and "In Sunlight and in Shadow" (2012), conflict arises from the duty to uphold unshakeable principles. His books are romances in the chivalric mold, in which beauty, love and bravery possess a greater reality than the characters dedicated to honoring them. This is true again in his enchanting new novel, "Paris in the Present Tense" (Overlook Press, 394 pages, \$28.95), a ballad to the cardinal virtue of loyalty, "the elixir that makes death easy, but... also the quality that gives life purpose."

Mr. Helprin's modern-day knight in armor is Jules Lacour, a little-known Parisian cellist and music instructor. At 74, Jules is suddenly struck by a series of hammer blows: His wife dies of cancer, his only grandchild is diagnosed with leukemia and he himself begins to suffer from blackouts, the long-delayed effect of a head injury inflicted by a Nazi soldier when he was a child. Because his parents were killed in the Holocaust, Jules has always been plagued by survivor's guilt, and the confluence of medical crises resolves him to pursue an act of expiation involving life-insurance fraud, a scheme by which he intends to provide his grandson money for better medical treatment and thereby fulfill his deepest wish: "To save a faltering life by giving his own."

The elderly are endowed with a special capacity for this kind of sacrifice, Jules believes: "You get a level-headed courage that allows you to make death run for its money even though you know it must win." So despite the catastrophes and forebodings that beset the story—one subplot depicts the recrudescence of violent anti-Semitism in the form of Islamic radicalism—"Paris in the Present Tense" is joyful and celebratory. Part of the pleasure of the novel is in its ecstatic asides, eulogizing the glories of Paris or the transcendent power of



GETTY IMAGES

music. A favorite piece by the Baroque composer Couperin inspires in Jules this characteristically soaring appreciation:

The harpsichord is a very strange instrument. It plucks and stops, attacking its sonorosity at each note by refusing to let the note sustain and fade. In that sense, it refuses death—by jumping, as if from one ice floe to another, to a new note and a new life. It can sometimes be stilted, but if done right the chain of sound becomes as beautiful as the sparkling of stars.

Similarly, Mr. Helprin's lofty restraints can become cloying, especially in Jules's burgeoning love affair with a beautiful young cellist. Most of the time, though, this passionate and uplifting book produces a kind of music that few living writers know how to create.

Khary Lazarre-White's debut novel, "Passage" (Seven Stories, 190 pages, \$23.95), centers on a 17-year-old black child who goes by the nickname Warrior. Warrior lives in Harlem with his mother and younger sister (his father is across the river in Brooklyn). The year is 1993 and his neighborhood resembles nothing so

much as a battlefield. Gun violence is omnipresent. "Blue soldiers"—the police—are as likely to kill him as to lock him up. "Like a war veteran, he carried his childhood friends' dog tags around in his mind. The only thing is that they had never volunteered for any war. They had simply been born."

A novel in the chivalric mode about beauty, bravery, love and loyalty.

If Warrior and Jules Lacour met on the street they would probably eye each other with deep mistrust. But the two have a great deal in common. Like Mr. Helprin's hero, Warrior is burdened by daily hardship and by the memory of his race's persecution, yet he too is determined to harness his rage and remorse to the service of a greater good. He dreams of becoming someone with the "moral righteousness" of Nelson Mandela, "a leader who knows the pain of war but also is not afraid of it, can grab the ear a the youth."

"Passage," written in a striking

blend of street vernacular and classical declamation, turns Warrior's daily journey between school and home into a kind of spiritual pilgrimage. One scene, in a snow-covered park, re-creates the temptation of Christ, as demons urge Warrior to release himself to violence or make riches from drug dealing. In another, set in a graveyard, he communes with his murdered friends in the underworld. Mr. Lazarre-White has written an artfully compact parable of a noble soul seeking deliverance. "Salvation won't come from outside these walls." Warrior thinks as he looks around his crumbling neighborhood, "it will come from within."

With Jeffrey Eugenides' "Fresh Complaint" (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 285 pages, \$27), we return to familiar fictional terrain. The stories in this collection, which were written over the past 30 years, take on the disappointment of modern life, with all its self-inflicted failures and moral compromises. "Timeshare" is about the doomed attempt to construct a Florida vacation resort on the cheap. In the title story a visiting professor wrecks his marriage by allowing himself to be seduced by a minor. In "Early Music" a husband who tries to revive his music career goes into ruinous debt after buying a clavichord. Recall Mr. Helprin's ode to the harpsichord and note how differently Mr. Eugenides describes Baroque instrumentation: "The clavichord complained a lot. It didn't want to go back to 1761. It had done its work and wanted to rest, to retire, like the audience. The tangents broke and had to be repaired. A new key went dead every night."

Mr. Eugenides seems to stick a dead key in each of these stories, making them intentionally flat or anticlimactic. This can result in some fine straight-faced comedy, particularly in "Baster," about a middle-aged woman on an extremely public search for high-quality sperm. But many of the stories read like early drafts for the author's novels. "The Oracular Vulva" introduces the theme of hermaphroditism that launched his 2003 Pulitzer Prize winner "Middlesex." "Air Mail" is a character sketch of the aspiring religious ascetic Mitchell Grammaticus, who appeared to fuller effect in "The Marriage Plot" (2011).

"Great Experiment" is one of the few stories here that feel satisfyingly complete. It's about the financially struggling editor of a vanity-publishing house who joins forces with an accountant to embezzle money from their half-crazy millionaire boss. Finally, a character who doesn't just complain about the world's unfairness, who screws up his courage and takes his destiny into his own hands. I'll give you one guess as to how it works out for him.

MYSTERIES: TOM NOLAN

Foxy Lady

THE NINE-TAILED Fox" (Soho, 323 pages, \$26.95)—the 12th title in an enduring and freshly relevant series by Martin Limón—takes us to South Korea in the early 1970s, where Sgts. George Sueño and Ernie Bascom of the 8th U.S. Army are helping enforce the law among American troops stationed in the Land of the Morning Calm.

Sueño and Bascom, of the Criminal Investigation Division, are tasked with locating three American GIs who have gone missing. They make for a disparate duo. Sueño, the book's narrator ("the only American military law enforcement official ... who'd bothered to study Korean"), brings an almost religious dedication to his job. The ginseng-gum-chewing Bascom, meanwhile, has a different motive for finding the lost men: "to prove we're not the bozos the brass thinks we are."

Some South Korean locals think a legendary creature is behind the disappearance of three American GIs.

When the corpse of one of the AWOL soldiers washes up from the sea, pressure mounts for the investigators to find the other two. Yet Sueño and Bascom are hindered by interference from South Korean police and by members of the military police who want to protect the reputations of the missing men. Nonetheless, they pick up the unexpected scent of a bar-hopping, chauffeur-driven *gumiho*—a "cunning person," so named after a creature in Asian folklore.

"Some people believe," a helpful Korean woman explains, "that the *gumiho* is not human, but a fox that has managed to survive for centuries.... Then it is no longer a fox, but a woman with magical powers." *Mishin*, of course: superstition. And yet the nickname points to someone specific, a victim of societal ills with the means to turn her vengeful rage on surrogate oppressors.

Mr. Limón, himself a former U.S. Army man who served 10 years in Korea, writes with knowledge of the travails and rewards of military life, and his heroes are savvy enough to know how best to avoid the former in pursuit of the latter. "If we abided by every... regulation, we'd never get anything done," Sueño admits. "Ernie and I followed the ones we agreed with and ignored the rest."

An Uneasy Realist

BY ELIZABETH LOWRY

KAZUO ISHIGURO, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature this week, has for 35 years beguiled and sometimes baffled us with quiet evocations of human trauma. Born in Nagasaki, Japan, in 1954, Mr. Ishiguro moved to Britain when he was 5. He would not set foot in the country of his birth for another 29 years, after he had already written two books about the place.

Mr. Ishiguro has said that he grew up in southeast England "with a very strong image in my head of this other country, a very important other country to which I had a strong emotional tie." Unsurprisingly, questions of loss, belonging and the fragility of national and personal identities haunt his novels. His first, "*A Pale View of Hills*" (1982), was a delicate rendering of Japanese postwar cultural displacement, relayed through the memories of a Japanese woman living in England. Mr. Ishiguro examined this theme again in his second book, "*An Artist of the Floating World*" (1986), in which a painter whose career flourished during the militarist prewar regime reflects on the seismic changes in Japanese society during his lifetime.

That novel won Britain's Whitbread Award, but Mr. Ishiguro's third, "*The Remains of the Day*" (1989), secured him an international readership for its portrayal of the repressed Stevens, an English butler with a very stiff upper lip who looks back, from the vantage

point of the 1950s, on the personal and moral compromises he has made during a life of service to an aristocrat with fascist sympathies. The book scooped up a Booker Prize, and a few years later Ismail Merchant and James Ivory made it into a movie starring Anthony Hopkins. When announcing this year's Nobel, the Swedish Academy's Sara Danius described the novel as one that "starts as a P.G. Wodehouse novel and ends as something Kafkaesque," but really it's neither. The book's bitten-back ironies and des-

AN APPRECIATION Kazuo Ishiguro

icited, barely articulated longings are unique to Mr. Ishiguro's brand of realism, in which the apparent ordinariness of the surface is undercut by an insidious sense of unease. When Stevens finally recognizes that his attachment to duty has cost him the woman he loved, and the chance to live a fully human life, the shattering of his reserve is shockingly painful: "Indeed—why should I not admit it?—at that moment, my heart was breaking."

Ms. Danius is on firmer ground in saluting Mr. Ishiguro for having "developed an aesthetic universe all his own." Nowhere is this more startlingly

displayed than in "*The Unconsoled*" (1995), his enigmatic follow-up to the accessible "*The Remains of the Day*." Cast as the stream-of-consciousness musings of a pianist who arrives in a dreamlike Mitteleuropa to star in a concert, only to be frustrated by bizarre misunderstandings and lapses of

by having too much plot, flummoxing readers with a noir detective story that combined kidnapping, sexual slavery and murder with forays into the unconscious of its unreliable (and, again, emotionally awkward) narrator.

Despite such critical barbs, Mr. Ishiguro has persisted in his increas-



LAUREATE In the words of the Swedish Academy, Mr. Ishiguro 'has uncovered the abyss beneath our illusory sense of connection with the world.'

memory, the 500-page book perplexed most critics: In the *New Republic*, James Wood said it had "invented its own category of badness," though in these pages Brooke Allen judged it better than its predecessor.

"*When We Were Orphans*" (2000), set in China in the 1930s, seemed to sin in the opposite direction

ingly dark experiments with genre. "*Never Let Me Go*" (2005), his grim take on a parallel 1980s and '90s Britain in which human cloning is commonplace, grafted elements of the horror story and the science-fiction thriller onto what looks, at first, like a conventional coming-of-age novel—but until we realize that its likable child

protagonists have all been specially bred by the state as organ donors.

The book's uncanny charge comes precisely from its hijacking of populist forms to smuggle in a poignant existential portrayal of every child's terror upon learning the world is not what adults claim it to be. More recently, a short-story collection, "*Nocturnes*" (2009), was followed by "*The Buried Giant*" (2015), which took a leap into fantasy, unfolding in a brutal post-Arthurian Britain: Here be dragons—and ogres, sorcery and swords. But to read it as an upmarket "Game of Thrones" would be a mistake. "*The Buried Giant*" is an unnerving study of loneliness, the power of memory and societal wounds in the aftermath of war.

Mr. Ishiguro's output to date might seem slim for a Nobel winner, but he has quite deliberately paced himself. Only 62, and averaging a book every five years or so, he has ample time for more. In a statement Thursday, Mr. Ishiguro expressed hope that, in a world in which "we've sort of lost faith in our political system" and "are not quite sure of our values," his winning of the Nobel "contributes something that engenders good will and peace." It's an oddly wishful remark, coming from an author who in recent novels has created such elegantly bleak dystopias. Rather, may he continue to provoke and disturb.

Ms. Lowry's novels include "*The Bellini Madonna*" and the forthcoming "*Dark Water*".

BOOKS

'Mere survival is a life without imagination, but a drifter's life with imagination is also a life without substance.' —Xiaolu Guo

Speaking of Freedom

Nine Continents:
A Memoir In and Out of China
By Xiaolu Guo
Grove, 366 pages, \$26

BY JULIAN B. GEWIRTZ

GROWING UP POOR in a coastal Chinese village in the 1970s and '80s, Xiaolu Guo had scant evidence of Beijing's drive to reform the centrally planned economy in the pursuit of wealth and global power. For her, these policies were heard more than seen: In school, she was drilled on the "Four Modernizations," Deng Xiaoping's agenda for China to modernize the fields of agriculture, industry, defense and science by the year 2000.

"In 2000 I would be twenty-seven years old," she recalls in "Nine Continents: A Memoir In and Out of China." "How and where would I live? In a brand-new high-rise in Beijing or Shanghai? With a functioning flushing toilet and a microwave oven? Perhaps I would learn to drink Western wine in long-stemmed glasses."

When the new millennium arrived, China had far surpassed what had seemed possible two decades earlier—and Ms. Guo had escaped her village for life as an artist in Beijing. On New Year's Eve, she was at a party with film-school friends listening to a Rolling Stones song. "It was our new propaganda slogan," she writes, wryly. "I can't get no satisfaction, but I try and I try and I try." China had modernized rapidly as a result of "reform and opening up," as the Party catchphrase had it, but dissatisfaction and yearning were everywhere.

This unease animates "Nine Continents." China is now the world's second-largest economy and a global power, but the lived experiences of the countless individuals whose lives changed alongside their country remain difficult to comprehend. Ms. Guo's memoir offers a haunting account of how China's rapid shift from Maoist ideology to market-driven growth has simultaneously created extraordinary opportunities for the Chinese people and intensified their craving for meaning and purpose in the face of continuing authoritarian controls.

Ms. Guo is now an acclaimed novelist and filmmaker living in Britain. With immediacy and honesty, she recalls her escape from rural poverty,



YOUNG TALENT Xiaolu Guo in 1993, her first year at the Beijing Film Academy.

her discovery of an artistic calling and her decision to leave China at the age of 29. Given up as a baby amid the chaos of the late Mao period, Ms. Guo spent the first six years of her life with her illiterate grandparents in the fishing village of Shitang, until her

Such myths are numerous in contemporary China, where official history is carefully policed and recounting "problematic" episodes is discouraged. The result is a widespread suppression of memories, whether because of fear of political

To escape China's censors, the author had to do more than just physically flee the country. She had to shed the repression of her mother tongue.

parents returned to claim her. Ms. Guo admired her father, but her mother was frequently abusive and inscrutable: A Red Guard during the Cultural Revolution, she refused to talk in detail about her experiences or feelings. "I would never know exactly what she did in those years," Ms. Guo reflects. "It had already become a kind of myth to my generation."

consequences or a personal desire to forget. Ms. Guo challenges this tendency by powerfully articulating her own memories.

She is especially vivid—and funny—in describing the moments when her childhood intersected with high politics. She recalls watching as an 8-year-old the televised trial of Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, who was prosecuted after

her husband's death for abuses during the Cultural Revolution. Ms. Guo writes, "I asked my father: 'Is she really the Chairman's wife?' Yes, her father said. 'But how come? She looks just like a man!' Ms. Guo exclaimed. 'She's very ugly, and kind of spooky!'" And yet the trial also awakened Ms. Guo to the pervasive sexism of Chinese society. Her mother dismissed Jiang as a "manipulating wife." Later she calls Ms. Guo herself a "useless girl" and a "food bucket." Worse, beginning when she was 12, Ms. Guo was sexually abused by a colleague of her father's. "Stop crying! Every girl has to go through this!" he would tell her.

These struggles did not silence Ms. Guo—and her discovery of modern Chinese and Western literature as a teenager showed her the possibilities of telling one's own story. Her career took off after she moved to Beijing. Ms. Guo clearly has an astonishing work ethic: In addition to her work as a filmmaker and screenwriter, she

quickly published six books and found success amid the ferment of China's quickly evolving cultural scene in the 1990s and early 2000s. She encountered new frustrations as well. The Censorship Bureau rejected one project for having "an overall sickly, melancholic tone" and lacking "hopeful realism."

In fact, the problem of censorship soon became intolerable. She discovered that, in China, "creativity meant compromise," that "self-censorship was like a shadow body embedded in every Chinese writer." She applied for a scholarship to move to the United Kingdom, where, to escape the repression that seemed to weigh on her mother tongue, Ms. Guo began writing in English. The burden of learning a new language turned out to be far less acute, at least for her, than the burden of staying in China. Her first English-language novel, "A Concise Chinese-English Dictionary for Lovers," was lauded when it appeared in 2007, and further acclaim followed: In 2013, shortly before the publication of "I Am China," her most recent novel, Granta named her to its list of Best Young British Novelists.

Yet this success came with a cost, too. Because she decided to stay in England, she often feels like "a cultural orphan," alienated from her origins. Even so, she builds a meaningful life, falls in love with an Australian expatriate and gives birth to a daughter, Moon. She reflects: "As the old Chinese saying goes, uproot a tree and it will die; uproot a man and he will survive."

Ms. Guo has done far more than simply "survive" the hardships and dislocations of her life. She has triumphed—not only against the odds of her birth but against China's contradictory system of harsh constraints and new "openings." The country's transformation has awakened many millions of imaginative, passionate and thoughtful individuals who want—and deserve—to give full-throated expression to their identities and ideas. Ms. Guo, for one, could do that only by leaving her homeland. "Nine Continents" shows the rewards of listening to an unleashed voice remembering and speaking with full freedom.

Mr. Gewirtz, a fellow in history and public policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, is the author of "Unlikely Partners: Chinese Reformers, Western Economists, and the Making of Global China."

Words in Flight

Every Word Is a Bird We Teach to Sing

By Daniel Tammet
Little, Brown, 262 pages, \$27

BY BRAD LEITHAUSER

AT FIRST GLANCE, the little tableau sounds surpassingly, crashingly dull. An English auditorium, a science museum in the year 2004, and a slight young man on stage, reciting mathematical digits methodically, unstoppably, for more than five hours. Yet I don't doubt for a moment that, as Daniel Tammet informs us in "Every Word Is a Bird We Teach to Sing," some in the audience were moved to tears.

Mr. Tammet holds the European record for memorizing the digits of pi, the irrational number that relates a circle's circumference to its diameter. As an irrational, pi does not repeat; its patterns are ever-shifting. Mr. Tammet committed to memory 22,514 digits. For those of us who have trouble keeping straight the phone numbers of a dozen or so friends, this is the heady equivalent of retaining some 3,000 phone numbers. All in strict and random order.

Mr. Tammet is autistic. High functioning, as the expression goes, but the phrase hardly does justice to what is on display in "Every Word Is a Bird We Teach to Sing." Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about this extraordinary man is his ability to convey the realities of autism to those who know it only from the outside. His new book, along with "Thinking in Numbers" (2012), "Embracing the Wide Sky" (2009), and the memoiristic best seller "Born on a Blue Day" (2006), compose a mosaic of glimpses into an imaginatively modified and utterly magical alternative universe.

The eldest of nine children, Mr. Tammet grew up in lower-class London, the son of a "former sheet-metal

worker and a stay-at-home mom." He turned violently epileptic at the age of 4, though his seizures were later controlled through medication. As a child, he had difficulty dealing with sudden noises and the irruptive demands of other children; naturally, he struggled in school. At 25, he was diagnosed as having "high-functioning autistic savant syndrome." He was subsequently classified as a prodigious savant, of whom fewer than 100 have been recognized throughout the world. He speaks some dozen languages. He is instinctively synesthetic, apprehending both numbers and words through associated shapes and colors.

In terms of literary genres, something new and enthralling is going on

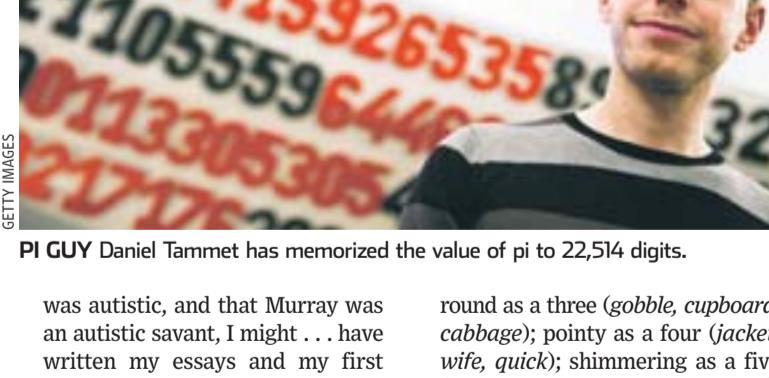
ray's poems by chance, in a bookstore in Kent:

Every now and then I came into the shop and thumbed its wares and pretended to have money... It was the first time I read a book from cover to cover while standing in the shop... He wrote like a man for whom language was something strange, and strangely beautiful. "Globe globe globe globe" is Murray mimicking a jellyfish... If I had known then what I finally confirmed years later, that this poet's voice, so beautiful and so skillful,

the first man to write and publish a Kikuyu-language novel (the book was composed in a Kenyan prison, on toilet paper); the dogged comeback of the Celtic language Manx, spawned on the Isle of Man, which was once reduced to eight native speakers.

But for me the book's most moving moments were often the most personal: the vignettes of what it's like to be inside Mr. Tammet's exceptional head. My favorite was a school-time memory at about the age of 6:

I kept a list of words according to their shape and texture: words



PI GUY Daniel Tammet has memorized the value of pi to 22,514 digits.

The world is made up of words,' the author writes, 'but I thought in a private language of numbers.'

inside his books. Looking back on the success of "Born on a Blue Day," Mr. Tammet notes: "I'd written a book and had it published. But it remained unclear whether a young man on the autistic spectrum could have other books in him. No tradition of autistic writing existed (indeed some thought autistic author a contradiction in terms)... I was on my own."

Mr. Tammet was later to discover that the wonderful Australian poet Les Murray is likewise on the spectrum, and that the antic brilliances of Lewis Carroll's Alice books may be the refracted glintings of an autistic imagination. But such kinship in no way diminishes the bold and original solitariness of his forays and ambition.

Mr. Tammet's discovery of Mr. Murray's verse occupies some 23 pages in his new book. They are as affecting a portrait of artistic inspiration as any I know. He met Mr. Mur-

ray was autistic, and that Murray was an autistic savant, I might... have written my essays and my first novel and my own poetry years before they finally made their way into print.

(I should add that, while "Globe globe globe globe" may sound simplistic, Mr. Murray is no less a polyglot than Mr. Tammet. Each man has a grasp of language and a sweep of vocabulary that any poet would envy.)

The subtitle of Mr. Tammet's new book is "Encounters with the Mysteries and Meanings of Language." It offers 15 sorties into a variable landscape of linguistic topics: sign language; Esperanto; the first Englishman admitted to the Académie Française;

round as a three (gobble, cupboard, cabbage); pointy as a four (jacket, wife, quick); shimmering as a five (kingdom, shoemaker, surrounded). One day, intent on my reading, I happened on lollipop and a shock of joy coursed through me. I read it as 1011pop. One thousand and eleven, divisible by three, was a fittingly round number shape, and I thought it the most beautiful thing I had yet read: half number and half word.

As typographical creatures go, "1011pop" is a centaur, a seemingly impossible melding of two species, and it's tempting to contrive some sort of mythological explanation for Mr. Tammet's mental powers. It's an impulse he himself strongly resists,

however. He takes pains in "Every Word Is a Bird We Teach to Sing," as in its three predecessors, to stress his common humanity. However broadly he ranges throughout the four books (a digesting of linguistic, mathematical, historical and neurological research), the emphasis is typically on what links him to, rather than distinguishes him from, the flow of "normal" thinking.

If autism is conventionally seen as an unfortunate form of distancing, by which the subject undergoes an isolation from the world around him, "Every Word Is a Bird We Teach to Sing" is Mr. Tammet's attempt to narrow the very gap seemingly fostered by his extraordinary gifts. Though his talent for mathematical storage and analysis may encourage a view of Mr. Tammet as some sort of flesh-and-blood computer, he bristles at the notion of anything freakish or inhuman in his talents. In his modest insistence on common bonds, he is making an eloquent plea for a broadened view of the blazing diversity of the minds found in *Homo sapiens*.

Diversity has become a touchstone of our times, especially in academia. Its pursuit has steadily led to a freshening and a widening of attitudes toward what our students ought to study, and who ought to teach it. But Mr. Tammet's books serve as a tonic reminder that the pursuit may itself be in need of diversification. While I share some core traits with Mr. Tammet (race, gender, general religious background), his books have often taken me further from my own upbringing and present existence than others originating from what might look like far remoter places. While we marvel at him, he marvels at us—all of us, the "mystery of what it is to be human." He poses questions to think about, and think again.

Mr. Leithauser's most recent book is "The Oldest Word for Dawn: New and Selected Poems."

BOOKS

'The Chechens are a combative people, difficult to conquer, easier to buy.' —Gen. Aleksey Yermolov to Czar Nicholas I

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON



Creature Comforts

'EARLY ONE morning, a mouse met a wolf, and he was quickly gobbled up." It's a grim start for a picture book, but children acquainted with Jon Klassen's deadpan illustrations will expect nothing less from "**The Wolf, the Duck & the Mouse**" (Candlewick, 40 pages, \$17.99). Of course, the mouse gets gobbled. Gobbling, as 4- to 8-year-olds know from "I Want My Hat Back" (2011) and "This Is Not My Hat" (2012), is a Klassen specialty. Ah, but being swallowed by a wolf is only the beginning of the mouse's adventures in this terrific tale by Mac Barnett.

In the obsidian murk of the wolf's interior, the mouse is shocked to find a duck who lives in comfort, with furniture and decent food. "Where did you get jam?" he asks as the two sit down to a candlelit breakfast. "And a tablecloth?" The duck regards the newcomer with a bland eye: "You'd be surprised what you find inside of a wolf."

When the duck explains how nice it is to live inside a predator, and thus to be protected from attack, the mouse decides to stay. The new friends celebrate with a dance party that causes their host some distress. "Oh woe!" the wolf yowls. "Oh shame! Never have I felt such aching and pain. Surely it must have been something I ate." Even wolves have predators, though, and soon the cloistered gourmands rally to defend their home (see above) in an arch and clever origin story that, among other things, answers the question: Why do wolves howl at the moon?

In H.A. Rey and Margret Rey's classic tales, Curious George always tries to be good, although, as the famous line goes, "it is easy for little monkeys to forget." Well, the saucer-eyed scoundrels in Quentin Blake's "**Three Little Monkeys**" (Harper, 32 pages, \$18.99) don't even try. Every time that Hilda Snibbs leaves her pretty Parisian apartment to run an errand, her pet monkeys get bored, go wild and lay waste. Like unsupervised toddlers (though with less

babyish proportions than Curious George), they go where curiosity takes them: They pull feathers out of Hilda's hats, pour soup on the floor and squeeze out the toothpaste. "Oh," Hilda cries, fed up at last. "Oh, for a peaceful life without these wicked little monkeys!" In this picture book for 3- to 7-year-olds, Emma Chichester Clark's illustrations lose all their delicious color for a few terrible moments when Hilda gets her wish, but the bright hues rush back in when order—that is, disorder—is restored.

Before Malala Yousafzai was preparing to enter Oxford University, before she won the Nobel Peace Prize, before a Taliban gunman shot her for advocating girls' education, before she started blogging for BBC Urdu at the age of 11—before she was the famous Malala, in other words—she was a little girl in the Swat Valley of

You'd be surprised what you'll find inside a wolf: breakfast jam, dance parties, decent furniture.

Pakistan. In "**Malala's Magic Pencil**" (Little, Brown, 48 pages, \$17.99), a graceful and accessible picture book, the young activist describes her emotional and intellectual awakening for readers 5- to 9-years-old. One day at the dump she notices a girl picking through garbage and asks her father why she has never seen the child at school. "Because, *jani* [dear one], in our country not everyone sends their daughters to school," he explains. We can feel Malala's shock at the realization: "School was my favorite place. But I had never considered myself lucky to be able to go." In watercolor artwork by the husband and wife team Kerascoët, we see Malala's hopes and ambitions superimposed on her surroundings in delicate gold lines, as if she's using a magic pencil to redraw the world as a nicer and more peaceful place. Malala has arguably already improved it with her own life, and she's still only 20.

FIVE BEST: A PERSONAL CHOICE

Amy Knight on Russia, Chechnya and terrorism

A Russian Diary

By Anna Politkovskaya (2007)

1 AWARD-WINNING Russian journalist Anna Politkovskaya, who was brutally gunned down in the stairwell of her Moscow apartment house in October 2006, made more than 50 trips to the Russian republic of Chechnya after the outbreak of the Kremlin's second war there in 1999. Her gripping diary of the period from December 2003 to August 2005 spares no detail in describing the atrocities—extra-judicial killings, torture, kidnappings and rape—committed by Russian troops against Chechen civilians. The Chechens retaliated with terrorist acts in Russia, aimed, futilely, at forcing Moscow to concede to their separatist demands. One of the most chilling episodes in Politkovskaya's diary is her description of a 2004 face-to-face meeting with Ramzan Kadyrov, the man who implemented the Kremlin's reign of terror against the Chechen people and who, to this day, remains the unchallenged leader of the Chechen Republic. At the end of the meeting, she was, she relates, in "tears of despair that someone like this can exist." The Kremlin, she writes, "fosters a baby dragon, which it then has to keep feeding to stop him from setting everything on fire."

The Moscow Bombings of September 1999

By John Dunlop (2014)

2 JOHN DUNLOP'S STUDY of the 1999 bombings of four apartment buildings in Russia that killed nearly 300 people



SIEGE Attackers during the 2002 hostage crisis in a Moscow theater.

remains the definitive work on this horrifying episode of terrorism.

Drawing on a vast number of sources—including reports by independent Russian journalists and eyewitness accounts—Mr. Dunlop makes a convincing case that the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) not only had advance knowledge of the bombings but in fact orchestrated them. The purpose was to generate support for the relatively unknown prime minister at the time, Vladimir Putin, by blaming the attacks on Chechens and thereby justifying a second war with Chechnya that made Mr. Putin a national hero and paved the way for his capturing the presidency in 2000. Although many Russians have long suspected that the FSB, and possibly Mr. Putin himself, was behind these acts of terrorism, they are surprisingly indifferent about the implications.

Chechnya's Terrorist Network

By Elena Pokalova (2015)

3 A SPECIALIST in security studies at the National Defense University, Elena Pokalova provides an impressive analysis of the Chechen and North Caucasian terrorist movements as they evolved after the Soviet collapse. She explains, cogently, how the Kremlin's repressive policies radicalized Islamic groups in the North Caucasus and led them from separatist insurgencies to terrorism. The book's compelling account of two of the most devastating terrorist episodes in Russia since Mr. Putin came to power—the October 2002 Moscow theater siege and the September 2004 hostage-taking at a school in Beslan, North Ossetia—makes the point. In both cases, the gross incompetence of the FSB and the Kremlin's refusal to negotiate with the terrorists resulted in many needless deaths. The Kremlin, the author points out, would go on to use these terrorist crises as justifications for its increasingly authoritarian powers. The Russian approach to the terrorist threat, Ms. Pokalova notes, illustrates the need to go beyond military action—namely, by appealing to the hearts and minds of the population. The Putin regime, it would appear, has yet to grasp this crucial idea.

The Brothers

By Masha Gessen (2015)

4 THE STORY OF Tamerlan and Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, the two brothers who carried out the 2013 Boston Marathon bomb-



MS. KNIGHT'S latest book is 'Orders to Kill: The Putin Regime and Political Murder.'

ings, is as complex as it is riveting. It is a story that Masha Gessen relates with the benefit of her insights as a Russian émigré herself. The Tsarnaev family, she argues, was on the wrong side of history—they had arrived in the U.S. from Dagestan in Russia's North Caucasus just after 9/11, "when the United States stopped viewing Chechen rebels as freedom fighters and started seeing them through Russian optics, as likely Islamic terrorists." The book is a fascinating history of the dysfunctional, alienated Tsarnaev family. After the bombings, Ms. Gessen looks for answers in Dagestan, where Tamerlan spent several months in 2012. One may disagree with some of her theories, but she has provided a remarkably detailed portrait of the brothers whose fateful path led to the Boston bombings.

Inferno in Chechnya

By Brian Glyn Williams (2015)

5 A RESPECTED SCHOLAR of Islam, Brian Glyn Williams takes us through the history of Russian efforts to incorporate Chechnya into the Russian Empire in the 18th century, its brutal 19th-century military conquest of the region, Stalin's forced deportation of hundreds of thousands of Chechens to Central Asia in 1944, and the two savage Chechen wars that followed the collapse of the Soviet Union. In his illuminating study, Mr. Williams explores the shift, after 9/11, that led Americans to begin viewing Chechens as co-conspirators with terrorists—and he argues convincingly against the claim that Chechens were allied with al Qaeda. Writing of the Boston bombers, he stresses that Tamerlan Tsarnaev was not inspired by Chechen separatists—their cause was focused on Russia. He concludes that Tamerlan was influenced by global jihadists when he visited Dagestan in 2012 and that he came back home on a mission to kill Americans.

Best-Selling Books | Week Ended Oct. 1

With data from NPD BookScan

Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Killing England Bill O'Reilly & Martin Dugard/Henry Holt & Company	1	2
What Happened Hillary Rodham Clinton/Simon & Schuster	2	1
Braving the Wilderness Brené Brown/Random House	3	4
The TB12 Method Tom Brady/Simon & Schuster	4	3
Food Can Fix It Mehmet Oz/Scribner Book Company	5	New

Nonfiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Killing England Bill O'Reilly & Martin Dugard/Henry Holt & Company, Inc.	1	1
What Happened Hillary Rodham Clinton/Simon & Schuster	2	2
This Time Together Carol Burnett/Crown/Archetype	3	-
Indian Instant Pot Cookbook Urvashi Pitre/Urvashi Pitre	4	New
Unbelievable: My Front-Row Seat Katy Tur/HarperCollins Publishers	5	4
Food Rules Michael Pollan/Penguin Publishing Group	6	-
The Smear Sharyl Attkisson/HarperCollins Publishers	7	-
Skinnytaste Fast and Slow Gina Homolka/Potter/TenSpeed/Harmony	8	-
Lost City of the Monkey God Douglas Preston/Grand Central Publishing	9	-
The Naked Lady Who Stood on Her Head Dr. Gary Small/HarperCollins Publishers	10	-

Nonfiction Combined

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Killing England Bill O'Reilly & Martin Dugard/Henry Holt & Company	1	2
What Happened Hillary Rodham Clinton/Simon & Schuster	2	1
Braving the Wilderness Brené Brown/Random House	3	5
The TB12 Method Tom Brady/Simon & Schuster	4	3
Unbelievable: My Front-Row Seat Katy Tur/Dey Street Books	5	7
The Paradigm Jonathan Cahn/Frontline	6	6
Food Can Fix It Mehmet Oz/Scribner Book Company	7	New
The Subtle Art of Not Giving A F*ck Mark Manson/HarperOne	8	-
The Glass Castle Jeannette Walls/Scribner Book Company	10	-

Hardcover Fiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Sleeping Beauties: A Novel Stephen King and Owen King/Scribner Book Company	1	New
Don't Let Go Harlan Coben/Dutton Books	2	New
Wonder R.J. Palacio/Alfred A. Knopf Books For Young Readers	3	5
A Column of Fire Ken Follett/Viking	4	3
Dog Man: A Tale of Two Kitties Dav Pilkey/Graphix	5	6

Fiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Don't Let Go Harlan Coben/Penguin Publishing Group	1	New
Sleeping Beauties: A Novel Stephen King and Owen King/Scribner Book Company	2	New
The Late Show Michael Connelly/Little, Brown and Company	3	-
Her Last Goodbye Melinda Leigh/Montlake Romance	4	New
Archangel's Viper Nalini Singh/Penguin Publishing Group	5	New
Before We Were Yours Lisa Wingate/Random House Publishing Group	6	6
The Cuban Affair: A Novel Nelson DeMille/Simon & Schuster	7	1
A Column of Fire Ken Follett/Penguin Publishing Group	8	5
Second Chance Girl Susan Mallery/Harlequin Books	9	New
Borrowed Dreams Debbie Macomber/Random House Publishing Group	10	-

Methodology

NPD BookScan gathers point-of-sale book data from more than 16,000 locations across the U.S., representing about 85% of the nation's book sales. Print-book data providers include all major booksellers (now inclusive of Wal-Mart) and Web retailers, and food stores. E-book data providers include all major e-book retailers. Free e-books and those sold for less than 99 cents are excluded. The fiction and nonfiction lists in all formats include adult, young adult, and juvenile titles; the business list includes only adult titles. The combined lists track sales by title across all print and e-book formats; audio books are excluded. Refer questions to Peter.Saenger@wsj.com.

Hardcover Business

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Blue Ocean Shift: Beyond Competing W. Chan Kim and Renée Mauborgne/Hachette Books	1	New
Strengths Finder 2.0 Tom Rath/Gallup Press	2	

REVIEW



ERIN PATRICE O'BRIEN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL; HAIR & MAKEUP BY MARY GUTHRIE/ABTP

'Some affairs are breakups, but some affairs are wakeups.'

year, she launched a podcast, "Where Should We Begin?" in which couples talk openly about their problems, ranging from betrayal to neglect. She wrote her latest book because she found that the majority of her clients and audiences had been affected by infidelity at some point in their lives.

Is she one of them? Ms. Perel, who has been married to the psychologist Jack Saul for more than 30 years, looks taken aback when asked. Then she lets out a low chuckle. Ms. Perel says that she generally doesn't like talking about herself or her own relationships.

She says that she even hesitates to tell the story of her parents, who were Jewish Holocaust survivors from Poland. Her father spent time in 14 Nazi concentration camps, her mother nine. They moved to Belgium after World War II.

Ms. Perel grew up in Antwerp and then went to college at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. (She can speak nine languages.) She moved to Boston to study family therapy at Lesley University. She planned to stay in the U.S. for a year but then met her future husband in school. After graduation, the two ended up moving to New York, where they have lived since. They have two grown sons.

She started researching the nature of desire after the 1998 scandal involving President Bill Clinton and Monica Lewinsky, which led her to think about changing sexual politics and mores. "I read quantities of books about erotic desire, I read philosophy, I read novels," she says. But she "didn't necessarily read much couples-therapy literature...I think that for me you develop your ideas not by staying in your own field."

So what's the problem with modern relationships? "We have unprecedented freedom of choice," she says. "We have also unprecedented self-doubt and uncertainty." To fuel that sense of curiosity and playfulness and keep romance alive, she recommends that couples try new activities and take adventurous trips together. Some of her advice comes in sound bites. "It's not about what you do in bed—it's about where you place yourself in the world," she says. She also likes to say, "Some affairs are breakups, but some affairs are wakeups."

Ms. Perel is open to the idea that monogamy isn't for everyone. She sees some people trying arrangements like polyamory (having multiple partners) or non-monogamous commitments, in which a couple negotiates rules for being with other people.

Does she endorse things like polyamory? "I don't have an opinion of it," she says—she keeps her own judgment out of it. But she isn't surprised at these alternatives to traditional marriage, considering the divorce rate. She smiles and asks, "If Apple sold you a product that failed 50% of the time, would you buy it?"

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Esther Perel

A couples therapist argues that infidelity is often misunderstood

SHOULD AN AFFAIR spell the end of a relationship? Psychotherapist Esther Perel doesn't necessarily think so.

It's the subject of the couples therapist's latest book, "The State of Affairs." Ms. Perel, 59, doesn't recommend that couples be unfaithful—far from it. But she thinks that affairs can happen in stable, happy marriages, and that they often have more to do with a person than a relationship. She thinks that affairs can even be liberating, and in some instances—once the couple has worked through their issues—give a marriage new energy.

"There is something in the power of transgression where people experience a sense of freedom and agency," she says. "It has an element to it that is empowering [even] as it is destructive and devastating." In a 2016 survey from the research group NORC, at the University of Chicago, about 18% of men and 15% of women reported that they had had sex with someone other than their spouses at some point in their marriages.

Sitting in the lobby of a downtown Manhattan hotel, Ms. Perel argues that infidelity is often misunderstood, and that it shouldn't always be called cheating. Calling

it cheating, "by definition, says that this betrayal tops all others," she says. "There are a lot of ways to let a person down," she adds, including being contemptuous or self-absorbed—and that can be just as bad as an affair in her mind, if not worse.

In her 2006 book "Mating in Captivity," she explored the tension between people's yearning for freedom and adventure and their longing for stability and predictability. As people in prosperous countries have weaker ties to community, religious institutions and extended family than in the past, people look to their partners to fill

a broad range of their needs, from safety to emotional support, she says. That closeness can put a damper on the sense of mystery that fuels desire. "Often what the erotic thrives on is what family life defends against," Ms. Perel says.

Her 2013 TED Talk, "The Secret to Desire in a Long-Term Relationship," has been viewed online more than 10 million times. (One tip: Foster your own hobbies and passions, to become more interesting to yourself as well as to your partner.) "Desire gets animated and strengthened by maintaining a sense of curiosity, playfulness and novelty," she says. Earlier this

MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN

When Online Ads Get Much Too Personalized

ONE OF THE hazards of modern life is that ads related to our browsing history are constantly surfacing on our computers and pursuing us without pity. We do some online window shopping at a Texas retailer and are forever haunted by ads for garish armadillo-skin cowboy boots. We inadvertently google "ABBA" and never stop seeing ads for the local supper-club production of "Mamma Mia!"

Lately, I have noticed that the ads have become even more focused, painstakingly tailored by one or more people trying to dramatically alter my behavior both as a consumer and as a human being. Not just the usual stuff from Amazon and the like. No, I'm convinced that these ads are being sent by people who know me.

I now believe that these ads come from my wife, my children, my neighbors and my enemies. For some time now, my kids have been

telling me to get serious about estate planning and start looking into the long-term tax benefits of giving away my money long before I meet my maker. Until now, I have ignored these entreaties. I don't want to give away my money. I want to spend it on armadillo-skin cowboy boots.

But as soon as I turn on my computer in the morning, ads appear on my screen screaming, "UPDATE YOUR WILL TODAY—BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE!" and "WHY WAIT UNTIL YOU'RE AT DEATH'S DOOR TO GIVE AWAY YOUR LIFE'S SAVINGS TO YOUR LOVED ONES?" and "EMPTY NESTER? SELL YOUR NEST—NOW!" There are also lots of come-ons from downsizing specialists, decluttering professionals, storage companies.

It is my belief that my children are in league with shadowy masters of cookies science and devious algorithm aficionados to barrage me with ads for products and services

Are my children behind those estate-planning promotions?



that serve their own narrow interests. I am highly suspicious of ads, appearing on my computers and my smartphone in mad profusion, suggesting that I surprise my children with an all-expenses-paid weekend in Vail or Aspen. My son lives just outside Colorado Springs.

Strange ads about fixing up my house or sprucing up the front lawn are clearly the work of neighbors trying to embarrass me into home repairs. I know that my quietly understated Colonial needs a fresh coat of paint; I know that my shrubby lawn and my wife's wild, unruly English garden drives my pesticide-worshipping neighbors mad; I know that my glitz, McMansion-dwelling neighbors would love it if I ditched the dowdy beige Sienna minivan and stepped up to a Saab.

That explains the barrage of ads for lawn-care services, Lexus dealerships, house painters, moving companies. My neighbors are try-

ing to pressure me into painting the house, paving over the garden, replacing the roof, ditching the Paleolithic Sienna and getting the hell out of here.

This morning I found a cute-as-a-button, higgledy-piggledy, Beatrice Potter-like ad trumpeting "AUTUMN IN YE MERRIE OLDE COTSWOLDS!" and a second one for "DEVONSHIRE CLOTTED-CREAM FALL FEST!" My wife hails from the west of England and is smitten by the delicate pleasures of Devonshire clotted cream. I am sure that she hired a tweed, bucolic English agency to plant these ads and induce me to take her home to Blighty. She is almost certainly the one behind the ad hawking "DIRT-CHEAP GARDENING LESSONS!" and "LOSE 30 POUNDS IN 30 DAYS JUST BY LAYING OFF THE VANILLA-FUDGE SUNDAE, BIG GUY!!!!"

I'm going to start using the computer in the public library.

REVIEW

EXHIBIT



Above: This 1969 poster, given away as a promotional gift in U.S. gas stations by oil company Esso, shows the stages of the Apollo 11 mission. **Below:** Chinese landscape art of the Ming Dynasty often included phenomena like comets and sunspots. These works, from around 1425, were in a handbook for astrologers, who studied the skies to advise the emperor on auspicious times to take action and make decisions.



OUT OF THIS WORLD

JUST IN TIME for the 60th anniversary of the launch of the Sputnik 1 satellite, the new book "Universe: Exploring the World" (Phaidon, \$59.95) traces the history of our relationship with space, from ancient cave paintings of the heavens to advanced NASA images. The book presents both artistic and scientific visions of the skies. Whether for science or art, writes astronomer Paul Murdin in the introduction, the images "are all in their own way records of the same quest: that of understanding the heavens and what they tell us about ourselves." —*Alexandra Wolfe*

Above: This 1963 Soviet space program poster, celebrating the country's efforts in the space race, says, 'Soviet man, you can be proud—you opened the road to the stars from Earth!'

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: DAVID RUMSEY MAP COLLECTION; WORLD HISTORY ARCHIVE/ALAMY STOCK PHOTO; JONATHAN A. HILL

PLAYLIST: NELSON DEMILLE

Survival Music

For a suspense writer, a Procol Harum song pointed to life beyond war

Nelson DeMille, 73, is the author of 20 suspense novels, including "Plum Island" and "The General's Daughter." His latest is "The Cuban Affair" (Simon & Schuster). He spoke with Marc Myers.

In April 1966, I was a junior at Hofstra University on Long Island in New York. I was bored with school and felt I needed an adventure. So I enlisted in the Army.

A year later, in June '67, I was

drinking beer and gin

with my roommate, Bob.

We were stationed at

Fort Benning, Ga., and

living off-post. I had just

graduated from infantry

officer school, and Bob

had applied to helicopter

school. We both knew we

were going to wind up in

Vietnam. I was uneasy about what

lay ahead.

That afternoon, Procol Harum's

"A WHITER SHADE OF PALE"

came on the radio. We were

transfixed. The song had just come

out, and its melancholy made us

wonder how we wound up where

we were.

Bob bought the single. I liked

the intro, with its organ chords

and snare-drum shots. It had a

church-military feeling. But the

song's melody was haunting and

made me homesick. It was the

Summer of Love, and I was stuck

at Fort Benning.

The beauty of

the lyric is that each line was a

mystery: "And so it was that later / as the miller told

his tale / That her face, at first just ghostly, / turned a whiter shade of pale." The song motivated me to get through what was coming and return home.

By summer's end, Bob received his orders for helicopter school, and I was sent to Fort Gulick, near the Panama Canal, for jungle training. Then I was sent to Vietnam in November 1967.

I became a combat platoon leader during North Vietnam's Tet Offensive in '68, so I didn't listen much to music that year. I was focused on keeping my men and myself alive. By the end of '68, I was sent back to the States and then discharged in April 1969.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

Bob bought the single. I liked

the intro, with its organ chords

and snare-drum shots. It had a

church-military feeling. But the

song's melody was haunting and

made me homesick. It was the

Summer of Love, and I was stuck

at Fort Benning.

The beauty of

the lyric is that each line was a

mystery: "And so it was that later / as the miller told

his tale / That her face, at first just ghostly, / turned a whiter shade of pale." The song motivated me to get through what was coming and return home.

By the end of '68, I was sent back to the States and then discharged in April 1969.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

'I had made it back home.'

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six women who had rented it wanted a guy around to protect them. The house was well stocked with records. Among them was "A Whiter Shade of Pale." Hearing it again made me smile. I had made it back home.

For the rest of 1969, I listened to the music of 1968. I wanted to catch up on what I had missed.

That summer, I took a share in a house in Southampton, N.Y. Six



PLAY

NEWS QUIZ: Daniel Akst

From this week's
Wall Street Journal

1. Uncle Sam scrapped a planned mining ban for 10 million Western acres that was aimed at protecting an increasingly scarce species. Which?

- A. The spectacled eider
- B. The greater sage grouse
- C. The lesser prairie chicken
- D. The moderate Republican

2. What number has outlived its usefulness, according to the White House cybersecurity coordinator?

- A. Zip codes
- B. Internet protocol addresses
- C. The IRS phone help line
- D. Social Security numbers

3. Jane Goodall, the subject of a new documentary, still has the large toy chimpanzee she was given in 1935. What's its name?

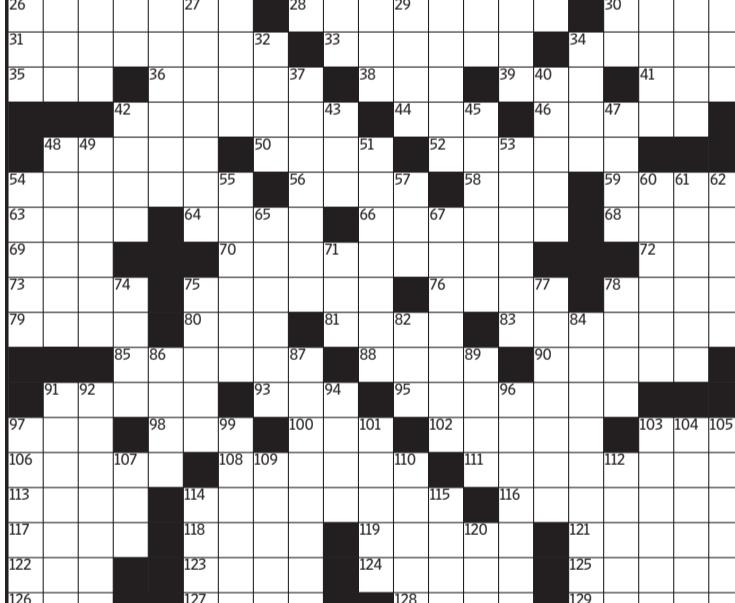


4. What new tactic are the Russians employing against us?

- A. Fomenting an epidemic of obesity
- B. Cultivating a mass addiction to social media
- C. Doing nothing in full confidence that America can screw up without help
- D. Hacking the smartphones of NATO troops

To see answers, please turn to page C4.

THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES Edited by Mike Shenk



Birds of a Feather | by Alan DerKazarian

Across

- 1 "The Love Boat" mixologist
- 2 Long-legged wading bird
- 10 Ready for the shower
- 14 Dating site initis.
- 17 Messing with lines
- 18 Long-legged wading bird
- 20 Forever, it seems
- 21 Small songbird
- 22 Billiards bounce
- 23 Long-legged wading bird
- 24 Beyond al dente
- 25 Small songbird
- 26 City on San Francisco Bay
- 28 J.R.'s first wife on "Dallas"
- 30 Small songbird
- 31 Warning of imminent attack
- 33 Answered an invitation to attend
- 34 Request one's presence at
- 35 Bow's husband on "Black-ish"
- 36 Cry to Macduff
- 38 Bagged stuff at the supermarket
- 39 Fashion monogram
- 41 Overly permissive
- 42 Cattle comestibles
- 44 Org. that licenses reactors
- 46 Coral producer
- 48 Key of Chopin's "Minute Waltz"
- 50 Put a stop to
- 52 Purity measures
- 54 Ocean Spray nibble
- 55 Joint stock?
- 58 In spite of that
- 59 "SOS" singers
- 63 Bird of prey
- 64 Pitcher Hideo
- 66 Game bird
- 68 Seabird
- 69 Bird of prey
- 70 Game bird
- 72 Seabird
- 73 Bird of prey
- 75 Game bird
- 76 Safe place?
- 78 Seabird
- 79 Top Irish solo artist
- 80 Jackson Hole grazer
- 81 Darling dog
- 83 Heir
- 85 Accumulate quickly
- 88 Thebes splitter
- 90 Milkman of musical fame
- 91 Astronomer's cool giant
- 93 Joint stock?

45 Ithaca's lake

47 Future atty's exam

48 Attract

49 TV role for Cleese

51 She appeared opposite Tom Hanks in three movies

53 Flip

54 Illegal wrestling hold

55 Orange juice carton specification

57 Soft & (deodorant brand)

60 Drugstore section

61 Crème __

62 It's just over a foot

65 Amount for overhead and profit

67 Premium juice brand

71 Value of a Q or Z in Scrabble

74 Dawn direction

75 Visibly upset

77 Last #1 hit for the Beatles before their breakup

78 Collapsed

82 Long of "NCIS: LA"

84 Spot for bad Apples

86 Zilch

87 Shark's milieu

89 Classic avenue liners

91 Bento box option

92 Bungler

94 Scamper

96 O'Hara of "The Quiet Man"

97 Hid in the shadows

99 Iago's wife

101 British singer Billy

103 Brought down

104 Compact

105 Quarterback, at times

107 Bao __ (last emperor of Vietnam)

109 Thomas of the NBA

110 Some designer dresses

112 Tall and thin

114 RICO enforcers

115 MGM co-founder Marcus

120 Org. that helps mom-and-pop stores

5. After a referendum on Catalan independence, Spain's king admonished the region's leaders for disloyalty. Name that monarch!

- A. Felipe VI
- B. Felipe IV
- C. Felipe Alou
- D. Ferdinand

6. British novelist Kazuo Ishiguro, best known for "The Remains of the Day," won the Nobel Prize in Literature. Which of these isn't one of his works?

- A. "The Unconsoled"
- B. "The Buried Giant"
- C. "Norwegian Wood"
- D. "Never Let Me Go"

7. What aesthetic trick are social-media mavens using lately to boost their following on Instagram?

- A. Renting tigers, leopards and other big cats
- B. Photoshopping pricey midcentury classics into Ikea-furnished rooms
- C. Hiring good-looking stand-ins for photo shoots
- D. Painting their walls white

8. Remember the Yahoo hacking that exposed the data of a billion users? Yahoo now says the number was quite a bit different. What was it actually?

- A. Three trillion
- B. Three billion
- C. 300 million
- D. 30 million



VARSITY MATH

The coach loves

to pose problems involving weight to refine the team's logical and analytical skills.



ILLUSTRATION BY LUCI GUTIÉRREZ

Provided by the
**National
Museum of
Mathematics**



How many weighings on a simple two-pan balance does she need to make to convince the coach that she knows which coins are which?

For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

Five Questionable Coins

Ethan is holding a true coin and is told that among five identical looking coins on the table, one is counterfeit. The counterfeit is heavier or lighter than

a true coin.

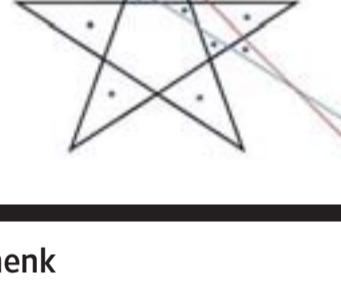
How can he find the counterfeit in two weighings using a simple two-pan balance?

+ Learn more about the National Museum of Mathematics (MoMath) at momath.org

SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Varsity Math

See the diagram below for the answer for **Ten from Two**. The answer for **Triangular Boundary** is 18.



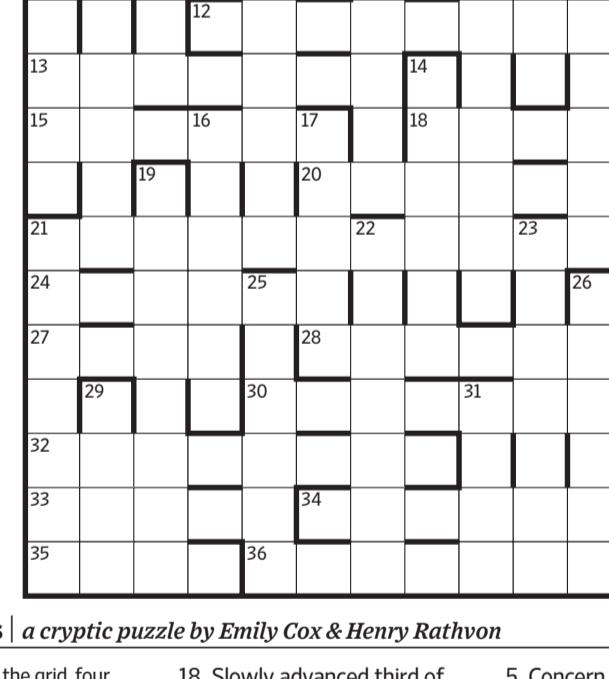
Pick-Me-Ups

SALSA **CRAZY** **DISC** **TILT**
EMAIL **LANCE** **ARAL** **ONE**
MELF **MAJORS** **DOME** **ORDIF**
INASTEW **SITSON** **APPEAR**
TAT **NEMEA** **ANTIC**
DICAPRIO **PRINCESS** **DIME**
OLE **IPOD** **DORSET** **SID**
JESSICA **CAMELANGE** **DOPING**
OFTEN **IMALOSER** **ROUE**
STARTUP **OVI** **PIGPENS**
MESONS **SANDLOVERS**
BRONCHI **ILLI** **AMOEBA**
KLEAN **LEMONTEA** **OLLIE**
NAGSAT **CAUGHT** **THE FLUME**
ECG **MADEIT** **OREM**
WHEREITSMEAT **EPICPOEM**
DILLS **ABIDE** **NOR**
STYMIKE **OCTAVO** **SEVENUP**
SHAMENANA **CONGAMELINE**
GENE **DRYS** **ULNANS**
TEND **SEXT** **SIEGE**
SWOOP

Suggestion Boxes

LOSINGBLEATHINT
ISLEHANDLELETHEL
LANDEDDINESFINE
NETGAINSHOOTOFF
BEARBIDEDEMPIRE
VERAGANDEREDITH
DAMEBOUTSCORE
MANAGEANTONTAT
GOTTOPIQUECOBRA
RESECESTSEA
CADRETRESHOALS
SABERNATURRESTEW
BLADETWISTAPART
ANTEPETTYSOREST
CATERSERVERRAIN

The leftover letters spell THIS END UP.



Riddle Me This | a cryptic puzzle by Emily Cox & Henry Rathvon

In ten squares of the grid, four different letters share the space. In each case, two letters come from an Across entry and two letters come from a Down entry. The four letters can be rearranged to spell a word—the same word in each of the ten squares—which you may depict graphically. It's as though the grid has taken ten 17-Down from 21-Across. Enumerations of answers are withheld.

Across

- 1 Voice actor left, embraced by opera singer with no comment (2 wds.)
- 2 Kitchen discards sack out back
- 10 Had dinner after cheer for salt
- 11 Gray-colored mineral dug up on the beach
- 12 New ringtone—it's something in the air
- 13 Matt plans stay with no limits somewhere in Georgia
- 14 RICO enforcers
- 15 MGM co-founder Marcus
- 1 Entry requirement, perhaps
- 2 Base coat for paint
- 3 Wear away
- 4 Patisserie come-on
- 5 Alabama's state flowers
- 6 "Right on, brah!"
- 7 Canine command
- 8 Bargain bin items: Abbr.
- 9 Address in un couvent
- 10 Diamond setting
- 11 Quick-thinking
- 12 Correct
- 13 "Outside the Lines" carrier
- 14 Without adornment
- 15 Bug with a sting?
- 16 Setting of the climax of "Goldfinger"
- 17 Ratite bird
- 18 Charles Lamb's nom de plume
- 19 Water bird
- 20 Outperforms
- 21 Ratite bird
- 22 Water bird
- 23 "Skyfall" singer
- 24 Quick swim
- 25 The NHL's Bobby Hull and Alex Ovechkin, e.g.
- 26 Water bird
- 27 Ready to play, in a way
- 28 Bikini blast
- 29 Like exactly one prime number
- 30 Getup
- 31 Buckets
- 32 Lifetime, e.g.
- 33 Winona of "Stranger Things"
- 34 Buckets
- 35 Like exactly one prime number
- 36 Getup
- 37 Lifetime, e.g.
- 38 Winona of "Stranger Things"
- 39 Buckets
- 40 Sudden rush
- 41 Joint stock
- 42 Midge Ure's early band
- 43 Cross-reference lead-in

18 Slowly advanced third of troops

20 Mythical figure who fought the roc madly

21 SEE INSTRUCTIONS

24 Late addressing bit of change

27 Someone sorry about Latin item in schoolrooms

28 Reversed opening in this woman's stanza

30 Conclusion of miniseries in befitting flourish

32 A hunt dog's mix?

33 Senatorial garb for the purpose of bombast

34 Mistake in print about catching hot storm

35 Linen the guy put in matching group

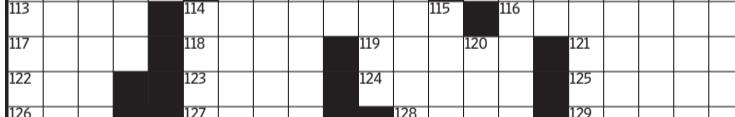
36 People showing how to add vacation times

Down

- 1 Entanglement, as in unfinished code
- 2 Bovine hotlines moved
- 3 The guy who came up with the phone ringer
- 4 Feeling a bit excited by fireplace
- 5 Concern about a failing wine container
- 7 Ale gently blended with good taste
- 8 Mount also called Sinai alternatively in Hebrew
- 9 James Ensor youthfully showing feeling?
- 14 Surprise puncher taking first of hits
- 16 Hero is surprisingly presented with yellow stockings
- 17 SEE INSTRUCTIONS
- 19 Alaskan city's chili pepper craze
- 21 Checks legal matter in liberal studies
- 22 Shakespearean lover with male opposite
- 23 What Caesar became by invading Rome from the east
- 25 Bald and underslept?
- 26 Gold coins look right among \$5 bills
- 29 Utensil behind small perch in a pub
- 31 Soccer star close to active Martinique volcano

► 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.

Birds of a Feather | by Alan DerKazarian



Birds of a Feather | by Alan DerKazarian

Across

- 1 "The Love Boat" mixologist
- 2 Long-legged wading bird
- 10 Ready for the shower
- 14 Dating site initis.
- 17 Messing with lines
- 18 Long-legged wading bird
- 20 Forever, it seems
- 21 Small songbird
- 22 Billiards bounce
- 23 Long-legged wading bird
- 24 Beyond al dente
- 25 Small songbird
- 26 City on San Francisco Bay
- 28 J.R.'s first wife on "Dallas"
- 30 Small songbird
- 31 Warning of imminent attack
- 33 Answered an invitation to attend
- 34 Request one's presence at
- 35 Bow's husband on "Black-ish"
- 36 Cry to Macduff
- 38 Bagged stuff at the supermarket
- 39 Fashion monogram
- 41 Overly permissive
- 42 Cattle comestibles
- 44 Org. that licenses reactors
- 46 Coral producer
- 48 Key of Chopin's "Minute Waltz"
- 50 Put a stop to
- 52 Purity measures
- 54 Ocean Spray nibble
- 55 Joint stock?
- 58 In spite of that
- 59 "SOS" singers
- 63 Bird of prey
- 64 Pitcher Hideo
- 66 Game bird
- 68 Seabird
- 69 Bird of prey
- 70 Game bird
- 72 Seabird
- 73 Bird of prey
- 75 Game bird
- 76 Safe place?
- 78 Seabird
- 79 Top Irish solo artist
- 80 Jackson Hole grazer
- 81 Darling dog
- 83 Heir
- 85 Accumulate quickly
- 88 Thebes splitter
- 90 Milkman of musical fame
- 91 Astronomer's cool giant
- 93 Joint stock?

45 Ithaca's lake

47 Future atty's exam

48 Attract

49 TV role for Cleese

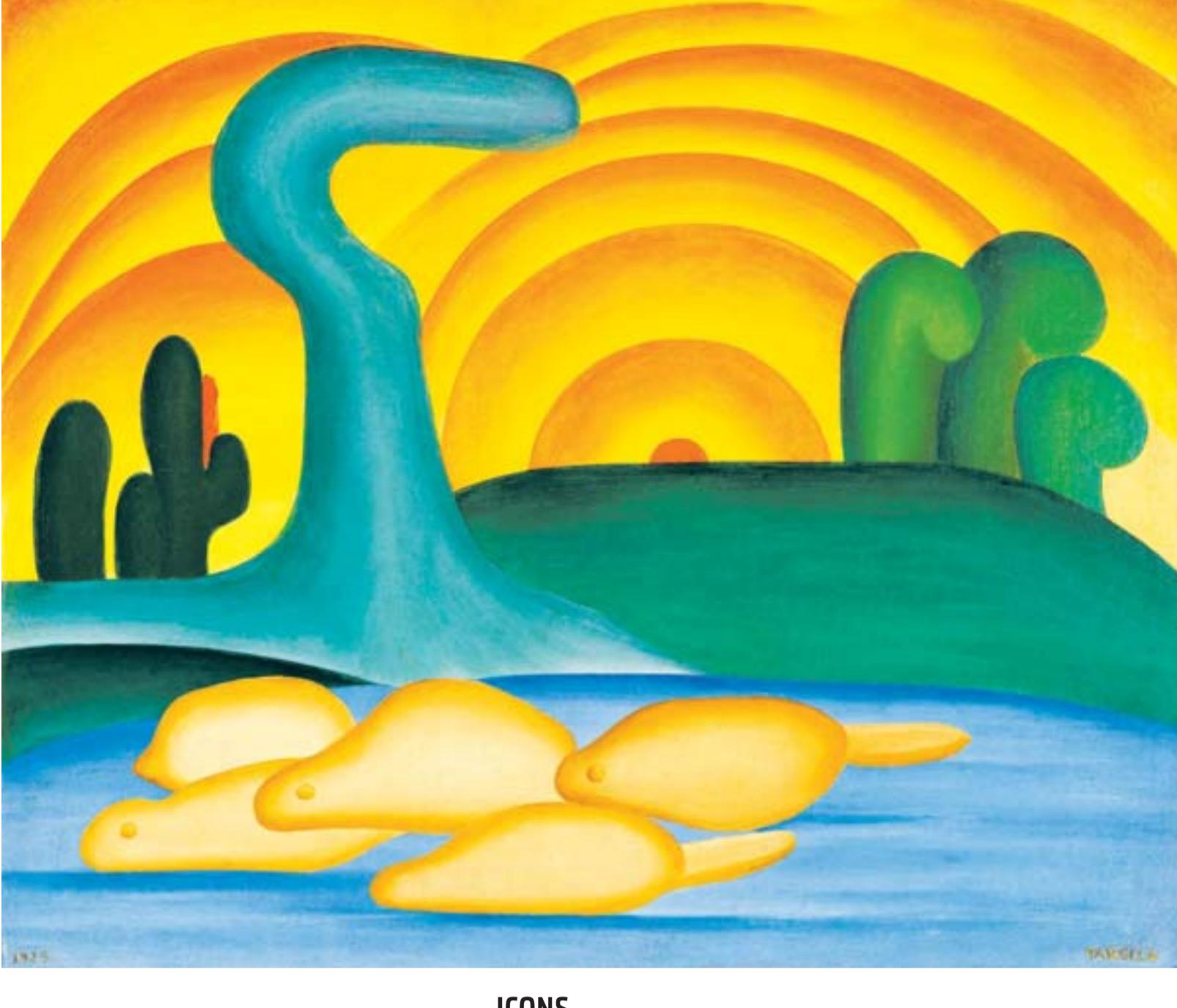
51 She appeared opposite Tom Hanks in three movies

53 Flip

54 Illegal wrestling hold

55 Orange juice carton specification

REVIEW



ICONS

At Last, a Brazilian Goes North

Tarsila do Amaral's sensuous, surreal paintings get a U.S. show of their own

BY J.S. MARCUS

IN BRAZIL she is famous enough to be called by her first name, Tarsila. In the U.S., where contemporary Brazilian art has an increasing following, the work of Tarsila do Amaral is rarely seen and hardly known. But starting this weekend, the artist, who spent the 1920s giving European modernism a resounding Brazilian makeover, will have her first American solo show at two major American museums.

"Tarsila do Amaral: Inventing Modern Art in Brazil" opens at the Art Institute of Chicago on Oct. 8 and runs until Jan. 7, featuring 116 works. A version will then travel to New York's Museum of Modern Art, opening Feb. 11.

In her sensuous and colorful paintings, Tarsila do Amaral (1886-1973) synthesized major

Parisian avant-garde movements like cubism with the colors, climate and folklore of her native Brazil. This Parisian-Brazilian axis dated back to her childhood, says the show's co-curator, Stephanie D'Alessandro. The artist, born in the state of São Paulo, grew up on a coffee plantation under the tutelage of upper-middle-class Francophile parents. The rural Brazilian landscape, along with its buildings and people, would be a powerful influence.

Tarsila traveled to Europe for the first time as a teenager and then settled there in the early 1920s to study art. She spent the decade moving back and forth between Europe and São Paulo, the cradle of Brazil's own avant-garde movements, with forays to North Africa and the Middle East. Tarsila rubbed elbows with everyone from Pablo Picasso and the early cubist Fernand Léger to the Romanian Constantin Brâncuși, who also derived inspiration from non-Western European art and objects, and Ambroise Vollard, art dealer to the likes of Paul Cézanne.

Mixing Parisian style with the colors and folklore of home.

Among the earlier works in the Art Institute's exhibition are sketches from the early 1920s. They trace the evolution of Tarsila's breakthrough 1923 painting "A Negra," roughly translated as "A Black Woman." Ms. D'Alessandro believes the work is derived from a range of both European and Brazilian sources.

The painting shows a woman with a distorted face on top of a thick body of intertwining limbs and breasts. Ms. D'Alessandro believes that "A Negra" helped inspire the artist's 1929 work "Anthropophagy," in which a pair of naked bathers—again, all intertwining breasts and limbs—are placed in a tropical landscape growing under a cactus-flower sun. The painting's name is related to "Manifesto Antropófago" by Tarsila's husband,

the artist's 1923 painting "A Negra," roughly translated as "A Black Woman." Ms. D'Alessandro believes the work is derived from a range of both European and Brazilian sources. The painting shows a woman with a distorted face on top of a thick body of intertwining limbs and breasts. Ms. D'Alessandro believes that "A Negra" helped inspire the artist's 1929 work "Anthropophagy," in which a pair of naked bathers—again, all intertwining breasts and limbs—are placed in a tropical landscape growing under a cactus-flower sun. The painting's name is related to "Manifesto Antropófago" by Tarsila's husband,

TARSILA DO AMARAL'S
'Setting Sun' (1929) is part of the exhibition.

poet and critic Oswald de Andrade, who used a classical term for eating human flesh to urge Brazilians to devour European culture and create a native and innovative Brazilian kind of art. His wife's work can be seen as a kind of visual argument for the text.

Tarsila "created a pathway for Brazilian artists to observe their own Brazilianness," says Edward Sullivan, deputy director of New York University's Institute of Fine Arts and a professor of Latin American art history. Mr. Sullivan sees a connection between what he calls "the curvilinear female body" that characterizes a painting like "Anthropophagy" and the swirling shapes of Brazil's great modernist architect Oscar Niemeyer. Tarsila "is setting the stage for the use of organic forms" that has come to signify generations of Brazilian art, he says.

In the later 1920s, Tarsila began to create vividly colored, often surreal landscapes and cityscapes, like 1929's "City," in which three figures—little more than shoes and heads—make their way down an empty, pastel-lined street. Another 1929 work, "Setting Sun," is an eerie pageant of Brazilian flora and fauna.

But the artist's most fertile period didn't last much longer. A military junta took over Brazil in 1930, followed by 15 years of a repressive regime that would change Tarsila's life and stymie the direction of her work. The show ends with a realistic, socially engaged 1933 painting, "Workers"—completed after a 1932 trip to the Soviet Union and then a month in a Brazilian prison as the new regime's punishment for the trip.

The following decades were spent revisiting themes of the 1920s, though with less impact and critical interest. Paintings from Tarsila's fruitful 1920s are concentrated in private Brazilian collections and a handful of museums, says Virgílio Garza, head of the Latin American department at Christie's. "The iconic works are very rare and very coveted," he says, and he believes one could easily fetch a price "north of \$10 million" if it ever came up for sale. This would easily set the record price for a work by a Brazilian artist. Only a few Brazilians have broken the \$2 million mark at auction.

"My favorites are the landscapes," says 57-year-old Brazilian artist Beatriz Milhazes, who falls in the \$2-million-plus category. Ms. Milhazes, who creates large-scale, collagelike paintings, says Tarsila's landscapes are "kind of recognizable but full of imagination," adding: "They are dreamlike images, and they made me dream, too."

TARSILA DO AMARAL LICENCIAMENTOS

MASTERPIECE: SONATA NO. 23 IN F MINOR, THE 'APPASSIONATA' (1804), BY BEETHOVEN

THE MAESTRO'S BLEAKEST WORK

BY PAAVALI JUMPPANEN

IN 1804, following works born of the idealism of the French Revolution and the Enlightenment such as his "Eroica" Symphony, Beethoven created the greatest musical explosion for solo piano of its time: the Sonata No. 23 in F Minor, known as the "Appassionata." It is a work of a very different temper.

Composed soon after Beethoven first faced the catastrophic prospect of incurable deafness, the work has fascinated and confounded performers and listeners ever since. Full of tragic power, the sonata is arguably Beethoven's darkest and most aggressive work. It has been compared to Dante's "Inferno" and Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

To this day pianists the world over wrestle with the jarring drama of this technically ferocious keyboard marvel. Having experienced the thrilling yet strenuous task of performing it numerous times, I can attest to the truth of what Carl Czerny, the composer's most influential student, said of it: Performers must "develop the kind of physical and mental powers that will be needed to be able to represent the beauties of the noble musical picture."

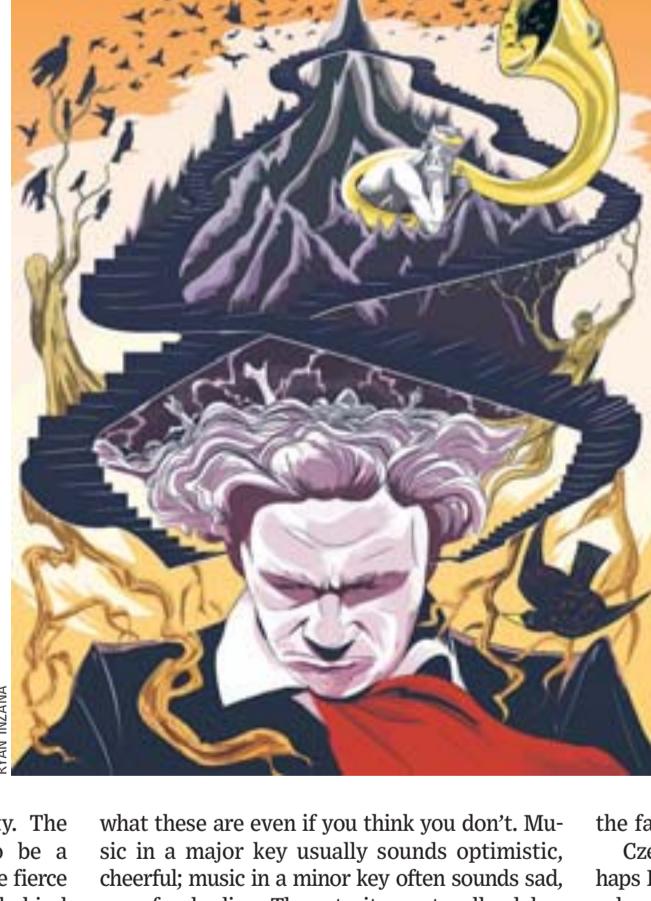
The main expectation of the Viennese Classical sonata was to provide the listener with a well-balanced mix of delight and surprise. Mozart was particularly skillful in the former, while Haydn excelled at the latter. Beethoven's recipe was to write an emotionally involving composition that would hold the listener's full attention until the very end, one in which shifts and surprises were part of a dramatic entirety.

Darkness overwhelming light.

Among Beethoven's 32 sonatas, the "Appassionata" stands out for its uncompromising pianistic drive and extremely effective dramaturgy. One early 20th-century commentator spoke of the work's "rush deathward." The absence of any hint of a silver lining in the work was well ahead of its time.

Over the course of its three movements, the "Appassionata" pulls the listener through a wide range of extreme emotions. The drama begins with the pianist slowly reaching to the keyboard. Unison notes then fall downward and stalk upward, giving rise to a mysterious stillness. Suddenly the music bursts its bounds, and as it charges ahead the pace relaxes into a lyrical and hymn-like episode of graceful beauty. The dream soon proves to be a nightmare, though, as the fierce turbulence that lurked behind the work's quiet opening regains its full potential. More dramatic shifts follow as episodes of extreme velocity, furiously jolting rhythms (that could be described as jazzy had they been created a hundred years later), and moments of solace alternate in transporting the listener.

But is the source of the diabolic power of the "Appassionata" simply the drama of violent surprises and shifts of mood? In my view it stems from something deeper, the way Beethoven highlights the tension between what was by then Western music's most fundamental building blocks, the major and minor keys. You know



what these are even if you think you don't. Music in a major key usually sounds optimistic, cheerful; music in a minor key often sounds sad, even foreboding. These traits—naturally elaborated and complicated beyond what words can describe—add much to the music's meaning and provide a kind of a dramatic framework.

In Beethoven's day, "public" works such as symphonies needed to end upbeat and in a major key; it simply wouldn't do to send a large audience home with an unpleasant aftertaste. However, in pieces written for smaller, private audiences, such as piano sonatas, Beethoven was emboldened to continue in the darker mode until the very end. In the "Appassionata" he made use of this freedom as he did nowhere else.

Throughout the sonata we are witness to a

back-and-forth drama of major conquered by minor, or, if you will, darkness overwhelming light. Much of the piece's harmonic structure includes the systematic repression of brighter themes in major keys. The first movement's lyrical second theme (in A-flat major) is the first victim. The propitious melody comes to a sudden standstill; a strident chord interrupts and the music veers off into minor. Throughout the rest of the movement, other major keys become strangled by minor. This impulse reaches its climax in the cataclysmic second part of the sonata, which comprises the second and third movements, which follow each other without a break.

Remaining entirely in major, the second movement denies the horrors of the first movement until the sudden and terrific opening gesture of the minor key finale crushes the hopes represented by the major once and for all. The major mode makes one last attempt at an entrance near the very end of the work, but tragically late. And because of its tardiness it sounds like devil's laughter in the face of ultimate damnation.

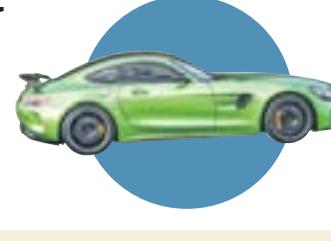
Czerny speculated about the finale that, "Perhaps Beethoven, ever fond of representing natural scenes, imagined the waves of the sea in a stormy night, whilst cries of distress are heard from afar." Audiences over the past two centuries have perceived them to be devastatingly close. The modern listener may be inclined to either view, while every performance cultivates a truth of its own. In the end, what remains certain is that the "Appassionata" is a masterpiece that remains eternally fascinating with its eerie, brilliant and original wildness.

Mr. Jumppanen, a Finnish pianist, will perform the "Appassionata" along with other works at the Frick Collection on Oct. 8.

Vampire
Weekend's
frontman on
de-schlubbing
your look
D2



OFF DUTY



Dan Neil on the
Mercedes-AMG
GT R—a fast car
that's easy to
drive fast
D11

EATING | DRINKING | STYLE | FASHION | DESIGN | DECORATING | ADVENTURE | TRAVEL | GEAR | GADGETS

© 2017 Dow Jones & Company. All Rights Reserved.

* * * *

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, October 7 - 8, 2017 | **D1**

Wired to Work Out

Big Data's next frontier: Fitness gear embedded with sensors designed to track your performance, adjust your yoga poses and more. But does it actually up your game?



STEVE SCOTT

BY LUCY DANZIGER

THERE I WAS on my yoga mat in downward-facing dog, and my ankles were pulsating. So was my butt. And it wasn't from workout stress. The vibrations were coming from my Nadi X yoga pants, embedded at the hips, knees and ankles with five neoprene haptic sensors. The sensors were indicating that I needed to adjust my pose...but how?

I looked down at my iPhone's Nadi X app, which pairs via Bluetooth to the pants. The app, designed to teach you yoga poses or guide you through a flow, suggested that the gentle zapping meant I needed to ground my heels and push my tush back and up—something patient instructors have told me without resorting to tickling my ankles. The idea is: The more you use the pants, the more you learn to intuitively respond to their buzzing cues.

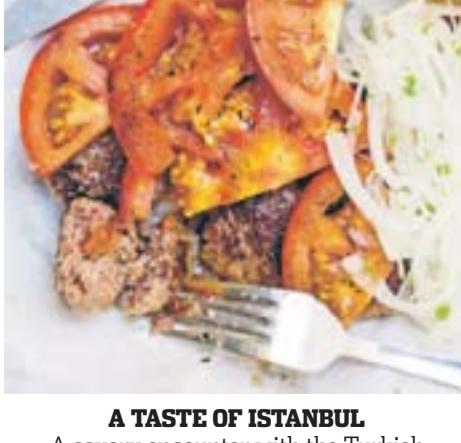
The \$299 Nadi X pants, which start shipping in November, are the brainstorm of Wearable X, a New York-based tech startup co-founded in 2013

by Billie Whitehouse. The young Australian designer initially thought her vibrating pants would cleverly facilitate sex. "We started as a sexting novelty pant called Fundawear, designed for couples in long-distance relationships," she said of her prototype. She pivoted to yoga pants in 2016 because, she said, "touch is so much part of the yoga experience." Wearable X's next big idea? A Nadi X bra adept at guided meditation.

This gear is part of a new wave of pricey "smart" athletic clothes that use implanted sen-

Please turn to page D10

[INSIDE]



A TASTE OF ISTANBUL
A savory encounter with the Turkish
meatballs known as köfte **D6**



VIOLET OFFENDER?
Criticizing a pale-purple kitchen—but not
its charming canine residents **D9**



HINTS OF SPRING
Our anticipatory 2018 trend report from
the global runways **D3**



GIVE ME SPACE

To Florida we go

to witness rocket

launches—and

relive the 'Right

Stuff' glory years

D5

STYLE & FASHION

STYLE ROLE MODEL

The Fastidious Frontman

Vampire Weekend's Ezra Koenig admits his style has turned Lebowski-like in L.A., but the indie rocker plans to reclaim refinement



INTERVIEW WITH
A VAMPIRE
Musician Ezra
Koenig on the
rooftop of his
SoHo apartment.

BY JACOB GALLAGHER

WHEN MUSICIAN EZRA KOENIG gets the urge to shop, he doesn't go to Rodeo Drive or any of the Sunset Boulevard boutiques catering to sharp dressers like him. Instead, the Vampire Weekend singer heads to Macy's in the Beverly Center. "I like to see what's going on with Polo," said Mr. Koenig, 33. Years ago, as a New Jersey 'tween, he was initiated into the religion of clothes by the Ralph Lauren brand and he remains a fairly devout follower.

That shouldn't surprise his own worshipful fans. Ever since 2006, when the indie-pop quartet got its start, those fans have swooned over the band's sardonic preppy style as much as its tunes about the Oxford comma. Mr. Koenig recalls that early look as

"annoyingly fussy," yet he mined it for "Neo Yokio," the cartoon series he created for Netflix this year. The main character Kaz Kaan (voiced by Jaden Smith), with his natty blazer and proper tie, looks as raffish as Mr. Koenig did at the time, an anime reflection of the singer's sartorial smarts.

With Vampire Weekend coming off a three-year hiatus, he confesses he's been in a "deep off season" in terms of style, fixated more on scouring eBay for a garish tie-dyed T-shirt worn by the 1992 Lithuanian Olympic basketball team than on nabbing a fine merino cardigan for a photo shoot. Yet the fashion funk has got to end, he said, now that plans for an album and tour are due. He recently revisited spiffiness in a Prada tuxedo and Nike Air Max 97s sneakers while ushering his girlfriend Rashida Jones to the Emmys. "I had to dress it down," said the singer, who here offers up 10 of his fashion cues.

Spray and Pray

Whenever I get my hair cut, the person who cuts it puts some product in, and I'm like 'This looks great!' Then I take a shower and I don't know what to do. The woman who does my hair gave me this R+Co prep spray, so I put it in my hair and at least I feel like I'm not flying completely blind. One Prep Spray, \$20, randco.com

Strap Happy

I found these Japanese-made sandals at Mohawk General Store in Silverlake. They're like a pumped-up pair of Tevas. With nice tie-dyed socks, it's the kind of neo-Lebowski look I like to wear in L.A. Smock Man Sandals, \$225, mohawkgeneralstore.com

Knock On... Wood Wood khakis (main photo) are my favorites. There's something about the texture and cut that feels more European than my Dockers: The material seems thinner than the pairs at my local mall.



Cultured Clash As a teen, digging through my dad's records, I became obsessed with the Clash. They wore these button-down shirts with words spray-painted on them. They had such a specific idea of how they wanted to dress. At 14, I had this realization, 'Oh these guys made those shirts themselves.'

Match Game

I was lucky to receive a Brooks Brothers cashmere scarf as a gift, and it's a prized possession. I like scarfs in a simple color, so I don't have to sweat it when it comes to matching them to what I'm wearing. Scarf, \$348, brooksbrothers.com



Stop Tocking!

I love my vintage Cartier Tank, and for a while I wore it every day. But in L.A., I walk around a lot in the heat, so I don't want something on my wrist. Now I only wear it on special occasions. Tank Louis Cartier Watch, \$12,400, [Cartier](http://Cartier.com), 212-446-3400



Throw-Back Threads

My favorite shirts are vintage Brooks Brothers' oxford dress shirts. I like seeing the old tags and knowing it's from back in the day. Maybe the elbow is somewhat threadbare: I like funky shirts with a little history. You can only create that with time. Vintage Shirt, \$90, [Wooden Sleepers](http://WoodenSleepers.com), 718-643-0802

Cold Comfort

Last winter, I wore this coat from Milanese label Sunnei. It's like what my grandma in the Bronx would have worn, or a big, heavy bathrobe. I like techy winter-wear fabrics too, but this is cozy and comfortable. You feel like you're a walking sofa.



Knit Pick I don't like pull-overs; cardigans can feel very Mr. Rogers. I do like unstructured knit blazers from Barena (main photo). They're super-comfortable, and for a formal event, I can throw on a tie and fit in with the atmosphere.



Dressing Up

I don't want to be a schlub at somebody's wedding or at an award show—sometimes wearing a suit is really non-negotiable. For those times, I have a Prada tuxedo. It's really beautiful: midnight blue with black accents. I always love that mix. Suit, \$3,680, [Prada](http://Prada.com), 212-334-8888

WESTON WELLS FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (PORTRAIT); F. MARTIN RAMIREZ/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (ACCESSORIES, RECORD)

EXCLUSIVELY OURS

© 2017 Barneys New York Inc.

BARNEYS.COM

NEW YORK BEVERLY HILLS SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO BOSTON LAS VEGAS PHILADELPHIA SEATTLE

FOR INSIDER ACCESS: THEWINDOW.BARNEYS.COM

SIES MARJAN

SAME DAY DELIVERY

AVAILABLE IN MANHATTAN AND SELECT ZIP CODES

IN THE GREATER METROPOLITAN AREA

BARNEYS
NEW YORK



STYLE & FASHION



House Calls

Seemingly plucked from a French interior, brocades and patterned textiles were a happy, homey surprise. From left: **Brock Collection**'s pretty mattress-ticking dress; **Dries Van Noten**'s luxe pattern mix; **Loewe**'s sofa-fringe layers; **Maison Margiela**'s tapestry-bodiced top; **Louis Vuitton**'s saucy brocade jacket with boxer shorts and sneakers.

THE ONE SHEET

Spring 2018 is a long winter away, but we promise you the forecast is sunny. Here's our preview of the key runway trends from the shows in New York, London, Milan and Paris

SOMETIMES IT SEEMS as if everyone walking down Paris's streets is heading to a fashion show. French women still subscribe to an unspoken dress code that demands everyday polish even if they're just walking elderly, pudgy bulldogs. The designers who showed their Spring 2018 collections globally have not always been so consistent, but this season they aligned with those Parisians in one respect: Disheveled styling and normcore were absent from the runways. Instead, romantic floral dresses, intriguing wear-to-work separates and embroidered

jackets came into play. Designers also worked the idea of comfort into chic silhouettes. At Céline—a brand known for both edginess and real-world wearability—Phoebe Philo presented deftly tailored trench coats. Pierpaolo Piccioli at Valentino offered embellished gowns with racer-backs, elegance with a wink of sportiness. Louis Vuitton's spectacular opera coats were paired with New Age-y sneakers and silk boxer shorts, clothing that's fun to run around in, weather permitting.

Speaking of weather, an abun-

dance of coats—from a spray-painted leather car coat at Calvin Klein to a tan oversize robe coat at the Row—seemed to outnumber classically skimpy spring offerings such as sundresses and T-shirts. Designers are starting to address women's seasonal shopping needs by offering pieces you can actually buy and wear in March, when spring clothes hit stores. Boots, too, especially Western styles, proliferated. Favorites included butterscotch heels at Givenchy and snakeskin ankle boots at Chloé.

—Rebecca Minkoff



Plaid-i-Tude

Checks were worn head-to-toe. Our suggestion: Pair them instead with sedate separates that will let them make a less in-your-face style statement. From left: oversized-plaid top at **Chanel**; paneled check pants and mint peplum at **Balenciaga**; layer-on-the-plaid suit and accessories at **Fendi**; pretty multicolored **Hermès** belted jacket and flirty skirt; and **Sacai**'s sweetheart check mates with here-and-there ruffles.



Shorts Stuff

When shorts are styled with a classic jacket or top, this chic alternative to miniskirts can look remarkably polished. From left: At **Dior**, Maria Grazia Chiuri revved up shorts with a jazzy graphic windbreaker; cotton cargo shorts and a sleeveless striped shirt had a retro vibe at **Prada**; olive-drab shorts looked sophisticated with a gold-trimmed blazer and a polka-dot blouse at **Saint Laurent**.



Lavender Ladies

Long associated with the over-seventy crowd, lavender is the new millennial pink. From left: **Valentino**'s elegant gown with pastille-like sequins; **Michael Kors**' hippy-ish violet knits; a crisp work suit at **Max Mara**; a suede coat with grommeted pockets at **Bottega Veneta**; the languorous cool-girl goddess gown at **The Row**.



Fringe Binge

It's shimmy time again. Designers let the fringe fly on longish dresses with oodles of sex appeal. From left: **Paco Rabanne**'s white turtleneck gown with dangling icicle-like fringe; **Céline**'s kicky khaki halter-neck gown; and **Calvin Klein 205W39NYC**'s cheerleader pompom chemise in green and white.



Unadulterated Shine

Sparkle is almost run-of-the-mill in fashion, yet brilliance as unrelenting as this still turns heads. From left: **Carolina Herrera**'s silvery stunner (which actress Sarah Paulson just wore to the Emmys); **Giorgio Armani**'s elegantly shiny black suit; Alessandro Michele's shockingly demure iridescent dresses at **Gucci**; and colorful art deco-patterned sequins at **Marc Jacobs**.



Donatella Versace reunited '90s supermodels for her show in Milan. From left: Carla Bruni, Claudia Schiffer, Naomi Campbell, Cindy Crawford and Helena Christensen.

THINGS WE (PARTICULARLY) LOVED

Queenly raiment, fashion daughters, red boots and more



Kicking off Paris fashion week, models at Saint Laurent walked in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower.



In New York, motocross bikers sped around pink sand at Rihanna's Fenty for Puma show.



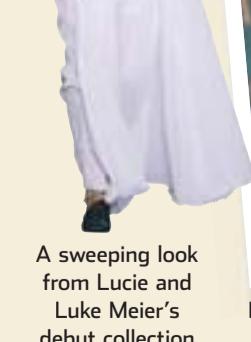
The cowboy boot is the season's kickiest comeback. From left: Givenchy, Chloé, Calvin Klein 205W39NYC.



Erdem Moralioglu's regal collection was inspired by Queen Elizabeth II's wardrobe, minus the crown and scepter.



Made us smile: Maison Margiela's priority-sticker ponytail band.



A sweeping look from Lucie and Luke Meier's debut collection for Jil Sander.



Model du jour Kaia Gerber, the daughter of Cindy Crawford and Rande Gerber, made fashion news on and off the Spring 2018 runways.



Unicorn sighting! Thom Browne's fairy tale show at the Hotel de Ville in Paris.

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL



IRISH SETTING
The Palm House in Belfast's Botanic Gardens, which date back to 1828.

Belfast Forward

As tourists and hoteliers stream in, Northern Ireland's largest city has found its luck may be changing

BY KATHLEEN SQUIRES

I NEVER thought I would stand in the Lower Shankill," said Jimmy McAleavy, a Belfast-born-and-bred playwright, as we stepped out of a taxi in the West Belfast neighborhood. Jimmy, a friend, gamely joined me and my husband on a Black Taxi tour of Lower Shankill, today one of the most touristy sites in Northern Ireland's capital,

yet still harrowing for many locals. During "The Troubles"—the sectarian violence that raged in these parts between 1968 and 1998—the neighborhood served as home base for paramilitary groups who fought to keep Northern Ireland in the U.K. The region, of course, remains part of the U.K.—independent from the Republic of Ireland—and we noticed Union Jack flags strewn across the two-story brick-walled homes. The driver,

also our guide, pulled alongside a vacant lot flanked by murals heralding loyalist heroes and martyrs. We walked over to the "peace wall," also mural-laden and topped with a barbed wire border. The wall, erected in 1969, separates Protestant Shankill from the Catholic (and Irish nationalist) enclave of Falls Road, where Jimmy had once lived. "I would likely have been killed if I walked through Shankill even 20 years ago," he said. But

there he stood, supplementing our guide's recounting of the conflict, which ended two decades ago after nearly 3,700 were killed.

Today, with The Troubles feeling long ago and far away, sightseers mob both neighborhoods. Celebrities and dignitaries now sign the walls with wishes for continued peace. Stability has translated into a spike in tourism, up 48% in the last 5 years, with 21 hotels currently under construction to accommodate the nearly 7 million—and counting—visitors passing through annually. Some 81 cruise ships docked in Belfast in 2016, up from 58 in 2015; budget airlines such as Ryanair have recently launched more than a dozen routes to the city from Europe; and Norwegian Air inaugurated inexpensive flights from the U.S. this June.

Dublin, a two-hour drive to the south, had its own Celtic Tiger economic growth spurt in the last decade; now it seems to be Belfast's turn. I viewed the busy center of this northern city (pop. 333,000), edged with rolling green hills and farmland, as a smaller, more manageable version of Dublin, with a dose of agricultural quaintness balancing its urbanity.

Street life swirls around City Hall, a stately Baroque Revival building that was erected in 1906 and dedicated by Queen Victoria. Illuminated at night, it operates like a beacon. Most visitors base themselves in the area; abutting it to the east is the shopping district of Victoria Square, and to the north, the historic Cathedral Quarter, marked by the Romanesque St. Anne's Cathedral. In the church's shadow, humming bars and restaurants line cobblestone streets.

The day after we toured West Belfast, we crossed over the River Lagan to East Belfast and its Titanic Quar-

ter, another of the city's biggest tourist draws (Jimmy sat this one out). The doomed cruise liner was built and launched from the Belfast waterfront in 1912. The Titanic Experience, a 130,000 square-foot museum, recently welcomed its 3 millionth visitor since opening in 2012. We spent half a day wandering through its nine galleries, exploring every facet of the ship's building and demise, via letters, photos, stateroom replicas, wreckage and even an amusement-style ride that hoists you through a multi-media re-enactment of the ship's construction process.

Opposite the museum, the Harland & Wolff Drawing Offices, where plans for the RMS Titanic were drawn up, opened last month as the Hotel Titanic, with 119 art deco-inspired rooms. Anchored on

a nearby dock, the HMS Carline—a World War I naval ship—also opened as a museum earlier in the summer.

We ate a late lunch just behind the hotel at a sleek burger-and-beer joint called Cast & Crew. The name nods to the city's burgeoning film industry. "Game of Thrones," for instance, films just nearby at Titanic Studios, and not surprisingly, you'll find no shortage of "GoT" location tours in and around Belfast. I opted instead to delve into the city's more plausibly dramatic narrative at the Ulster Museum, in the Queen's Quarter, where exhibits expound on Belfast's crucial role in the Industrial Revolution and offer a riveting history of The Troubles. My stop at the Ulster also turned me onto the charms of the quarter, particularly the Botanic Gardens surrounding the museum, 28 acres perfumed by roses in summer. On wet or bone-chilling days, locals linger in the garden's 1840 Palm House conservatory, abundant with tropical plants.

Good restaurants also crowd the Queen's Quarter, including Molly's Yard, a gastropub in a converted stable that serves craft beer from Ireland's oldest brewery, and Saphyre, a formal affair set up in an old church. Like the dining scene in Dublin, Belfast's options have vastly improved in recent years. Nowadays, you'll find nearly as many hyperlocal menus as traditional Sunday roasts.

Although the two cities seem similar on the surface, their fraternity may become more tenuous thanks to Brexit. Northern Ireland voted to remain in the European Union, but as a part of the U.K., it must leave. The economic and political implications leave some residents holding their breath, as the long-gone physical borders between Northern Ireland and Ireland may be resurrected. A number of Belfastians say, however, that the Brexit effect is unlikely to cause sudden changes since, as Jimmy noted, locals aren't prone to rush into anything. A favorite joke of his: "Do you know the Irish word for mañana? The answer is, we have no word that conveys that sense of urgency."



MERCHANT CLASS Belfast's Merchant Hotel, in an 1857 bank.

THE LOWDOWN // GETTING IN ON BELFAST'S SURGE

Getting There Ryanair flies to BFS from London Gatwick and several other European airports. Norwegian Air flies from Boston/Providence and New York's Newburgh-Stewart airports.

Staying There The Merchant, housed in a converted 1857 bank, blends Victorian gentility and cosmopolitan modernity (*from about \$200 a night, the-merchanthotel.com*). Bullitt Hotel offers few frills, but the king-size beds are comfortable and it's Wi-Fi speedy (*from about \$159 a night, bullitthotel.com*). At the brand-new Titanic Hotel, features of the legendary ship drive the design (*from about \$159 a*

night, titanichotelbelfast.com).

Eating There Molly's Yard serves tasty dishes such as flank steak braised in stout (*59-63 Botanic Ave., mollysyard.co.uk*). For a traditional Sunday roast with either sirloin or roast

chicken and a Yorkshire pudding the size of a schnauzer, try Barking Dog (*33-35 Malone Rd., barkingdogbelfast.com*). Shu, in a modern townhouse, focuses on local ingredients (*253 Lisburn St., shu-restaurant.com*). Mourne Seafood is the spot for fresh catch (*34-36 Bank St., mourneseafood.com*). The elegant Saphyre serves East-meets-North dishes such as charred eel with cubes of Irish potato bread (*735 Lisburn St., saphyerestaurant.com*). Equally surprising are Belfast's two Michelin starred restaurants, Eipic (*28-40 Howard St., deaneipsepic.com*) and Ox (*1 Oxford St., oxbelfast.com*). For pubs, see wsj.com/travel.

JAMES FENNELL FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL MAP BY JASON LEE

Ferrari
TECHFRAME



HUBLOT

BOUTIQUES NEW YORK
743 Fifth Avenue • Tel: 646 582 9813
692 Madison Avenue • Tel: 212 308 0408

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

Blast From The Past

A spate of high-profile, orbit-bound rocket launches is reigniting interest in visiting Florida's venerable 'Space Coast'



BEN COOPER

BY MATTHEW KRONBERG

THIS FALL, SpaceX's long-awaited, much-delayed Falcon Heavy rocket, designed to carry humans to the Moon or Mars, should finally make its debut on fabled launchpad 39A at Florida's John F. Kennedy Space Center, off Cape Canaveral. If all goes to plan, this first, unmanned flight of the most powerful rocket to take off from Canaveral since the Apollo-era Saturn V flights in the 1970s will energize the Space Coast in ways unseen in decades.

And if it doesn't go to plan? That could be just as exciting, suggested Elon Musk, SpaceX's CEO, during a Q&A at an international space station development conference this past July. "The simultaneous ignition of 27 orbit class engines—there's a lot that can go wrong there. There's a real good chance

that vehicle does not make it to orbit. I hope that it makes it far enough away from the pad that it does not cause pad damage. I would consider even that a win, to be honest. Major pucker factor."

In late August, my visit to Cape Canaveral to watch a night launch of a Minotaur IV rocket served as a keen reminder of the power of such events. Even the ascent of a smaller rocket—the Minotaur was powered largely by ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile) engines—is still the greatest show on (and off) earth: a perfect fusion of science and spectacle.

Although I grew up in Florida during the Shuttle era, I'd never witnessed a launch. It's an omission that feels unpatriotic, like living in New York having never climbed the Statue of Liberty or in Arizona having shunned the Grand Canyon. It was a hole in my childhood CV that I wanted to spare my son, who was about to enter high school.

Knowing little about where and when to go for the Minotaur's (or any rocket's) launch, I checked in with local photographer Ben Cooper, who has shot more than 175 blastoffs. "As a general rule, you want to get as close as possible," he told me. Because the Minotaur was

The Minotaur, like a falling star in reverse, arced silently into the sky.

going up from Spaceport Florida Launch Complex 46 at Cape Canaveral's eastern edge, he said the optimal viewing spot was from Jetty Park, 5 miles from the launchpad as the rocket flies.

The launch window—the time when the rocket's target in orbit is within range—spanned four hours, from 11:15 p.m. to 3:15 a.m. Launch

night, my son and I got to the Jetty Park about 10:15, hoping for a good viewing spot. People sat in cars lining the waterfront, facing the night sky as if it were the screen of a drive-in movie theater. About 80 others gathered on the concrete pier (now closed for post-Hurricane Irma repairs) some with beach chairs, beer, fishing rods. At the end of the pier, a few watchers balanced expensive cameras with enormous telephoto lenses on tripods. A man with a gray mustache wearing a fishing vest claimed a prime corner spot. Periodically, he'd pull a flip phone from his vest for launch-status update calls, seemingly from an inside source. Early on, he gave word that there'd be no launch until after 2 a.m.

The delay gave the crowd time to socialize. I talked with Mark Connor, an aerospace engineer who had driven down from Savannah, Ga., with his wife for the launch—his first since witnessing the Shuttle

Discovery take off as a child. If anything, his training as an engineer increased his awe at this one. "I don't think most people understand the difficulty of doing this. This is a little rocket, and it's still 96 tons. To take that much weight and throw it up 600 kilometers that way?" he said, pointing toward a patch of starry sky visible through the clouds.

Nearby, a pair of aerospace engineering students from the University of Central Florida held forth in head-spinning detail on spaceflight gossip and technology ("When you have smaller cores, you have a worse mass fraction because the surface area to volume ratio is higher...") Listening in was Anthony Trichter, a manager at an investment bank in New York who said that seeing a launch was on his bucket list. He was in Florida vacationing with family and friends, all of whom were asleep in a hotel in Orlando, about an hour's drive away. "My mate was supposed to be coming with me [but] he was tired, so I made this a solo mission."

At 2:04 a.m., the horizon brightened. The Minotaur, like a falling star in reverse, arced silently into the sky (remember, sound travels more slowly than light.) My son looked up from his phone (one small step for the kid, one giant leap for dad-kind). After about 30 seconds, once the low clouds had been set aglow and the rocket neared four times the speed of sound, the roar of the engines washed over us, and was met with a round of cheers. We heard the rumble for another 90 seconds, by which time the rocket was at the edge of space, traveling more than 8,000 mph.

As the Minotaur became indistinguishable from the other stars in the sky, the mood remained jubilant. People, walking back to their cars swapped email addresses and social media handles to share pictures with each other, while I, trying to make up for lost time, committed myself to seeing as many launches as possible. I don't have to wait long—there is another one scheduled for next week.

► For details on visiting Cape Canaveral, see wsj.com/life.

A FILM PRESENTED BY

GIORGIO ARMANI FRAMES OF LIFE



MOD. AR8103V

STOP AND SEE

WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY PEPE AVILA DEL PINO AND KIRSTEN TAN
WATCH THE MOVIE ON FRAMESOFLIFE.COM

EATING & DRINKING

So Much More Than Meatballs

Across Turkey, the grilled flavor bombs known as köfte come in countless variations, all of them immensely satisfying to make at home

BY ROBYN ECKHARDT

I FELL FOR köfte almost 29 years ago, on my first visit to Istanbul. Like many tourists I found them by accident, following a trail of smoke to a curbside barbecue. There, on a busy street opposite the Kabatas ferry terminal, I waited with other hungry night-crawlers as a gentleman with a protruding broom moustache carefully turned plump, half-dollar-size beef patties with tongs, all the while fanning the glowing coals with a piece of cardboard. When the patties had acquired a mahogany crust, he split a huge, soft sandwich roll and pressed it to the surface of the grill. After sliding a few köfte into the bread's maw he sprinkled on salt and red pepper flakes, added shredded lettuce and chopped tomato, and wrapped white paper around the bottom half of the bread, to catch juices. I carried my prize to a bench and ate it facing the Bosphorus, the lights of Uskudar district winking on the opposite shore.

I rolled them between my palms, simmered them atop a bed of sliced pumpkin and doused them in spiced butter.

I've since made a point of including a few köfte stops in every Istanbul visit. I enjoy my köfte not only on the hoof, from street stalls, but also in the casual shops called köfteci that dot the city. At these neighborhood joints, the grilling is done in the back, usually in clear view of patrons. The köfte are plated with a fan of tomato slices and served alongside a saucer of chile sauce and bowl of piyaz, a bracingly vinegary white-bean salad with chopped onion, grated carrot and parsley.

For years I believed that Istanbul's grilled beef patties represented the epitome of Turkish köfte craftsmanship. In fact, they're just the tip of the iceberg. Though often translated as "meatball," the term köfte applies to a wide range of foods—meaty, fishy or meatless; balls, ovals, tubes, torpedoes and other shapes; boiled and braised, grilled and deep-fried. Some köfte are cooked and some are eaten raw. Some are filled and would perhaps be better described as dumplings. What all köfte have in common is a

main ingredient that is minced, ground and/or kneaded.

Turkey is said to boast more than 100 types, but it wasn't until I began traveling in the eastern half of the country in search of regional recipes for my new cookbook that I understood the breadth of the köfte repertoire. I ate forefinger-shaped köfte cooked with tomatoes, onions and a heart-stopping amount of butter in Tire, near the Aegean. In the northeastern province of Kars there were potato-studded meatballs with sweet carrot and tomato sauce, as well as softball-size orbs hiding a hard-boiled egg, walnuts and dried fruit, served in a tomato sauce soured with dried plums. Fish köfte are a thing on the Black Sea coast, where a fishmonger's mother showed me how to season minced bonito with parsley, red pepper and a pinch of cinnamon, dip in beaten egg and breadcrumbs, and pan-fry.

At a street stall in the old city of Diyarbakir I devoured *cig köfte*—fine brown bulgur kneaded with pepper and tomato pastes, onions, parsley, pomegranate molasses and a host of spices, formed into logs. Wrapped in a lettuce leaf along with mint, purple basil and a drizzle of spicy-sour tomato-and-pomegranate relish, these fresh and fiery köfte hit the spot on a midsummer afternoon.

In one of the mostly Kurdish provinces bordering Iran, at the home of a bakery owner, my hostess dictated a recipe for lamb-and-rice meatballs with pumpkin, brown butter, purple basil and chiles—my favorite köfte of all. Back home, I rolled the meatballs between my own palms, simmered them atop a bed of sliced pumpkin and then doused them in spiced butter. Try it yourself and learn, as I did, that this food is just as great a pleasure to prepare as it is to eat.



► Find recipes for spicy bulgur köfte and meatballs with pumpkin and spice butter at wsj.com/food.



TURKISH DELIGHT Grilled beef köfte at Hüseyin's in Istanbul, served with tomatoes and a white bean salad.

Grilled Beef Köfte With Chile Sauce and White Bean Salad

This recipe for tender, moist, smoky chargrilled köfte is based on the one at Hüseyin's, in Istanbul's central Beyoglu district. Each order consists of six little beef patties arranged next to a fan of thin tomato slices and a classic white bean salad, with a kicky chile sauce on the side.

ACTIVE TIME: 1½ hours TOTAL TIME: 4 days (includes fermenting) SERVES: 4

For the sauce:

1 pound red chiles, such as jalapeño, cayenne or Holland, stemmed and coarsely chopped
1½ teaspoons fine sea salt, plus more to taste
1¾ teaspoons apple cider vinegar
Sugar (optional)

For the salad:

1 small red onion, halved top to bottom and thinly sliced crosswise
4 cups cooked white beans (about two and a half 15-ounce cans)
¼ cup olive oil
1¼ teaspoons fine sea salt
½ cup coarsely chopped fresh flat-leaf parsley

2 medium carrots, peeled and grated
2 medium tomatoes, coarsely chopped
For the beef patties:
1½ pounds ground beef, preferably 20-40% fat
1½ teaspoons fine sea salt
1 tablespoon olive oil (if meat is not fatty)

2 medium tomatoes, thinly sliced, for serving
Apple cider or red-wine vinegar, for serving
Turkish or other crushed red pepper flakes, for serving

1. Make chile sauce: Add chiles and salt to a food processor and pulse, adding a tablespoon of water at a time, until a coarse paste forms. Transfer mixture to a small bowl. Cover with plastic wrap and set aside in a draft-free place until mixture begins to bubble, about 4 days. If any fuzzy mold forms on the surface of the paste, remove with tip of a knife and discard.
2. Transfer chile mixture to small saucepan. Bring to a boil then reduce heat to low and simmer 5 minutes. Set aside and let cool slightly. Transfer to food processor and blend until smooth, adding water to loosen if needed.
3. Using a spoon or spatula, press chile mixture through a fine-mesh strainer into a small bowl; discard skins and seeds. Season with salt to taste. Cover sauce with plastic wrap and let stand at room temperature 1-2 hours.
4. Taste sauce again. Add more vinegar, ½ teaspoon at a time, to taste. (The vinegar should sharpen the flavor of the sauce, not make it overtly sour.) Add a pinch or two of sugar for balance if needed. Cover sauce with plastic wrap and set aside at room temperature for a few hours before serving.
5. Make salad: Place onions in a small bowl, cover with ice water and refrigerate at least 30 minutes.
6. Meanwhile make beef patties: Spread ground beef out on a large cutting board, forming a rectangle with a thickness of about ¼ inch. Sprinkle with salt. If beef is not very fatty, drizzle with olive oil. With a large chef's knife, make horizontal cuts in beef across the board, rocking the knife back and forth to incorporate the salt into the meat. Turn the cutting board 90 degrees and repeat, cutting crosswise over your first cuts. Slip the blade of your knife underneath one short edge of the rectangle of meat and fold one third of the rectangle over toward the center. Repeat from opposite edge of meat, then fold half of the meat in from the top and the bottom

edges to make a small square mound of ground meat. Repeat the spreading, cutting and folding of the meat two or three times, until the salt is fully incorporated.

7. Lightly oil a large platter. Divide meat into 16 roughly equal pieces. Form each piece into a little patty about 1⅓ inches in diameter and ¾ inch thick. Be careful not to squeeze or compress the meat too much when forming the patties.

8. Prepare and light a grill, or heat the broiler with a rack set 3 inches from heating element. Grill or broil patties, flipping halfway through, until browned and crusty, 5-8 minutes per side.

9. Drain onions and pat dry with paper towels. Mix onions, beans, oil, salt, parsley, carrots and tomatoes in a large bowl.

10. Serve beef patties with sliced tomatoes, chile sauce and salad, passing vinegar and red pepper flakes at the table.

—Adapted from "Istanbul & Beyond" by Robyn Eckhardt (Rux Martin/Houghton Mifflin Harcourt)

CHEESE WISELY

A FEW CHOICE WORDS ABOUT CURDS

A radical new guide to the ever-widening world of cheese takes an accessible approach: Begin with what you love

UP TO NOW, cheese guides have tended to focus more on where and how cheese is made than on how best to enjoy it. Meanwhile, according to the USDA, Americans' annual consumption of natural (as opposed to processed) cheese increased from 19.3 to 29.47 pounds per capita between 1995 and 2015, and the range of cheeses to choose from has become downright daunting.

The time has come for "The Book of Cheese: The Essential Guide To Discovering Cheeses You'll Love," published this month by Flatiron Books. In it, author Liz Thorpe introduces a blessedly consumer-focused framework for making sense of the expanding cheese universe. Familiar "Gateway Cheeses" serve as points of departure to lesser-known styles with similar flavors and textures. Parmesan is the entry

point to "hard, grainy cheeses with nutty character," Swiss the portal to "smooth, pliable, brilliant melters."

As few others can, Ms. Thorpe connects the dots between supermarket brie and Sequatchie Cove Creamery Dancing Fern, "one of the most complex and thoughtful cheeses being made in America." After beginning behind the counter at New York's influential Murray's Cheese, she rose to vice president and brought Murray's kiosks to grocery stores around the U.S.

Throughout the book she offers pairings, plus flavor wheels to help you develop a palate and a vocabulary. There are recipes, too, but only one for cheese (right). Ms. Thorpe writes, "Why make cheese at home when purchased will inevitably be better?" With her guidance, you can be sure it will be. —Tia Keenan



Homemade Whole-Milk Ricotta

Ms. Thorpe calls ricotta "The Only Cheese Worth Making at Home." Homemade whole-milk ricotta is all creamy, curdy silk. Supermarket brands are mere polyester sateen by comparison.

2 cups whole milk
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons distilled white vinegar

1. In a medium, heavy-bottomed saucepan, heat milk and salt over medium-high heat. Scrape and stir while milk is heating to avoid a cooked milk layer on bottom of pan.
2. When milk begins to simmer (or registers 165-185 degrees on an instant-read thermometer), add vinegar, reduce heat to low and stir constantly until curds rise and separate from liquid whey, 1-2 minutes.
3. Remove pan from heat and spoon (don't pour) curds into a sieve lined with a double layer of paper towels. Drain to desired consistency: 5 minutes for a more liquid result, up to 2 hours for something firmer.

—Adapted from "The Book of Cheese" by Liz Thorpe (Flatiron Books)

ELLEN SILVERMAN

EATING & DRINKING

The Game Plan for Fall Feasting

Your guide to cooking wild meat that's tender, juicy and only as flavorful as it should be. These days, 'gamey' is a compliment



SOMETHING WILD Chef Gregory Gourdet of Departure in Portland, Ore., cooking wild boar sausage and rice wrapped in banana leaves at last fall's Wild About Game festival.

BY KATHLEEN SQUIRES

IT WAS A CHILLY day last fall in north central Oregon. With Mt. Hood looming in the distance, I hunted game: venison, bison, quail and a menagerie of other wild creatures.

There was, however, no need for weaponry—beyond a fork. Along with 500-odd others, I was tasting game prepared during a cook-off at the annual Wild About Game festival, which runs again this weekend in Welches, Ore. I recall some exquisite rabbit, made fierce by a Scotch bonnet consommé; partridge tucked into a phyllo hand pie; and venison, emboldened with sweet pepper curry and spiced yogurt raita. The selection ranged from hearty comfort food to more refined dishes and drew on a global pantry for their flavors.

It seems the American public—at least a wider public, beyond those who hunt their own game—is finally finding this kind of meat easier to swallow. To enjoy the best of hunting season, those more comfortable with wielding a pan than a rifle should follow a few rules of thumb offered by professionals adept at cooking game.

Pace yourself. "I tell people who think they don't like the strength of game to start with quail, then work their way up to stronger-tasting meats," said Ms. Daguin. "To me, quail is game 101—a game bird that is very mild but still recognizable."

Sourcing is key. "Buy from a reliable source, and get fresh if you can. If not, go for cryo-vaccinated," said Michael Lomonaco, chef/owner of Porter House in New York City. "Frozen yields a different kind of product. It tends to draw the moisture out of the meat, so that it becomes dehydrated when defrosted."

The closer you get to the source, the better. Chef Georgia Pellegrini, author of "Girl Hunter: Revolutionizing the Way We Eat, One Hunt at a Time," takes groups of women on hunting expeditions in the Arkansas Delta.

On her Adventure Getaways, women learn how to hunt and how to correctly field-dress, butcher and cook game.

Age matters. Ms. Pellegrini advocates aging game meat, whether hunted fresh or bought at the butcher. "Aging tends to make the meat more tender and removes a lot of that strong flavor." Ms. Pellegrini also recommends brining and marinating meats to lock moisture in before cooking.

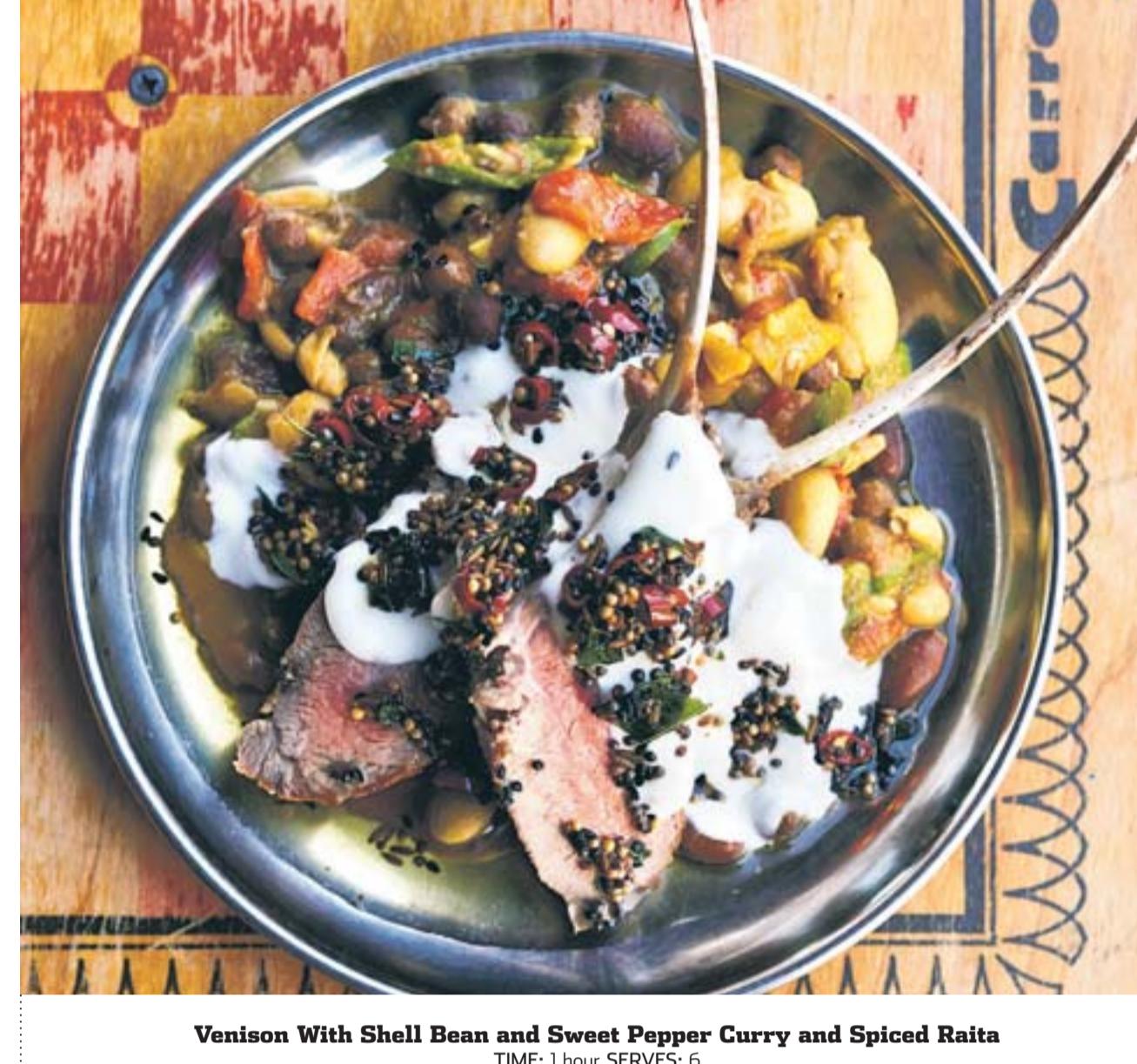
Select the correct cooking method for the cut. Novices

might consider braise-friendly cuts, such as shoulder or leg, said Troy MacLarty, chef/owner of Bollywood Theater in Portland, Ore. Mr. MacLarty was the 2016 People's Choice Award winner at the Wild About Game cook-off for his venison chops. "When cooking loin or chops, err on the side of undercooking," he said. "They should never be cooked more than medium-rare." According to chef Mario Vigue of Restaurant 1858 at the Broadmoor in Colorado Springs, "Smoking is always a great way to go with game. It helps take away the iron taste and imparts a great layer of flavor." For tender cuts, he does a fast char over high heat on a grill.

Choose the right accompaniments. Cathy Whims, chef/owner of Nostrana in Portland, Ore., and winner of the first Wild About Game competition, favors fruit with game meats, as it tends to complement the flavor. She also endorses adding a fatty element. "Wrapping a game meat in bacon balances the leanness and makes the texture less intense."

With these recipes—whether using bird or beast, cooking low-and-slow or high-and-fast—you can put these chefs' advice into action. Game on.

► Find recipes for wild boar green chili and quail with figs at wsj.com/food.



Venison With Shell Bean and Sweet Pepper Curry and Spiced Raita

TIME: 1 hour SERVES: 6

For the curry:

3 red bell peppers
2 tablespoons olive oil
2 teaspoons cumin seeds
1 red onion, roughly chopped
2 teaspoons minced ginger
6 garlic cloves, thinly

sliced
1 serrano chile, stemmed and thinly sliced
2 teaspoons curry powder
1 teaspoon garam masala
1 large tomato, roughly chopped

5 cups cooked fresh shell beans, such as kala chana or red choroi, with cooking liquid
Kosher salt
For the spiced raita:
1/4 cup olive oil
1/2 teaspoon cumin seeds

1/2 teaspoon Nigella seeds
1/2 teaspoon black mustard seeds
10 curry leaves, roughly chopped
2 dried Indian red chiles, stemmed, seeded and roughly chopped

2 cups whole yogurt
Kosher salt
For the venison:
2 pounds venison loin
Kosher salt
Freshly ground black pepper
Olive oil for searing
Flatbread, such as naan, for serving

1. Make curry: Use tongs to hold sweet peppers directly over burner on stove top and cook, turning, until charred all over. Place charred peppers in a paper bag and seal. Let peppers steam in bag 10 minutes. Remove stems, halve peppers and remove seeds. Roughly chop peppers and set aside.
2. In a heavy medium pot, heat olive oil over medium heat. Add cumin seeds and toast, stirring frequently, until fragrant, about 2 minutes. Add onions and cook, stirring often, until deeply browned, 5-8 minutes. Add ginger, garlic and serranos, and cook, stirring frequently, until aromatic, about 2 minutes. Add curry powder and garam masala, and cook, stirring
3. Make spiced raita: Heat oil in a small saucepan over medium heat. Add cumin seeds, Nigella seeds, mustard seeds, curry leaves and chiles. Cook until leaves are crisp and lightly browned, about 1 minute. In a medium bowl, combine yogurt and toasted spices. Season with salt. Set aside.
4. Generously season venison all over

frequently, 1 minute more. Add tomatoes and cook until liquid evaporates and oil begins to separate, 6-8 minutes. Add beans with liquid and reduce heat to low. Add skinned, chopped sweet peppers and simmer to develop flavors, 15 minutes. Add enough water to create a soupy consistency. Season with salt to taste. Cover and set aside.

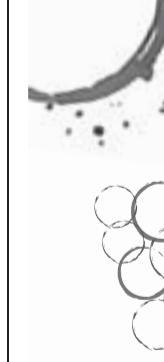
5. Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Coat a large ovenproof skillet with oil and set over medium-high heat. Once hot, add venison loin and sear, turning, until browned all over, about 5 minutes. Transfer skillet to oven and cook until an instant-read thermometer inserted at thickest point reads 125 degrees, 5-10 minutes.

6. Transfer venison to a cutting board and let rest at least 10 minutes before slicing. Slice venison across the grain and serve over shell bean curry with dollop of spiced raita and flatbread on the side.

—Adapted from Troy MacLarty of Bollywood Theater, Portland, Ore.



Wild boar green chili from chef Mario Vigue of Restaurant 1858, the Broadmoor, Colorado Springs.



MONTENAPOLEONE
DISTRICT
of Lefèvre

LA
Vendemmia
2017
8th edition

The World's Finest Wine
and Lifestyle Experience

Attend one of the most exclusive events in Milan, Italy. Book your stay now at our 5* Luxury Hotels and receive "La Vendemmia VIP PASS", the key to gain access to a whole week of events including Christie's Charity Auction of the Best Italian Wines and the VIP Truffle Tour.

MONTENAPOLEONE.LUXURY
OCTOBER 9TH TO 15TH, 2017

MILAN - ITALY



EATING & DRINKING

ON WINE LETTIE TEAGUE



Why It's Worth Getting Emotional Over Wine

WHEN HIS FRIENDS' home west of Houston was flooded in the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey, there wasn't much Houstonian Gary Wolf could do to help. He couldn't fix their damaged floors or replace their waterlogged furniture, but he could serve them a consoling dinner of good food and wine. When his friends departed a few hours later, they felt much better than when they arrived, said Mr. Wolf, a retired naval officer.

A meal and a glass of wine can't undo the ravages of a flood or hurricane, but you'll find more than mere fruit and alcohol in a bottle of wine. With every bottle shared, whether in consolation or celebration, there is the possibility of an enhanced emotional connection.

Perhaps it's a vintage of the same year that a child was born, or a wine from a place visited long ago, brought vividly to life when the bottle is uncorked. The "meaning" of a wine is entirely malleable, but when the wine is produced with passion and care, it can elicit very powerful emotions.

When I asked a few friends to share their own stories of wine and emotion, they responded with alacrity. My friend Neil, a globe-trotting traveler, described one of "the most magical nights" of his life, remembered every time he opens a certain wine. Neil and his wife, Sharon, were visiting Rioja, Spain, and stopped for lunch in a restaurant said to be a favorite of local winemakers.

They ordered a bottle by a young winemaker named Benjamín Romeo, who had once worked at Artadi, a famous Rioja estate. When the waitress informed them that Mr. Romeo was, in fact, dining nearby, introductions were made. Mr. Romeo invited Neil and Sharon to visit his village, where a festival was taking place, and offered to give them a tour of his vineyards and a tasting of his wines.

A long day and night of travel and drinking and dancing with locals ensued. Apparently the dancing was quite impressive, doubtless inspired by more than a few bottles of Rioja. Now when Neil and Sharon uncork a bottle of one of Mr. Romeo's Bodega Contador wines—which have since become quite expensive and sought-after, Neil noted—they are "immediately transported to that crazy wonderful night in La Rioja," he said.

Winemakers also have emotional connections with wines, probably more so than most people, since every vintage carries its own set of memories. For Véronique Boss-Drouhin, winemaker at the venerable Maison Joseph Drouhin in Burgundy, a particular



DEP MONTERRAT

grand cru stands out: a 1962 Chambertin Clos de Beze that she tasted when she was just 10. Ms. Boss-Drouhin can still recall the flavors and aromas of roses and spices that triggered her first wine epiphany. Indeed, this wine fueled her desire to become a winemaker, she said.

Wine collector and New York attorney Jay Hack believes wine can make a particularly meaningful gift to mark an emotional occasion. Mr. Hack not only presents newlyweds with wines from his cellar, he also gives them highly specific advice.

"This is for your 10th anniversary," he instructed in a note to his niece attached to a bottle of 2006 Hospices de Beaune Corton Cuvée Docteur Peste. He added a half-joking threat: "You'd better make that far." The ever-generous Mr. Hack even adds a small wine refrigerator to his wedding gifts, to ensure that the wines are still sound after years of storage.

One wine resonated especially strongly for Mr. Hack: the 2009 Château Montrose, a Bordeaux

purchased by his uncle, who recently passed away. A prominent economist, this uncle had purchased the wine "as a reaffirmation of his longevity," according to Mr. Hack, who believes that buying wine for future consumption was what kept his uncle healthy and "at the top of his game" until he passed away recently, quite suddenly, at the age of 81.

Mr. Hack's uncle left a rather nice wine collection to be divided up among his nieces and nephews, including bottles of that 2009 Montrose. The wines will bring treasured memories to the family for years to come, Mr. Hack predicted. He figures he will drink one bottle each year as a way to remember and pay his respects to his uncle.

I also have several wines in my cellar with particular resonance—a few given to me by collector friends that I have treasured so long they might actually be over the hill by now, and a few that I purchased following especially memorable trips. I hang onto others to mark important occasions. (Note to Leah and Lou: I promise we will drink that Amarone very soon to celebrate your engagement.)

One wine I purchased recently happened to have just the right name. A few months ago, I fulfilled my long-held dream of buying a horse, a mare named Racine—which happens to be an important winemaking word, as it means "root" in French. It's also,

discovered, the name of a line of wines produced by Bruno Lafon in the Languedoc region of France.

One of the wines is a Racine Crémant de Limoux. The fact that it's a sparkling wine seems particularly apt; the fulfillment of a dream is certainly something to celebrate. Made in conjunction with Philippe Collin, it's a blend of Chardonnay, Pinot Noir and Chenin made in the méthode Champenoise (Champagne method), and it's quite good. When I served the wine to my friends and explained the connection, they were pleased not only to hear about the horse but perhaps even more so by the taste of the wine.

The best example of the emotional power of wine may be another story from Houston, where wine director Chris Poldoian, of Camerata at Paulie's wine bar, and wine collector and restaurateur Raj Natarajan, Jr., owner of the Durham House, teamed up with some friends to create Wine Above Water. The fundraising event and wine auction raised money for restaurant and wine professionals whose lives had been upended by Hurricane Harvey. These people lost their homes, their cars and in many cases their livelihoods, according to Mr. Natarajan.

The fundraising tasting took place at Camerata at Paulie's on Sept. 24th and cost \$100 per person; the partners raised \$11,600 via ticket sales and \$10,000 in cash donations the night of the

event. An online auction of wine and other items will run until Oct. 22 at wineabovewater.com/auction.

Mr. Natarajan and his fellow collectors and wine professionals all donated bottles from their own cellars as well as tasting dinners and events.

"We got a lot of calls from

winemakers, wine distributors. A lot of people really came out of the blue who wanted to help," said Mr. Natarajan, who marveled at the outpouring. He donated, among others, four bottles of the

2007 Domaine Huet Clos du Bourg Vouvray, a wine that has great personal resonance for him. "It

was the first wine that gave me a real sense of place, and a vintage that made me love wine," he said.

Mr. Natarajan acknowledged that their ongoing fundraising efforts wouldn't begin to meet the overwhelming need for aid in the wake of such a disaster. And we both expressed hope that similar efforts might be organized on behalf of those dealing with tragic losses in Puerto Rico and Las Vegas.

While wine alone certainly can't offset the enormous challenges and the heartbreak in these places, there is consolation to be found in even the smallest of gestures. As Mr. Natarajan observed,

"The power of wine is that even if you are in a terrible situation, you can have a moment of pleasure. And there is power in pleasure. There is power in joy."

► Email Lettie at wine@wsj.com.

SLOW FOOD FAST SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES

Apple and Pear Fall Slaw With Hazelnuts and Blue Cheese



The Chef
Erin French

Her Restaurant
The Lost Kitchen,
in Freedom, Maine

What She's Known For

Making her tiny town a dining destination.

Forthright New England cooking punctuated with fresh surprises.

NOT QUITE FIVE years ago, Erin French thought she'd lost everything. In a bitter divorce, she took on a custody battle and let go of her first restaurant and all her savings. With debts mounting, she moved in with her parents in the tiny town of Freedom, in rural central Maine. Then, two years later and against all odds, she turned an old gristmill in town into her second restaurant.

"I borrowed from friends and made the tables and napkins myself," she said. An air-conditioning unit was repurposed to create a makeshift walk-in refrigerator. Fortunately, she had held on to one thing from her old restaurant: a client email list. "I sent out a blast and let people know what was going on," she said. "We've been full ever since."

It's easy to see why her fans were hungry for more of Ms. French's cook-

ing. Her dishes are both pretty and robust, subtly elevated with a sprinkle of lavender here, a drizzle of honey there. "I cook food I want to eat and it changes every day," she said.

This fall-fruit slaw, Ms. French's first Slow Food Fast contribution, seizes on what's coming into season now. "Nature has a way of giving us ingredients that go together at the same time," she said. Sliced apples and pears mingle with cabbage and radicchio in a crunchy combination of sweet and bitter. Blue cheese, toasted hazelnuts and honey provide additional flavor and texture contrasts.

"The honey doesn't go everywhere, it just drips into pockets for a hit of sweetness," the chef said. "Then you get a nut or bit of cheese. Every forkful is different so you don't get bored."

—Kitty Greenwald

TOTAL TIME: 10 minutes **SERVES:** 4-6

1 small shallot, minced	cut into matchsticks	1/4 cup extra-virgin olive oil
3 tablespoons rice vinegar	3 cups shredded cabbage	1/2 pound blue cheese, crumbled
Flaky sea salt	3 cups shredded radicchio	1/2 cup toasted hazelnuts, roughly chopped
2 crisp apples, cored and cut into matchsticks	3 teaspoons fresh thyme leaves	2 tablespoons honey
2 firm pears, cored and		

1. In a small bowl, whisk together shallots, rice vinegar and a pinch of salt. Let shallots macerate until lightly pickled, about 10 minutes.

2. Meanwhile, in a large bowl, toss together

apples, pears, cabbage, radicchio and thyme. Toss in pickled shallots along with pickling vinegar and olive oil. Sprinkle blue cheese and hazelnuts over slaw. Drizzle honey over top. Season to taste with salt.



A NEW LEAF Radicchio's pleasantly bitter edge adds oomph to this autumnal slaw.

BRYAN GARDNER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, FOOD STYLING BY HEATHER MELDRUM, PROP STYLING BY VANESA VAZQUEZ; ILLUSTRATION BY MICHAEL HOEWELER

DESIGN & DECORATING

THE CRITICAL EYE

LILAC WHERE YOU LEAST EXPECT IT

OUR DESIGN ASSESSMENT Did the words “resale value” not haunt interior designer Fred Musik and his partner when he installed ultramodern, lilac-colored kitchen cabinets in their 1857 townhouse in Hove, England? In our experience, when it comes to semi-permanent fixtures, such bravado can bite you in the bottom line later. Still, it’s clear Mr. Musik didn’t choose the lilac hue thoughtlessly. It speaks companionably to the yellow stained glass in the door and the golden cotton velvet that upholsters the Louis XVI-style settee (purple and yellow being complementary colors). This helps bridge the aesthetic gap between the kitchen’s slick stainless steel counters and the rough-hewed walls and Victorian vestibule beyond. The two patterned rugs bring some of the busyness of that vestibule into the kitchen, and the midcentury clock—rescued from a defunct Czech Republic factory—introduces some simple utility, doing its part to make the equally simple kitchen feel at home. A couple of impracticalities concern us, though: Those wall-mounted task lights seem too low to be helpful, and the loose area rugs look dangerous.

THE DESIGNER’S RESPONSE This isn’t his first seemingly out-of-sync kitchen. “In our previous house—another Victorian—we had an industrial kitchen with lots of black, and it sold really well,” said Mr. Musik. A BBC design show inspired the lilac cabinets, and a desire to impress designer friends egged him on to up the eclecticism. The spot lights? More for mood; overhead fixtures cast adequate light. Of the rugs, he admitted tripping over them frequently: “They’re not practical, but they look really nice.” —Catherine Romano



NO SHRINKING VIOLET

An eccentrically colorful kitchen in Hove, England, as featured in ‘Rockett St. George: Extraordinary Interiors,’ by Jane Rockett and Lucy St. George (Ryland Peters & Small).

the weekend sale now through tuesday
up to 25% off* custom upholstery, select mattresses & lighting, & all clearance rugs



manhattan | now open industry city, brooklyn | abchome.com

abc carpet & home

off original prices, off lowest ticketed price on clearance rugs. cannot be combined with other offers, discounts, promo codes & coupons. excludes select brands, prior sales, delivery, padding & installation. some restrictions may apply. selection varies by location. sale ends 10/10, except custom upholstery ends 10/15/17.

GEAR & GADGETS

KNOW-IT-ALL CLOTHING

Continued from page D1

sors to provide wearers with work-out metrics such as heart rate, calories burned, breathing rhythm, running cadence, stride length, pelvic rotation, foot strike impact and more. Apps sync with the gear to synthesize the captured data into digestible info and instructions.

Meanwhile, wrist-based trackers have lost their mojo: Fitbit's stock tumbled about 75% in 2016.

"Smart fabrics can measure biological attributes at a deeper and more accurate level than a Fitbit," said Andrea Silvestrini, the CFO of Sensoria, a Washington company that makes smart shirts, socks and sports bras. "It's important that the sensors are on the more relevant areas of your body."

Like Wearable X, Sensoria is one of the tech startups that's taking the lead in the wired-workout arms race while fitness giants like Nike either sit it out or make relatively tentative moves. Neither Nike nor Under Armour has introduced sensorized workout clothing for gym-goers recently. Adidas's sole offerings? A \$60 heart rate monitoring sports bra and men's shirt that supports third-party fitness trackers or the one from Runtastic, an Austrian company that Adidas bought in 2015 for about \$240 million.

Sabine Seymour, founder of New York-based SUPA, which launched a limited-edition heart-rate-monitoring sports bra this summer, likens the potential of the biosensing apparel she and her startup peers are producing to that of early Lycra.

Someday, sensorized fabric may detect if you are getting a cold.

"No one would have thought, 'We need Lycra,'" said Ms. Seymour, an assistant professor of fashionable technology at Parsons School for Design, who's been working in smart fabrics for 20 years. "Now I don't think we have any base layer without it."

Ms. Seymour thinks her tech could one day be integrated into larger brands' products, the way Runtastic's has been embraced by Adidas. Similarly, Puma announced in August that it's teaming up with Silicon Valley-based Lumo Bodytech—makers of sensorized running shorts and pants—on an artificial intelligence coaching product.

This wired athletic wear is, of course, designed to help people train better, live healthier lifestyles or turn their workouts into something resembling an addictive iPhone game. But does it really work, and is it worth the price?

That's what I asked myself as I strapped myself into Ms. Seymour's \$180 SUPA Powered Sports Bra, billed comprehensively if not quite enticingly as "biometrics + extreme sports + fashion + artificial intelligence in a onesie at a dance party." During my first run, the heart-rate monitor did not pick up my pulse, so my super bra reported that I'd burned zero calories. I may not be a speedster, but I know I burned something. (See sidebar, "The Playing Field," for product reviews.)

Ms. Seymour acknowledges that today's smart clothes are "like the first PalmPilot. It's literally the first step." The next step? Perfecting the first step. She's working on developing sensorized fabric that will use artificial intelligence and informa-

THE PLAYING FIELD // WEARABLE TECH THAT HAS LEAPT OFF THE WRIST AND ONTO CHESTS, LEGS, ARMS AND FEET



FOR RUNNERS

Sensoria Fitness Running Socks and Anklet

\$199

What It Does The socks' anklet, which measures impact force, cadence, foot landing and more pairs with an app via Bluetooth to send real-time feedback into your headphones. A second-generation sock is coming soon.

Pros The app's computer coach gave me random pacing data and spouted motivational sayings such as, "Don't be pushed by your problems, be led by your dreams!" I found the voice amusing, its exhortations a fun distraction mid-mile.

Cons The pacing that the computer coach reported was so off I grew dismayed. I know I'm slow, but not 20-minute-mile slow! sensoriafitness.com



FOR BIKE COMMUTERS

Levi's Commuter Trucker Jacket with Jacquard by Google

\$350

What It Does The jacket's controller area, located on the left cuff, responds to four gestures that prompt your smartphone to do various tasks including fetching directions, playing or pausing songs, having texts read to you via

your headphones, and sending calls to voice mail and more.

Pros The tech allows cyclists to keep phones in their pockets while concentrating on car-door-openers, wheel-eating potholes, jaywalkers or swerving taxis.

Cons Laundry fanatics be warned: Wearers are advised to wash the jacket only when needed, use cold water and air dry whenever possible. levi.com



FOR CARDIO WARRIORS

SUPA Powered Sports Bra

\$180

What It Does Together with the included SUPA Reactor, it measures typical heart-rate-monitor data such as beats per minute, time and heart-rate zone. If your workout is a run, it also gives you your route map.

Pros A major plus: the built-in heart-rate

monitor requires no separate chest strap. Best for a young (or young-at-heart) woman who might enjoy the unique Girl Power attitude of the app and design.

Cons The heart-rate monitor didn't kick in on my first workout. Serious athletes might balk at the app's interface, which uses apples and hamburgers to "visualize" caloric burn. shop.supbra.ai



FOR YOGA FANS

Wearable X's Nadi X Yoga Pants

\$299

What They Do The pants' five haptic sensors around the hip, knees and ankles vibrate—imagine fingers tapping your skin—to provide feedback directing you to adjust your position. For example, if the taps progress from left to

right, then that's the direction you should move your body.

Pros These stylish pants are the next best thing to having an human instructor stand next to you and guide you via touch into proper form.

Cons A learning curve requires you to know basic yoga and figure out how to respond to the various pulsations. [Preorder at wearablex.com](http://preorder.wearablex.com) —L.D.

tion from your body and your environment to detect whether you are dehydrated or coming down with a cold.

Smart fabric is also where one Goliath is heading. Google partnered with Levi's on the \$350 Levi's Commuter Trucker Jacket with Jacquard by Google that launched on Levi.com this week. Levi's Vice President of Innovation, Paul Dillinger, who led the jacket's design team, said the biking jacket allows "urban cyclists to have their most digital

connectivity without taking their eyes off the road."

Levi's wove Google's conductive Jacquard yarn, made of copper alloy threading, into the jacket's lower left sleeve, creating a tech-enabled patch near the cuff. A rubber controller plugs into the patch. The cuff area acts like a middleman between cyclists and their smartphones, which tuck into the jacket's breast pocket. Bikers can program the area to respond to various gestures: Tapping or swiping with your right

hand, or holding your right hand over a light on the smart patch to make your Motown playlist stop in the name of love, for example. The gestures also access other phone functions like calls, texts and maps. As with all this workout gear, the question is whether the jacket provides more than just novelty.

Just ask Frederic Chaney, the CEO and Co-Founder of Montreal-based OMsignal, which introduced its OMbra, a heart rate monitoring sports bra, in 2016. The company

also worked with Ralph Lauren on the latter's PoloTech shirt, which launched for \$295 in 2015 but has since disappeared from stores. "I think one of the lessons that the market is learning about all wearables is that the value you provide to the user has to go beyond the gadget layer," Mr. Chaney said. "You have to deliver something meaningful." Though the jury's out on those vibrating yoga pants, if nothing else, they might help you save money on a massage therapist.



TOP GEAR Above: Villanova University's men's basketball team, which uses Polar tech, celebrates its 2016 NCAA championship. Right: the Polar Team Pro Shirt.

ELITE JUICED JOCKS

Why athletes in America's big five professional leagues—plus the NCAA—are getting sensored

"**THIS TECHNOLOGY** isn't the future of sports: It's here now," said John Shackleton, Villanova University's basketball strength coach. He's talking about wearable workout tech designed for elite athletes.

For three years, Mr. Shackleton, who helped Villanova win the 2016 NCAA men's championship, has worked with the Polar Team Pro system, used by more than 150 NCAA teams, 50 pro soccer teams, 13 NFL teams, five NBA teams and five NHL teams. The platform's pièce de résistance is the new sensor-embedded Polar Team Pro Shirt, which sends live metrics to an iPad so coaches can see which players are over- or under-working, among other data. "It has allowed us to gain quantifiable data," said Polar-user Chandler Geller, the strength and conditioning coach for the MLB's Texas Rangers.

Polar has competitors galore: Catapult, Whoop and Zephyr Performance Systems, to name a few. And coaches don't always use just one system. University of Minnesota strength and conditioning coach Cal Dietz has an arsenal that includes a \$20,000 heart-rate-monitor, a GPS system that emits a million data points per practice per athlete, and Athos sensor-implanted clothing, which determines how muscles are firing. "We'll throw different things on different athletes," said Mr. Dietz, who cautions that the key to all this gear "is the coach has to be able to make actual decisions with the data." —Jessica Flint

GEAR & GADGETS



WHAT'S THE HURRY?

The Mercedes-AMG GT R is a two-seat, front engine-rear drive coupe that can reach speeds up to 198 mph.

MERCEDES-BENZ

RUMBLE SEAT DAN NEIL

2018 Mercedes-AMG GT R: Fast and Easy

YOUR VICARIOUS encounter with the 2018 Mercedes-AMG GT R today will include 15 hot, messy laps around the baffling Bilster Berg, a private race circuit in the monied heart of northern Germany. This is where the *grossen Kinder zum Speilen kommen*.

But we begin with what might seem like dull items in this \$157,995 bucket of parts: the engine mounts.

It's remarkable that this bewinged phallus of an automobile—with 577 hp under its goodly hood and its corners awash in high-speed rubber—would be defined by its engine mounts. Yet it could be argued the GT R is merely an engine mount life-support system. Actually, they should have just called it the Mercedes-AMG Engine Mount.

You see, luxury-performance automakers have a problem: Their cars keep getting faster but their clients don't get any more talented. Mercedes-AMG—the company's high-performance subbrand—calls the GT R a "racing car approved for use on public roads," but it's really the other way around. This is first a road car—and fairly zaftig, at that (3,594 pounds)—upholstered to the gills, loaded with A/C and surround-sound, and sitting on DOT-approved tires.

But with a top speed of 198 mph, and capable of +1g lateral acceleration (cornering) and +1g of longitudinal deceleration (braking), this Cars and Coffee celebrity is as quick as purpose-built sports racers of a decade ago.

The growing disparity between man and machine has given rise to what engineers discreetly refer to as CPT, "client preservation technology"—designed to make cars not faster but more controllable, more forgiving, less crashy-crashy, at or even over their dynamic limits. I also like to think of it as

Hand-of-God technology, whose divine interventions are yet so subtle that the driver comes to believe he's the genius.

The GT R is chock-full of CPT. And as I gamely chased racing master Bernd Schneider around Bilster Berg's 2.6-mile roller coaster at speeds approaching 150 mph, I was grateful for all of it. Bless me father, for I have missed my braking point.

Which brings us to the mounts. Under its skin, the GT R is built like a barbell, with the biturbo 4.0-liter V8 up front and 7-speed dual-clutch transaxle in the rear. They are connected by a torque tube about 10 inches in diameter and 5.6 feet long, inside which thrives the carbon-fiber drive shaft. When the GT R

need such sops. He has the reflexes and the hand-speed to catch a car convulsing on the brink of control. But for mere mortals and out-of-practice journalists, even these small force vectors can make a car feel spook.

Yet quelling them is eerie too. The GT R's mounts mute a lot of sense-data that otherwise would be pouring into the driver's position. The first impression is one of grim-forged solidity, like shaking hands with an anvil. But out in the asphalt maze, this tech imparts a weirdly incomputable calmness, even casualness, to the frame of a mega-fast sports car in the throes of ecstasy.

On their own, the dynamic mounts will not save you. They are more confidence-builders. The GT R's rear-axle steering system makes a more specific contribution to drivability at the limit. Below 62 mph, the rear wheels turn opposite the front. The initial turn-in, the bite, is strong with this one. The steering feel is heavy, sensitive, and full of authority. Yeah, boy.

Above 62 mph, the rear wheels rage in phase. With the 13.2-inch-wide Michelin casters left and right with up to 1.5 degrees of steering angle, the GT R rips fast sweepers a new one. Bounding over Bilster Berg's backside, the tires were singing, the wishbone-over-coilover suspension was pumping, and I was frequently sawing at the wheel trying to keep up. Herr Schneider was not waiting. Yet the GT R remained locked down, obediently following its girthy nose.

Would a skilled racer like Herr Schneider be just as fast, maybe faster, without the rear-steer complication? Almost certainly. But a tenderfoot like me could never hustle so.

More CPT: The latest Mercedes-AMG traction control system pro-

vides nine thresholds for anti-wheelspin intervention, like a MotoGP bike. It's a teaching tool: As clients gain confidence they can dial back the intervention to nothing, using the rotary controller in the center console.

Also on the list, the electromechanically locking, limited-slip rear differential. The e-diff does represent an added mechanical advantage; but on the circuit it's hard to know if it's the added grunt to the ground or the extra confidence that makes the GT R go faster. Personally, I got out of the car feeling 10 feet tall and ready to eat an elk.

Under that broad-of-beam rear end—57 millimeters wider than the standard GT—the GT R's lower alu-

minum wishbones feature spherical steel bearings. Love them. The bearings eliminate deflections in rear toe-in and camber that can make a car feel squirrely under hard braking. These pretty much kill the squirrel.

The hand-built engine is also what you'd call nice. With its biturbo assembly nestled in the fiery bosom of the V8 cylinder heads, the GT R generates 516 lb ft of torque from 1,900-5,500 rpm, accompanied by a guttural war cry and crisp, crumpling upshifts. Dry-sump lubrication, too, to avoid oil starvation at high lateral loads and to lower the car's center of gravity.

It all makes the GT R a heinously fast car, easy to drive fast.



2018 MERCEDES-AMG GT R

Base price \$157,995

Powetrain twin-turbocharged 4.0-liter direct-injection DOHC V8 with active exhaust; seven-speed dual clutch real transaxle with electronically locking rear limited-slip differential; five drive modes.

Power/weight 577 hp @ 6,250

rpm/3,594 pounds

Torque 516 lb.-ft at 1,900-5,500 rpm

Length/width/height/wheelbase 179.0/79.0/50.6/103.5 inches

Tires 285/30 R19; 335/25 R20

0-62 mph 3.5 seconds

Top Speed 198 mph

EPA fuel economy 17 mpg combined

BOOKSHELF

A FALL READING LIST FOR GEEKS AND GEARHEADS

How to come up with great tech ideas, harness tech for the future or—temptation alert—avoid tech almost entirely

'The Runaway Species: How Human Creativity Remakes the World'

By Anthony Brandt & David Eagleman

Elevator pitch The authors look at art and science together to examine how innovations—from Picasso's initially offensive paintings to Steve Jobs's startling iPhone—build on what already exists and rely on three brain operations: bending, breaking and blending. This manifesto of sorts shows how both disciplines foster creativity.

Very brief excerpt "Your brain is running its creative software under the hood all the time."

Surprising factoid In 1969, Bradford Phillips patented the folding umbrella, the design most of us use today. Inventors looking to one-up it persist however. The U.S. Patent office receives so many patent applications for umbrellas, it must employ four full-time examiners to indefatigably evaluate them.



'WTF: What's the Future and Why It's Up To Us'

By Tim O'Reilly

Elevator pitch Humans are at a crossroads. Income inequality has shifted power from nation states to a new global elite while technology continues to render ordinary jobs obsolete. But it doesn't have to be this way. How we choose to use technology and the impact it has on society is up to us.

Very brief excerpt "Might it not be the case that in a world where routine cognitive tasks are commoditized by artificial intelligence, it is the human touch that will become more valuable, the source of competitive advantage?"

Surprising factoid Bar-code data from U.S. sales reveals that from 2004 to 2013, the variety of products targeting high-income households increased, and that existing goods aimed at those households were less affected by inflation than goods targeting the poor.

'A Year in the Wilderness: Bearing Witness in the Boundary Waters'

By Amy and Dave Freeman

Elevator pitch The Freemans take readers along as they spend a year in the great outdoors canoeing and dogsledding through Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW). Warning: They blog.

Very brief excerpt "Maybe it's best that the camera can't capture the cool moist air soothing trail-worn muscles or the sound of swans skimming the treetops and disappearing into the fog. Moments like these fuel our souls and bring into focus the intangible values of the wilderness."

Surprising factoid The last person to live in the BWCAW was Dorothy Molter, a former local resort owner who started brewing root beer for canoeists and became known as the Root Beer Lady before she passed away in 1986. —Lane Florsheim

Publicis Et Nous

TIME, AN HERMÈS OBJECT.



Slim d'Hermès, L'heure impatiente
For the moments to come.