



Why American Students Need Chinese Schools

REVIEW

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WEEKEND

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What's News

World-Wide

Hurricane Irma, the most powerful storm to take aim at Florida in decades, is on a destructive path that presents a worst-case scenario for deadly storm surges and powerful winds. A1, A5

◆ **The House approved** legislation providing \$15.25 billion for hurricane relief and pushing two fiscal deadlines into December. Trump signed the measure into law. A4

◆ **A crucial GOP senator** said he could accept a plan that would let Republicans cut taxes by about \$250 billion over a decade. A4

◆ **A powerful earthquake** shook southern Mexico, killing at least 58 people and leaving a trail of destruction. A6

◆ **Israel's top prosecutor** said he plans to indict Prime Minister Netanyahu's wife on charges of misusing public funds. A6

◆ **Russia said Venezuela** has requested debt restructuring, underscoring the Latin American country's financial woes. A8

◆ **Turkey's president** criticized the U.S. indictment of a former Turkish minister for allegedly helping Iran evade sanctions. A7

Business & Finance

◆ **Federal law-enforcement** authorities in New York are investigating whether Uber Technologies used software to interfere illegally with a competitor. A1

◆ **Bridgewater is poised** to amass a huge investment fund in China, giving it the kind of clout that has largely eluded Western financial firms in that country. A1

◆ **Equifax drew criticism** over the handling of its data breach, as consumers, financial firms and regulators scrambled to assess possible damage. B1, B10

◆ **Facebook could spend** as much as \$1 billion on original shows in its drive to become a video hub. B1

◆ **Apple is gearing up** for a big push to popularize augmented reality, launching new hardware and software in the coming weeks. B4

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Trump Finally Pivots—but Will It Last?

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

WSJ



OFF DUTY

A Little Haute On the Prairie

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In Florida, Massive Hurricane's Threat Triggers an Exodus



STEPHEN M. DOWELL/TNS/ZUMA PRESS
GETTING OUT: Cars rolled at a crawl Friday on the northbound lanes of Florida's Turnpike as residents evacuated ahead of Hurricane Irma.

Irma's Surge Poses Big Risk

Low-lying areas gird for wall of seawater before deadly storm makes landfall Sunday

By JIM CARLTON
AND NICOLE FRIEDMAN

Hurricane Irma, the most powerful storm to take aim at Florida in decades, is on a path that presents the worst-case scenario for deadly storm

surges and powerful winds when it strikes the state Sunday, threatening millions of homes and businesses.

Irma is a massive storm, covering an area more than double the size of Florida, and generating sustained winds of more than 150 miles an hour. It has already killed more than 20 people after flattening the Caribbean islands of St. Martin and Barbuda as it arced north toward Florida. The hurricane's impact could reach as

Storms' Fury

- ◆ Florida scrambles to prepare for Irma's wrath... A5
- ◆ Another hurricane barrels across the Caribbean..... A5
- ◆ Go to WSJ.com for the latest on the storms.

far north as Indiana and Illinois, forecasters say, affecting about 50 million people.

Lines of cars clogged Flor-

ida's highways after authorities and forecasters implored the state's 20.6 million people to leave low-lying coastal lands expected to be inundated by hurricane-driven seawater.

Storm surges, one of the most deadly threats of Hurricane Irma, are forecast to be 9 feet to 20 feet high, depending on whether the storm hits the peninsula from the Atlantic on the east or the shallower Gulf of Mexico to the west.

Please see IRMA page A5

FBI Probe Examines Uber Program

BY REBECCA DAVIS O'BRIEN
AND GREG BENINGER

Federal law-enforcement authorities in New York are investigating whether Uber Technologies Inc. used software to interfere illegally with a competitor, according to people familiar with the investigation, adding to legal pressures facing the ride-hailing company and its new chief executive.

The investigation, led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's New York office and the U.S. attorney's office in Manhattan, is focused on a defunct Uber program, known internally as "Hell," that could track drivers working for rival service Lyft Inc., the people said.

"We are cooperating with the SDNY investigation," said an Uber spokesman, referring to prosecutors in the Southern District of New York. He declined to offer additional details.

Uber hasn't publicly discussed the details of the program.

People familiar with the matter said "Hell" worked like this: Uber created fake Lyft customer accounts, tricking Lyft's system into believing prospective customers were seeking rides in various locations around a city. That allowed Uber to see which Lyft drivers were nearby and what

Please see UBER page A2

Dollar's Weakness Spurs Worry

The dollar's slide intensified in the past week, raising investors' concerns that a decline initially greeted as a boost for the U.S. economy and companies could become more unpredictable and volatile. B11

Net bets on the dollar, weekly



Source: Commodity Futures Trading Commission

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

China Opens Up for Fund

By Rob Copeland,
Bradley Hope
and James T. Areddy

world's biggest hedge-fund firm would be even grander. With Chinese government approval, Bridgewater plans to use a new unit based in China to raise billions of dollars domestically to buy and sell assets in the country. The size and ambition of the new unit haven't been reported previously.

The next move by the

Mr. Dalio, 68 years old, has

been fascinated by China since his first trip there in 1984. He has been back several dozen times and studied Chinese culture so closely that Bridgewater reflects aspects of Chinese political ideology, according to current and former employees.

This article is based on interviews with current and former Bridgewater employees who are familiar with its efforts in China, as well as other people close to Bridgewater.

Mr. Dalio turned Bridgewater

Please see CHINA page A9

HOSPITALS KEEP 'GOLD SEAL' DESPITE WOES

Private accrediting group certifies hundreds of institutions despite documented problems

By STEPHANIE ARMOUR

Patient-safety problems were so serious at Cooley Dickinson Hospital in Northampton, Mass., that the federal Medicare agency threatened to cut it off. Most patients never knew.

Two babies died within six weeks in late 2013 and early 2014. That was just a couple of months after a pregnant woman died when the hospital didn't ensure she was treated for high blood pressure from a condition called pre-eclampsia, according to a federal inspection report.

"The failure to provide quality medical care resulted in the death of all three patients," said the report from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, or CMS.

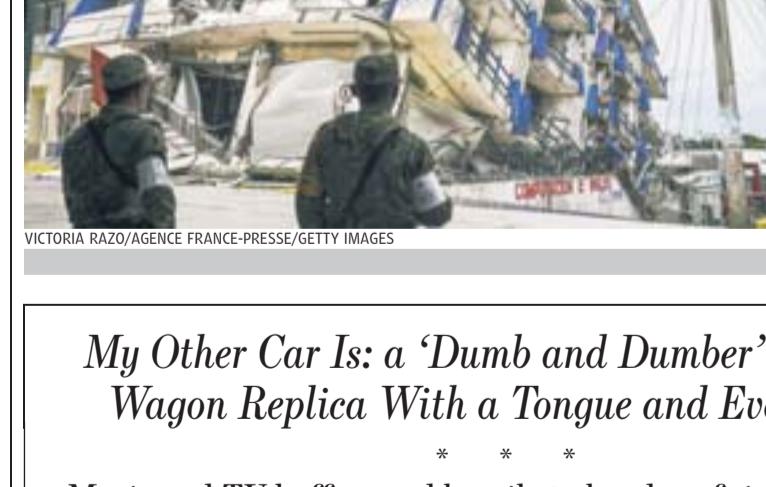
Yet the Joint Commission, a nonprofit organization that

provides hospital accreditation, made no change in Cooley Dickinson's status, allowing it to continue promoting itself as fully accredited despite being out of compliance with safety requirements to participate in Medicare.

The Joint Commission is the accrediting organization for almost 80% of U.S. hospitals, including those for veterans, the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Indian Health Service, giving it a sweeping quasi-governmental role overseeing care.

This certifier of hospital quality, however, typically takes no action to revoke or modify accreditation when state inspectors find serious safety violations, according to a Wall Street Journal database analysis of hundreds of inspection reports from

Please see SAFETY page A10



VICTORIA RAZO/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE/GETTY IMAGES

Quake Shakes Southern Mexico

Soldiers stood guard Friday near a hotel in Oaxaca state that collapsed in an earthquake that struck southern Mexico late Thursday. At least 58 were killed and the toll was expected to rise. A6

My Other Car Is: a 'Dumb and Dumber' Shaggin' Wagon Replica With a Tongue and Everything

* * *

Movie and TV buffs spend heavily to hand-craft iconic vehicles

By JIM CARLTON

He attached a fake tongue to the grille.

And there he had it. A van that looked like a goofy dog—and a pretty darn good replica of the Shaggin' Wagon from the 1994 movie "Dumb and Dumber."

But why?

Aw, why not. "Look, I don't smoke, I don't drink, I don't golf," says Mr. Pace, a 68-year-

old Kansas City, Mo., auto-body-shop owner who has built several movie-car replicas.

"Some people may think I'm obsessed," he says. "I do it because it's fun."

Mr. Pace is a member of one of the world's most exclusive car clubs, people who spend tens of thousands of dollars making copies of vehicles from

Please see COPIES page A10

U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

Those Pesky Unwanted Calls Won't Go Away



Diane desperately wants to clean my carpets.

Maybe you know her—she seems to get around. The area codes displayed on my telephone suggest she has called me from all over the country. I always hang up, but Diane is nothing if not persistent.

I wish I could introduce her to the outfit that claims to have urgent information about my credit card. Or the crew that wants to sell me solar panels so badly it sometimes calls me multiple times a day.

Together they could take that free cruise touted by yet another serial caller.

For 10 days, I answered almost every unsolicited telephone call I received to see who is constantly ringing me up.

Two of the calls were legit—one from a charity seeking donations, and another from a business I had used previously. The rest, about 25 in all, were cheats.

The Telemarketing Sales Rule, enforced by the Federal Trade Commission, prohibits calls to numbers on the Do Not Call Registry as well as prerecorded robocalls to any

number, with certain exceptions. Emergency alerts and calls from political, charitable, debt-collection or survey groups are allowed.

I've been on the registry since 2004. At best, the companies calling me were rule breakers. At worst, they were scams.

"If they are breaking the law in how they contact you, chances are they are not offering a product that is above board," said Janice Kopec, an attorney with the FTC Bureau of Consumer Protection.

Unwanted calls are the No. 1 gripe at the FTC, with 5.3 million complaints lodged by consumers last year, up from 3.6 million the year before.

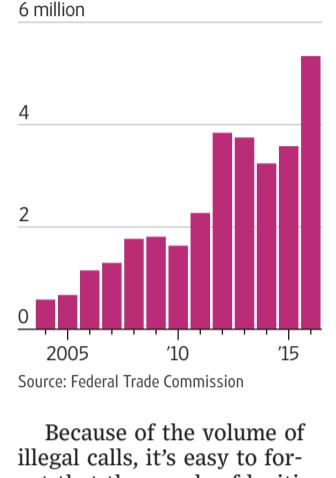
The dodgy come-ons have proliferated in recent years as long-distance calls have become cheaper, technology has made it possible to auto-dial numbers and scam artists have learned how to spoof telephone numbers to conceal their locations, making it harder for authorities to shut them down.

YouMail, a company that sells call-blocking software, estimated that 2.6 billion robocalls were placed nationwide in July.

Telephone Game

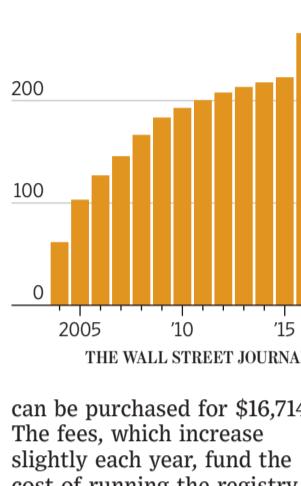
Unwanted telephone calls are the No. 1 complaint category at the Federal Trade Commission. The National Do Not Call Registry prevents calls from legitimate businesses, but scammers ignore it.

Number of complaints received for unwanted calls



Source: Federal Trade Commission

Numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry at consumers' request



can be purchased for \$16,714. The fees, which increase slightly each year, fund the cost of running the registry.

Last year, 2,353 telemarketers purchased the full list and an additional 17,634 downloaded a subset.

While those law-abiding companies avoid calling numbers on the registry, Diane and her ilk blithely ignore the rules.

There are two common

types of violations, according to the FTC. The first is nuisance calls from legitimate businesses.

Dish Network, the Colorado-based satellite-TV provider, allegedly fell into that category, and in June a federal court ordered it to pay a civil penalty of \$280 million for having placed more than 66 million robocalls to consumers on the Do Not Call Registry. The company is appealing.

The second common violation involves schemers intent on defrauding consumers.

Last year, the Justice Department indicted a group of callers for impersonating officials from the Internal Revenue Service and demanding money from victims. Twenty people were arrested in the U.S., and 32 people and five call centers in India were charged.

Since 2009, the FTC has resolved 121 enforcement actions and recovered \$120 million. That's a lot of money, but only a fraction of what consumers have lost.

The Consumers Union, which publishes Consumer Reports magazine, estimated that victims of telephone

scams were bilked of \$350 million in 2011 alone.

When scammers call, the best response is to hang up without speaking or pressing a number to get off the list. Any interaction increases the potential for additional calls.

"For the most part, it confirms your phone number connects with a live person," Ms. Kopec said. After a successful connection, a telemarketer may sell the number to others eager to call someone who will pick up.

Some telephone companies offer call-blocking services, and ctia.org lists a variety of third-party apps.

"We've been pushing phone companies to offer free advanced tools to block unwanted calls," said Maureen Mahoney, a policy analyst with the Consumers Union.

Consumers can report violations to the FTC at donotcall.gov and to the Federal Communications Commission at consumercomplaints.fcc.gov.

So far, I haven't filed a complaint, but that's about to change.

For the record, Diane, I don't want my carpets cleaned, and it's time I dropped a dime on you and the rest of your pesky lot.

At This Supermarket, Umbrella Coverage for Shoppers



COLORFUL AISLES: Some of the more than 200 umbrellas on display at the Umbrella Factory Supermarket in Naples, Maine. Store owner David Allenson started collecting the umbrellas several years ago, with employees and vendors offering additions.

UBER

Continued from Page One
prices they were offering for various routes, similar to how such information appears when an authentic Lyft app is opened on a user's smartphone, these people said.

The program was also used to glean data on drivers who worked for both companies, and whom Uber could target with cash incentives to get them to leave Lyft, said these people, who added that the program was discontinued last year.

The program was the subject of a federal class-action lawsuit filed in April by a Lyft driver in California, which was dismissed by a federal judge last month after Uber said the suit didn't allege a crime or material loss.

One critical question for investigators is whether "Hell" constituted unauthorized access of a computer, a person briefed on the investigation said.

The battle to attract and retain drivers has been critical for Uber's and Lyft's growth, particularly as the two venture-backed firms now compete in every major U.S. metropolitan area and users can easily switch between the two apps to find a quicker pickup or cheaper ride.

Uber has taken pains of late to appease drivers' concerns,

adding a tipping option that it had long resisted and making other tweaks to its app.

The investigation of the "Hell" program is one of at least three federal investigations under way into Uber's practices, adding to a laundry list of challenges facing Dara Khosrowshahi, who formally took over as CEO on Tuesday after a 12-year tenure at the helm of Expedia Inc.

Mr. Khosrowshahi inherited a depleted executive suite, directors and investors divided over the future of the company and the fallout from a months-long probe into Uber's workplace culture that led to

The investigation is focused on a defunct Uber program known internally as 'Hell.'

the ouster of longtime CEO Travis Kalanick.

The U.S. attorney's office in the Northern District of California, working with FBI agents there, is investigating another Uber software tool, known as "Greyball," which helped its drivers evade local transportation regulators, according to people familiar with the matter.

The FBI has issued subpoenas to public officials in Portland, Ore., Philadelphia and

Austin, Texas, in connection with that investigation, according to officials in Portland and people familiar with the matter.

Uber has since said it stopped using Greyball to evade officials. Uber has said it has used the technology for other purposes. An Uber spokesman declined to comment on that investigation.

Additionally, the Justice Department has taken preliminary steps to investigate whether managers at Uber violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which bans the use of bribes to foreign officials to get or keep business, people familiar with the matter said.

The Wall Street Journal reported the investigation, which is in early stages, last month. Uber has said it is cooperating with the Justice Department on the investigation.

Uber is also contending with a lawsuit from rival Alphabet Inc., Google's parent company, over allegedly stolen self-driving-car trade secrets, which a federal judge in May referred to the Justice Department for a possible criminal probe. Uber has denied wrongdoing and is contesting the lawsuit in court.

The existence of the "Hell" program was reported in April by tech website The Information, which said the program had been active from 2014 to early 2016, when it was discontinued.

It isn't clear when the program came to the attention of law enforcement. Federal prosecutors in Manhattan had been pursuing an investigation into Uber's anticompetitive strategies since at least early 2016, several people familiar with the matter said. It isn't clear whether the investigation into "Hell" grew out of that effort, or if it began with a separate inquiry.

After The Information's article was published in April, a Lyft driver filed a class-action lawsuit against Uber in federal court in California, alleging that Uber's use of the program invaded his privacy and violated state wiretapping statutes and unfair-competition laws.

Lawyers for Uber said in a court filing that the complaint was based on allegations made in a single online article that in turn was based on two anonymous sources, and asked for the suit to be dismissed.

"Even if those allegations were true, they would not describe anything other than the collection and use of location information that Plaintiff knew was being broadcast by Lyft," Uber's lawyers wrote.

A judge dismissed the lawsuit late last month, but attorneys for the driver say they plan to refile a suit with an amended complaint later this month.

—Nicole Hong contributed to this article.

The U.S. Senate on Thursday advanced legislation to keep the federal government's debt limit suspended until Dec. 8. A U.S. News article on Friday about Hurricane Irma's effect on Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands incorrectly said Dec. 15, which was the deadline initially announced when the deal was struck.

Investors and analysts have discussed whether Volkswagen AG should spin off auto maker Porsche AG and other units. A Business News article on Friday about VW incorrectly said that Porsche Automobil Holding SE, which is the investment fund that holds the Porsche family's VW shares, was one of the VW units subject to spinoff speculation.

Tensions have been rising between Moscow and Wash-

ington, and in July, Russian President Vladimir Putin said the U.S. would have to cut hundreds of diplomats and staff in Russia. An Aug. 22 World News article about Russia's new ambassador to the U.S. incorrectly referred to tensions between Moscow and Russia, and incorrectly said that Mr. Putin had said Russia would have to cut hundreds of diplomats and staff.

Despite slight declines in Missouri and South Carolina, high-school football participation is up 6.2% since 2006-07 in the 11-state region where at least one university is a member of the Southeastern Conference. A Sports graphic on Friday about high-school football didn't make clear that the increase was in the SEC region as a whole, not in all of the individual states.

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U.S. NEWS

Holdouts Closer To Arming Police With Stun Guns

Detroit gives the go-ahead for officers to use Tasers, while San Francisco considers it

By ZUSHA ELINSON

SAN FRANCISCO—Detroit and San Francisco may not have much in common except this: They are the last two major cities in the country where police forces aren't armed with stun guns.

Now, that appears to be changing.

Detroit approved the use of stun guns in May, though officers don't yet have them.

San Francisco, roiled last year by police shootings of civilians, is debating whether to arm officers with the weapons, which discharge an electric shock to disable a person.

Police shootings followed by massive protests in recent years spurred police across the U.S. to adopt new technology such as body-worn cameras. Most big-city police departments already arm officers with stun guns. Proponents say they can reduce police shootings of civilians.

Some critics argue that stun guns, commonly known as Tasers, can be harmful and even deadly in the hands of officers who may be too quick to reach for them. That argument has kept them out of some police departments.

A few hundred of the approximately 18,000 local law-enforcement agencies in the U.S. don't have them, said Steve Tuttle, a spokesman for Axon, the dominant supplier of stun guns that until re-

cently was known as Taser International.

New York's police department, the nation's largest, has long deployed stun guns, but it dramatically increased the number in the past three years.

San Francisco and Detroit are the only cities with more than 500,000 residents where police lack stun guns, Mr. Tuttle said.

The stun-gun debate has bubbled up in San Francisco every few years, but there is new urgency after the Justice Department recommended in October 2016 that police here consider using them as a way to reduce deadly police shootings.

"We have seriously engaged in an effort to embrace de-escalation and we want to make sure this is the right stand for us," said Julius Turman, president of the San Francisco Police Commission, which is studying the issue and is expected to vote on it before year's end.

New San Francisco Police Chief William Scott backs the use of stun guns. He says that with oversight and training, they would help reduce injury to officers and suspects.

Edwin Lindo, who went on a 17-day hunger strike last year to demand the ouster of former Chief Greg Suhr over police shootings and a racist-texting scandal, said he doesn't trust San Francisco police to use stun guns with restraint.

"Instead of de-escalating in a civil fashion, they'll pull out their Taser and abuse the Taser," he said.

Opponents also say they worry the stun guns would be used unnecessarily on the



A St. Petersburg, Fla., police officer displays a Taser. Most local law enforcement agencies in the U.S. equip officers with the stun guns.

Low Risk of Death From Tasers' Shock

Tasers used by police fire two electrically charged probes that pierce clothes and deliver a shock that can temporarily incapacitate the target. A target can typically be hit from 15

to 35 feet away, a shorter range than that of bullets.

A 2011 study by the federal National Institute of Justice put the risk of death from stun-gun use at less than 0.25%, concluding that the stun guns themselves don't cause death in a majority of fatalities, but rather things like a person falling after being shocked.

The risk of death due directly to the electrical shock alone hasn't been conclusively demonstrated. But there have been deaths where there was no other significant risk factor, according to the study, which was conducted by a panel of doctors.

The authors did warn against using stun guns on people for

more than 15 seconds.

Jim Bueermann, president of the Police Foundation, a law-enforcement research group, said stun guns are widely acknowledged as an effective tool. "If you don't give police Tasers, you shouldn't be surprised when they use their sidearms," he said.

—Zusha Elinson

city's large population of homeless and mentally ill people.

Former Chief Suhr, who also attempted to introduce Tasers, said that de-escalating a tense situation without a

weapon by using time and distance is always best, but that if all else fails a Taser can be useful.

Detroit, which filed for bankruptcy in 2013, was slow to adopt stun guns in part be-

cause of a lack of funds, but also over concerns about their possible danger.

The cost of a Taser ranges between \$1,000 and \$1,200 depending on the model, according to Mr. Tuttle.

"This is a different day and age from 10 years ago," said Willie Bell, a Detroit police commissioner. "With the issue of dealing with shootings, I think this could be a recourse people should look at."

Facebook Disclosure on Russian Ads Sparks a Debate

BY DEEPA SEETHARAMAN AND ROBERT MC MILLAN

Facebook Inc.'s disclosure this week that Russian actors paid for divisive political ads on its platform is reigniting debate over how much the social-media giant is obligated to share data about how its platform is used.

A Facebook blog post on Wednesday publicly acknowledged for the first time that Russians sought to manipulate public opinion in the U.S. through its platform. The company said it identified a total of 5,200 ads, costing \$150,000, about hot-button social and political issues over a two-year period that included the run-up to the 2016 presiden-

Critics want the company to open up about how its platform is used.

spread propaganda. Facebook's analysis may not account for the full scope of Russian activity on the site, according to some critics, who also questioned why Facebook was only disclosing the ad activity now. "Why are we learning this 10 months after the election?" said Daniel Kreiss, a media and communications professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and author

of a book about how technological changes shape politics. "They seemingly don't know what's going on," Mr. Kreiss added, speaking of Facebook.

Facebook briefed congressional staffers on the findings of its internal analysis. A company spokesman said it wouldn't share the ads purchased by Russian actors due to "federal law and the fact that investigations are ongoing with the relevant authorities."

Nate Persily, a Stanford professor who studies election law, said the public should be able to see the ads Facebook uncovered. "It doesn't seem to be a terribly chilling idea to say that we should be able to know how much money is being spent on election-related advertisements

online, and we ought to be able to see what those advertisements were and who they were targeted to," he said.

Social-media firms, particularly Facebook and Twitter Inc., have faced pressure since the 2016 election to crack down on misinformation and fake accounts, especially when linked to foreign governments.

Two days after the election, Facebook Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg said it was a "pretty crazy idea" to think fake news on his platform influenced the election. He later reversed course.

Unlike broadcasters, Facebook, Twitter and other social-media firms aren't obligated by law to disclose information about political advertising on

their site. This makes it difficult to track how campaigns are using social media, a major source of news and information for American voters.

On Thursday, Sen. Mark Warner, a Virginia Democrat and vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said the U.S. law may need to be updated to reflect social media's prominence.

Also on Thursday, the watchdog group Common Cause filed a federal election complaint over the Facebook ads and called on the Justice Department to investigate.

—Byron Tau contributed to this article.

◆ Facebook embraces 'video-first' future..... B1



THE NEW THIRD FLOOR

A NEW ERA BEGINS AT NEW YORK'S PREMIER DESIGNER DESTINATION



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THE RUNWAY STARTS AT SAKS

U.S. NEWS

Republicans Fume as Storm Bill Passes

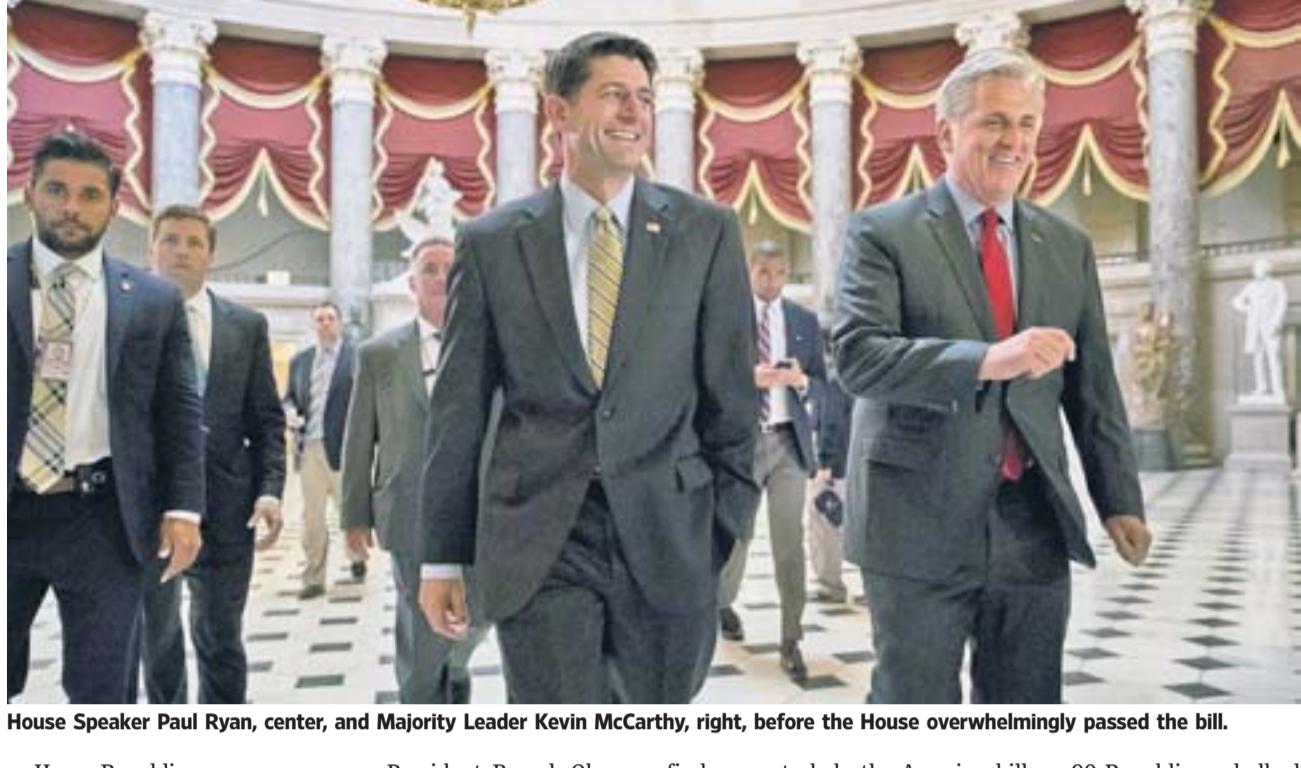
GOP lawmakers blasted White House officials in meeting; 'Not a happy camper'

BY KRISTINA PETERSON AND SIOBHAN HUGHES

WASHINGTON—The House on Friday approved legislation providing \$15.25 billion for victims of Hurricane Harvey and Irma and pushing two fiscal deadlines into December, capping a dizzying week of deal-cutting and rapid-fire voting on Capitol Hill.

The bill, which will extend the government's funding and suspend its debt limit until Dec. 8, passed the House in a 316-90 vote with scant debate. It passed the Senate Thursday. President Donald Trump signed the measure into law on Friday.

The bill's passage marked a rare instance of Congress taking action to keep the government funded and increase its borrowing limit well before the month-end deadline for both issues. But the speed with which it traveled through both chambers belied the angst it generated among Republicans this week when Mr. Trump struck a deal with Democratic leaders.



House Speaker Paul Ryan, center, and Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy, right, before the House overwhelmingly passed the bill.

House Republicans were unhappy about raising the debt ceiling without reigning in federal spending, a longstanding GOP goal, and they tangled with top administration officials Friday morning shortly before the bill cleared their chamber.

"We Republicans said 'When we're in charge we're going to

mer President Barack Obama for the growing national debt, some Republicans said they were responsible for any abdication of fiscal discipline now that the GOP controls the White House and both chambers of Congress.

After years of blaming for-

mer President Barack Obama for the growing national debt, some Republicans said they were responsible for any abdication of fiscal discipline now that the GOP controls the White House and both chambers of Congress.

House Speaker Paul Ryan (R., Wis.) relied on the votes of House Democrats to clear the

bill, as 90 Republicans balked at voting for it. Some Republicans supported it reluctantly, making clear that only the destruction wrought by the hurricanes persuaded them to vote yes.

Frustration over the deal Mr. Trump struck with Democratic leaders bubbled over Friday

morning when House Republicans met behind closed doors with Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin and Office of Management and Budget Director Mick Mulvaney, who had often argued against debt-limit increases with no strings attached when he formerly served in the House.

The two White House officials urged lawmakers to vote for the bill to ensure federal agencies would have sufficient funds amid the natural disasters. House Republicans pushed back, peppering administration officials with questions.

Rep. Joe Barton (R., Texas) asked Mr. Mulvaney whether he could provide assurances that the next increase in the debt limit would be accompanied by deficit-reduction measures. Mr. Mulvaney said he couldn't provide such assurances, according to people in the room.

"I'm not a happy camper about this process," Mr. Barton told reporters later.

GOP lawmakers said they were flummoxed when Mr. Mnuchin submitted a personal appeal to "vote for the debt ceiling increase for me."

House Republicans looked at each other, wondering "what the heck was that?" and waited for a punch line that never came, said Mr. Walker.

GOP Shapes Financial Framework for Tax Overhaul

BY RICHARD RUBIN

WASHINGTON—A crucial Republican senator said he could accept a tax-policy framework that would let the GOP cut taxes by about \$250 billion over the next decade and possibly hundreds of billions of dollars more, staking out a position that could help shape the party's planned tax overhaul.

Sen. Bob Corker (R., Tenn.), a pivotal vote on the Senate Budget Committee, is framing the debate by defining his position on tax breaks that have

already lapsed or are scheduled to expire in the coming years.

Republicans still have plenty of issues to hash out as part of their effort to overhaul the nation's tax code, but the comments from Mr. Corker and other lawmakers show that they are getting closer to reaching consensus on parts of the fiscal framework that is a prerequisite for a tax plan.

On Thursday, Mr. Corker said he was prepared to vote for a budget that assumed tax breaks for capital investment would be extended by Con-

gress apart from any tax-law rewrite. If Republicans accept that position, it could let lawmakers extend that break or cut taxes elsewhere without offsetting the cost with tax increases. The impact: at least \$248 billion over a decade.

The GOP controls the Budget Committee by a one-vote margin. To proceed toward a tax overhaul, it must get eager tax cutters, such as Pat Toomey (R., Pa.), on the same page with self-described fiscal hawks like Mr. Corker. The tax cutters prioritize lower rates, while the hawks are wary of steps that might increase the deficit.

Besides an agreement with the House, Senate GOP leaders will need to get at least 50 of the chamber's 52 Republicans to back the same budget, which doesn't get signed by

the president and is different from the temporary spending bill Congress passed this week. No Democrats are expected to vote for the budget.

Republicans have said they are making progress toward a fiscal 2018 budget, which will set the broad parameters for the subsequent tax bill. Passing a budget is the first step in a process known as reconciliation that allows Republicans to pass a tax bill on a simple majority vote without Democratic support.

Under reconciliation, a tax bill can't increase deficits be-

yond a 10-year budget window, but there can be tax cuts in the first decade. Republicans are debating how to define the baseline, or yardstick, against which tax cuts are measured.

By assuming expiring tax cuts would be extended and by assuming tax cuts can partly pay for themselves, lawmakers would face fewer tough trade-offs, such as limits on cherished tax breaks.

"It's a work in progress," said Sen. John Boozman (R., Ark.). "Everybody wants to get it worked out and get there."

WASHINGTON WIRE

WHITE HOUSE

Trump Backs Dealing With Democrats

President Donald Trump made a case for working with Democratic leaders on legislative deals over the objections of fellow Republicans in tweets Friday.

Mr. Trump wrote that it was a "death wish" for GOP legislators to pursue bills on party lines, noting Senate rules require that most legislation pass with 60 votes. The Republicans control 52 seats in the chamber.

The president also cited Republican lawmakers' failure to pass a bill overturning and replacing the 2010 Affordable Care Act.

"Republicans, sorry, but I've been hearing about Repeal & Replace for 7 years, didn't happen! Even worse, the Senate Filibuster Rule will never allow the Republicans to pass even great legislation. 8 Dems control—will rarely get 60 (vs. 51) votes. It is a Repub Death Wish!" he wrote.

—Louise Radnofsky

HURRICANE

Ex-Presidents Issue Appeal for Storm Aid

The five living former U.S. presidents have joined together in an appeal to the U.S. public for hurricane-relief donations, declaring, "We are all in this together."

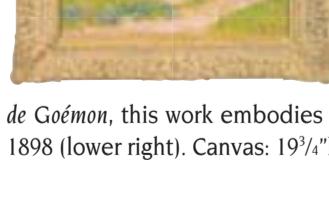
Democrats Barack Obama, Bill Clinton and Jimmy Carter and Republicans George W. Bush and George H.W. Bush called for support for "our friends in Texas" in a 30-second ad that aired during the National Football League's opening game Thursday night.

The Bushes initiated the current effort, but Messrs. Obama, Clinton and Carter required little encouragement, said Jim McGrath, a spokesman for the elder Mr. Bush. "The other presidents were already there," he said. The appeal is being administered by the older Mr. Bush's presidential library foundation, the presidents said.

Mr. McGrath said that President Donald Trump, a Republican, had been informed of the effort, but wasn't invited to participate because of "heavy lifting" he was already doing around hurricane relief.

—Louise Radnofsky

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

HURRICANE HAVOC

Residents Brace For Irma's Wrath

Florida governor warns of 'catastrophic storm that this state has never seen' before

BY JON KAMP
AND ARIAN CAMPO-FLORES

MIAMI—Floridians scrambled and struggled Friday to prepare for Hurricane Irma, draining gas pumps dry, clogging highways, overrunning hotel rooms and in some cases hunkering down in their homes as the monstrous storm made its final approach.

A week of anxiously scanning forecasts hoping Irma would shift out to sea has proven fruitless. One of the most powerful hurricanes on record kept heading squarely for Florida while tearing through Caribbean islands and killing at least 19. Tropical storm-force winds could start whipping through the state by Saturday, and by early Sunday, Irma will be there in force.

The storm, according to a forecast late Friday, is shifting more toward Florida's west coast.

"It's going to be horrible," said Marta Giraldo as she waited in line for gasoline in Doral, Fla., near Miami International Airport, with her husband, Rodrigo Zuluaga. "It gives you anxiety, anguish. People are despairing."

Others fled as hurricane warnings spread up the peninsula from the state's southern reaches, where 7.2 million people live in the nine counties expected to get hit first.

Florida officials estimate that 5.6 million residents have been ordered to evacuate.

David Nash boarded up his home near Fort Lauderdale, packed up his pickup and left at midnight Thursday, driving all night to Alabama with his girlfriend, her daughter and her mother. The 49-year-old hadn't left for previous storms, but said this one felt different. "I just knew that where I lived it would be really bad," he said.

Officials and forecasters have intensified their warnings that the storm's potential peril isn't hype. "This is a catastrophic storm that this state has never seen," Florida Gov. Rick Scott said Friday.

Mr. Scott warned Irma could be worse than Hurricane

Andrew, the Category 5 storm that devastated South Florida 25 years ago. Andrew killed 61 people in the U.S. and caused nearly \$48 billion in economic damage in 2017 dollars, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—the costliest storm in U.S. history until Hurricane Katrina in 2005. It destroyed more than 25,500 homes and damaged more than 101,000 others, according to a National Hurricane Center assessment.

Since then, Florida's population has swollen by more than 50%.

About 49 million people live in the hurricane center's five-day warning cone as forecast Friday, which stretched into Indiana and Illinois.



Robert Johnson filling gas containers in Miami on Friday.

ter. It was expected to scrape past Antigua and Barbuda and the other northern Caribbean islands already reeling from Irma.

Irma was downgraded to Category 4 overnight, with similar winds to Jose. Shortly after

daybreak, the center of Irma was about 80 miles off Cuba's northeastern coast, moving across the Turks and Caicos Islands toward landfall in southern Florida on Sunday, according to the National Hurricane Center. The storm was expected

to remain a Category 4 as it hit Florida, the center said.

Cuban authorities said Friday that the entire island could be affected by the storm. Still, Irma was tracking away from Havana and the more heavily populated areas on the

western part of the island.

The small British island territory of Turks and Caicos was battered by high winds into Friday morning. Power was off for much of the island chain by nightfall Thursday, making radio and mobile communications all but impossible.

Hurricane Irma passed just south of the Bahamas's Acklin Island Friday morning, according to the Met Office, the U.K.'s national weather service.

Most of the fatalities caused by Irma appear to have been on the shared French-Dutch island of St. Martin and others nearby. The death toll on St. Martin and St. Barts rose to nine, and the number of injured grew to 112, according to France's Interior Ministry.

Officials cautioned that the number of casualties could rise as rescue workers combed through wreckage that rendered about 60% of residences on St. Martin uninhabitable.

St. Martin and St. Barts were bracing for the approach of Hurricane Jose, which officials said could hit both islands by Saturday afternoon.

—Sam Schechner in Paris
and Arian Campo-Flores contributed to this article.



Destruction from Hurricane Irma in the French part of St. Martin, known as Saint-Martin.

the high wind of a hurricane forces ocean waters onshore, account for half of the deaths and most of the destruction caused by the majority of hurricanes, weather experts say.

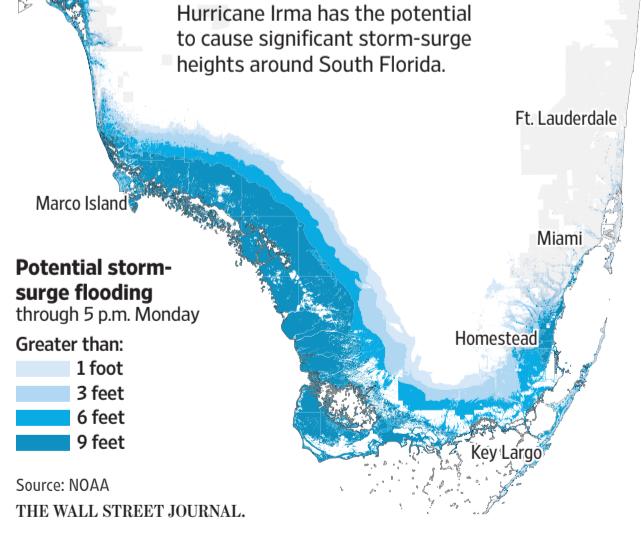
Miami-Dade County Mayor Carlos Gimenez cited a possible life-threatening storm surge when he expanded the county's evacuation zone on Thursday, now affecting more than 65,000 residents.

Much of the estimated \$62 billion in U.S. damage from superstorm Sandy in 2012 was caused by the storm surge that slammed the Eastern seaboard, according to an analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey. Storm surge was cited by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration as the major cause of the \$75 billion in destruction along the Gulf Coast from 2005's Katrina, which leveled beachfront communities in Mississippi and inundated New Orleans.

But Mr. Mandli warns the entire state could remain at risk if the hurricane tracks up the middle of the state and causes storm surges on both coasts, though those would probably not be as high.

With Irma now projected to make landfall in the Florida Keys about daybreak Sunday, weather experts say the flooding could begin hours earlier because surges from a hurricane start to hit land in advance of the storm's center. The surge peaks as the hurricane eyewall crosses onto land, said Robert Bea, professor emeritus at the University of California's Center for Catastrophic Risk Management. "We're talking several hours of surge," Mr. Bea said.

Storm surges, created when



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Irma, which was downgraded to category 4 from category 5 on Friday, was Hurricane Andrew in 1992. That storm was originally classified as category 4 but was reclassified in 2002 to a category 5.

Catastrophe-modeling firm Karen Clark & Co. said a repeat of Hurricane Andrew on the same path as in 1992

would cause \$50 billion in insured losses. The same storm directly hitting Miami today

would cause more than \$200 billion in losses, the firm said.

Miami is protected by a rapid drop offshore thanks to the continental shelf, which is unlike Florida's mostly shallow Gulf of Mexico coast. As a result, the surge hitting Miami from a Category 4 storm like Irma is expected to total up to 9 feet, compared with as high as 20 feet if it were to hit more along the Gulf Coast, according to NOAA.

The highest waves are typi-

cally centered on the leading right side of the storm, where counterclockwise winds in the Northern Hemisphere push the bulk of a hurricane's destructive force. The surge waves are made even higher when they travel across shallow coastal waters, said Robert Bohlin, a meteorologist with the Central Pacific Hurricane Center in Honolulu.

Historically, the biggest storm surges in U.S. history have taken place in shallow Gulf waters. Hurricane Katrina in 2005 produced the nation's highest recorded surge of 27.8 feet at Pass Christian, Miss. At least 1,500 people died in Katrina—many from the surge, NOAA officials said.

If Irma takes an unusual track—essentially up the length of the Sunshine State—hurricane experts said they aren't exactly sure how the surge pattern will play out. If it shifts slightly to the west, much higher surge could inundate parts of Florida's Gulf Coast, said Columbia's Mr. Mandli. "Even a shift of a few kilometers could be the difference between a huge disaster and something more manageable," he said.

Damage from a storm surge is considered flooding, which isn't covered by standard homeowners insurance poli-

Hotels Filling Up, As Evacuees Flee: 'Sold Out! Sold Out!'

DORAL, Fla.—As evacuees fled coastal Florida and other parts of the South, hotel rooms were becoming scarce throughout inland Florida and hundreds of miles farther north.

Ernie Moses, general manager of the Candlewood Suites in Tallahassee, Fla., said his hotel was completely booked through Tuesday. He said he and his staff have been getting a barrage of calls and walk-in inquiries.

Mr. Moses and other hoteliers have been communicating through a messaging app to alert people to rooms that might be available in other hotels. "But the texts lately are just: 'Sold out! Sold out!'" he said.

With Hurricane Irma bearing down on the state, Florida officials have been sounding the alarm for days about the danger the storm will bring, prompting residents to seek shelter at hotels farther inland. It has created long lines at gas stations and now a run on hotel rooms.

Florida Gov. Rick Scott said Friday that the state was working with online travel site Expedia Inc. to find hotel rooms and said Airbnb Inc. had activated its disaster-response program.

Meanwhile, the Florida Restaurant & Lodging Association, the leading trade group for the state's hotels, asked its members to consider lifting restrictions on pets and waiving cancellation fees.

Expedia spokeswoman Sarah Gavin said that the supply of hotel rooms is "increasingly sparse," but that the company is working to ensure that hotels with rooms are making them available and "at a fair price."

Ms. Gavin said the trajectory of the storm, which was expected to hit coastal Florida and track northward, was sending many more people in search of rooms.

It is difficult to get real-time data on hotel occupancy and availability. But she pointed to hotel listings in Atlanta and Birmingham, Ala., for the next few days, compared with a month from now. Only about a dozen properties had rooms available Friday afternoon in those markets, compared with hundreds a month from now.

Hilton Worldwide Holdings Inc. was experiencing high occupancy levels along evacuation routes and in nearby major markets with airports, such as Atlanta, a spokesman said.

Hilton has more than 250 locations in Irma's path in the Caribbean and Florida, and 43 of those had been closed or evacuated.

A spokeswoman for Choice Hotels International Inc., which has brands such as Quality Inn and Comfort Inn, said hotels along evacuation routes were at "either full or nearly full occupancy levels."

—Chris Kirkham

and Arian Campo-Flores contributed to this article.

Flood damage is largely covered by the federal government's National Flood Insurance Program, which provides homeowners up to \$250,000 to repair a home and \$100,000 for personal possessions.

Miami could face a major economic loss even with a smaller surge because it has such a high concentration of office buildings and other development near the coast, said Mr. Bea at the Center for Catastrophic Risk Management.

Storm surges account for half of the deaths caused by the majority of hurricanes.

In Miami Beach's South Beach neighborhood, Al Marin said he planned to stay put for Irma, despite a mandatory evacuation order and the departure of numerous friends.

"They all left town. They're afraid," he said. He wasn't concerned about Irma's winds, he said. "I'm more worried about the storm surge." But not enough to abandon the beach.

—Arian Campo-Flores contributed to this article.

WORLD NEWS

Mexico Quake Leaves Destructive Trail

The death toll from the tremor climbs to close to 60 people; Oaxaca state hit hard

By DAVID LUHNOW
AND JUAN MONTES

MEXICO CITY—At least 58 people were killed by one of Mexico's most powerful earthquakes in a century, an 8.1-magnitude tremor that split homes in two, tore apart roads and downed power lines just as the country braced for Hurricane Katia off its Gulf Coast.

The area hardest hit was southern Oaxaca state, a poor and largely indigenous area well known among tourists for its picturesque towns. At least 45 died in the state, authorities said, but the toll was expected to rise. Some 17 people were killed in the municipality of Juchitán, where images showed the town hall, a clinic and a small hotel all partially collapsed.

Ten people were killed in the southern state of Chiapas and three in the Gulf state of Tabasco, according to preliminary estimates. More than 200 were injured, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto said Friday. He later visited Juchitán to see the damage.

Sergio Lopez, the co-owner of a small hotel in Juchitán, was standing with his wife in their home when the ground seemed to fall away. "It was like being hit by a wave from the sea. Suddenly, everything was in movement: doors, ceilings and windows were falling in all directions. My wife and I grabbed onto a column for dear life."

The top floor of Mr. Lopez's home tore in half and fell onto the street below. "We've got to start over," he said in a telephone interview.

Juchitán's main hospital was badly damaged by the quake, forcing patients and staff to be evacuated. Patients



Mexican Navy members walked Friday through the debris of the partially collapsed town hall in Juchitán, in Oaxaca state. At least 45 people were killed in the state.

were being treated in a nearby empty lot, according to Juchitán Mayor Gloria Sanchez.

Other nearby towns, located in the narrowest part of southern Mexico called the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, also reported heavy damage.

"I've lived here for 45 years and have been involved in civil protection work, and had never seen anything like this," said Gisela Ivette Páez, head of the Red Cross in Tehuantepec, west of Juchitán.

The U.S. Geological Survey said the earthquake, which hit just minutes before midnight

local time, had a magnitude of 8.1 and was located 103 miles west of Tapachula in southern Chiapas state.

Mexico's National Seismological Center registered the quake as being slightly stronger at 8.4 magnitude, and said there were more than 260 aftershocks, the biggest with a magnitude of 6.1. It said it was the country's largest quake in a century.

In 1985, an 8.1-magnitude quake and powerful aftershock caused widespread damage and killed at least 6,000 people in Mexico City.



Source: U.S. Geological Survey

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

ward the Gulf state of Veracruz. Katia was expected to make landfall early Saturday.

Thursday night's quake was also felt in Guatemala, where it damaged at least 26 houses, though no fatalities were reported, authorities said.

The quake rattled the faraway capital of Mexico City, sending residents scurrying into the streets.

Comparing it to the 1985 quake in Mexico City, geophysicist Randy Baldwin at the U.S. National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colo., said, "This new quake was

much farther away from the capital and was deeper."

The 1985 quake was very close to the shore and was just 17 miles below the surface, compared with a depth of about 43 miles in this quake.

Mexico's emergency systems have improved significantly since then. Seismic alarms went off across Mexico's capital almost a minute before the shaking began, allowing some people to leave buildings and move to safer areas.

—Santiago Pérez contributed to this article.

Refugee Exodus From Myanmar Rises to 270,000, U.N. Says

The United Nations said 270,000 Rohingya Muslims have fled violence in Myanmar by crossing into Bangladesh in the past two weeks. The new figure confirmed Friday by U.N. Refugee Agency spokeswoman Vivian Tan is much higher than its previous estimate of 164,000.

The exodus from Myanmar's northern Rakhine state began Aug. 25 after Rohingya insurgents attacked police posts. The military responded with what it called "clearance operations" to root out fighters. The government says nearly 400 people have been killed in fighting it blames on insurgents, though Rohingya say that Myanmar troops and Buddhist mobs attacked them and destroyed villages.

At right, Rohingya walked on a muddy path after crossing the border in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

—Associated Press



DANISH SIDDIQUE/REUTERS

Netanyahu's Wife Set to Be Charged

Israel's attorney general said that he plans to indict Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's wife on charges of misusing public funds, putting further pressure on a leader facing corruption allegations.

By Nancy Shekter-Porat in Tel Aviv and Rory Jones in London

Sara Netanyahu may be charged for alleged fraud and breach of trust after a hearing that will allow the premier's wife to defend herself, said Israel's top prosecutor, Avichai Mandelblit.

Ms. Netanyahu is suspected of spending about \$102,000 for restaurant meals instead of using kitchen staff employed by the prime minister's residence. It wasn't clear when the hearing would be held.

A post on Mr. Netanyahu's Facebook page on Thursday night, ahead of the attorney general's announcement, said the accusations were "absurd and will be proven as unfounded."

The planned indictment is the latest blow to Mr. Netanyahu and is likely to further polarize Israeli public opinion about him. His family has long faced accusations by opponents of corruption and of living a lavish lifestyle.

The prime minister is under police investigation in twin probes. One is examining whether he received unlawful gifts for favors, and the second involves allegations of attempting to negotiate favorable coverage in a newspaper in return for limiting the influence of another popular daily.

Ari Harow, the prime minister's former chief of staff and longstanding confidant, last month agreed to cooperate in the police probes, providing the state with a key witness.

Mr. Netanyahu has denied wrongdoing and labeled the accusations against him and his wife as a witch hunt by the political left and the media to force him from power. He is serving his fourth term in office.

The allegations of corruption have divided Israelis. According to a poll last month for broadcaster Channel 10, two-thirds of Israelis believe the prime minister should resign if he is indicted on a charge of corruption, and half of them don't believe he is innocent.

Yet the prime minister has rallied support among his right-wing base in recent weeks. Thousands of Israelis have attended events where the leader has spoken, waving banners of support and chanting his name.

The attorney general alleged Friday that Ms. Netanyahu and an employee in the prime minister's office created the "false appearance" that there was no official chef working at a residence when the family did in fact employ a full-time cook.

This allegedly allowed the family to take advantage of a provision that allows the prime minister and his family to charge the state for food ordered from restaurants and caterers when no chef is employed.

If charged and convicted, Ms. Netanyahu could be sentenced to up to 10 years in prison but she is unlikely to serve jail time, said Barak Medina, a professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. She is more likely to be sentenced to community service given the nature of the charges, he said.



Sara Netanyahu will be given a hearing to defend herself.

BY STEPHEN FIDLER

Here is the big economic question for the U.K.'s Brexit negotiators when they get around to talking about the future: To what extent will British companies be free to sell goods and services inside the European Union after Brexit without confronting a plethora of new bureaucratic hurdles?

An easy way to avoid them would be for the U.K. to remain attached to the EU's single market and customs union. But there is a price: London would have to follow EU regulations, submit to the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice, and allow EU workers and their families the same access they now have to the U.K. Joining new bilateral trade deals with other countries would also be ruled out.

The U.K. may take this route for a limited transition period, but Brexiteers didn't campaign to leave the EU only to jump into an arrangement where the U.K. follows all the EU's rules without getting a say over new ones. On the other hand, the U.K. insists it is seeking "the freest

and most frictionless trade possible in goods." This raises the question, so far unanswered, of how the government proposes to do this.

A clue to its thinking lies in a paper it released about Northern Ireland where it discusses trade in food and agricultural products. It suggests the U.K. and the EU should agree "to achieve the same outcome and high standards, with scope for flexibility in relation to the method for achieving this."

Under such "regulatory equivalence," the U.K. would promise it would insist on high standards and its products would enter the EU without hindrance—and vice versa. Could this be the Holy Grail, the "cake-and-eat-it" Brexit beloved of free traders?

The short answer is No. Sabine Weyand, deputy to the EU's chief Brexit negotiator Michel Barnier, took to Twitter this month to pour cold water on the idea.

She pointed out that the EU's only mutual-recognition agreements nowhere near reach the scope of the EU's single market, in which frictionless trade is based on harmonized or recognized stan-

dards, backed up by EU supervision and enforcement mechanisms.

One big concern of the EU is that regulatory equivalence could allow the U.K. after Brexit to become a gateway for goods that didn't meet EU standards: for example, the chlorine-washed chicken that might enter the U.K. under a future preferential trade deal with the U.S.

This concern isn't moti-

Britain's path to free trade with the EU post-Brexit remains fraught and uncertain.

vated just by politics or a preference for chicken that doesn't taste like a swimming pool. A different regulatory philosophy is at work.

The EU aims to guarantee

poultry before it hits the supermarkets.

So from the EU's perspective, the equivalence idea seems to cross a red line. "The U.K. wants to take back control; it wants to adopt its own standards and regulations. But it also wants to have these standards recognized automatically in the EU," Mr. Barnier said last week. "This is simply impossible. You cannot be outside the single market and shape its legal order."

The U.K. has floated staying inside parts of the single market for specific industries such as cars. But the EU has fundamental objections to what it calls "cherry picking," in which the U.K. opts into the bits of the single market it likes and out of those it doesn't.

If the EU doesn't allow the U.K. to pick any cherries, however, it forces the country to one extreme that may be unpalatable—staying inside the single market and customs union—or the other: an arm's-length relationship.

The latter would throw serious obstacles in the way of trade that would hurt businesses on both sides of the English Channel.

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WORLD NEWS

Pope Asks Colombia To Reject Revenge

BY JUAN FORERO
AND KEJAL VYAS

VILLAVICENCIO, Colombia—Pope Francis, speaking Friday in a swath of cattle country that was an epicenter of this country's long civil conflict, told 6,000 war victims assembled before him to discard any desires for revenge and forgive those who caused them harm.

"Even when conflicts, violence and feelings of vengeance remain, may we not prevent justice and mercy from embracing Colombia's painful history," the pontiff said.

"Let us heal that pain and

A guerrilla war lasting half a century victimized about 6.6 million people.

welcome every person who has committed offenses, who admits their failure, is repentant and truly wants to make reparations," he said.

The pontiff spoke before victims chosen by the Catholic Church and the government of President Juan Manuel Santos, which operates a special unit that addresses the needs of an estimated 6.6 million people who lost loved ones, were forced off land, held hostage or otherwise victimized in a guerrilla war that lasted a half-century.

Pope Francis urged combatants to divulge information on missing persons, child-soldier recruitment and sexual crimes against women as part of a peace pact the state signed with the FARC rebel group last year.

Indictment Draws Turkish Rebuke

BY NOUR MALAS
AND ERDEM AYDIN

ISTANBUL—Turkey's president on Friday criticized the U.S. indictment of a former Turkish minister for allegedly conspiring to evade U.S. sanctions on Iran, highlighting the wide reverberations of a years-old case that began as a domestic graft scandal in Turkey and helped spur a lasting political crisis.

President Recep Tayyip Erdogan called the U.S. charges against former economy minister Mehmet Zafer Caglayan "a step against the Turkish state" and said he hoped that the U.S. would reconsider the issue.

An indictment filed Wednesday in a Manhattan federal court charged Mr. Caglayan and three other Turkish nationals in an alleged business scheme involving hundreds of millions of dollars of financial transactions to help the Iranian government evade U.S. sanctions over its nuclear program.

The case has become a flashpoint in relations between Turkey and the U.S.

U.S. prosecutors already have charged five others—including a prominent Iranian-Turkish businessman—in the same case, which first gripped Turkish society in 2013 as a domestic corruption scandal when Mr. Erdogan was prime minister.

Making the case more com-



President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, center, called the U.S. charges against a former economy minister 'a step against the Turkish state.'

plicated is how the allegations against some of the defendants came to light within Turkey at the time.

Turkish officials widely seen as allied with the movement of Fethullah Gülen, a U.S.-based cleric who has become an avowed enemy of Mr. Erdogan and Turkey's ruling party, were the first to open the corruption probes into businessmen close to Mr. Erdogan and the sons of some government officials, including an attempt to investigate Mr. Erdogan's son.

The U.S. Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation used the findings of a 2013 Turkish prosecutors report from those probes in their own investigations into the alleged Iran sanctions-busting scheme. Mr. Erdogan has long dismissed the alleged evidence from the earlier Turkish probes—including audio recordings—as phony and politicized, and analysts say he is likely to paint the newer U.S. charges in the same light.

"These moves are completely political," Mr. Erdogan

said, adding: "Something smells fishy behind this decision." He said he planned to discuss the matter with U.S. officials during a coming trip to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

A U.S. Justice Department spokesman declined to comment. Mr. Caglayan, the former minister, has declined to comment through his lawyer.

Atilla Yesilada, a Turkish political analyst, said the latest U.S. charges risk deepening the schism between Ankara and Washington, as well as re-

surfacing domestic allegations over corruption within Turkey's ruling Justice and Development Party, known as AKP.

"Erdogan and AKP will continue to claim this is another conspiracy against Turkey and that there is no basis for this case," said Mr. Yesilada, who is a Turkey analyst for Global-Source Partners, a consultancy.

"But to do so they will have to start a campaign against the U.S...with consequences to bear."

—Yeliz Candemir contributed to this article.

Erdogan Calls for a Revamp of Sovereign-Wealth Fund

BY YELIZ CANDEMIR

ISTANBUL—Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan called on Friday for an overhaul of the country's fledgling sovereign-wealth fund, saying a day after the fund's head was dismissed that it has failed to meet its targets.

Fund chairman Mehmet Bostan was removed from his post on Thursday. He became

chairman of the fund in November, several months after the government set it up under the office of the prime minister with the aim of managing a total of \$200 billion in state assets.

Mr. Erdogan said the decision for new leadership of the fund was taken after consulting Prime Minister Binali Yildirim. "It is appropriate to take this step," he told reporters,

saying both he and the prime minister decided "it doesn't work" as is.

An official at Turkey's main stock exchange in Istanbul confirmed Mr. Bostan was out and said exchange chairman Hımmet Karadag would temporarily oversee the fund. Mr. Bostan couldn't immediately be reached for the comment.

Turkey's sovereign-wealth fund got off to a slow start, lo-

cal economists and officials say, and its strategy wasn't clear. Traditionally, oil-rich states set up wealth funds to capitalize on revenue from energy exports and diversify their investments and economies. Turkey imports nearly all of its energy and has sizable national debt.

The government transferred state-asset stakes worth billions of dollars to the sovereign-wealth fund in recent months.

In an interview in February, Mr. Bostan said the fund wasn't seeking to privatize the state enterprises under its control, but rather helping them attract foreign investment as a way to expand operations. He said the fund's management goals were based on conservative, long-term investment principles.

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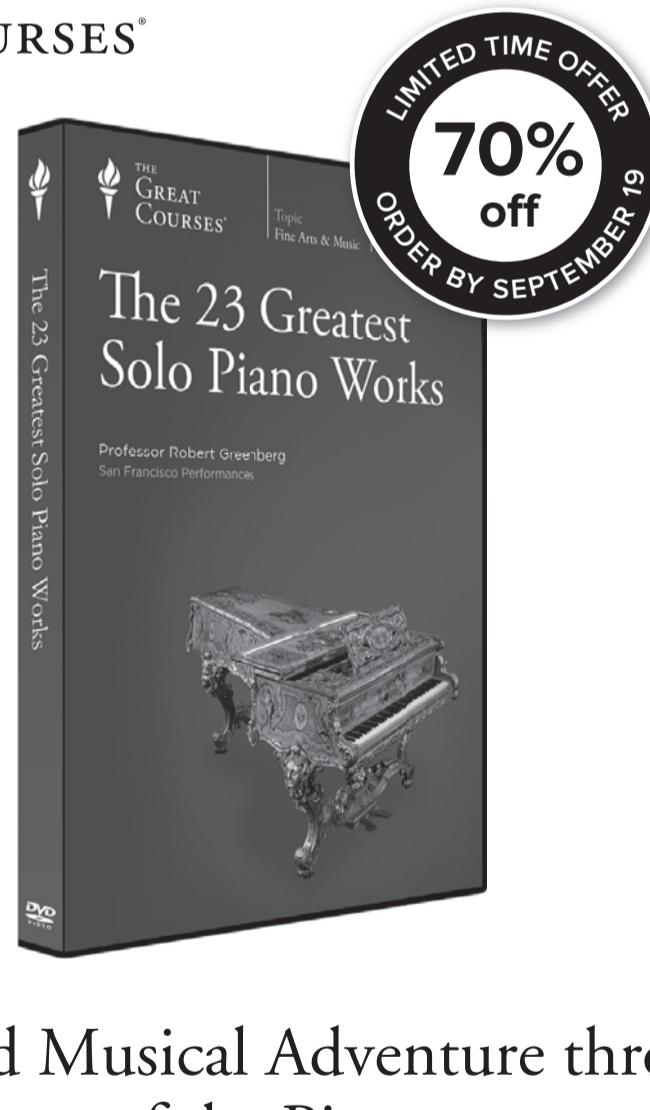
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WORLD NEWS

Brazil Scandal, Now With Popcorn

New film tracks a real-life graft probe that has overturned the nation's political and corporate order

BY LUCIANA MAGALHAES
AND SAMANTHA PEARSON

SÃO PAULO—Brazilian movie producer Tomislav Blazic had been preparing to film his first action movie when an even more gripping tale exploded on the national scene: the notorious "Car Wash" corruption scandal.

Reality had surpassed fiction, Mr. Blazic thought, as reports emerged of billion-dollar corruption rings, police raids to seize artworks and luxury sports cars, and captains of Brazilian industry being handcuffed and jailed.

Mr. Blazic shifted gears, and two years later, his newest film, based on the graft scandal that has since overturned Brazil's political and corporate order, opened in about 1,000 Brazilian theaters on Thursday. He also is in talks for U.S., European and Asian distribution deals.

The film, "Federal Police: No One's Above the Law," tracks an extraordinary three-year period of Brazil's contemporary history that has riveted the country. Despite the saturation of media coverage, Mr. Blazic felt there would be commercial interest in a dramatic interpretation packed with action.

"This is the film of all our lives. It's a thriller. It's entertainment, but it also has a message for all of us to think about," Mr. Blazic said. "The film's goal is to make society reflect. We are not judging. But people have a right to know what happened."

The 65-year-old producer and his director, Marcelo Antunes, 45, take creative license in a nod to the tastes of Brazilian moviegoers, who overwhelmingly prefer Hollywood action films.

So while in real life a group of wonky, U.S.-educated prosecutors gained fame for their investigations, the movie tells the tale through



A still image from 'Federal Police,' above, and fake money, below, both to promote the film's release.



the eyes of provincial police officers, with car chases, gunfire and melodrama.

"I hope our film will unleash a wave of Brazilian action films," said Mr. Blazic, who was born on a ship en route to Brazil from Europe, where his father had fought against the Germans in the Balkans during World War II.

Movie critic Luiz Carlos Merten recently wrote in the newspaper O Estado de S. Paulo that the film has the potential to do well at the

box office since the scandal will loom large in the 2018 presidential election. "It has good car chases and creates a certain level of suspense," Mr. Merten said.

Other critics have panned it, including Marden Machado, who said in an interview that the film is overly simplistic, washing over real-life dilemmas such as whether to make public secret recordings of politicians and portraying police as infallible heroes devoid of ethical

quandaries. "The police investigators in the film are always right, always determined, perfect," he said. "No one is that perfect."

Ana Xavier, 43, an advertising executive who saw the movie on Thursday in São Paulo, said "I feel sad and ashamed to see Brazil like this." Instead of blaming one political party for the corruption scheme—as she thinks the movie did by focusing on the Workers' Party—Brazilians should unite against wrongdoing, she said. "Brazilians are always trying to find a way to get around the rules," she said, pointing to cinema goers who cut the line when buying tickets for "Federal Police."

The action in "Federal Police," which generally tracks real-life events, kicks off with a large cocaine drug bust that leads investigators to a money launderer who authorities learn had bought an \$80,000 car for a top-ranking executive of Brazil's state oil company. That helps officials unspool a network of kick-

backs and lucrative state contracts that leads to probes into the current and former presidents, more than 100 lawmakers and dozens of executives.

Tackling such a complex subject—and portraying the lives of real people facing real justice—required special care. Defense attorneys for former President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, who in July received a nearly 10-year jail sentence for corruption, said they would take legal action if they determined the filmmakers benefited from access to evidence that isn't public. Mr. da Silva says he is innocent and has appealed his conviction.

"I've never worked on a movie with so many lawyers involved," said Mr. Blazic, who is best known for producing a string of innocuous comedies such as the 2014 film "Dressed to Marry."

Producing the film also has been tricky because the scandal has divided the nation between those who support and oppose the graft probe.

"People are radicalized, polarized," said Bruce Gomlevsky, one of the movie's lead actors.

The climax simulates the March 2016 day when authorities detained Mr. da Silva, a watershed moment in real life that complicates the former president's political comeback. A convoy of black SUVs cuts through São Paulo before dawn and authorities sweep into Mr. da Silva's apartment, from where he is taken to the city's airport to be interrogated as activists from his Workers' Party try to break down doors and windows to save him.

The filmmakers said they were now working on a sequel that would update the story. How it ends is anybody's guess, said Mr. Antunes. "Reality takes us by surprise every day."

Venezuela Is Seeking Russia Debt Talks

BY JAMES MARSON
AND ANATOLY KURMANAEV

Russia said Venezuela has asked to restructure its debt, underscoring the Latin American country's financial woes and its reliance on the Kremlin.

"There's been a request from colleagues in Venezuela to carry out a restructuring," Russian Finance Minister Anton Siluanov said Friday, according to Russian news agencies. "I am sure that we will find a mutually acceptable solution with Venezuela."

He said talks were taking place within the Paris Club of creditor countries and in bilateral contacts. Venezuela's information ministry didn't respond to a request to comment.

Russia is a key creditor of Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro through state loans and credits from Russian state-controlled oil giant PAO Rosneft to Venezuelan state oil company PdVSA.

Caracas faces \$3.5 billion in bond payments in October and November.

The fall of oil prices in 2014 plunged Venezuela into an economic crisis, triggering shortages of food and medicine. Mr. Maduro is increasingly facing a choice of whether to use scarce dollars to service debt or to import food.

Venezuela's debt to Russia stood at \$2.84 billion as of September 2016. It faces \$3.5 billion in bond payments in October and November, with less than \$1 billion of liquid reserves, according to estimates by New York's Torino Capital.

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OBITUARIES

PIERRE BERGÉ
1930 – 2017

The Man Who Made YSL Into a Fashion Powerhouse

BY JAMES R. HAGERTY

In 1958, Pierre Bergé was a 28-year-old dealer in first-edition books in Paris. His friends included the writers Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre. He had little time for fashionable clothing.

Then he met Yves Saint Laurent, who was designing clothing for the Christian Dior fashion house. They became lovers and, when Mr. Saint Laurent lost his job at Dior, business partners.

For all his left-wing political beliefs, Mr. Bergé proved an astute capitalist, finding financiers for Mr. Saint Laurent's creations and extending the brand into perfume and other lucrative realms. By the mid-1980s, global sales of YSL merchandise were around \$2 billion.

Mr. Bergé became a close friend of French President François Mitterrand, whose government in the late 1980s made him head of the Paris Opera and Opera Bastille. With Mr. Saint Laurent, Mr. Bergé amassed a collection of art, including paintings by Mondrian and Picasso, that in 2009 was auctioned for nearly \$500 million. Their foundation has used some of the proceeds to build two museums devoted to Mr. Saint Laurent's fashion creations, one in Paris and the other in Marrakesh.

In a July interview with The Wall Street Journal, an ailing Mr. Bergé said he aimed to attend the opening of the Marrakesh museum in October.

He died early Friday at his home in Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, France. He was 86.

Though their romantic relationship ended decades ago, Messrs. Bergé and Saint Laurent remained business partners. Mr. Saint Laurent died in 2008. In March, Mr. Bergé married a longtime companion, Madison Cox, who survives him.

In the July interview, he displayed the French intellectual's love of paradox. "Fashion isn't art," he said, "but I do believe it takes an artist to create it."

Part of Mr. Bergé's role at YSL was to prop up the artist. "He suffers from depression, nervous breakdowns," Mr. Bergé said in 1986. "He's a great artist, and he has the afflictions of great artists."



Mr. Bergé sought to shield Mr. Saint Laurent from worry over business. "Yves has never seen one financial figure," Mr. Bergé said.

But Mr. Saint Laurent sometimes bristled at suggestions that he was entirely dependent on Mr. Bergé's business skills. "I am a good businessman, too," he said in 1984. "Mr. Bergé did not make Saint Laurent. Even without Bergé, I'd have been Saint Laurent, that's for sure."

Pierre Bergé was born Nov. 14, 1930, on the Île d'Oléron off the Atlantic coast of France. His father was a tax inspector and his mother taught school. He moved to Paris as a teenager and mingled with artists and writers, including Camus, whom he met while jailed briefly during a political demonstration.

Messrs. Saint Laurent and Bergé set up the YSL firm in 1961 to design high-fashion clothing. The designer made his name partly by dressing women in masculine styles, including tuxedos and pea coats. YSL used the controversial name Opium for a perfume, and Mr. Saint Laurent once posed nude for an ad. YSL moved into the ready-to-wear market in the mid-1960s with the Rive Gauche brand.

Mr. Bergé initially found financing for the business by selling an 80% stake to J. Mack Robinson, an Atlanta banker. In 1967, Mr. Robinson sold his stake to Charles of the Ritz, a U.S. beauty-products com-

pany, for \$1 million, a price he later concluded had vastly undervalued YSL. Squibb Corp., a U.S. pharmaceutical company, bought Charles of the Ritz in 1971.

Messrs. Saint Laurent and Bergé then bought back their clothing-design business, leaving Squibb with the perfumes. In 1986, the two Frenchmen decided they wanted control of the fragrance business, too. They teamed up with the Italian financier Carlo De Benedetti to purchase Charles of the Ritz from Squibb for \$631 million, outbidding Avon Products Inc., Revlon Group Inc. and Shiseido Co.

YSL went public on the French stock market in 1989 but four years later, with profits falling, Mr. Bergé arranged to sell the company to the French state pharmaceutical concern Elf Sanofi SA. In 1999, Gucci Group NV acquired YSL's ready-to-wear clothing and fragrance businesses.

In 1994, French authorities accused Mr. Bergé of taking advantage of inside information to sell YSL shares before the release of weak results in 1992. He was initially fined the equivalent of about \$520,000 but an appeals court reduced the fine to a third of that. "I haven't done anything wrong," he said at the time.

Mr. Bergé's charitable causes included AIDS research and support for a group fighting racism in France. He also sponsored the "Picasso Érotique" exhibit at the Jeu de Paume gallery in Paris in 2001.

His temper was famous. "I am capable of great scorn," he once told the New York Times. "A lot of people do not please me."

The YSL brand at times was cheapened by ubiquity. At one point, it was even put on plastic shoes sold at Tokyo subway stations. But Mr. Bergé said he had done his best to protect the image: "A name is like a cigarette. The more you smoke it, the less cigarette is left. It ends up in the ashtray. I refused to put the name on tires once. That was the most ridiculous request we ever had."

—Josh Levine
contributed to this article.

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FROM PAGE ONE

CHINA

Continued from Page One into one of the most successful investment firms ever, making investors \$49 billion since its launch in 1975, according to LCH Investments NV. Based in Westport, Conn., Bridgewater handles \$160 billion.

He has told associates at Bridgewater that he considers himself an "economic doctor" who has a unique ability to diagnose countries' financial ailments, adding that China is his longest-term project. Mr. Dalio has made charitable donations totaling tens of millions of dollars in the country.

He has instructed the research team at Bridgewater to send notes about China directly to him for review before they are published.

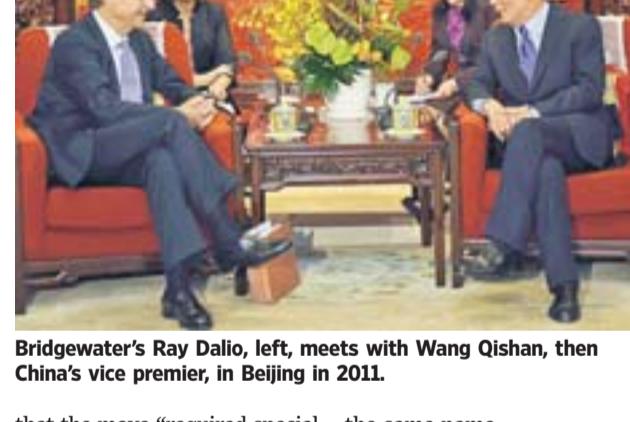
"They aren't there to curry PR in China," says Peter Alexander, founder of Z-Ben Advisors in Shanghai. "They are there to do business."

Non-Chinese banks, brokerage firms and mutual funds that have set up operations in the world's second largest economy have largely struggled to gain market share.

Mr. Dalio's history in China might help Bridgewater find a way around those challenges. His 1984 trip sparked "an incredibly rewarding thirty-plus year journey that has had a profound impact on my family and me," he wrote in an autobiography to be released this month.

In 1995, he told China's official Xinhua news agency: "China is too big and exciting to ignore." He assembled a \$100 million fund to buy stakes in Chinese companies. The fund was disbanded without making any investments.

Around the same time, Mr. Dalio also sent his 11-year-old son to live in Beijing with a local family for a year. In his autobiography, Mr. Dalio writes



Bridgewater's Ray Dalio, left, meets with Wang Qishan, then China's vice premier, in Beijing in 2011.

that the move "required special permission from the Chinese government."

Since then, Mr. Dalio has often traveled to the country for meetings with local executives and powerful officials in China's state-run bureaucracy.

Over time, Bridgewater has raised billions of dollars for its existing hedge funds from Chinese clients such as the China Investment Corp. sovereign-wealth fund and State Administration of Foreign Exchange, which manages the country's currency reserves.

Some of Mr. Dalio's "Principles," the 123-page manifesto that drives the philosophy and management of Bridgewater, evoke Chinese history.

Some current and former employees say the practice of "radical transparency," which requires most meetings to be recorded and employees to identify the weaknesses of other employees, reminds them of "struggle sessions" from the Cultural Revolution era, when Chinese citizens were encouraged to publicly criticize and punish one another.

At Bridgewater headquarters, Mr. Dalio created a team he named "the politburo," a modified version of the ruling Chinese Communist Party's domineering governing body of

the same name.

The hedge-fund firm's politburo included about two dozen top employees who adjudicated disputes and helped enforce Bridgewater's rules. The group was recently disbanded.

When employees return to Westport from a trip to China, they aren't allowed in the building until they turn over phones and laptops to security officers

waiting outside the front door. The electronics are destroyed because of security concerns.

In 2015, Mr. Dalio told Bridgewater clients that "our views about China have changed." The Chinese government had just intervened in financial markets to counter a stock-market swoon. "There are now no safe places to invest," he wrote in a research note.

After The Wall Street Journal published excerpts of the note, Bridgewater's technology staff detected possible signs of a cyberattack on the hedge-fund

firm's computer systems. Employees suspected the possible involvement of Chinese hackers, though the perpetrators were never identified. Bridgewater concluded that no sensitive data was believed to have been stolen.

Since then, Mr. Dalio has repeatedly instructed Bridgewater's hundreds of investment researchers to be careful about writing outright negative outlooks about China, reminding them that he is sanguine about its long-term prospects. He also urged researchers to be aware of how their writing could be perceived if it were leaked outside the hedge-fund firm.

In the first paragraph of a note to investors in July, Mr. Dalio wrote: "We assess the leadership in China to be skilled." A note to clients Thursday said China is "squeezing the bubble beautifully" as it adjusts its economy.

Bridgewater's only office in China—or anywhere outside Connecticut—is on the 28th floor of the towering Shanghai World Financial Center, marked with a small sign.

Bridgewater registered its name in Chinese as QiaoShui, a literal translation of the words "bridge" and "water." It deposited millions of dollars in required capital and won approval to invest in China's \$9 trillion primary bond market.

To trade in Chinese markets, Bridgewater is designing a new operation that focuses on Chinese securities. It is in the mold of Bridgewater's All Weather portfolio, which follows a "risk parity" strategy and uses computer-driven bets.

All Weather automatically buys and sells investments to maintain a balanced long-term strategy. Mr. Dalio has told people at Bridgewater that a mechanical investment approach that steers clear of active market speculation could be the most palatable to Chinese and international investors.

MARSHALL KLAUS
1927 – 2017

Pediatrician Focused on Parent-Baby Bonding

While caring for premature babies at the Stanford Medical Center in Palo Alto, Calif., in the 1960s, Marshall Klaus noticed something odd: During his examinations of babies, the mothers would sometimes remain on the other side of the room, reading magazines. "They seem to be disconnected" from their babies, he said in an oral history.

That observation led to decades of research by Dr. Klaus into bonding between parents and babies. He found that mothers separated from newborns—often because of emergency medical care—might later have trouble forming close attachments with them. He concluded that it was important to keep mothers and babies together as much as possible in the hours and days after birth—standard practice today.

Dr. Klaus also became an advocate of doulas, women who guide mothers through birth. Mothers, he believed, needed to be mothered. As medical technology advanced in the 20th century, "we isolated women," he said. He

helped spur the revival of traditions keeping birth more natural.

He co-wrote a seminal textbook on neonatal care and popular books on parents and babies. He also was a pioneer in methods to improve the functioning of premature infants' lungs.

Marshall Henry Klaus was born June 6, 1927, in Lakewood, Ohio, near Cleveland. His father was a physician, and his mother taught school. Both died when he was young, leaving Marshall in the care of relatives he described as serious and somber.

He earned his bachelor's and medical degrees at what is now Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. After briefly working in private practice, he devoted much of his career to research and neonatal intensive care at institutions including Stanford, Case Western and the University of California, San Francisco.

Dr. Klaus died Aug. 15 at age 90. He is survived by his wife, the former Phyllis Stoller, five children from an earlier marriage, five grandchildren and a brother.

—James R. Hagerty

TOBE HOOPER
1943 – 2017

Director Found Fame With 'Chain Saw' Film

rowing up in Texas, Tobe Hooper watched a movie or two almost every day. "I always figured I would be there one day making movies," he told the Los Angeles Times in 1990.

"That's all I thought about."

His first feature film—"Eggshells," about a hippie commune—bombed.

By his late 20s, he was still struggling to establish himself as a movie director.

"I was in Texas, 2,000 miles away from the center of activity in Los Angeles," he said. "I had to have a gimmick to get into any kind of stream, let alone the mainstream."

He resorted to shock treatment: "The Texas Chain Saw Mas-

sacre," a 1974 movie featuring cannibals, a girl impaled on a meat hook and a squealing giant wearing a human-skin mask and brandishing a power tool.

Critics used terms including "obscene" and "shamingly bad," but others discerned genius in the camera angles and crescendos of suspense.

Made for around \$90,000, the movie has brought in more than \$10 million of profits for the owners, including Mr. Hooper and a small band of acquaintances in and around Austin, Texas, according to people who were involved in the project.

Mr. Hooper died Aug. 26 in Los Angeles. He was 74.

—James R. Hagerty

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IN DEPTH

SAFETY

Continued from Page One
2014 through 2016.

In 2014, about 350 hospitals found in those reports to be in violation of Medicare requirements had Joint Commission accreditation at the time, the Journal found. More than a third had additional violations later in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The Joint Commission revoked the accreditation of less than 1% of hospitals that were out of Medicare compliance in 2014, the Journal found.

A result is that hundreds of hospitals with safety problems could continue to display a "Gold Seal of Approval."

"It's clearly a failed system and time for a change," said Ashish Jha, a health-policy researcher at Harvard, who said the Journal finding "shows accreditation is basically meaningless—it doesn't mean a hospital is safe."

Sen. Charles Grassley (R., Iowa) said he will look for ways to improve the system, because "based on The Wall Street Journal's reporting, it's unclear what rock bottom a hospital would have to hit before losing accreditation."

Dr. Mark Chassin, president and chief executive of the Joint Commission, said it doesn't routinely withdraw accreditation of hospitals with safety problems because its focus is less on regulating or penalizing and more on preventing problems. "Our mission is to work closely with health-care organizations to help them improve the care they provide," he said.

The Commission, based in Oakbrook Terrace, Ill., said its inspectors make unannounced visits to identify problems before they cause harm to patients. Denying accreditation is sometimes necessary if hospitals can't bring their care up to an acceptable level, it said, but in the overwhelming majority of cases, they eventually come into compliance.

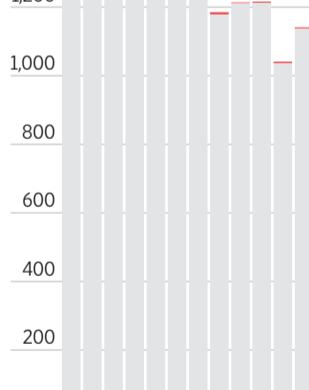
Officials said they couldn't comment on a specific hospital, such as Cooley Dickinson, as a matter of policy.

Seal of Approval

Only a small percentage of hospitals inspected by the Joint Commission have been denied accreditation.

Hospital inspections by fiscal year

■ Denied accreditation



Note: Includes both renewal and first-time inspections of hospitals. Excludes some hospitals such as psychiatric and critical access hospitals. Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The hospital, an affiliate of Massachusetts General Hospital, said it reported the deaths of the babies and pregnant woman to regulators and began a reorganization of its childbirth center. It was determined to be back in compliance with Medicare requirements later in 2014. Various litigation concerning deaths at its birth center is pending.

The Joint Commission's role traces to the 1965 law creating Medicare and Medicaid. The law required hospitals to meet certain safety conditions to receive money from the programs. Hospitals can use state inspections to prove compliance or hire a private, federally approved accrediting organization such as the Joint Commission.

Ties to the industry

Most hospitals have chosen that option, and many states have allowed private accreditors to take over much of their inspection role. The process turned the Joint Commission, the largest private accreditor, into a key safety watchdog.

It is one with ties to the industry it oversees. Twenty of its 32 board members are executives at health systems it accredits or work at parent organizations of such systems. Other board members are named by health-care lobbying groups, such as the American Hospital Association.

Joint Commission officials said excluding hospital executives would deprive the board of the most knowledgeable and valuable advisers. The organization said hospitals that have executives on its board sometimes are cited by its inspectors for Medicare violations, which "shows our impartiality and argues against our accreditation process showing any favoritism to hospitals that have executives serving on our board."

Hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission pay it an annual fee of from \$1,500 to \$37,000, depending on size.

They also pay the Joint Commission for inspections, which occur at least every three years and cost an average of about \$18,000 in 2015.

A subsidiary, Joint Commission Resources, has consultants that hospitals can hire to help gain accreditation.

The Joint Commission said it maintains a strict firewall so information isn't shared.

The Joint Commission's program revenue totaled \$142 million in 2013, according to its filing for that year with the Internal Revenue Service, the latest available. The nonprofit paid its CEO, Dr. Chassin, more than \$1 million in 2013, including salary, benefits and retirement-plan contributions, the filing shows.

To examine its record, the Journal built a database from information on hospital violations provided by CMS. The Journal also obtained information on state inspection reports. The Journal found that not only did about 350 hospitals have accreditation while in violation of Medicare requirements in 2014, but 60% also had such violations in the preceding three years.

In later years, when more than a third had Medicare deficiencies, these included instances of patients being shocked by medical equipment, sent away from emergency departments with untreated broken bones or dying after staff members didn't re-



Jim Bennetts views photos of a daughter who killed herself when left alone at a hospital that had safety issues but full accreditation.



spond for trauma surgery, according to a review of CMS inspection reports, state health-department information and data from HospitalInspections.org, a site run by the Association of Health Care Journalists.

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To examine its record, the Journal built a database from information on hospital violations provided by CMS. The Journal also obtained information on state inspection reports. The Journal found that not only did about 350 hospitals have accreditation while in violation of Medicare requirements in 2014, but 60% also had such violations in the preceding three years.

In later years, when more than a third had Medicare deficiencies, these included instances of patients being shocked by medical equipment, sent away from emergency departments with untreated broken bones or dying after staff members didn't re-

Hospital inspection reports from the Joint Commission and other private accreditors are kept confidential. This secrecy has long been criticized by consumer groups, former and current members of Congress and some hospital leaders and physicians.

This spring, CMS proposed making the Commission's inspection reports public. The Joint Commission opposed the proposal, saying the confidentiality of its inspections encouraged candor, and the proposal would hamper its consulting work. In August, CMS withdrew proposal. It noted that federal law bars CMS itself from disclosing inspection results and said it didn't want to appear to be circumventing the prohibition.

The vast majority of hospitals with safety violations retain full accreditation.

The Joint Commission said it is "committed to making relevant and accurate information about our accredited and certified health care organizations available." It runs a website, Quality Check, for looking up a hospital's status.

Eastern State Hospital in Williamsburg, Va., is an institution CMS disqualified from Medicare funding in April 2016 for safety violations. Yet Quality Check's entry for the hospital says it is accredited and has met all national patient-safety goals, compared with other commission-accredited

organizations. The listing notes that the hospital performed below a target range on assessing patients on certain criteria, such as risk of violent behavior.

The Quality Check entry makes no mention of the hospital's having been disqualified from receiving Medicare funds.

Virginia health official Daniel Herr, to whom state-run Eastern State referred questions, said the institution is on track to request again being made eligible for Medicare for its adult acute-care units.

A gap in observation

Some family members of patients are angry at the Joint Commission for letting troubled hospitals maintain their accreditation. Among them is 74-year-old Jim Bennetts of Novato, Calif.

His daughter, Brittney Bennetts, was struggling with depression and anxiety when she was admitted in late 2014 to United Health System's Timberlawn Behavioral Health System in Dallas. Ms. Bennetts, a 37-year-old therapist who worked in hospice care, was in the hospital because she felt suicidal, her father said.

Timberlawn, built around a stately white farmhouse, had amassed 16 safety deficiencies since 2011, a review of records at HospitalInspections.org shows.

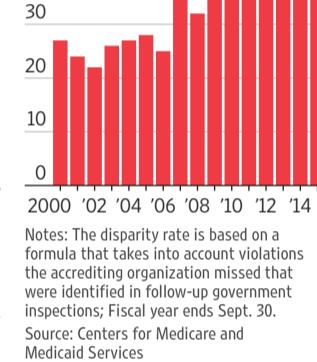
"How would we know?" said Mr. Bennetts. The hospital had accreditation from the Joint Commission, which ranked it as a top performer on hospital-based in-patient psychiatric care in 2013 and 2012. Mr. Bennetts said his daughter researched and selected the hospital on her own.

Hospital staff wrote in their records that Ms. Bennetts needed constant observation and was at high risk of suicide, according to the report of a state inspection for CMS months later. The report said that on Dec. 3, 2014, Ms. Bennetts was left alone and used a sheet to hang herself from a closet doorknob.

The inspection that followed her death found continuing problems at the hospital, including patients sleeping on chairs in an overcrowded unit and an alleged rape of one patient by another. Eight months after the suicide, CMS

Problems Missed

A 'disparity rate' compiled by the Medicare agency shows what percent of hospital inspections by the Joint Commission miss a safety issue later found in state inspections.



Notes: The disparity rate is based on a formula that takes into account violations that the accrediting organization missed that were identified in follow-up government inspections; Fiscal year ends Sept. 30.

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

cut off Medicare funding for Timberlawn, saying its violations posed "an immediate jeopardy to patient safety...."

Throughout the events, Timberlawn remained accredited by the Joint Commission and displayed its quality seal.

"It's unbelievable they're able to still be accredited," said Mr. Bennetts. "We believe Brittney would still be with us if she'd been under constant observation."

Timberlawn CEO James Miller said Medicare certification was reinstated about 15 months later. He said he couldn't comment on a patient's care because of privacy laws, but said "the incident was tragic and our thoughts and prayers continue to be with the family." The family reached a confidential settlement with the hospital.

A spokesman for CMS said it couldn't comment.

Joint Commission officials declined to comment on Timberlawn but said scores of published studies show the organization's accreditation process, including working with troubled hospitals, drives improvements in quality and patient safety.

"Health care has a long way to go before it is as safe as we want it to be," the organization said in its response to the Journal. "That road would be a lot longer without The Joint Commission."

Joe Pace with his replica of the 'Ghostbusters' Ecto-1.

storing it into a proper Bullitt knockoff.

Replicas can get a little too authentic and attract lawyers. The Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 2015 held that the Batmobile is copyright protected, in a case filed by DC Comics, the publisher and copyright owner of Batman comics, against a replica maker.

Josh Reisberg, a New York intellectual-property lawyer, says other replicas could infringe, although amenities such as adding shag carpeting wouldn't necessarily do so. The risk of getting sued, he says, probably isn't high if the replica isn't used much commercially.

Mr. Pace, of the Shaggin' Wagon, said he consulted with a copyright lawyer who told him he was OK as long as his copies weren't exact—and he aren't.

One of his works, a hearse mimicking the Cadillac in "Ghostbusters" (1984), includes inauthentic features such as square headlights rather than the proper round ones.

His first conversion was a 1982 DeLorean he transformed

into the time machine in the 1985 movie "Back to the Future."

For more on Joe Pace's work, see page C1.

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COPIES

Continued from Page One
their favorite movies and shows.

Scott Bainbridge of Newcastle, England, spent 12 years and \$29,000 transforming a Pontiac Trans Am into a twin of KITT, the talking car from the campy 1980s TV show "Knight Rider," including its bowling-ball-like hubcaps.

"I get a lot of people shouting 'Knight Rider!'" says the 33-year-old postal worker. "It's not an everyday sight here in England."

Melissa Alexander of Smithton, Mo., bought a 2010 yellow-and-black Camaro she plans to modify as Bumblebee from the 2007 movie "Transformers."

Ms. Alexander, 56, a shipping clerk engaged to Mr. Pace, three years ago founded the 25-member Missouri Movie Cars group—one of a number of replica-car clubs in the U.S. "It's just a passion that keeps us young and alive," she says.

Other replicas out there in-



Joe Pace with his replica of the 'Ghostbusters' Ecto-1.

"Bullitt."

The only similarities of many, says Mr. Benoit, 60, are that they are 1968 Mustang fastbacks painted green—but with the wrong interior and lacking other Bullitt features. "If you're not gonna do a Bullitt, then don't call it a Bullitt."

The Edgewood, Wash., car-restoration-shop owner in 2011 bought a 1968 Mustang 390 GT with the proper dark green exterior and black upholstery. He spent two years and \$70,000 re-

storing it into a proper Bullitt knockoff.

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with John F. Cogan | By Tunku Varadarajan

Why Entitlements Keep Growing, and . . .

Stanford, Calif.

Ronald Trump's gleeful deal with the Democrats—ratcheting up the debt ceiling, as well as the ire of the Republican establishment—puts John Cogan's mind on 1972. Starting in February of that year, the Democratic presidential candidates engaged in a bidding war over Social Security to gain their party's nomination. Sen. George McGovern kicked off the political auction with a call for a 20% increase in monthly payments. Sen. Edmund Muskie followed suit, as did Rep. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Former Vice President Hubert Humphrey, never one to be outdone, offered a succulent 25%.

Mr. Cogan has just written a riveting, massive book, "The High Cost of Good Intentions," on the history of entitlements in the U.S., and he describes how in 1972 the Senate "attached an across-the-board, permanent increase of 20% in Social

Once granted, benefits always multiply and are nearly impossible to repeal. Only three presidents have been able to rein them in.

Security benefits to a must-pass bill" on the debt ceiling. President Nixon grumbled loudly but signed it into law. In October, a month before his re-election, "Nixon reversed course and availed himself of an opportunity to take credit for the increase," Mr. Cogan says. "When checks went out to some 28 million recipients, they were accompanied by a letter that said that the increase was 'signed into law by President Richard Nixon.'

The Nixon episode shows, says Mr. Cogan, that entitlements have been the main cause of America's rising national debt since the early 1970s. Mr. Trump's pact with the Democrats is part of a pattern: "The debt ceiling has to be raised this year because elected representatives have again failed to take action to control entitlement spending."

An economics professor at Stanford and a fellow at the university's Hoover Institution, Mr. Cogan, 70, is one of those old-fangled American men who are always inclined to play down their achievements. The latest of his is the book that draws us together in conversation. To be published later this month by Stanford University Press, it is a 400-page account of how federal entitlement programs evolved across two centuries "and the common forces that have been at work in

Since the electronic cigarette arrived around 2010, the rate of smoking in America has plummeted. Yet progressive do-gooders are now throwing tobacco a lifeline. Last month New York Mayor Bill de Blasio signed new restrictions on e-cigarettes. A limited number of vendors will need licenses to sell them, and vaping will be banned from many apartment common areas. This will only push smokers away from the most promising method for kicking their deadly habit.

In Britain, public-health authorities have encouraged smokers to switch to safer alternatives. E-cigarettes, which deliver nicotine as a vapor, are about 95% less harmful than smoking, according to a 2015 review by England's health agency. The Royal College of Physicians, Britain's pre-eminent medical authority, has warned that it would be "irrational and immoral" to discourage smokers from switching.

But the U.S. is doing just that. The Food and Drug Administration has misclassified e-cigarettes as a "tobacco product," drawn up regulations that could eventually outlaw most products now on the market, and barred e-cig companies from mentioning any health advantages over smoking.

Perhaps worse has been the disinformation campaign. The National Institutes of Health has supported activist researchers who hype the risks of e-cigarettes. A surgeon general "tip sheet" advised parents to dodge if their children ask whether vaping is safer than smoking. (Sample reply: "Some e-cigarette batteries have even exploded and hurt people.")

causing their expansion."

Mr. Cogan conceived the book about four years ago when, as part of his research into 19th-century spending patterns, he "saw this remarkable phenomenon of the growth in Civil War pensions. By the 1890s, 30 years after it had ended, pensions from the war accounted for 40% of all federal government spending." About a million people were getting Civil War pensions, he found, compared with 8,000 in 1873, eight years after the war. Mr. Cogan wondered what caused that "extraordinary growth" and whether it was unique.

When he went back to the stacks to look at pensions from the Revolutionary War, he saw "exactly the same pattern." It dawned on him, he says, that this matched "the evolutionary pattern of modern entitlements, such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps."

As he explains it, entitlement programs typically begin with relatively narrow eligibility requirements. "For the Civil and Revolutionary War pensions," he says, "original eligibility was limited to soldiers who had been injured in wartime service, or the widows of those killed in battle." Marching and fighting wasn't enough; you had to have lost life or limb for your country. But these rules were incrementally relaxed, and by 30 or 40 years after each war, virtually all veterans were covered, "regardless of whether you were disabled or not, and regardless of whether your disability was related to wartime service."

We've seen the same phenomenon in modern entitlements. "When Social Security started, we had about 50% of the workforce covered," he says. That was 1935. "By the 1950s, coverage was universal. The Social Security disability program was originally limited to those 50 years or older. And you had to be totally disabled—so disabled that you were unable to perform any job in the U.S. economy." Gradually, Congress eliminated the age requirement. Then lawmakers allowed benefits for temporary disabilities.

"You see the exact same phenomenon in the low-income benefit entitlement programs," Mr. Cogan says. Medicaid "extends to all individuals who live in poverty, regardless of whether or not they're receiving cash welfare." Obama-Care gave federal health-insurance subsidies to households with incomes up to 400% of the poverty line—currently \$98,400 for a family of four.

The same forces that were at play in the 19th century are alive and kicking (the economy) today. "It's step-by-step expansion," Mr. Cogan says. "Each expansion tends

to be permanent. And each expansion then serves as a base upon which Congress considers the next expansions."

But what fuels this process? Why is it so relentless? Mr. Cogan identifies a form of moral argument as being a key factor. "After an entitlement is created," he says, "individuals who are just outside the eligibility line start clamoring for assistance on the grounds that they're no less 'worthy' of receiving assistance than the group that is eligible." In the case of Social Security disability, why should a 49-year-old who was disabled in a car accident receive any less help than a person who'd had an accident at 50?

"The natural human impulse to treat similarly situated individuals equally under the law," Mr. Cogan argues, inevitably results in "serial, repeated expansions of eligibility." Congress responded in the 19th and early 20th centuries, when there were large budget surpluses. "But it also responds now, in the 21st century," when deficits are endemic and the country is \$20 trillion in debt.

Can an entitlement expansion, once granted, ever be taken back? Mr. Cogan refuses to say "never," but says such rescindments "occur under rather extraordinary circumstances." He offers a remarkable example: "You might ask, 'Who achieved the largest reduction in any entitlement in the history of the country?' Well, surprisingly, it was FDR, a person whom we normally associate with launching the modern era of entitlements."

When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in 1933, "the budget was in shambles, in deep deficit as a consequence of the Great Depression." The new president had campaigned on a promise to put Washington's fiscal house in order, and at the time, veterans' pensions accounted for 25% of all government spending.

"Within seven days in office," Mr. Cogan says, "FDR asked Congress to repeal the disability entitlements to World War I, Philippine War, and Boxer Rebellion veterans. Congress gave him that authority, and within a year, he'd knocked nearly 400,000 veterans off the pension rolls. By the time we got to World War II, the benefit rolls were a third lower than they were when he took office."

Who would feature in an Entitlement Reform Hall of Fame? Mr. Cogan's blue eyes shine contentedly at this question, as he utters the two words he seems to love most: Grover Cleveland. "He was the very first president to take on an entitlement. He objected to the large Civil War program and thought it needed to be reformed." Cleveland was largely unsuccessful, but was a "remarkably courageous president." In his time, Congress had started passing private relief bills, giving out individual pensions "on a grand scale. They'd take 100 or 200 of these bills on a Friday afternoon and pass them with a single vote. Incredibly, 55% of all bills introduced in the Senate in its 1885 to 1887 session were such private pension bills."

The irrepressible Cleveland "started vetoing these private bills right away"—220 of them in his first term—which explains why he still holds the presidential record for most vetoes. Mr. Cogan admires Cleveland particularly because "each of his vetoes contains an explanation of the reason why and the facts of the case. As time went on, he became more exasperated with Congress, and his veto messages more acerbic." In one veto, involving a widow who claimed her husband had died in battle, Cleveland noted that the man had died in 1882 and wrote:

"No cause is given for the soldier's death, but it is not claimed that it resulted from his military service."

A newspaper later reported the soldier had "choked to death on a piece of beef while gorging himself in a drunken spree."

The FDR of 1933 is also one of Mr. Cogan's Hall of Famers, as is Ronald Reagan: "There's no president who has undertaken entitle-

ment reform in as comprehensive a way." Reagan "fought a very good fight and he slowed the growth of entitlements like no other president ever had." He achieved significant reductions in 1981 and 1982, and then "battled to preserve those changes through the rest of his two terms. The growth of entitlements during his time in office is the slowest of any modern administration." Still, this striking accomplishment "ultimately only slowed, and did not reduce, the aggregate financial burden of entitlements."

Mr. Cogan also gives an honorable mention to Bill Clinton for his welfare-reform plan. Mr. Clinton's was "a fairly narrow reform compared to the broad swath of entitlements, but history will show that it's one of the most successful reforms that's ever been achieved. The reform not only reduced welfare's burden on taxpayers, it has also benefited the recipients, whom the old unreformed program had been harming."

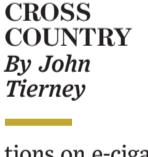
I ask Mr. Cogan how America can break the grip of ever-expanding entitlements. He balks at offering a specific policy agenda, insisting, that his book is a work of economic history. But he does identify three necessary political conditions for any entitlement reform. The first is presidential leadership, without which "there has never been a significant reduction in an entitlement." Veterans benefits in the 1930s would not have been trimmed without the "strong leadership" of FDR. The restraint on growing expenditures in the 1980s wouldn't have happened "without Reagan's steadfast commitment to spending control." And there would have been no welfare reform in 1996 without Mr. Clinton's push.

Mr. Cogan's second sine qua non is "a significant agreement among the general public and the elected representatives that there's a problem." In Roosevelt's day, the belief was widespread that the fiscal crisis had to be addressed. Both Reagan and Mr. Clinton enjoyed public support and a workable legislative consensus.

The third condition is the most piquant, especially given the warring nature of American politics today. Any solution to the problem of entitlements, Mr. Cogan says, "has to be bipartisan." No significant restraint, he believes, can be imposed by one party alone: "It took a bipartisan effort on the part of Congress and presidents to create our entitlements problem. It'll take bipartisanship to solve the problem."

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

New York's Mayor Gives Smokers Another Reason Not to Quit



CROSS COUNTRY

By John Tierney

During the public-health establishment's heyday in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it had a precise understanding of its job: fighting epidemics like cholera and measles by improving sewage systems, enforcing quarantines and inoculating citizens. "Public health" was then expanded to cover pretty much any social problem that could be used to justify bigger government. Progressives came to dominate the field, and they shared the passion for social engineering of their ideological forefathers, who helped ban alcohol in the 1920s.

On tobacco, the only acceptable goal became abstinence. That's why public-health officials have been disturbed whenever smokers switch to other nicotine products. In 1986, Surgeon General C. Everett Koop denounced the "tragic mistake of replacing the ashtray with the spittoon." In the 1990s an oral pathologist named Brad Rodu reviewed the literature and estimated that smokeless tobacco eliminated 98% of the harm from cigarettes. He was denounced by the National Cancer Institute and subjected to an investigation by the NIH.

But his estimate was an understatement. Researchers reviewing the literature in 2009 concluded that smokeless tobacco was 99% safer than smoking. "Treating all nicotine products as equally dangerous is not just factually incorrect," says Dr. Rodu, now at the University of Louisville. "It's dangerously unethical, whether it's applied to smokeless tobacco or e-cigarettes."

Typically, public-health officials approach drug use with a strategy of "harm reduction," the theory behind

Nearly half of Americans mistakenly think the risks are similar, surveys show—meaning millions have likely been dissuaded from giving up cigarettes.

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Typically, public-health officials approach drug use with a strategy of "harm reduction," the theory behind

giving heroin addicts clean needles. So why deny the help of e-cigarettes to nicotine addicts? Activists claim that vaping "renormalizes" smoking and acts as a "gateway" to cigarettes. Yet there's no evidence for either trend, as the Royal College of Physicians concluded last year. Virtually all

adult vapers have a history of smoking. At least 2.5 million Americans now vaping have managed to quit smoking entirely, Dr. Rodu says, citing survey data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Between 2011 and 2016, the prevalence of cigarette smoking fell by 16% among American adults.

For students in middle school and high school, the drop in cigarette smoking was even bigger: 49%. But the CDC tries to hide this good news by classifying increased vaping as a form of "tobacco use." The agency admits obscurely that fewer kids are using "combustible tobacco product," while fretting that overall use hasn't much changed. One of the CDC's news releases last year carried the headline "No Decline in Overall Youth Tobacco Use Since 2011." That's an especially absurd claim given that most teenagers who vape use liquids without any nicotine.

No one knows the long-term consequences of vaping, and it's possible problems will show up. Yet there's still no question that vaping is much safer than smoking. "Anti-tobacco researchers and groups are having a difficult time accepting the fact that

Opinions masquerading as "objective" is, of course, nothing new to either the right or left. What makes Verrit so unusual is that—unlike

a behavior which looks like smoking and which involves nicotine could possibly have benefits for the public's health," says Michael Siegel, a physician and professor at the Boston University School of Public Health. "The facts clearly don't fit the ideology, but it is a lot easier to change the facts than your ideology."

Activists who oppose e-cigarettes are only helping Big Pharma and Big Tobacco. Nicotine gum or skin patches succeed in helping smokers quit only 7% of the time, and Chantix—a drug that stimulates nicotine receptors—is hardly better. But they are deemed the only acceptable alternative. This keeps people buying cigarettes. Restrictions on e-cigs also suppress competition in the vaping business, which tobacco companies have entered by introducing their own brands.

The FDA's new commissioner, Scott Gottlieb, has wisely postponed regulations by the Obama administration

that next year would have outlawed most existing e-cigarettes. But vapers deserve a permanent reprieve. Legislation introduced by Rep. Duncan Hunter, a former smoker who once vaped during a congressional hearing, would force the FDA to stop treating e-cigarettes as "tobacco products." His bill could be improved by giving vendors the right to say that their products are safer than cigarettes.

That accomplished, the Trump administration can turn to the more difficult task: prodding the public-health establishment to return to its original mission. Here the best technique might be one from the profession's glory days, back when it was fighting yellow fever and malaria: Drain the swamp.

Mr. Tierney is a contributing editor of the Manhattan Institute's *City Journal*, from whose summer edition this essay is adapted.

Notable & Quotable: Verrit

From "Verrit, the new website for Hillary Clinton superfans, explained" by Jeff Stein at Vox.com, Sept. 8:

Verrit is hard to describe because it doesn't fall neatly into any of the traditional categories for a media outlet. The site publishes blog posts featuring index card-like facts the site's editors have "verified" as true—usually, a quote from a prominent Democrat or some statistic intended to show the righteousness of a liberal policy. . . .

Opinions masquerading as "objective" is, of course, nothing new to either the right or left. What makes Verrit so unusual is that—unlike

traditional partisan media outlets—the site is not loosely affiliated with an ideology aimed at advancing a particular political belief-set out of some conviction about the world.

Instead, Verrit is explicitly created as a community for supporters of Hillary Clinton the person. The New Republic was associated with FDR's New Dealers in the 1940s; Time magazine, at its founding, spoke to the rising business class of the 1920s; more recently, Breitbart glommed onto Trump's rise. None of them were created, as Verrit is, to simply advance the perspective of a single politician (and her supporters)—especially one who is at least notionally out of public life.

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Man Up, Mr. Meadows

The Washington Post reports that defrocked White House aide Steve Bannon and Members of the House Freedom Caucus are plotting a coup to depose Paul Ryan as Speaker later this fall. Freedom Caucus Chairman Mark Meadows denied this on Friday on MSNBC, but you can bet something is afoot. And come to think of it, why wait?

If the Freedom Caucus is upset enough to contemplate a mid-session leadership coup, let's get it on now. Congress is entering a critical few months that will determine whether Republicans will have anything significant to show for their majority. If the fate of this Congress hangs in the balance, then it's unconscionable to wait and let the House fail. The manly—the patriotic—thing to do is force a debate and vote while there's still time to save the day.

This has the added advantage of being a stab in the front for a change. The Freedom Caucus specialty is the stab in the back. Claim to be cooperative, to be working constructively toward some legislative compromise, but then at a critical moment raise its demands, vote no and blame the leadership. Soak up the cable-TV appearances and then sit back as someone else cleans up the political mess.

This is how Mr. Meadows played the Obama-Care repeal debate earlier this year. As House leaders and HHS Secretary Tom Price prepared the draft bill, Mr. Meadows was regularly consulted. According to numerous sources, Mr. Meadows' priority in private discussions was killing any reduction, even a small one, in the tax exclusion for employer-sponsored health insurance.

For conservative health economists, this is a crucial policy reform. It would reduce a subsidy that drives up health-care costs, and it would begin to equalize the tax treatment for individual and employer insurance. But Mr. Meadows opposed it as a "tax increase," a definition which would mean that Congress could never reduce any tax subsidy.

Mr. Meadows worked frantically behind the scenes to make sure there was no change in the

The Congressman has a lean and hungry look. So run for Speaker.

tax exclusion, without objecting to other provisions. GOP leaders gave him what he wanted and killed the tax change. But within days Mr. Meadows began trashing the draft bill anyway—this time because it supposedly didn't reduce insurance costs enough. His assault defeated the first attempt at a House vote, and delay its passage for weeks, helping Democrats build public opposition and making it a much harder lift in the Senate, where it failed.

With this record of accomplishment, clearly it's time for Mr. Meadows to step into the spotlight and take some leadership responsibility. The honorable act now would be to announce an immediate challenge to Mr. Ryan surrounded by his Freedom Caucus supporters and Mr. Bannon's Breitbart staff.

Lay out his strategy for passing tax reform, for raising the debt limit, and for passing the Freedom Caucus budget through the House and the Senate this fall. Then the Members of the House GOP conference can hold a debate and vote, and Mr. Meadows and the country can see how much support he has for his political strategy compared to Mr. Ryan.

If Mr. Meadows is too modest, or thinks he can't win, then perhaps his Freedom Caucus running mate, Ohio Rep. Jim Jordan, would want to run. And if Mr. Jordan declines the honor, then perhaps Texas Rep. Louis Gohmert will want to exploit the high regard with which he is held by his colleagues.

This is the way a congressional majority is supposed to work. Individuals run for leadership, the Members vote, and then everyone accepts the results and moves on together. That's what Democrat Steny Hoyer did after he lost to Nancy Pelosi in 2002, and Democrats proceeded to govern in unified fashion after they won the House in 2006.

If Mr. Meadows wants to stage a coup, he should do it publicly by putting his agenda and strategy front and center for everyone to see. Take the dagger out from under the toga, Mark, and show your colleagues that lean and hungry look. Then let's hold a vote.

Hurricane Irma's Opposition

A hurricane season for the ages is putting almost unimaginable stress on systems of survival and recovery. If it is possible to find a note of optimism in what Harvey did to Houston last week and Irma may do to Florida this weekend, it's in witnessing an ecosystem of human activity striving to reduce the damage.

Most of us pass through daily life in places such as Houston or Miami without much noticing the uncountable acts of service that make one day blend seamlessly into the next. Then comes a Harvey or Irma. It is astonishing to watch and to read about the thousands of workers who have turned what they do every day into missions of rescue. Call it Irma's opposition.

For instance, as in Houston, hospital staff in southern Florida have been evacuating hundreds of patients from vulnerable medical centers. That means moving the patients, their medical records and medications. Hospitals are increasing their supplies of medications from a normal several days to several weeks.

This ramped-up supply doesn't just happen. Every piece of equipment that has moved toward Texas or Florida the past fortnight—wa-

ter, food, lumber, generators—has depended on people making phone calls, checking inventory, packing it and transporting it. And doing all this fast, accurately and with little sleep.

This sounds like the sort of activity normally associated with wartime. Instead, it's everyday people performing well under extreme pressure the things they do each day to keep civilized life moving forward. "Executing," in the parlance of modern management.

Government got a black eye when Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans in 2005. Reading a Wall Street Journal story Friday about the steps taken by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to raise its game, a line jumps out: Employees across the Department of Homeland Security have volunteered to contribute if and when disaster happens.

The rebuilding required in the aftermath of these two huge storms may be unprecedented. What is not unprecedented is that the same tens of thousands of people who made these events survivable will next do whatever is needed to return their states, cities and neighborhoods to normal life. It's all in a day's work.

A Missed Warning on the McCain?

The U.S. Navy has found and identified 10 sailors who died last month when a guided-missile destroyer crashed into a tanker in the Pacific, and one service member hadn't reached his 21st birthday. An investigation continues, though a 2015 report that received little attention compounds questions about whether the military has the resources to equip sailors for war.

The USS John S. McCain's collision happened in a busy shipping lane near Singapore, and several theories have been offered. One is a cyber attack, though there is no obvious evidence so far. The Navy has released few details but relieved the commander of the Seventh Fleet, Vice Admiral Joseph Aucoin, who was scheduled to step down within weeks.

The McCain incident follows a fatal crash earlier this summer involving the USS Fitzgerald, which cost seven lives and the ship's commanding and executive officers their posts. A ship collided with a South Korean fishing boat in May. The USS Antietam somehow ran aground in Tokyo Bay in January; the Navy fired the commanding officer in that incident, too. The common denominator is the Pacific, and many ships in the Seventh Fleet region are "forward deployed." The McCain, Fitzgerald and Antietam are all home-ported in Japan.

The question is how so many events could unfold in a year in one command, and a 2015 Government Accountability Office report now regrettably looks prescient. The report describes how ships home-ported abroad have experienced particularly tough deterioration in recent years, while budgets have tightened and the size of the force has decreased. The Navy relies on an overseas presence that allows ships to show up anywhere within days or even hours. This is great for deterrence.

But this requires a rapid tempo of opera-

tions. GAO found that ships home-ported in the U.S. spent 69 days a year deployed under way, on average, between 2004 and 2012. Ships based overseas in places like Spain or Japan spent 111 days under way. U.S.-based ships are supposed to spend about 40% of their 27-month cycle deployed or available, with the rest in maintenance or training.

Japan-based cruisers and destroyers, on the other hand, are slated to spend 67% of their two-year cycle deployed or ready to go, and only 33% in maintenance. The accruing deferred maintenance, the report notes, could shorten a ship's life, even as the Navy has too few ships.

Unlike U.S.-based ships, the planning cycle for ships based in Japan also does "not include a dedicated training period" that allows crews to hone their skills for competency at sea. The quick turnarounds create what GAO calls a "train on the margins" approach. This means "crews train while under way" or sometimes in the few days in between.

It isn't clear what the Navy has done since the report's findings, and the point is not to blame the dysfunction entirely on the service. Funding and priorities are dictated by 535 politicians in Congress. The military has been subject to erratic budgets that make building new ships or other large projects difficult and more costly. Many of the politicians who complain about misspent money at the Pentagon have created a much more expensive mess.

The armed forces have an honorable tradition of relieving top brass after a failure, and more government institutions could benefit from such accountability. As for President Trump and Congress, perhaps this autumn they can take a break from feuding about a border wall—and pass a more stable appropriations bill to give American sailors the equipment and training they need for their crucial missions.

America's little platoons mobilize to survive a potential disaster.

ter, food, lumber, generators—has depended on people making phone calls, checking inventory, packing it and transporting it. And doing all this fast, accurately and with little sleep.

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Regarding your editorial "L.A.'s Gift to Trump" (Sept. 1): It would be helpful to those of us with a mixed bag of DNA (i.e., all of us) to be given a tutorial on today's meaning of "indigenous." In Los Angeles, indigenous presumably means everyone living in what is now America before Christopher Columbus exposed the continent to a European invasion. But isn't that definition of indigenous giving undue importance to a moment determined by Western civilization? The ancestors of 1492 indigenous peoples migrated from northeast Asia. The ancestors of those Asians migrated from Africa. Genetically, we all are indigenous to Africa. They can expunge Columbus from the history books, but not from our collective DNA.

The definition of indigenous is contextual and fleeting in the long-term scheme of human history.

RAY GORDON
Durham, N.C.

is heavily influenced by their Spanish roots, and they proudly speak Spanish. Is all that now offensive to the L.A. City Council? Demonizing Columbus is a calculated insult to all Hispanics, perhaps more than to those of Italian heritage. Note to city councilors: There are more Hispanic voters in L.A. than indigenous people.

BO HUHN
Guilford, Conn.

Isn't this a signal that the L.A. City Council is opposed to the migration of peoples, and by extension, immigration?

TOM MORIARTY JR.
Burtonsville, Md.

Indigenous Peoples Day seems like a slap in the face to all the huddled masses who have come to this country over the centuries.

PAM BOYD
Gig Harbor, Wash.

It Is a First World Problem

I read Allyria Finley's "Tennis Anyone? Not Without a Permit" (op-ed, Sept. 8) and wondered: What is the definition of the phrase "First World problem"? Answer: the shortage of tennis courts in New York City.

DAVE D'ALTORIO
Mission Viejo, Calif.

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Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.



"As if we'll ever need to know how to spell."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Identity Politics: All Americans Hyphenated

In "Identity Politics Are Tearing America Apart" (op-ed, Aug. 31), James Baker and Andrew Young comment on their experiences with the racial violence of the 1960s and conclude that today "the U.S. finds itself increasingly divided along lines of race, ethnicity, gender, religion and sexual identity." They bemoan the "national legacies of injustice" that "can and must be addressed."

Poppycock. American society today is more tolerant of differing views, values, beliefs, ethnicity, etc., than ever before in our 241-year history. Our country is more tolerant, fairer and provides more freedom and equality to our citizenry than any nation at any time in the history of mankind.

Of course, we can and should do better. No argument there. But those among us who view America as split between haters and their tolerant selves are ignorant of how far our nation has progressed during Messrs. Baker and Young's lives.

GRANT WEAVER

New London, Conn.

Let us stop referring to people in this country as hyphenated Americans whether African-Americans, Italian-Americans, Jewish-Americans, Hispanic-Americans or Asian-Americans just to name a few of the most frequently used groups. Otherwise the habit will get worse: straight-Americans, gay- and transgender-Americans, urban-Americans, rural-Americans, millennial-Americans and baby-boom-Americans are certainly candidates if

ROBERT P. WEAVER
Lindenhurst, N.Y.

Any attempt to bring light to different perspectives and approaches to problems, no matter how well-stated or civil, will be labeled "identity politics" by someone who wants an excuse not to listen.

E.M. KELLY
Newtown, Pa.

The Camp Counselor and Summer Work Travel programs play an integral role in the camp industry. Beyond the value of cultural exchange, these programs are vital to the success of camp businesses. Put simply, there aren't enough American students or workers to fill camp jobs. Camps compete with local businesses, internships and summer educational programs to fill seasonal positions, often in remote and rural locations. This year alone, 65% of American Camp Association camps have reported increasing challenges to recruit and keep high quality staff.

Reduction or elimination of these critical cultural exchange programs at camp would decrease or even eliminate American jobs. If camps are unable to meet their staffing requirements, many will be forced to drastically cut full- or part-time staff,

90% of whom are American. The camp industry plays an important role in the U.S. economy. In the Northeast alone, camps have a direct economic contribution of nearly \$3.2 billion on local economies. These camps pay more than \$1.1 billion in local, state and federal income taxes.

TOM ROSENBERG
President & CEO
American Camp Association
Martinsville, Ind.

'Goodbye Columbus' Insults Huddled Masses

Regarding your editorial "L.A.'s Gift to Trump" (Sept. 1): It would be helpful to those of us with a mixed bag of DNA (i.e., all of us) to be given a tutorial on today's meaning of "indigenous." In Los Angeles, indigenous presumably means everyone living in what is now America before Christopher Columbus exposed the continent to a European invasion. But isn't that definition of indigenous giving undue importance to a moment determined by Western civilization? The ancestors of 1492 indigenous peoples migrated from northeast Asia. The ancestors of those Asians migrated from Africa. Genetically, we all are indigenous to Africa. They can expunge Columbus from the history books, but not from our collective DNA.

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OPINION

Trump Finally Pivots—but Will It Last?



DECLARATIONS
By Peggy Noonan

And so, the pivot.

I thought it would come sooner, on the heels of the inaugural address in which President Trump deliberately declared his distance from the Republicans of George W. Bush's era and the Democrats of Barack Obama's: "Washington flourished—but the people did not share in its wealth. Politicians prospered—but the jobs left, and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country." That was the famous "American carnage" speech, and it was Mr. Trump saying he was something new, a beginner of things, a party of one.

He had a great meeting with 'Chuck' and 'Nancy.' What comes next is anybody's guess.

He didn't follow through.

Because the pivot has come late, after almost eight months of fumbles and blunders that hardened sides, the outlook for any new and sustained legislative progress seems doubtful at best. But yes, what we saw this week was Mr. Trump's pivot toward the Democrats.

It's amazing he didn't try it sooner. Mr. Trump is not, as all know, a conservative; he has in his history of statements and positions been at least as much a Democrat as a Republican, and long contributed money to both parties. His core supporters have always been misunderstood as right-wing when they're something broader

and more complicated than that. Mr. Trump has never been a standard Republican. He beat all the standard Republicans in the primaries. On top of that, to govern successfully in an increasingly postpartisan nation, he always needed Democrats on the Hill more than he needed Republicans. He could always, for instance, get most Republicans to support some kind of tax reform, but he'd need Democrats to get a bill comfortably over the top and broadly accepted by the people. Mr. Trump instead threw in with Republican leaders, was disappointed on health care, and concluded they were useless.

Now, after weeks of insulting them—"They look like fools," he tweeted after that loss—comes what reportedly happened in the Oval Office this week. The president, meeting with Hill leaders from both parties, rebuffed Speaker Paul Ryan and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell and embraced Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer's recommendation to raise the debt ceiling and finance the government for only three months. He did this literally in front of the Democrats, including House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, and while overruling his own Treasury secretary. Later the president spoke of his great meeting with "Chuck" and "Nancy." At a tax-reform rally in Mandan, N.D., he invited the state's Democratic senator, Heidi Heitkamp, who'd flown out with him on Air Force One and is up for re-election next year, onto the stage, and praised her as a "good woman."

As Ben Domenech noted in the *Federalist*, it can be assumed there was something of a personal angle in the pivot: Mr. Trump "doesn't like McConnell and Ryan, never did. He likes Chuck Schumer, and knows him, and thinks he can work with him. And he knows Chuck always makes money for his partners." That last is a brilliant allusion to "The Godfather, Part II."



Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (foreground) in the Oval Office, Sept. 6.

I suspect most voters will like the deal made this week—get something done, pass a bill! America doesn't need a government shutdown or a prolonged debt-ceiling debate or a stupid argument over helping Houston (and soon Florida). North Korea is bubbling, hurricanes are battering—people won't mind this deal, and a lot of them will actively approve of it. The president's core supporters won't hold it against him. Again, he had a lot of support from traditional Democrats. His core is not far right, it's opposed to how Washington has comported itself the past few decades. They have a troism toward the outsider, and the more the mainstream media hate him, the more they'll stick with him.

Will the pivot last? There are plenty of reasons to doubt it.

Mr. Trump's nature lacks constancy. He's shown he's unsteady in his direction. He's changeable. This is part of why he doesn't do long-term strategy but focuses on daily, shifting tactics. *The Dreamers can depend on him, he'll take care of them. The Dreamers are out of here in six months. The Dreamers have nothing to fear, he'll work something out.*

Soon Mr. Schumer or Mrs. Pelosi will get him mad, and he'll be on the phone with Mr. McConnell saying: "I miss you, at least you have principles. Come see me."

Mr. Trump isn't moving toward the Democrats from a position of strength. After the inauguration, he would have had the mystique and power of a new force who'd just won an amazing election. Now he's battered. Mr. Trump has always put himself forward as the best deal-maker in history, and his core supporters have respected that—he's "The Art of the Deal," a survivor who finagled his way through bankruptcies; he's shrewd. But he hasn't demonstrated this in the presidency.

Triangulating—making deals with the other party while holding on to your own—requires real policy depth. You have to know what's non-negotiable, what can be given up without much damage. It requires a kind of philosophical reach—knowing what you and your supporters stand for and why. Without that knowledge you'll get outfoxed. Without it you'll get rolled.

As for the Democrats, their base has come to hate the president as

never before. He's done little to bring them over or blunt their antagonism. That base with its rising left will make Democrats on the Hill pay a heavy price for working with him. They'll howl and call Democratic leaders sellouts, complicit, accuse them of doing deals with the devil. To get around this, Democratic leaders will have to press Mr. Trump hard to the left in the deals they make.

That in turn would set Republican lawmakers on a path of true rebellion. The president gives the leadership no credit for it, but Republicans have been patient with him, squelching their criticism after embarrassing tweets and statements. They did so not only because they fear Mr. Trump's core supporters, which they do, but because they hoped to make real progress with him, as they did early on, with Justice Neil Gorsuch's appointment. But if a Trump being forced too far left frees them from the idea that they must work with him, some will turn on him, venting their long-tamped-down fury. This will further, and in a formal way, rupture the party.

Finally, a Trump in close alliance with Democrats will be disorienting to his closest allies in the House, the conservative members of the Freedom Caucus. They broke with the president on health care, but they come from largely pro-Trump districts, they've defended him more vocally and enthusiastically than the GOP leadership has, and they have good relations with him. But they are traditionally conservative in their philosophy and stands. They would in many ways be philosophically opposed to the new Trump.

For now the pivot is a major development. Democratic leaders in Congress are smiling and preparing wish lists. If the pivot lasts and works, it will be remembered as big.

If not, it's just another zany, fleeting, unconnected moment in Trump-land.

The Bard Can Help Us Understand Politics' Sound and Fury

By Paula Marantz Cohen

The more I read, teach and watch performances of Shakespeare's plays, the more my political thinking is clarified. I have not become more allied with a particular party: Shakespearean politics are philosophical, not partisan. They do, however, express a basic value system—still relevant today—with which to think about society and judge its health or sickness.

Shakespeare was, in the classic sense, conservative. What would he have made of Donald Trump?

Shakespearean politics are conservative in the classic sense. They value order. For Shakespeare, society is the Elizabethan "great chain of being" made manifest. God is at the hierarchy's top, as the embodiment of supreme order. Satan is at the bottom, the epitome of complete chaos. In between is society, the human effort to replicate the orderliness associated with godliness. Its customs, traditions and laws keep chaos at bay and provide an emotional and intellectual connection across the divide.

Yet Shakespeare's support for social order is not an uncritical approval of the status quo. There is no pretense that whatever exists at any given time is sacred or absolute. One supports the king because he is the king, not because he is a particularly good one. When Henry Bolingbroke usurps the crown in "Richard II," he goes against the orderliness of succession and prompts a long and bloody civil war. Yet once Bolingbroke wins and becomes Henry IV, his reign and succession assume their own legitimacy. In Shakespeare's political philosophy, social disruption is

to be feared and opposed, but when it happens, the subsequent order then needs to be preserved, so long as it is rational.

In Shakespeare's tragedies, disruption produces drama but is condemned as a course of action. There would be no play if Claudius did not kill Hamlet's father. Don't forget, though, that Claudius is a villain whose evil, illegitimate action produces devastating consequences.

In the comedies, one might argue that disruption comes closer to what we associate with innovation. In "As You Like It," when Duke Frederick banishes the legitimate king, Duke Senior, the ultimate result is positive. The Forest of Arden, where the characters interact for most of the story, is a site of experimentation and play. Yet "As You Like It"—and all of Shakespeare's comedies, for that matter—is an extreme exercise in whimsy. The audience knows this is not how life really works. The disruption it enacts is temporary, and, at the end, the existing social order is reinstated with only minor revision.

That said, Shakespeare has an acute understanding of the consequences of prejudice and meanness. "The Merchant of Venice" dramatizes the result of persistent, socially sanctioned mistreatment of one group of people. The villain of the play, the Jew Shylock, has experienced a lifetime of abuse, and his resentment fuels his determination to exact the pound of flesh that he is legally owed. Portia must exploit a loophole in the law to foil his claim. Through her ingenuity, the social order is made right, but the verdict—forcing Shylock to convert to Christianity—perpetuates his mistreatment.

The play ends on a disturbing note. Portia had asked Shylock to show mercy, but then she does not show it to him. The sentence she delivers seems bound to breed further resentment.

How do these insights apply to

America today? Some say electing Donald Trump, despite his coarse, unpredictable nature, was better than the alternative. At least he would shake things up. But shaking up a social system, even a deeply flawed one, is treacherous.

This president combines qualities of Shakespeare's worst kings: the vanity of Lear, the impetuosity of Richard II, the maliciousness of Richard III. His presidency has not introduced a new order the way Henry IV did. It has increased chaos and discord. No Trump-like character could possibly triumph in a Shakespeare play.

Yet Shakespeare's "Henriad"—the eight-play historical sequence that begins with Bolingbroke's usurpation

of Richard II—chronicles a multigenerational war culminating in the ascendancy of the villainous Richard III. His final defeat ushers in the Tudor dynasty: a union of the warring Houses of Lancaster and York. Perhaps by learning from that tale of partisan vitriol, Americans can move away from finger-pointing, take responsibility for political and social failures, and build a new consensus.

Reading Shakespeare's historical plays could encourage people to be less self-righteous in their political positions. Still, that leaves the problem of how to rectify what years of misrule and resentment have wrought. It also doesn't answer the

question of where to draw the line between supporting the office of the presidency and backing a man who seems to have no respect for its historical traditions and values.

Perhaps a Portia-like figure could use her legal ingenuity to effect the ouster of this selfish and irrational man. Yet this risks perpetuating the resentment that caused his election in the first place. Studying Shakespeare teaches nothing if not humility: an openness to the possibility that someone else may have an answer that has escaped the rest of us.

Ms. Cohen is a professor of English at Drexel University, where she is dean of the Pennoni Honors College.

We're Richer Than We Realize

By Martin Feldstein

Government statistics paint an excessively grim picture of what is happening to real wages and the growth of real national income. Although most households' take-home cash has been rising very slowly for decades, their standard of living is increasing more rapidly because those wages can now buy new and better products at little or no extra cost. The government's measure of real incomes gives too little weight to this increase in what take-home pay can buy.

The common assertion that middle-class households have seen no increase in real incomes for 30 years is simply not true. And contrary to a common fear, most members of the younger generation will have higher real incomes as adults than their parents had at the same age.

The government's growth estimates are excessively pessimistic for two reasons. First, government statisticians grossly underestimate the value of improvements in the quality of existing goods and services. More important, the government doesn't even try to measure the full contribution of new goods and services.

Consider how the government handles manufactured products when their quality improves. Statisticians track a large number of products. For each, they ask the manufacturer two questions: Has the product changed since last year? If so, how much more does it cost to make this year's model than it would now cost to make last year's model?

If there is no increase in the cost of production, the government concludes that there has been no increase in quality. And if the manufacturer reports an increase in the cost of production, the government assumes that the value of the product to consumers has increased in the same proportion.

That's a very narrow—and incorrect—way to measure quality change. In reality companies improve products in ways that don't cost more to

produce and may even cost less. That's been true over the years for familiar products like television sets and audio speakers. The government therefore doesn't really measure the value to consumers of the improved product, only the cost of the increased inputs. The same approach, based on measuring the cost of inputs rather than the value of output, is also used for services.

The official estimates of quality change are therefore mislabeled and misinterpreted. When it comes to quality change, what is called the growth of real output is really the

The official economic statistics fail to account for quality improvements and new products.

growth of real inputs. The result is a major underestimation of the increase in real output and in the growth of real incomes that occurs through quality improvements.

The other source of underestimation of growth is the failure to capture the benefit of new goods and services. Here's how the current procedure works: When a new product is developed and sold to the public, its market value enters into nominal gross domestic product. But there is no attempt to take into account the full value to consumers created by the new product per se.

Think about statins, the remarkable class of drugs that lower cholesterol and reduce deaths from heart attacks. By 2003 statins were the best-selling pharmaceutical product in history. The total dollar amount of statin sales was counted in GDP, but the government's measure of real income never included anything for improvements in health that resulted from statins—such as a one-third decrease in the death rate from heart disease among those over 65 between 2000 and 2007.

Or consider consumer electronics. New York University economist William Easterly recently tweeted an image of a 1991 RadioShack newspaper ad and noted that all the functions of the devices on sale—clock radio, calculator, cellphone, tape-recorder, compact-disk player, camcorder, desktop computer—are "now available on a \$200 smartphone." The benefits to consumers from these advances don't show up in GDP.

There are other problems that cause the official statistics to underestimate the true growth of real income. A basic government rule of GDP measurement is to count only goods and services that are sold in the market. Services like Google and Facebook are therefore excluded from GDP even though they are of substantial value to households. The increasing importance of such free services implies a further understatement of real income growth.

It is impossible to know how much the official statistics underestimate the true growth of real incomes. My own judgment is that the true annual growth rate could exceed the official figure by two percentage points or more, implying that the true annual rate of real per capita income growth during the past two decades has been much more than double the official 1.3%.

Even though real incomes are rising faster than is widely believed, we can and should do even better. Changing our tax rules, reforming regulation and improving education can spur faster growth and a more rapid rise in the standard of living. But even as we pursue these policies we should not lose sight of the economy's superior performance.

Mr. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Reagan, is a professor at Harvard and a member of the Journal's board of contributors.

Holman W. Jenkins, Jr. is away.

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SPORTS

U.S. OPEN | By Jason Gay

Billie Jean King Can't Be Stopped

I have long wondered: Can Billie Jean King just walk into the Billie Jean King USTA National Tennis Center, the home of the U.S. Open? You know, without an ID or a credential?

If your name is on the building, can you just go inside, no questions asked? Like a boss?

It was time to find out. I met up with King this past Wednesday in the lobby of her apartment building, not far from Central Park. She wore a pink blazer and fab eyeglasses (of course) and was instantly recognizable: she's Billie Jean King, dammit! Tennis legend, equality warrior, entrepreneur and now movie subject via "Battle of the Sexes," the upcoming film about King's epic showdown with Bobby Riggs. King is played by Oscar winner Emma Stone.

Billie Jean was in an upbeat mood, and why not? We were in a nice official tournament Mercedes, our way to the Open night session, where the U.S. women were about to clinch all four spots in the semifinals - the first time a Grand Slam had featured an All-American women's quartet since 1985. On Thursday, Sloane Stephens would stop Venus Williams, and Madison Keys would beat CoCo Vandeweghe to set up Saturday's women's final, where, no matter what happens, a U.S. player will win her first-ever Open singles title.

"It's great for the American girls," King said. "We need the American boys."

I asked King why she thought the U.S. women were rolling. "I think some of it is that these kids are growing up together. Being on the same Fed Cup team helps. They'll go watch each others' matches, they'll socialize. They're proud of the fact that there are this many Americans here."

She was especially effusive toward Venus Williams, amid a brilliant comeback season at age 37. "Venus is the leader of all this," King said. "We're really lucky to have her."

King looked out the window at the thick 5:30 P.M. Manhattan traffic. She's done this ride a zillion times, and knows every New York driver's shortcut. As she and the driver politely discussed route options, she reminded me of Holly Hunter (who once played King in a TV movie) in the taxi in "Broadcast News."

"I think Third Avenue is going to be better than this," King said to the driver at one point. "It looks backed up to the FDR." She paused. "Whatever you want."

King's tennis legacy is its own winding masterpiece: 12 singles Slams, 16 doubles Slams, 11 mixed doubles Slams, 39 in total. Can



SCOTT POLLACK

you believe it's been 50 years

since King, now 73, won the "Triple Crown" in Forest Hills-taking the women's singles title, along with doubles with Rosie Casals and mixed doubles with Owen Davidson?

She played relentlessly. In her prime, it was not uncommon for King to play several matches in a day. When she won another Triple Crown at Wimbledon in 1973 (she also did it there in '67) she played five matches in a 24-hour period.

"Nobody would do that today," she said, "I was fit though, and so happy."

That was a seismic year for Billie Jean. It was the founding season of the Women's Tennis Association, an offshoot of the Virginia Slims circuit created by King and her forward-thinking colleagues, which still exists today. And in May 1973 she beat Riggs in the Astrodome, before a television audience of 90 million. At this year's Open, you could buy a T-shirt that simply had King's face on it and the Battle's final score: 6-4, 6-3,

6-3. They'd sold out in a flash.

King vs. Riggs is the crescendo of "Battle of the Sexes," which is a broader, multilayered film about Billie Jean's efforts for equality in sports, but also her internal journey including coming to terms with her sexuality. King loves

"Battle," which is directed by the "Little Miss Sunshine" combo of Jonathan Dayton and Valerie Faris (and co-stars Steve Carell as Riggs), but seeing it reminded her of one of the most tumultuous periods of her life.

"It's really hard," King said. "It brings me back to the most difficult times, before I was settled." Back then, says she'd considered coming out, but "I had a lot of pressure because this wasn't just about me. It was about the tour."

Emma Stone, who reveres King, told me a while ago that she'd been initially been nervous about taking on the part.

"Billie Jean was like, 'Why do you feel nervous?'" Stone said. "I said I didn't want to let her down."

"She said, 'You're not going to let me down. Get that off your conscience. I know how hard you're working. Let that part go.'

I'd been struck in "Battle" by how Stone depicts King's youthful shyness, even the softness of her voice. Given what she's done for sports and beyond, I'd assumed King was born a force of nature. That wasn't the case, King said.

"I was totally shy," she said. "I work behind the scenes. The time to go to the media is a last resort."

If you want to measure King's staggering impact, you could look at her name on the premises, or better yet, to the paychecks. This year's women's singles winner will take home \$3.7 million—the exact same amount as the men's champion. King is still at it, nudging other sports and workplaces toward equality through her Billie Jean King Leadership Initiative, a non-profit dedicated to the cause.

We were getting close to the tennis center. I asked King if she supported the movement to re-

name one of the stadiums there after Althea Gibson, the oft-overlooked tennis pioneer and first-ever African-American Slam winner.

"Yes!" she said. "I've been screaming. She's our Jackie Robinson. Let's do it. Let's just get it done."

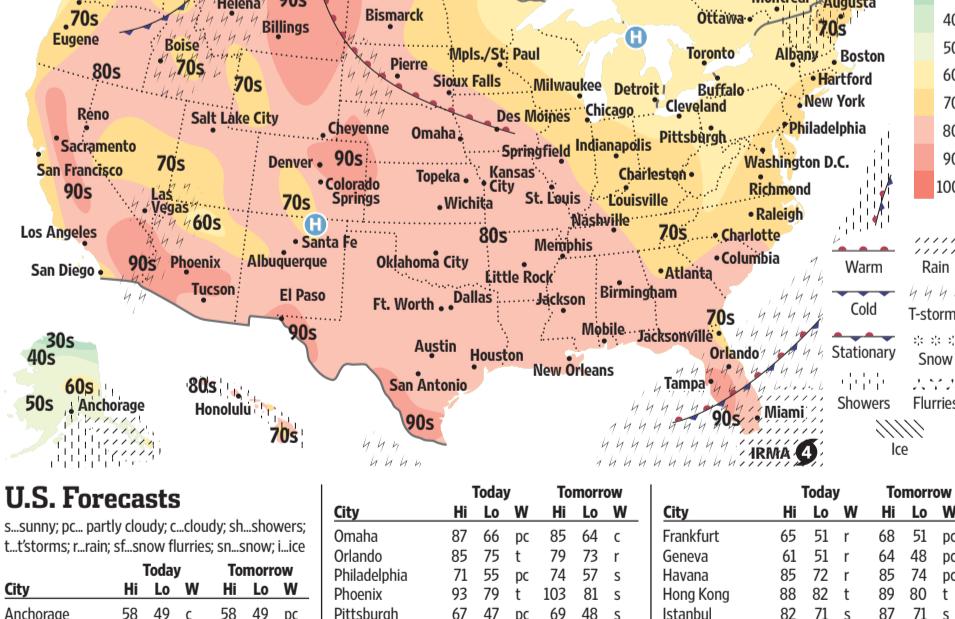
In the drizzle, the car turned into the Open parking lot, pulling up not far from the President's gate. King wasn't wearing her credential (she does have one—it says BILLIE JEAN KING: PAST CHAMPION, which is totally baller) but as she stepped out of the car, it was a love fest. Hellos were said. Umbrellas were opened. Camera phones were taken out. The ushers, the security personnel, the WTA staffers lavished the tennis legend with love.

What was I thinking? Everybody knows Billie Jean King.

"Her name's on the front door," a security guard said as King sailed through.

Yes it is. Because she built it.

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 Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Hi Lo W

Anchorage 58 49 c 58 49 pc

Atlanta 79 60 s 74 59 pc

Austin 87 60 s 88 60 s

Baltimore 71 50 pc 72 54 s

Boise 87 60 pc 85 57 s

Boston 69 57 pc 68 56 pc

Burlington 63 50 c 68 48 pc

Charlotte 78 54 s 74 58 pc

Chicago 70 50 s 71 49 s

Cleveland 67 49 s 70 51 s

Dallas 87 64 s 86 63 s

Denver 90 60 s 90 59 t

Detroit 67 48 s 69 50 s

Honolulu 88 75 pc 87 74 pc

Houston 87 66 s 88 64 s

Indianapolis 74 51 s 75 52 s

Kansas City 83 61 pc 81 58 pc

Las Vegas 84 72 t 92 76 s

Little Rock 84 59 s 79 57 s

Los Angeles 82 67 pc 85 70 t

Miami 85 80 r 82 76 r

Milwaukee 66 53 s 68 53 s

Minneapolis 74 59 s 80 64 pc

Nashville 80 55 s 78 56 s

New Orleans 86 70 s 85 69 s

New York City 70 55 pc 72 58 s

Oklahoma City 83 59 s 83 59 s

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City Hi Lo W

Omaha 87 66 pc 79 64 c

Orlando 85 75 t 79 73 r

Philadelphia 71 55 pc 74 57 s

Phoenix 93 79 t 103 81 s

Pittsburgh 67 47 pc 69 48 s

Portland, Maine 70 51 pc 70 49 pc

Portland, Ore. 73 58 pc 77 55 s

Sacramento 92 62 s 98 65 s

Salt Lake City 86 64 t 87 64 pc

San Francisco 75 61 pc 84 64 pc

Santa Fe 83 52 pc 84 64 pc

Seattle 63 56 sh 72 56 c

Sioux Falls 80 64 pc 83 63 c

Wash., D.C. 73 56 pc 74 57 s

Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Hi Lo W

Frankfurt 65 51 r 68 51 pc

Geneva 61 51 r 64 48 pc

Havana 85 72 r 85 74 pc

Hong Kong 88 82 t 89 80 t

Istanbul 82 71 s 87 71 s

Jakarta 93 77 pc 92 76 pc

Jerusalem 89 70 s 89 69 s

Johannesburg 84 54 s 82 55 s

London 63 49 t 64 53 c

Madrid 77 51 t 77 55 s

Manila 93 79 t 91 78 t

Melbourne 59 43 pc 62 51 pc

Mexico City 63 56 r 66 51 pc

Milan 75 61 t 74 60 r

Moscow 62 51 c 69 58 pc

Mumbai 91 82 sh 90 81 sh

Paris 64 49 t 67 55 c

Rio de Janeiro 85 68 s 84 69 s

Riyadh 105 77 s 105 76 s

Rome 77 67 pc 76 67 t

San Juan 89 76 sh 89 79 sh

Seoul 83 66 pc 81 64 c

Shanghai 83 78 sh 91 77 t

Singapore 86 79 c 87 78 t

Sydney 65 49 s 67 51 s

Taipei 91 78 pc 92 77 t

Tokyo 81 70 s 82 72 pc

Toronto 64 44 s 67 46 s

Vancouver 64 54 r 68 53 pc

Warsaw 75 59 pc 76 60 pc

Zurich 63 49 r 65 46 pc

Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Hi Lo W

Amsterdam 63 51 t 65 56 c

Athens 87 73 pc 89 73 s

Bahrain 109 77 s 112 76 s

Bangkok 92 78 pc 93 80 pc

Beijing 86 70 c 83 63 r

Berlin 69 54 sh 66 51 pc

Brussels 62 48 t 65 54 c

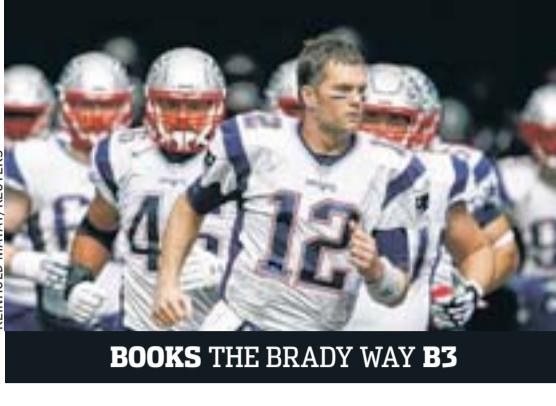
Buenos Aires 70 60 r 69 49 r

Charleston 104 87 s 101 88 s

Dublin 61 51 sh 60 50 sh

Dublin 63 48 sh 58 47 sh

Cowboys Running Back Elliott Wins Injunction Against Suspension



REINHOLD MATAY/REUTERS
BOOKS THE BRADY WAY B3

BUSINESS & FINANCE



TOMOHIRO OHSUMI/BLOOMBERG NEWS
MARKETS DOLLAR DIVE DEEPENS B11

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* * * * *

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, September 9 - 10, 2017 | B1

DJIA 21797.79 ▲ 13.01 0.1% NASDAQ 6360.19 ▼ 0.6% STOXX 600 375.51 ▲ 0.15% 10-YR. TREAS. ▲ 1/32, yield 2.058% OIL \$47.48 ▼ \$1.61 GOLD \$1,346.00 ▲ \$0.90 EURO \$1.2037 YEN 107.84
Company looks to spend heavily on original content to capture more eyes

BY DEEPA SEETHARAMAN

Facebook Inc. is loosening its purse strings in its drive to become a major hub for video.

The social-media giant is willing to spend as much as \$1 billion to cultivate original shows for its platform, according to people familiar with matter. The figure, which could fluctuate based on the success of Facebook's programming, covers potential spending through 2018, one of

the people said.

The investment would far outpace Facebook's previous outlays on video content, including its live-video deals last year. It also signals Facebook's readiness to spend more than before to become what Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg calls a "video-first" platform.

Facebook's thirst for video content pits it against traditional broadcasters such as Time Warner Inc.'s HBO and deep-pocketed tech companies such as Amazon.com Inc. and Netflix Inc., which all are banking on video to capture the fleeting attention of users and seize billions of dollars in advertising that is expected to

migrate from television to digital video. Apple Inc. is preparing its own billion-dollar war chest for content.

"Our read-through is that Facebook is likely willing to spend billions of dollars to buy rights for content that might otherwise appear on TV," Pivotal Research analyst Brian Wieser wrote in a recent note.

Facebook declined to comment on its spending strategy for video.

The moves come as Facebook seeks new avenues of revenue growth to offset an expected slowdown in its core business.

They also reflect Mr. Zuckerberg's evolving views on

paying for content, something he previously resisted, according to people familiar with the matter. Mr. Zuckerberg has said Facebook is willing to pay for some content now, but ultimately expects creators will be financed through an ad revenue-sharing model.

Facebook is trying to set itself apart from a crowded market with programming that its two billion monthly users will want to discuss—preferably on the social network. It also is interested in deepening engagement around sports, which already spark conversation on Facebook.

The company recently bid more than \$600 million for the digital rights to stream

cricket matches in India from 2018 to 2022, according to a tweet by the Indian Premier League.

Facebook ultimately lost its bid to 21st Century Fox Inc.'s Star India, which bid \$2.6 billion for broadcast and digital-streaming rights. 21st Century Fox and Wall Street Journal parent News Corp share common ownership.

In an interview, Pivotal's Mr. Wieser said Facebook's cricket bid was eye-popping given the relatively small size of the Indian digital ad market.

He likened the bid to spending \$24 billion in the U.S., where the online advertising market is 40 times as

Please see VIDEO page B2

Lights, Camera, Action

Facebook is entering a crowded and pricey market for original online entertainment.

Content costs for Netflix and Amazon

\$7.5 billion

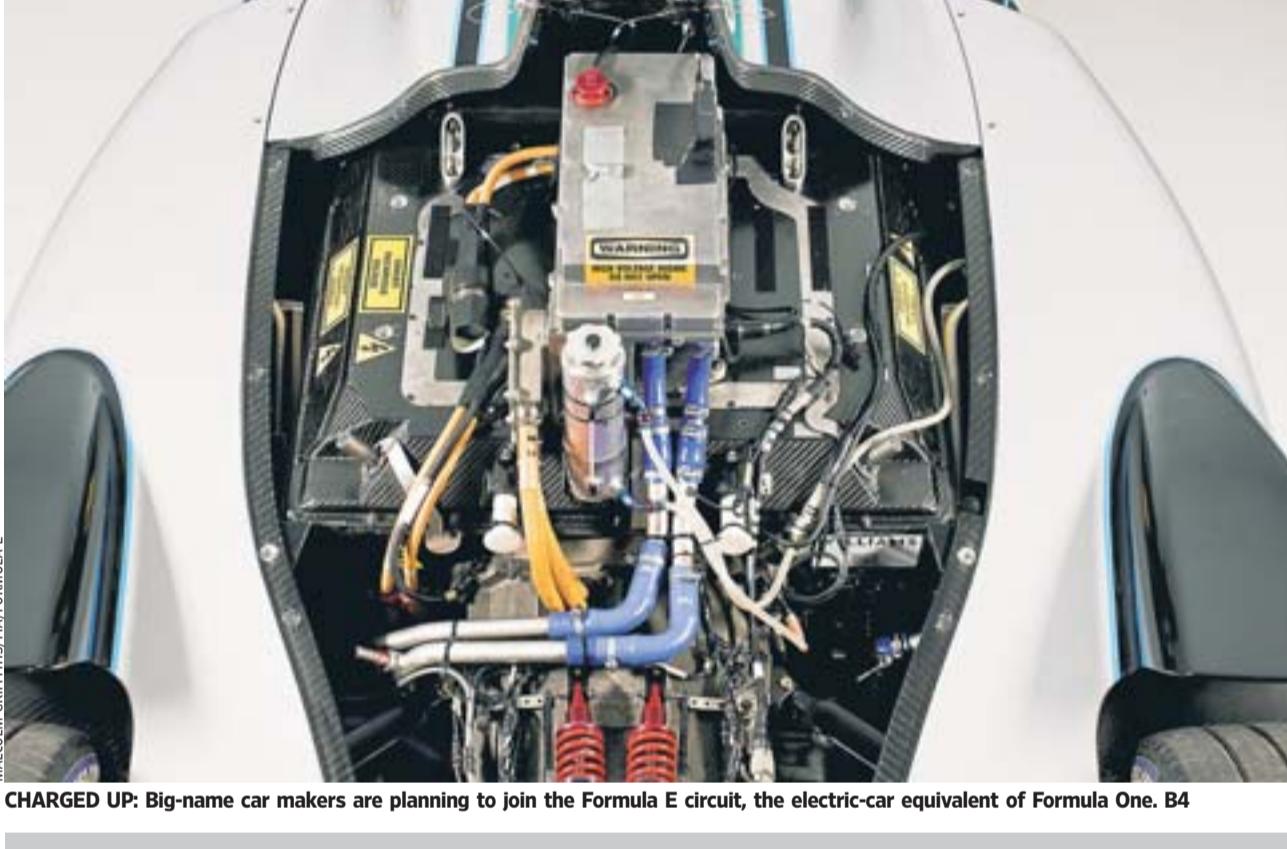


*Not available for Amazon

Source: Wedbush Securities

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Racing Reformulated



CHARGED UP: Big-name car makers are planning to join the Formula E circuit, the electric-car equivalent of Formula One. B4

Patents Take Refuge With Indian Tribe

BY JONATHAN D. ROCKOFF

Allergan PLC has taken a novel step to protect top-selling drug Restasis from generic competition: The company has sold the drug's patents to an Indian tribe in upstate New York.

The aim is to block rivals from challenging the patents for the dry-eye drug at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office based on the tribe's special legal status as a sovereign government, which the tribe says gives it immunity from patent-

office review.

The St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, which operates a casino on its reservation near the Canadian border, asked the patent office on Friday to drop challenges filed by Akorn Inc., Mylan NV and Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.

If its moves succeed, Allergan will be able to avoid a pending hearing before a patent-office panel on the patents for Restasis, a key product for the company. A separate review of the patents, by a federal

court in Texas, will continue.

"We are completely open to having these patents adjudicated in the federal courts. But we don't think going through that we should be subject to a second review" at the patent office, Allergan CEO Brent Saunders said in an interview.

Teva said it would keep pursuing its patent challenges, while criticizing Allergan's tactic as "new and unusual way for a company to try to delay access to high quality and affordable generic alternatives."

Akorn and Mylan didn't respond to requests for comment.

The agreement with Allergan entitles the tribe to a \$13.75 million initial payment and \$15 million in annual royalties, starting next year, until the Restasis patents expire or are no longer valid. Allergan retains the rest of the revenue from Restasis, the company's second-biggest seller after Botox with \$1.4 billion in sales last year.

Dale White, general counsel for the 13,000-member tribe,

Please see TRIBE page B2

Equifax Comes Under Attack For Data Breach

Consumers, financial firms and regulators attempted to assess the damage the large hack at Equifax Inc. could cause even as the credit-reporting company came under criticism on multiple fronts for its handling of the cyberattack.

By AnnaMaria Andriots, Robert McMillan and Christina Rexrode

Consumers criticized the company's attempts to help protect them from identity thieves, citing a confusing process and difficulty signing up for credit-monitoring services. In Washington, regulators said they are examining the company's actions and two congressional committees said they would hold hearings examining the breach, which exposed personal financial information of potentially 143 million Americans.

On Friday, investors battered the company's shares, sending them down 14%.

The hack is under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It ranks as one of the three worst data breaches of all time, alongside Yahoo's loss of more than one billion records, disclosed last year, and Sony Corp.'s 2014 cyberattack, which exposed confidential data and knocked computers and telephones offline.

Equifax issued a statement late Friday saying that efforts aimed at "ramping up [its] website and call center to han-

dle the anticipated volume is ongoing" and that it is "focused on making improvements as quickly as possible." It said that it has tripled its call center team to over 2,000 agents and is continuing to add to that staff. It said that the issue pertaining to consumers who didn't receive confirmation from its website about whether they were potentially impacted has now been "resolved."

The Equifax hack is potentially the most dangerous of all, though, because the attackers were able to gain vast quantities of personal identification—names, addresses, Social Security numbers and dates of birth—at one time.

"It's certainly the worst single breach of personal information that I know of," said Avivah Litan, a vice president with industry-research firm Gartner Inc. "This data is the key to everyone's files and interactions with financial services, government and health care."

As they grappled with what to do next, consumers and some lenders questioned the amount of time it took the company to disclose the problem after its discovery in late July. "Bad news should travel fast," said Paul Murphy, chief executive of Cadence Bancorporation in Houston. "That's just a rule in business, and it's disappointing that it took so long."

Officials at banks said Friday that they still needed more information from Equifax about what exactly had been hacked and were strug-

Please see DATA page B2

THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | By Jason Zweig

In Sum, Grill an Adviser And Always Keep Score

When looking for a financial adviser, asking the right questions matters. How you ask them might matter even more.

In my last column, I recommended 19 questions that investors should ask a prospective financial adviser. It uncorked a flood of comments, emails and tweets—some from advisers annoyed at having to defend their practices, many from investors hesitant to pose so many questions lest they muddy the waters of a conversation they expect to keep cordial.

You can shorten the list, probably to as few as a half-dozen questions, or customize it to your own prefer-

ences. Before you decide to set up an appointment with a prospective adviser, check his or her background on Google and on the regulatory websites brokercheck.finra.org and adviser.sec.gov.

Whichever questions you settle on asking, it's also important to score the answers. I think the best procedure is what the Nobel Prize-winning psychologist Daniel Kahneman calls a "structured interview," in which you ask the identical questions of each adviser and rate all the answers on the same numerical scale, running, say, from 1 (least satisfactory) to 5 (best).

That combats the halo effect, in which a great answer to one of your questions can

Please see INVEST page B5

There's something unusual about one of the boxers who will take part in the HBO "Boxing After Dark" triple-header this weekend: He's also a personal banker at PNC Financial Services Group Inc.

For Antonio Nieves, that means his schedule veers from opening checking accounts by day to throwing punches by night. On Saturday, his televised fight will take place at the StubHub Center in the Los Angeles area. By Wednesday morning, he plans to be back at his desk at a branch in inner-city Cleveland.

"A lot of people think it's cool I'm able to do both things," the 30-year-old Mr. Nieves said. "Some guys,

Please see BOXING page B2

In This Corner, Your Personal Banker

Antonio Nieves helps customers by day and trains for a championship bout by night

BY CHRISTINA REXRODE



ANTONIO NIEVES, right, in a fight last March. He runs about 4 miles before reporting to PNC at 8 a.m.

CARLOS OSORIO/ASSOCIATED PRESS

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BUSINESS & FINANCE



President Obama at a White House conference in 2015 that included Brayden White, in red, of the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe.

TRIBE

Continued from the prior page said it would use the proceeds to diversify revenue beyond its casino and address "unmet needs" in areas such as housing, health care and education.

"Even though the casino has been good for us, we can't rely on it long term. We have to diversify," he said.

The legal maneuvering is a new twist on drug companies' longtime fight to protect their lucrative products from lower-priced generics, whose introduction usually cuts into and then largely eliminates sales of the brand-name drug within months.

Allergan has been trying to shield Restasis from competition on many fronts, including from a new dry-eye drug, called Xiidra, from rival Shire PLC. Allergan also is fending off lower-price generics, suing potential manufacturers in the federal court in Texas for patent in-

fringement.

The federal court in Texas held a trial on the claims last week, and Allergan expects a decision within the next few months, according to Bob Bailey, the company's chief legal officer.

Allergan took out the Restasis patents in 2013 as the company began facing generic threats. The company says the patents don't expire until 2024, while generic rivals argue the patents shouldn't have been granted in the first place and should be ruled invalid.

To invalidate the patents, Akorn, Mylan and Teva addressed the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office under a process known as inter partes review.

The IPR process was established six years ago as a quicker, cheaper path to determine the validity of patents, compared with the process in federal courts. But critics, including drug companies, say it has been exploited by so-called patent trolls, hedge funds and

others.

The Supreme Court is weighing the constitutionality of the patent-office challenge process.

Allergan still faces a potential loss in the case it initiated in federal court. It is unclear if tribal sovereign immunity could protect drug patents in federal court.

But patent-law experts say Allergan seems to have found a way—under a web of court and patent-office decisions—to at least avoid the risk of setback at the patent office.

"Barring some radical change in the law, it looks like Allergan just checkmated everybody," said Jacob Sherwood, an associate professor at New York Law School's Innovation Center for Law and Technology.

Michael Carrier, an intellectual-property specialist at Rutgers University Law School, said such an outcome would remove a valuable tool for keeping down drug costs. "This is an ominous development because there will be a lot of cases, unlike this case, that will only be challenged through

IPR" because the cumbersome federal court process may deter generic-drug makers from challenging the patents for some expensive drugs, Mr. Carrier said.

There is precedent for sovereign immunity in patent-office cases. In January, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, the patent-office panel that hears intellectual-property challenges, dropped a case against the University of Florida citing its sovereign immunity as a state institution.

After that ruling, Michael Shore, a lawyer at Shore Chan DePumpo LLP in Dallas that represented the university, said the firm began looking for an Indian tribe that was interested in taking advantage of the "arbitrage opportunity."

After signing on the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe as a client, Mr. Shore said, they pored over patent-office cases and identified Allergan "as a company that looked like their needs were acute." The tribe proposed the deal in early August, he said.

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DATA

Continued from the prior page
gling to form strategies until then. Officials at some banks said they didn't have the information they needed to figure out which customers might have been affected, making the situation worse than some previous breaches. For example, after data breaches at Target Corp. or Home Depot Inc., banks were able to pull information on which customers' cards had been used at those retailers.

"It's not even clear at this time how the breach occurred or who's responsible for the breach, and those are important details," said Jeremy Dalpiaz, assistant vice president for cyber- and data-security policy for the Independent Community Bankers of America. Banks also worried about losses that could accrue from any fraud stemming from the hack, both in terms of who will be liable and any chill it could put on lending.

Investigators are still trying to assess how the hack occurred, although they have determined it was a coordinated, large-scale attack.

When Equifax uncovered the hack in late July, the company didn't immediately realize its extent, according to people familiar with the investigation. The company engaged FireEye Inc.'s Mandiant cyber investigations division, the same company that investigated Yahoo's data breach.

In subsequent weeks, the firm informed Equifax that the impact could be big, possibly affecting about 50 million ac-

counts, said a person familiar with the matter. But a couple of weeks after that, the firm updated its estimates, telling Equifax that they found the hit was much bigger than thought, the person said.

Equifax executives decided to hold off on informing the public until they had more clarity on the number of people affected and the types of information that were compromised, the person said.

Although many questions about the precise techniques used by the hackers are still unanswered, investigators determined the hackers had broken in via a vulnerability in the company's web-server software. This point of entry appears to have been software called Apache Struts, according to people familiar with the matter.

In March, security researchers at Cisco Systems Inc. warned that a bug in the Struts software was being leveraged in a "high number" of attacks. And it appears that Equifax wasn't working with the latest version of Apache Struts, according to people familiar with the matter.

There were some earlier signs of a problem at Equifax before its announcement of the breach Thursday. In August, hackers claiming to have obtained credit-card data from Equifax attempted to sell their database in online forums, said Andrew Komarov, an independent security researcher. They failed to come to terms, however, and don't appear to have sold the information as of Friday, Mr. Komarov said.

Equifax said credit-card numbers for about 209,000 U.S. consumers were stolen.

Equifax said the impact could be big, possibly affecting about 50 million ac-

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Equifax said the impact could be big, possibly affecting about 50 million ac-

VIDEO

Continued from the prior page
large as in India.

Facebook is also looking to clinch deals that make it easier for users to consume and share video on the platform, including talking with record labels to secure rights to music playing in the background of videos that users upload, people familiar with the discussions said. Facebook is prepared to pay hundreds of millions of dollars for the rights, one of the people said.

Facebook has been negotiating music rights for years, but discussions intensified last year, people familiar with the matter say. One of the people said Facebook hopes to wrap up negotiations this year.

Bloomberg earlier reported Facebook's discussions to secure music rights.

In early 2016, Mr. Zuckerberg approved a budget of more than \$100 million to pay publishers to use its live-video product. This year, Facebook's head of video said one in five videos posted on the site were live broadcasts.

In July 2016, Mr. Zuckerberg said Facebook's goal was to become a video-first service. A few months later, Mr. Zuckerberg asked video executives to study how Facebook would fare if it spent Netflix-level money on original programming, according to a person briefed on the matter.

The request was more of a thought exercise, the person



Mark Zuckerberg in the past resisted paying for content, but his position appears to be evolving.

Former Chinese Official Joins Team

BEIJING—Facebook Inc. has hired a veteran executive and former Chinese official for a new position leading its government relations here, in another sign it is escalating efforts to regain access to China.

William Shuai joins Facebook from LinkedIn Corp.'s China operation, where he also managed government relations.

Unlike most other U.S. social-networking companies, LinkedIn agreed to submit to government censorship to gain access to the market. The company has since been acquired by Microsoft Corp.

Facebook has been blocked in China since 2009, reflecting the government's concern over the ability of large social networks to stir unrest. But Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg believes China is key to the company's growth, and has been working for several years

to stage a return.

"We know Facebook won't take no for an answer," said Duncan Clark, founder of tech consultancy BDA China in Beijing. "So they keep asking themselves different questions about how they might come to China."

In an email response to questions from The Wall Street Journal, Mr. Shuai said he was "still learning" about his new company and declined to comment.

—Alyssa Abkowitz

said, and executives concluded the strategy wouldn't play to Facebook's strengths. Still, the

message was clear: Mr. Zuckerberg was willing to spend much more on content than

before, the person said.

—Anne Steele contributed to this article.

BOXING

Continued from the prior page
boxing is all they have."

Mr. Nieves, who the World Boxing Organization ranks as No. 7 in his weight division, describes himself on LinkedIn as a "Banker/Boxer." He is the underdog in his coming fight with Naoya Inoue, which is for the WBO championship in the 115-pound division. His professional boxing record over 20 bouts features 17 wins—nine by knockout—one loss and two draws.

Fame and money in sports go to a handful of superstars, overshadowing the lower ranks of pro athletes like Mr. Nieves who make

ends meet through workaday jobs. Mr. Nieves is unusual not for having a day job but for the job he chose.

"Boxing is boxing, there's nothing like it in the world," said Thomas Hauser, who worked as a Wall Street litigator before writing the biography "Muhammad Ali: His Life and Times" and other books. "One involves man-on-man or woman-on-woman combat under very scary circumstances, getting in a boxing ring to do battle with somebody who's trained and the other involves paperwork."

Still, Mr. Nieves isn't the first pro to tread between fight nights and fiduciary roles. Leland Hardy worked as an investment banker at Bear Stearns during a boxing

career in the 1980s and 1990s. Calvin Brock earned the alias "The Boxing Banker" because he worked in operations at Bank of America Corp. while boxing on the 2000 Olympic team.

Mr. Hardy said that the dual roles can have benefits. "It might help him gain some new clients, through the notoriety," said Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Brock, though, noted how tough it is to do both.

"When you're an athlete, your whole day is part of your training," said Mr. Brock. "When you have to go to your job, that's eight hours of the day that you may be off your eating schedule and your resting schedule."

A Cleveland native who works in the neighborhood

where he grew up, Mr. Nieves was the first in his family to earn a college degree. He was involved with boxing from an early age. He even met his future coach, Joe Delguyd, when he was a child attending a boxing program for inner-city youth.

Mr. Nieves didn't give much thought to banking until about five years ago, when he became tired of selling shoes at Finish Line Inc. and applied to PNC for a job as a part-time teller.

Appealing to personal banker

to him, he said, because of the chance to help people.

"A lot of people don't

know how to manage money," said Mr. Nieves, who is married with two young children. "They're just getting up and going to work."

The worst part of his job, he said, is telling customers when they don't qualify for a loan. "I've had people cry at my desk," Mr. Nieves said.

"It's heartbreaking."

For the most part, his two worlds are separate. Mr.

Nieves said he runs about 4 miles before reporting to PNC at 8 a.m. After leaving work around 5 p.m., he visits the boxing gym for two or three hours.

Mr. Nieves will be paid a flat fee for Saturday's fight.

BUSINESS NEWS

Tom Brady to Let Fly With Fitness Playbook

By JEFFREY A. TRACHTENBERG

Five-time Super Bowl winner Tom Brady is ready to tell the world what garbanzo bean sliders, buffalo cauliflower tacos and, yes, avocado ice cream, have to do with his success. The question is how many people will pay to hear him out.

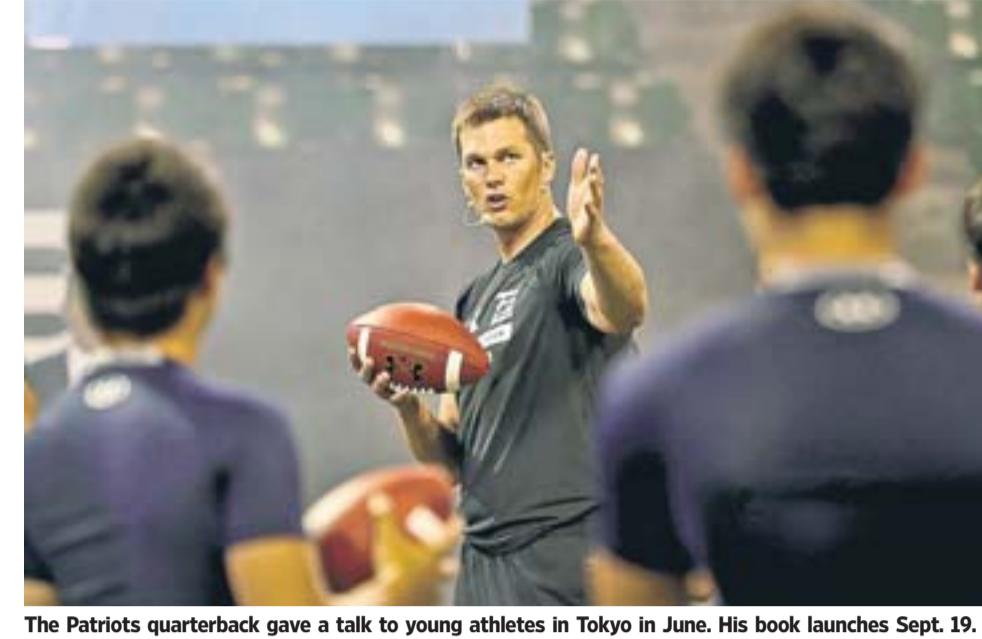
In his forthcoming book "The TB12 Method," which lands on bookshelves Sept. 19, the New England Patriots' star quarterback will expound on the famously disciplined diet and fitness regimen that he credits with helping him play at the highest level in the National Football League at age 40. Most quarterbacks tail off well before that.

Publisher Simon & Schuster paid Mr. Brady an estimated \$5 million advance—far higher than the sums paid for comparable advice-themed books by athletes such as Tiger Woods and Michael Phelps. It is a bet that the book will appeal not just to NFL fans and weekend warriors, but anyone searching for secrets to maintain peak health and fitness as they get older. Michael Cader's Publishers Lunch industry newsletter earlier reported the book's price.

For Mr. Brady, the book is the latest step as he builds out his TB12 brand, which has become the focus of his off-the-field business activities. His TB12 website sells \$25 T-shirts, a \$200 nutrition manual, boxed snacks priced at \$50, and links to a \$78-a-week meal-subscription plan set up in partnership with Purple Carrot, a plant-based meal-kit company in Needham, Mass.

Mr. Brady's wife, model Gisele Bündchen, told "CBS This Morning" co-host Charlie Rose in May that she influenced her husband's diet. Mr. Brady has also attributed much of his playing longevity to Alex Guerrero, his personal trainer.

Messrs. Brady and Guerrero couldn't be reached to comment.



YOSHIO TSUNODA/ZUMA PRESS

The Patriots quarterback gave a talk to young athletes in Tokyo in June. His book launches Sept. 19.

The book will offer the most detailed insights yet into Mr. Brady's exercise and nutritional approach—think pliability, not weightlifting, and plant-based eating. What it won't be, by all accounts, is a memoir of Mr.

Brady's NFL journey, with locker-room gossip and anecdotes about his dealings with teammates and foes.

Rival publishers say turning a profit off the \$5 million could be a hard play for the

superstar QB to execute.

When news of Mr. Brady's book was first disclosed in early July, the title immediately went to No. 1 on Amazon's best-seller list as fans placed early orders.

Kroger Retreats From Promise on Profits

By HEATHER HADDON

Kroger Co.'s profit fell sharply as the nation's largest supermarket chain slashed prices and invested in technology to keep up with rising competition among grocers.

The Cincinnati-based company said sales turned positive in its second quarter ended Aug. 12 and affirmed its profit view for the year. But Kroger's decision to suspend long-term earnings guidance spooked investors, and offered another sign of the grocery industry's volatile outlook. Kroger shares fell 7.5% on Friday.

Kroger Chief Executive Rodney McMullen on Friday said the company could no longer stand by its promise of earnings-per-share growth of at least 8% while also making "the right business decisions for the long term."

He said Kroger needs to invest in online ordering capabilities rather than maximiz-

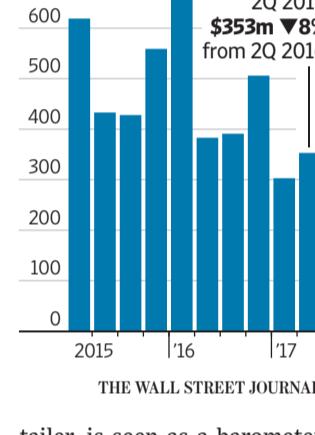
Market Forces

Kroger's shares fell Friday on falling profits at the supermarket chain.

Share price performance



Quarterly profits



ters of declines in the key metric for retailers. A record period of falling food prices that sparked a discounting war on staples like milk and eggs hit Kroger hard. Before that downturn, Kroger's same-store sales grew in every quarter for 13 years.

Kroger executives said prices rose overall in the second quarter for the first time since 2015, a lift that could benefit other grocers. But any transition to higher prices faces "one of the toughest times for an operator," said Chief Financial Officer Mike Schlotman, particularly given today's price competition. Wal-Mart Stores Inc. is investing billions of dollars to lower prices, and European deep discounter are expanding their network of U.S. stores. Prices for eggs and milk are still falling nationally.

◆ Heard on the Street: The dim outlook for Kroger..... B12

Kraft Heinz Shuffles Leadership Ranks

By IMANI MOISE

Kraft Heinz Co. is shuffling some of its top leaders as the packaged-food maker works to lift U.S. sales and keep cutting costs.

The maker of Jell-O pudding and Velveeta cheese said on Friday that finance chief Paulo Basilio, 42 years old, will become president of its U.S. business. He will be succeeded by David Knopf, 29, who is currently vice president of the company's Planters business.

George Zoghbi, who ran the U.S. commercial business, will become a full-time strategic adviser to the company.

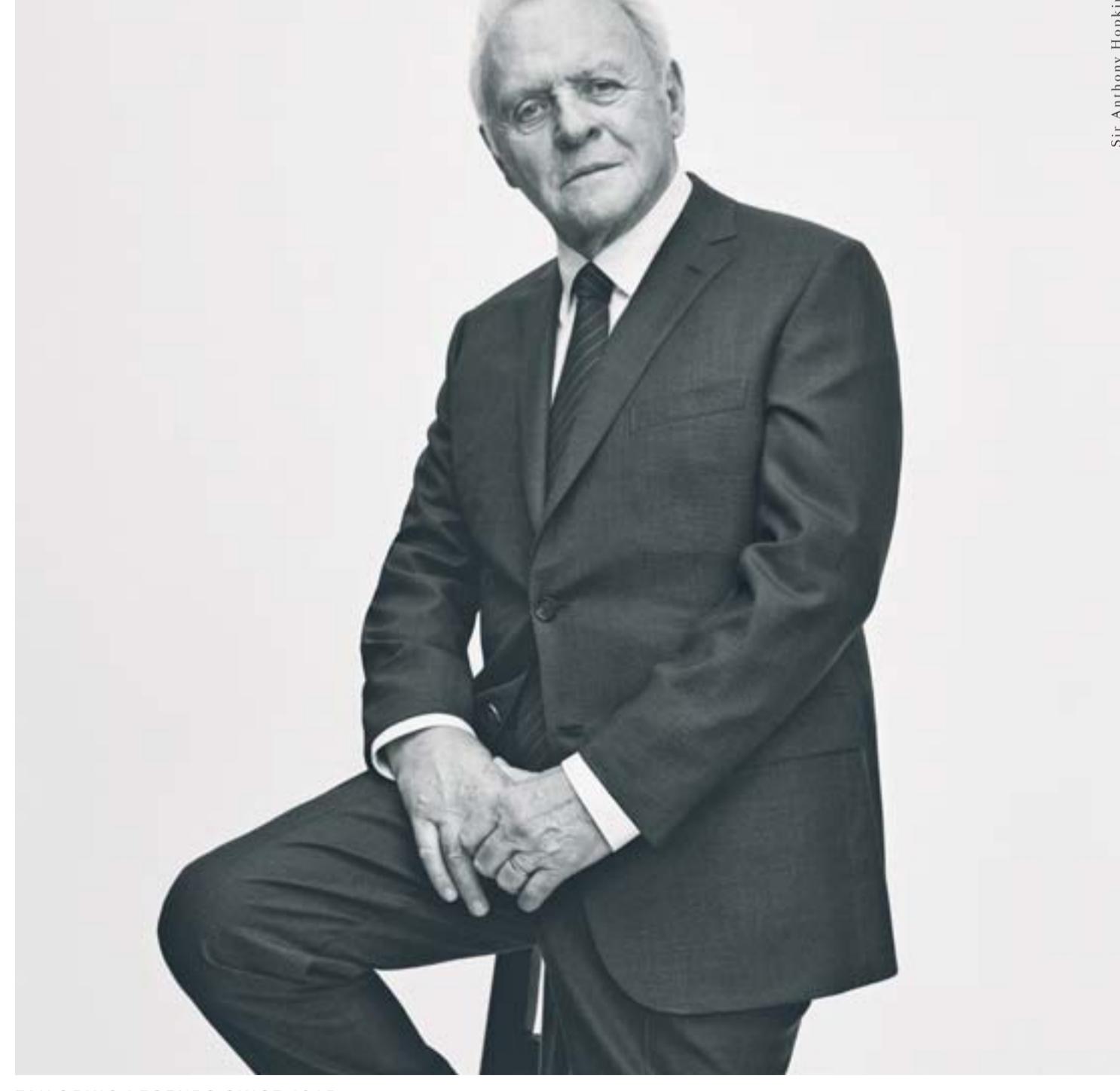
Kraft Heinz follows other packaged-food companies in shaking up its top ranks as the industry copes with weak demand as consumers spend more money on fresher, more

natural foods. General Mills Inc., Hershey Co. and Mondelez International Inc. have named new chiefs this year.

Kraft Heinz highlighted the experience Mr. Knopf had with acquisitions as a member of

Packaged-food companies are dealing with weak demand.

Brazilian private-equity firm 3G Capital, which orchestrated Heinz's 2015 purchase of Kraft. Kraft Heinz, which counts Warren Buffett as an investor and board member, itself made an unsolicited \$143 billion bid to acquire Unilever PLC earlier this year.



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'This is one of those huge things that we'll look back at and marvel on the start of it,' Apple CEO Tim Cook told analysts last month. An Apple conference for developers in San Francisco in 2016.

Apple Rallies Behind Augmented Reality

New iPhone and software are expected to enhance experience for consumers

BY TRIPP MICKLE

Apple Inc. is gearing up for a big push to popularize augmented reality, launching new hardware and software in the coming weeks that make it easier for users to shop for virtual couches, slay digital zombies and drop artificial videos into their living rooms.

A new high-end iPhone is expected to be unveiled Tuesday with a dual-lens camera system and 3-D sensors that improve depth-sensing and enhance augmented-reality expe-

riences.

Apple's new operating system, iOS 11, which becomes available this fall, will offer new augmented-reality capabilities first previewed in June. Meanwhile, apps that impose virtual images on real scenes are expected to flood the company's App Store, as companies such as furniture seller IKEA hope to benefit from Apple's promotion of augmented reality.

Apple Chief Executive Tim Cook has touted augmented reality, telling analysts last month: "This is one of those huge things that we'll look back at and marvel on the start of it."

Katy Huberty, an analyst with Morgan Stanley, said Apple sees the addition of aug-

mented reality—which combines the virtual and the real on a smartphone screen or other device—as potentially as transformational for its business as the App Store's debut in 2008.

If the technology takes off, she said, it could help reinvigorate flagging iPhone sales. It also could ease questions about Apple's continuing ability to innovate.

The hope among some augmented-reality enthusiasts is that Apple will popularize the technology, triggering consumer trial and adoption. Some proponents, though, are skeptical about the technology's immediate potential.

Matt Miesnieks, a partner at Super Ventures, an investment firm that targets aug-

mented-reality startups, expects most early apps in the field will become seldom-used novelties.

He said features enabled by Apple's augmented-reality development platform, ARKit, are limited and it is awkward for people to hold handsets in front of their faces to communicate real and digital worlds. Mr. Miesnieks doesn't foresee apps gaining traction until late next year, when he expects an updated ARKit with more capabilities.

ARKit, which Apple released in June, eliminates major obstacles for developing augmented-reality apps, offering software capable of tasks like tracking a user's position and estimating the light available in a room. It also turned

an estimated 500 million iPhone owners into potential customers.

"People don't really understand the constraints of smartphone AR, and they have wildly inflated expectations at the moment of what's realistic," Mr. Miesnieks said.

Augmented reality shot to prominence last year following the release of "Pokémon Go," a game in which players scoured the real world, with the help of location-tracking technology, to find digital monsters superimposed through the smartphone screen. But public enthusiasm soon faded.

Still, tech companies including Alphabet Inc.'s Google, Facebook Inc., and Snap Inc. are vying with Apple to drive augmented reality forward.

Google recently announced its own augmented-reality software system, ARCore, to compete with Apple's system.

Using ARKit, Touch Press Inc. was able to build an augmented-reality world based on the children's book "The Very Hungry Caterpillar" in about six weeks, a quick turnaround that surprised the company because previous augmented-reality projects performed inconsistently, said Chief Executive Barry O'Neill.

Roughly 40 million people in the U.S. are expected to use augmented reality at least once a month this year, up 30% from last year, according to research firm eMarketer. It estimates the total will rise to 54 million in 2019.

Apple declined to comment.



A Formula E competition in Berlin in June. The electric vehicles in the racing circuit have a top speed of about 140 miles per hour.

Helping Get Electric Cars Up to Speed

BY WILLIAM BOSTON

BERLIN—Big-name car makers are vying to win the electric-car race—literally.

This summer all of Germany's motor-sport icons—**Audi**, Mercedes-Benz, Porsche and **BMW**—said they planned to join Formula E, the electric-car equivalent of Formula One.

The announcements came as the global auto industry is accelerating a shift toward electric cars, accentuated by Volvo's recent decision to abandon conventional engines and go completely electric by 2019.

Many see Formula E as a proving ground for vanguard electric-vehicle technology.

"You can tell something is changing when the car manufacturers start piling in," says Zak Brown, executive director of McLaren Technology Group, a U.K.-based maker of supercars and Formula One mainstay. "Formula E provides a

great technical laboratory."

So far, car makers have used electric-car racing to develop powertrains, batteries and energy management systems.

Using races to stress-test features for future production models is nothing new. Seat belts, disc brakes, the rearview mirror and the paddle shifter are all features that were first developed to improve performance and safety for racing drivers, later to find their way into ordinary cars.

"What we will see on the road in the future will first be tested on the racetrack," said Wolfgang Dürheimer, the boss of Bentley, a unit of Volkswagen AG.

The 10 teams currently on the E Formula circuit aren't allowed to use their own batteries, part of an effort to level the playing field early on.

Manufacturers are pressing the sport's organizers to give them more freedom. After

three seasons, contestants can now develop everything but the battery and body, and McLaren has been tasked to design a battery that will last a whole race by the 2018-19 season.

Auto makers say the Formula E cars provide a good way to develop software to optimize the distribution of power in order to save energy and extend the range of the battery.

"The engineers are learning a lot about software development," says a spokesman for Porsche's motor-sports division. Porsche will field its own team in the sixth season, due to start in December 2019.

The three-year old Formula E circuit isn't quite as popular as its combustion-engine cousin. Its electric racing cars' top speed of 140 miles per hour pales in comparison with Formula One's 220 mph. And batteries aren't powerful enough yet to last a whole race, forcing

drivers to switch cars during pit stops.

Practicing the jump from one car to the next in the pit before a race in Monaco in May, Formula E driver Daniel Abt was frustrated that it took him 23 seconds to complete the switch. "Not good enough," he said.

While the popularity of Formula E isn't as broad as the Formula One circuit, the electric-car races are building a strong fan base on social media. They are also broadcast live by a number of global sports channels including 21st Century Fox Inc.'s Fox Sports, Discovery Communications Inc.'s Eurosport and Vivendi SA's Canal Plus.

"Formula E is really about making electric vehicles cool," said Steve Pazol, head of Qualcomm Inc.'s wireless-charging unit. Qualcomm provides a wireless charging unit used by the circuit's pacing cars.

Samsung, one of the world's biggest makers of display panels, is set to reap large rewards this year by betting on the right mobile-display technology.

Samsung Electronics Co.'s dominance in this field will be highlighted when Apple Inc. unveils its new iPhones, with one model expected to feature organic light-emitting diode, or OLED, displays made by Samsung Display, an affiliate of the South Korean technology giant.

Samsung's decision to focus on small-size OLED screens that go into mobile devices has positioned it to become the dominant player in what research firm IHS estimates is a \$25 billion industry.

Demand for smaller-size OLEDs has soared with the increasing popularity of Samsung's Galaxy phones, one of the industry's pioneers in adopting OLEDs in mobile devices.

Samsung first featured OLED displays in mobile phones in 2009. A breakthrough followed in 2015 with the Galaxy S6 Edge, a device with curved edge screens that expanded the device's screen space and showed consumers how phones could be thinner with wider screens.

"OLEDs really started getting noticed when the phone's external design changed," said Tom Kang, an analyst at Counterpoint Research. "This is something that LCDs can never do," he said, referring to the liquid-crystal displays that have been used in iPhones for a decade.

Invented by Kodak in the 1980s, OLED displays comprise millions of tiny pixels that each emit different colors to create images on a screen. The number of pixels can vary by a screen's resolution. A single

The company is the dominant maker of small-size OLED screens for phones.

will become the world's largest display manufacturer by volume by 2019, but will continue to lag behind Samsung when it comes to smaller-size OLEDs.

In Japan, Apple supplier Japan Display has also harbored ambitions in OLED, but has found itself stymied by a chronic shortage of cash, and now says it is open to a partnership with a Chinese or Taiwanese company to survive.

The biggest contender by far is Samsung's crosstown rival **LG Display** Co., which has a monopoly in large-size OLEDs for televisions, a much smaller market segment compared with OLEDs for mobile devices.

—Yoko Kubota contributed to this article.

Dual Headquarters, Amazon's Next Management Frontier

BY JOHN SIMONS

Amazon.com Inc. founder Jeff Bezos has never been one to shy away from logistical challenges. But his company's decision to open a second headquarters somewhere in North America could create a host of new strategic and managerial issues for the company, experts say.

Amazon said the new headquarters housing 50,000 employees would be equal in stature to its Seattle-area home base. No location has

been chosen, but the company says it is seeking an urban site close to good universities and a major airport. Executives will be allowed to decide where they want to locate their teams, the company said.

Multinational corporations like **Lenovo Group** Ltd. and advertising giant WPP PLC maintain several large business centers, and manage to avoid the corporate equivalent of multiple personality disorder.

In fact, having dual headquarters can benefit compa-

nies because the setup can foster a diversity of thought among top executives, said Deborah Ancona, director of the Leadership Center at MIT's Sloan School of Management.

"With one center, the headquarters can become a place where people just agree with the CEO and top team, and so it becomes an insular environment," Ms. Ancona said. "With one central place, those people in other parts of the world often feel out of the mainstream."

Two years after **Lenovo**

purchased IBM's PC business in 2005, the company's Beijing-based chief, Yang Yuanqing, moved his family to the business's second headquarters near Raleigh, N.C., to "signal to both parts of the company that we have to operate as one business," said **Lenovo** spokesman Ray Gorman.

Still, few companies choose to have dual headquarters unless they result from a merger, said Erik Gordon, an assistant professor at the University of Michigan's Ross School of Business. "It's a complicated

thing to do, which is why it's rare," he said.

Bosses must figure out how to split up employees and departments so they can collaborate effectively even thousands of miles apart. Decreasing face time can increase competition among colleagues, Mr. Gordon said, which could be risky for a company like Amazon already known for a sharp-elbowed culture.

Mr. Gordon is also skeptical that Amazon will really let senior employees choose where

to put their teams. "I predict that if they start off that way, they'll end up pulling back from that."

He said it would be hard to organize projects if product teams and functional divisions such as marketing and finance are placed based on manager preferences rather than what makes most sense for the business, and it could significantly increase costs such as air travel.

—Cara Lombardo and Mike Colias contributed to this article.

WEEKEND INVESTOR

RETIREMENT REPORT | By Anne Tergesen

How to Plan for Unexpected Early Exit From Workforce

The best-laid retirement plans take into account investment-return assumptions and withdrawal rates. They should also include planning for unexpectedly early departures from the workforce.

While an increasing number of Americans say they want to remain on the job after age 65, between 37% and 52% of retirees polled annually since 1991 by the Employee Benefit Research Institute say they left work before they had intended, often due to a health issue or job loss.

As a result, individuals should prepare for the possibility of an early retirement as part of their overall planning. Steps to take include amassing three to six months' pay in an emergency fund and securing disability insurance, says Anna Rappaport, chairwoman of the Society of Actuaries' Committee on Post-Retirement Needs and Risks.

They also should focus on decisions about health insurance and any severance pay or disability insurance.

Health insurance

If you leave your job when you are 65 or older and don't have another job with health insurance lined up, the decision about how to replace your health insurance is simple: Before your employer-sponsored coverage lapses, contact Social Security and sign up for either original fee-for-service Medicare or a Medicare Advantage plan, which is a health-maintenance or preferred-provider organization that contracts with Medicare.

Those under 65 must look elsewhere for coverage. Possibilities include joining a spouse's plan, buying coverage under the Affordable Care Act, or remaining on a former employer's plan under Cobra, a federal law that requires companies with 20 or more employees to permit former workers to stay enrolled in the health plan, typically for up to 18 months.

Cobra can be expensive. That's because while many employers subsidize workers' premiums while they are employed, they often require those on Cobra to pay the entire cost plus a 2% annual administrative fee, says Juliette Cubanski, associate director of the Kaiser Family Foundation's Program on Medicare Policy.

Severance

Companies frequently offer severance to employees they lay off. One or two weeks of pay for every year of employment up to a cap, such as 26 weeks, is typical, says Christopher D'Angelo, an employment lawyer in New York at **Michelman & Robinson LLP**.

If you feel your employer is pressuring you to quit, you may have some leverage to negotiate severance, says Ms. Rappaport.

In contrast, those subject to a mass layoff typically have little leverage to bargain unless they band together or have "a strong legal claim," says Mr. D'Angelo, citing someone who recently filed a sexual-harassment claim.

Because companies pay severance only after employees sign waivers releasing them from legal claims, an employer might be willing to pay more severance to encourage someone with such a claim to waive the right to pursue it.

Before accepting severance, have an employment attorney re-

view the agreement, says Ms. Rappaport.

Disability insurance

If you become disabled, you may qualify for benefits under an insurance policy or a government program.

Many employers offer free short-term disability coverage for up to 90 days as part of a benefits package. Some also provide long-term coverage or allow employees to buy it at a discounted rate to help plan for the possibility of early retirement due to disability. (Individuals also can buy coverage directly from insurance companies.)

Long-term disability policies typically pay 50% to 60% of an employee's salary, says Mike Stein, assistant vice president at Allsup, a Belleville, Ill., company that represents people filing disability claims. To collect, you have to meet your policy's definition of being disabled.

"It's not uncommon to see policies that say, 'We will pay you if you are unable to do your former job for the first two years and after that, we will continue to pay you only if you cannot do any work,'" says Mr. Stein. If you paid Social Security taxes for 20 of the past 40 quarters, you may qualify for Social Security Disability Insurance if your disability is expected to last at least a year or result in death.

If you qualify for both SSDI and private disability insurance, file for both, Mr. Stein says. Generally, your insurer will reduce your policy's benefits by the amount of your SSDI, says Mr. Stein.

SSDI often adjusts its payments annually for inflation and allows recipients to file for Medicare after two years, among other benefits.



INVEST

Continued from page B1

end up coloring your judgments about other aspects of how the adviser does business. By scoring all the answers on the same scale, you prevent yourself from assigning too much weight to any particular response the adviser gives you.

Score each immediately after the adviser answers them. Ideally, you and your spouse or partner, or a close friend or family member if you're unattached, should be rating the answers independently and simultaneously.

There's no reason to be afraid of asking a lot of questions. Good financial advisers have nothing to hide and welcome the opportunity to tell you everything you want to know. Dozens of advisers have told me over the years that they wish clients would ask more questions, not fewer, before signing on.

If asking so many questions makes you uncomfortable, you can submit them in advance, says Charlotte Beyer, author of "Wealth Management Unwrapped," and ask the adviser to email you the answers. But you still should rank all the responses on the same scale.

Here are a few other ideas

that might be worth adding to the list of questions you choose from.

Ms. Beyer suggests asking: How do you define risk, and how do you manage it for clients? How big do you want your firm to become? How do you evaluate and provide evidence that your investment strategies are effective?

Rocklin Senavivin, president of Fiduciary Wealth Management, an investment-advisory and financial-planning firm in Little Rock, Ark., likes this question: Why should I do business with you instead of a competitor? That way, he says, you will learn what the advisers themselves think their most valuable services are.

You could also ask: In your own portfolio, what's your favorite investment? The answer matters because, researchers have found, advisers tend to invest for others much as they invest for themselves. On average, those who take more risk in their own portfolios are more likely to put together gung-ho investment plans for their clients, too.

On open-ended questions like these, advisers should give you lots of information that you can readily rank on a consistent scale, and, in some cases, they might reveal a telltale red flag.

After the interview is done, you should

assign two more grades (on the same five-point scale): one for communication and one for your overall impression.

Did the adviser communicate with jargon like "we rely on proprietary quantitative algorithms"? Did he lean on clichés like "we're client-centric" or "we help you sleep at night"? Or did she explain fees and strategies and conflicts in simple, clear, concrete language?

Then, take a moment to capture your intuition about how likable and trustworthy the adviser is. Don't think hard or long: Just "close your eyes," as Prof. Kahneman says, and quickly score your gut feelings about the person from 1 to 5.

After you've interviewed at least three advisers, total each one's scores. Hire the one with the highest score. Do not go on your gut feelings alone; you've already included that in the score.

A lot of Wall Street Journal readers have told me they think hiring a financial adviser is a waste of money. I disagree.

A good adviser doesn't only manage investments but can help you save or make a fortune through better decisions on tax, estate and retirement planning, buying or selling a home or business, and so on.

Such advice is worth paying for, and the biggest investment you can make in it is the time you put into picking the right person in the first place.



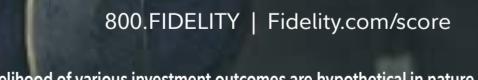
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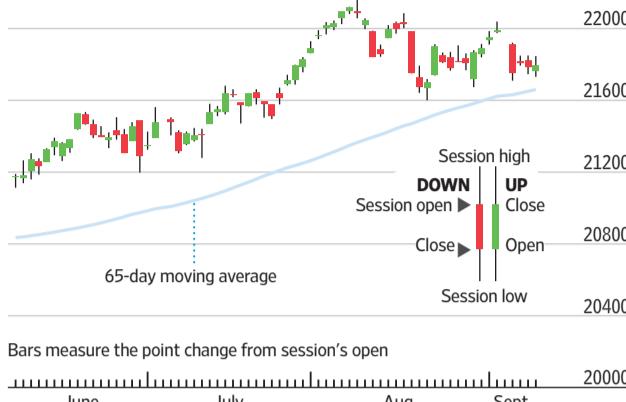
MARKETS DIGEST

EQUITIES

Dow Jones Industrial Average

21797.79 ▲ 13.01, or 0.06%
 High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

Current divisor 0.14523396877348



Bars measure the point change from session's open

June July Aug. Sept.

Weekly P/E data based on as-reported earnings from Birinyi Associates Inc.

Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	Dow Jones		Latest		52-Week		YTD		% chg	
	High	Low	Close	Net chg	% chg	High	Low	% chg	3-yr. ann.	
Industrial Average	21846.63	21731.12	21797.79	13.01	0.06	22118.42	17888.28	20.5	10.3	8.4
Transportation Avg	9399.16	9296.02	9383.74	37.71	0.40	9742.76	7755.40	20.0	3.8	3.1
Utility Average	747.43	741.26	746.94	3.03	0.41	748.16	625.44	13.8	13.2	9.8
Total Stock Market	25498.47	25413.44	25444.35	-27.69	-0.11	25692.25	21514.15	15.5	9.3	6.7
Barron's 400	641.71	637.72	639.96	0.31	0.05	661.93	521.59	17.9	6.4	5.9

Nasdaq Stock Market

	High	Low	Latest	Net chg	% chg	High	Low	% chg	YTD	% chg
Nasdaq Composite	6391.41	6354.96	6360.19	-37.68	-0.59	6435.33	5046.37	24.1	18.2	11.5
Nasdaq 100	5958.81	5907.96	5913.37	-50.94	-0.85	5988.60	4660.46	26.3	21.6	13.0

Standard & Poor's

	500 Index	MidCap 400	SmallCap 600	Latest	Net chg	% chg	High	Low	% chg	YTD	% chg
500 Index	2467.11	2459.40	2461.43	-3.67	-0.15		2480.91	2085.18	15.7	9.9	7.1
MidCap 400	1721.63	1707.56	1719.09	5.51	0.32		1791.93	1476.68	12.5	3.5	6.1
SmallCap 600	841.87	834.31	838.92	1.51	0.18		876.06	703.64	13.4	0.1	7.6

Other Indexes

	Russell 2000	1399.43	0.76	0.05	1450.39	1156.89	14.8	3.1	6.1	
NYSE Composite	11902.44	11861.74	11887.95	8.34	0.07	12000.02	10289.35	12.0	7.5	2.6
Value Line	515.53	513.38	514.86	-0.41	-0.08	533.62	455.65	8.6	1.7	0.8
NYSE Arca Biotech	4217.49	4182.09	4190.58	-27.28	-0.65	4232.90	2834.14	26.4	36.3	10.4
NYSE Arca Pharma	541.13	536.13	540.30	2.26	0.42	549.20	463.78	5.2	12.2	0.9
KBW Bank	90.84	89.53	90.17	0.46	0.52	99.33	69.71	26.1	-1.8	7.9
PHLX® Gold/Silver	93.14	90.95	91.65	-1.62	-1.73	99.20	73.03	-1.9	16.2	-0.4
PHLX® Oil Service	126.81	123.69	124.84	-2.32	-1.82	192.66	117.79	-19.0	-32.1	-23.9
PHLX® Semiconductor	1107.11	1090.19	1093.49	-13.85	-1.25	1138.25	768.37	42.3	20.6	18.8
CBOE Volatility	12.60	11.84	12.12	0.57	4.94	22.51	9.36	-30.7	-13.7	-1.4

\$ Philadelphia Stock Exchange

S&P 500 Index

2461.43 ▼ 3.67, or 0.15%

High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

Trailing P/E ratio 23.82 24.86

P/E estimate * 18.83 18.52

Dividend yield 2.00 2.12

All-time high 2480.91, 08/07/17

Last 22400 Year ago 20000

65-day moving average 20800

Session high 21200 DOWN UP Close

Session open ▶ Open Close

Session low 20400

65-day moving average 20800

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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, IESE 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:

i-New 52-week high.

j-New 52-week low.

dd-Indicates loss in the most recent four quarters.

FD-First day of trading.

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, September 8, 2017

YTD 52-Week Yld % Chg Hi Lo Stock Sym % PE Last Net % Chg

NYSE

14.05 25.82 20.26 ABB ABB 3.22 22.40 0.0

-3.53 13.52 10.60 AES AES 4.3 d 11.21 0.0

16.64 83.39 66.50 Afpac AFL 2.12 18.18 0.6

16.32 43.35 39.10 AT&T T 5.5 17 35.59 -0.0

15.45 52.15 37.38 AbbottsLabs ABT 2.0 72 50.02 0.5

36.28 86.09 55.66 AbbVie ABBV 2.9 21 85.34 -0.6

14.16 134.70 108.33 Accenture ACN 1.8 24 137.2 0.52

-22.14 27.55 15.73 AcuityBrands AYI 0.25 17.95 0.75

23.81 76.09 39.66 Adient ADNT 1.5 dd 72.55 0.04

-44.40 177.83 82.21 AdvanceAutoParts AAP 0.3 19 94.03 0.50

22.42 6.70 4.89 ArdentSemEng ASX 3.7 14 6.17 -0.07

1.27 6.06 3.70 Aegon AEG 5.5 18 5.60 0.04

17.76 50.90 36.38 AerCap AER ... 8 49 -0.01

31.30 163.16 104.59 AerTec AET 1.2 36 162.83 2.58

19.28 18.78 10.04 AffiliatedMgns AMG 0.19 17.31 0.61

42.71 65.68 42.92 AgilentTechns A 0.8 34 65.02 -0.12

21.90 57.35 35.05 AgnicoEagle AGN 0.35 21.50 -0.07

-0.79 111.88 87.78 Agricor AGU 3.5 18 99.76 0.02

0.80 150.45 129.00 AirProducts APP 2.6 28 144.97 0.60

-16.26 101.43 64.19 AlaskaAir ALK 1.6 22 74.30 0.11

37.41 123.48 75.11 Albermarle ALB 1.1 27 118.28 0.19

51.75 45.20 22 Alcoa AA ... dd 42.61 -0.02

7.41 123.89 101.51 AlexandriaRealEst ARI 2.9 21 109.75 0.01

92.47 177.17 80.01 Alibaba BABA ... 59 169 -1.48

-11.08 66.71 51.02 Allegheny Y ... 18 54.73 17.54

26.27 82.90 61.47 Allegion ALLE 0.31 80.81 0.51

11.21 256.80 184.50 Allergan AGN 1.2 8 233.55 0.62

6.21 266.25 197.69 AllstateData ADS 1.0 24 213.42 -0.73

-0.21 26.15 20.40 AllianceBernstein ABE 8.4 11 23.40 0.05

3.45 60.79 46.84 Ameren AEE 2.9 21 60.09 0.21

45.82 19.05 11.02 AmericaMovil AMX 1.9 25 18.33 -0.04

47.48 18.89 10.83 AmericaMovil AMX 1.9 25 18.14 -0.05

-3.11 52.53 44.65 AmCampus ACC 3.6 98.42 -0.01

17.84 74.37 57.89 AEP AEP 3.2 64 74.19 0.36

13.73 87.78 59.50 AmericanExpress AMEX 1.5 17 94.50 -0.05

11.82 105.58 73.38 AmericanFin AFB 13 11 98.54 3.00

2.91 23.18 9.82 AmericanHomeRevs AMH 0.03 21 25.99 0.09

8.47 67.47 57.35 Aig AIG 2.1 dd 59.78 1.51

37.20 148.71 99.72 AmerTowerREIT AMT 1.7 30 144.99 -2.00

13.27 82.89 69.41 AmerWaterWorks AWK 2.0 31 81.96 0.46

-9.64 50 42 4.2 Amergas APP 8.8 12.13 43.30 0.23

16.98 149.88 36.25 Ameriprise AMP 2.5 15 127.07 0.61

5.51 97.85 68.38 AmresourcBrgn APC 1.8 21 82.50 -0.05

31.79 47.49 43.98 Amtek ATE ... dd 42.61 -0.02

1.07 35.74 24.61 AnteroMidstream AMR 4.1 21 31.21 -0.04

43.07 28.30 18.23 AnteroResources APR ... 38.194 2.47 -0.47

17.07 20.11 18.23 Antofagasta ADR 1.5 17 21.99 -0.02

2.27 29.80 11.67 Antofagasta BZV 6.1 11 61.20 0.02

-7.97 77.79 60.11 Altria MO 42 8 62.23 -0.50

83.94 19.35 8.77 AlumofChina ACH ... 7A 18.78 -0.01

30.96 6.47 4.70 Amberv ABEV ... 27 6.43 -0.03

14.54 60.79 46.84 Ameren AEE 2.9 21 60.09 0.21

45.82 19.05 11.02 AmericaMovil AMX 1.9 25 18.33 -0.04

47.48 18.89 10.83 AmericaMovil AMX 1.9 25 18.14 -0.05

-3.11 52.53 44.65 AmCampus ACC 3.6 98.42 -0.01

17.84 74.37 57.89 AEP AEP 3.2 64 74.19 0.36

13.73 87.78 59.50 AmericanExpress AMEX 1.5 17 94.50 -0.05

11.82 105.58 73.38 AmericanFin AFB 13 11 98.54 3.00

2.91 23.18 9.82 AmericanHomeRevs AMH 0.03 21 25.99 0.09

8.47 67.47 57.35 Aig AIG 2.1 dd 59.78 1.51

37.20 148.71 99.72 AmerTowerREIT AMT 1.7 30 144.99 -2.00

13.27 82.89 69.41 AmerWaterWorks AWK 2.0 31 81.96 0.46

-9.64 50 42 4.2 Amergas APP 8.8 12.13 43.30 0.23

16.98 149.88 36.25 Ameriprise AMP 2.5 15 127.07 0.61

5.51 97.85 68.38 AmresourcBrgn APC 1.8 21 82.50 -0.05

31.79 47.49 43.98 Amtek ATE ... dd 42.61 -0.02

1.07 35.74 24.61 AnteroMidstream AMR 4.1 21 31.21 -0.04

43.07 28.30 18.23 AnteroResources APR ... 38.194 2.47 -0.47

17.07 20.11 18.23 Antofagasta ADR 1.5 17 21.99 -0.02

-7.97 77.79 60.11 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

8.47 67.47 57.35 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

12.99 21.97 12.02 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

1.07 35.74 24.61 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

43.07 28.30 18.23 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

17.07 20.11 18.23 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

-7.97 77.79 60.11 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

8.47 67.47 57.35 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

12.99 21.97 12.02 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

1.07 35.74 24.61 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

43.07 28.30 18.23 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

17.07 20.11 18.23 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

-7.97 77.79 60.11 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

8.47 67.47 57.35 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

12.99 21.97 12.02 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

1.07 35.74 24.61 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

43.07 28.30 18.23 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

17.07 20.11 18.23 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

-7.97 77.79 60.11 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

8.47 67.47 57.35 Alstom CEZ ... 11 67.61 0.01

12.99 21.97 12.02 Alstom CEZ ...

NEW HIGH 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, September 8, 2017

NYSE highs - 123

Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg						
AbbottLabs	ABT	52.15 1.0	IndustrisBachoco	IBA	120.56 2.1	TopBuild	BLD	59.64 -0.1	RangeResources	RRC	16.00 -7.4	Gugg&PGBIWBt CGW	CGW	34.03 0.4	SPREURUSTOXXSC SIMEZ	61.97 0.2	DirexRussiaBt3 RUSS	24.46 2.1	Calyxt	CLXT	24.75 6.0	iSHSMCIACWIET ACWI	67.81 -0.1	VeriSign	VRSN	104.30 -0.2
AbbVie	ABBV	86.09 4.4	IronMountain	IRM	40.23 0.4	TotalSystem	TRMR	3.94 1.3	RenSola	SOL	2.12 -4.9	HartfordMultiXUS RODM	28.29 0.1	SPDRFSetInth XITK	75.36 0.1	DirexTotBdBIr SAGG	30.87 -0.4	CastellaWaste	CWST	17.77 1.0	iSHSMCIACWExSEEF ACWX	47.95 -0.1	Veritone	VERI	20.88 15.0	
Accenture	ACN	134.97 -0.4	JapanSmCap	JOF	12.43 0.6	TremorVideo	TRMX	22.43 2.1	ScienceAppli	SAIC	60.31 -18.2	HealthCareSelSel	XLV	18.41 2.2	SPDRMSCIWaII ACIM	74.00 0.0	iSHSMCIACWII FUE	6.45 -1.0	CelusiusHldg	CEHL	6.73 10.2	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	65.40 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIZ	CIZ	34.23 0.2
Aetna	AET	163.16 1.6	KBR	KBR	30.06 -1.8	Unilever	UL	59.44 0.2	ShakeShack	SHAK	30.12 0.8	iShA/PDividend AOK	AOK	50.03 0.6	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrFLS RALS	37.14 0.3	CitizensFirst	CHDN	119.65 1.4	iSHSMCIOrgeSmCo IEUS	55.21 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3
AgilentTechs	A	65.68 -0.2	KonHoldings	KEN	17.41 -1.9	TCF Fin Wt	TCF	22.43 2.1	USD Partners	USD	6.05 0.1	iShMSCLentDev IDEV	55.78 0.2	ProShrMSI EAFF	57.78 0.8	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIZ	CIZ	39.03 0.3	
Aller	ALR	79.27 0.6	KnightTransp	PHG	41.30 0.6	Tronox	TXRO	22.43 2.1	Tenneco	TNC	44.80 -3.0	iShA/PDividend AOK	AOK	50.03 0.6	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrFLS RALS	37.14 0.3	CitizensFirst	CHDN	119.65 1.4	iSHSMCIOrgeSmCo IEUS	55.21 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3
AllianEnergy	LNT	43.24 0.6	KoninklijkePhil	PHG	40.22 0.6	VenatorMaterials	VNTR	21.59 1.1	WellsMarkets	WMK	41.30 -5.5	iShEdMSCLentQal IQLT	28.65 0.2	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIZ	CIZ	39.03 0.3	
AlumofChina	ACH	19.35 0.9	Landauer	LQ	16.36 3.0	WECC Energy	WEC	66.88 0.8	WhitingPetrol	WLL	68.40 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
AEP	AEP	74.37 0.5	LithiaMotors	LAD	10.79 1.0	WasteConnections	WCC	67.48 0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
AmHomesRntfd	AMH	25.69 0.7	LouisianaPacific	LPX	27.75 0.1	XcelEnergy	XEL	50.30 0.7	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
Aon	AON	143.13 2.9	LumberLiqu	LL	41.33 1.9	Yxlem	YXL	63.15 0.5	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
ArmstrongWorld	AVI	150.15 1.6	Marsci	MSCI	115.93 0.8	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
AsiaPacificFnd	ASP	13.72 0.5	MarshallMcLennan	MML	82.33 3.9	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
Azul	AZUL	26.96 0.1	Meritec	MTR	20.72 2.7	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
Bard	BCR	324.13 0.6	McDonalds	MCD	168.00 0.1	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
BarnesGroup	B	65.20 2.7	Meritus	MTR	20.72 2.7	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
BaxterIntl	BAX	64.40 0.7	MerlyCapTr	MER	26.22 ...	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
BlkrKrnMuniAssts	MU	15.78 -1.0	MohawkIndustries	MLB	258.38 2.1	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
BlkrKrnTrn	TR	15.61 0.1	Moody's	MCO	135.76 0.4	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
BostonScientific	BSX	29.08 0.9	MS MktDebtEqn	MSD	137.40 0.4	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
BoydGaming	BYD	26.97 -0.5	NavistarInt'l	NAV	39.00 1.8	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
BrightScholarEduc	EDU	19.49 -0.4	NewOrentaltafel	EDU	91.99 0.3	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
BrownCharles	CRW	48.31 4.6	Norbar	OSB	38.00 0.1	Yelp	YELP	44.25 -0.4	WellsMarkets	WML	60.00 0.1	iShEdMSCLentQal INTF	27.59 0.1	SPRSP&PbndRes GNF	45.85 -0.9	ProShrMSI EAFF	26.67 -0.2	Comtech	CYAD	53.36 2.1	iSHSMCIACFESG ESGD	61.09 0.1	VicShDevEnVol CIL	CIL	39.03 0.3	
CamdenProperty	CPT	95.86 1.5	NorthwestNat																							

BANKING & FINANCE

When a Hurricane Hits, Insurance Often Has Holes

By LESLIE SCISM
AND NICOLE FRIEDMAN

Having homeowners insurance is no guarantee against major losses for those who live in Hurricane Irma's path.

What was once a straightforward arrangement has become less generous and more complicated over the past quarter-century as U.S. insurance companies shifted risks and costs onto their customers.

Most standard homeowner policies cover damages involved when winds blow the roof off, a tree falls on the roof or flying debris breaks windows. Most also provide protection from fire, lightning, hail, vandalism, explosions and theft, according to the Insurance Information Institute, a trade group.

They typically don't cover flooding, which can become a major issue during hurricanes. Other exclusions include earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, war and damages that result from an owner's neglect. Sometimes wind damage can be excluded in coastal areas or if flooding and high winds wreck

a home at the same time.

Homeowners bracing for a hurricane's devastation may not even realize they need a separate flood policy for losses from surging ocean waves or an overflowing river.

U.S. law requires people to purchase basic flood insurance if they buy a home in a designated high-risk flood area with a federally backed mortgage. (See floodsmart.gov for more information.) But Hurricane Harvey showed recently that flooding can also damage properties outside the highest-risk zones and affect homeowners who weren't required to buy the additional coverage.

"Even financially literate people do not understand that the standard homeowners policy does not cover flood," said Howard Mills, global insurance regulatory leader at Deloitte and a former New York insurance commissioner. "Insurance contracts are complex documents. It's not the type of thing that people really read."

The major flood insurer is now the U.S. government, which in 1968 created the National Flood Insurance Pro-



DAVID J. PHILLIP/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Most standard home policies don't cover flooding damage.

gram to fill a gap long left by private carriers because of the catastrophic risks they would face. It provides coverage of up to \$250,000 to repair a home and \$100,000 for personal possessions.

Homeowners can buy the federal policies from private insurers that sell them on behalf of the government. But consumers have a 30-day waiting period before the policies take effect.

In Florida, 1.7 million gov-

ernment policies were in force as of June 30. More Floridians own the policies than do residents in any other state. But the 1.7 million works out to only about 19% of housing units in the state, and that was down from two million policies, or 23% of a smaller number of housing units, in 2012.

Large disasters have a history of triggering dramatic changes in policies offered to homeowners over time. After a devastating 1927 flood that in-

undated the Mississippi River, many private insurers stopped offering flood insurance.

One of the first comprehensive homeowner policies was introduced in 1951 by the Insurance Co. of North America. An ad for the policy pledged protection against "loss caused by fire, theft, lightning, wind, explosion, hail, riot, vehicle damage, vandalism and smoke."

Many insurers scaled those policies back following Hurricane Andrew in 1992, which caused nearly \$25 billion in inflation-adjusted insured costs.

Some insurers began charging consumers a higher "hurricane deductible" for when a hurricane does occur. Those changes spread widely after the back-to-back hurricane years of 2004 and 2005, when the U.S. was hit by seven of its costliest-ever hurricanes, including Katrina.

If the hurricane deductible is triggered, consumers can be responsible for paying from 1% to about 10% of the total insured value of the building or its contents. Insurers will pay only for damage that exceeds the deductible amount.

The task of making sure a home is properly insured has become considerably more complicated as policies have increasingly varied across states and carriers, said University of Minnesota Law School professor Daniel Schwarz.

A hurricane's arrival increases those complications. Policies often include a clause that states if a covered and noncovered event happen at the same time, neither event is covered. This became an issue after Katrina, which hit Louisiana with both strong winds and massive flooding.

Wind is excluded from homeowner policies in some coastal areas and in those cases must be insured separately. Sometimes this coverage is available only from a state-run insurer of last resort.

Insurers may or may not cover the full costs involved in rebuilding a home as it was before the storm or rebuilding to higher code standards. Some offer inflation protection if the homeowner is willing to pay more.

—Coulter Jones contributed to this article.

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%RET is year-to-date return. 3-YR%RET is trailing three-year return annualized.

e=Ex-distribution. 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=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. NE=Not released by Lipper, data under review. NN=Fund not tracked. NS=Fund didn't exist at start of period.

Fund	Net YTD NAV Chg %Ret	Fund	Net YTD NAV Chg %Ret	Fund	Net YTD NAV Chg %Ret	Fund	Net YTD NAV Chg %Ret	Fund	Net YTD NAV Chg %Ret	Fund	Net YTD NAV Chg %Ret	Fund	Net YTD NAV Chg %Ret	Fund	Net YTD NAV Chg %Ret			
Stock	191.95 -0.60 6.4	GrowCik	171.43 -0.82 25.5	Oppenheimer Y	Value	36.86 +0.12 9.5	SmCapAdm	64.76 +0.08 5.4	TgtRe2050	34.46 -0.02 13.4	TgtRetIn	13.49 -0.01 6.2	STBAdm	10.52 ... 1.9	TgtBdXlnx	10.97 -0.01 1.9		
DoubleLine Funds	InvGrBd	8.01 ... 4.3	LStBalnd	15.63 -0.11 10.4	IntGrowth	42.00 +0.07 21.1	Prudential CI Z & I	NA ... NA	Prudential	10.74 ... 2.5	TgtBdAdm	10.89 -0.01 4.0	Wells	26.68 -0.03 6.2	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6		
TotRetBdl	10.80 ... 4.2	InvGrBd	11.40 -0.01 4.5	LowPrtSkkr	54.62 +0.06 10.5	Parnassus Fds	NA ... NA	TrBdZ	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5			
TotRetBdn	10.79 -0.01 3.9	LowPrt	54.64 +0.07 10.4	DispValMCi	22.62 +0.04 5.4	PIMCO Fds Instl	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5			
Edgewood Growth Instituti	LowPrtSkkr	54.62 +0.06 10.5	Magin	99.26 -0.35 15.0	PIFCM Fds Instl	NA ... NA	Schwab Funds	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5		
Federated Instl	OTC	107.03 -0.79 28.5	StrValDivis	6.40 +0.01 10.9	TotRt	10.42 ... 5.9	S&P Sel	38.37 -0.00 11.5	VANGUARD INDEX FDS	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5
Fidelity	StrValDivis	22.85 -0.09 29.0	Puritn	22.85 -0.04 11.9	JPMorgan Funds	NA ... NA	TIAA/CREF Funds	NA ... NA	VANGUARD INSTL FDS	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5
500IdxInst	500IdxInst	86.40 -0.13 11.5	Biotech r	28.50 -0.49 31.3	JPMorgan I Class	NA ... NA	EqDlxInst	18.37 -0.02 10.7	VANGUARD INSTL FDS	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5
500IdxPrent	500IdxPrent	86.40 -0.13 11.5	First Eagle Funds	NA ... NA	JPMorgan R Class	NA ... NA	EqDlxInst	18.37 -0.02 10.7	VANGUARD INSTL FDS	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5
500IdxPrem	500IdxPrem	86.40 -0.13 11.5	CAITAdm	12.44 ... 7.1	CoreBond	11.76 -0.01 4.2	IncomeFd	12.44 ... 6.8	VANGUARD INSTL FDS	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5
500IdxPrem	500IdxPrem	86.40 -0.13 11.5	CAITAdm	12.44 ... 7.1	ExtMtdPrcr	10.42 +0.04 19.9	FrankTemp/Frank Adv	NA ... NA	VANGUARD INSTL FDS	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5
500IdxPrem	500IdxPrem	86.40 -0.13 11.5	CAITAdm	12.44 ... 7.1	TMKtdF	71.17 -0.07 10.8	FPACres	33.88 ... 5.1	VANGUARD INSTL FDS	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5
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500IdxPrem	500IdxPrem	86.40 -0.13 11.5	CAITAdm	12.44 ... 7.1	TMKtdF	71.17 -0.07 10.8	FPACres	33.88 ... 5.1	VANGUARD INSTL FDS	NA ... NA	TotBdXlnx	21.94 -0.01 1.9	TotBdXlnx	29.28 +0.01 20.6	Wells	41.49 -0.01 7.6	Wells	37.06 -0.04 6.5
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MONEY & INVESTING

Consumers Assail Equifax

BY ANNAMARIA ANDRIOTIS
AND AARON LUCCHETTI

Consumers worried about potential damage to their personal-financial information criticized Equifax Inc.'s early response to a hack that may have exposed the majority of American adults to harm.

The credit-reporting company, which plays an important behind-the-scenes role in helping lenders to decide who gets loans and at what rates, was thrust into a bigger spotlight Thursday after it said that hackers had gained access to some of its systems, potentially compromising personal information such as names, addresses, Social Security numbers and birth dates for roughly 143 million U.S. consumers.

That figure represents roughly 55% of Americans age 18 or older. Equifax released a statement Friday evening saying, "we understand that some consumers are experiencing difficulties getting the answers and support they need...We are focused on making improvements as quickly as possible." On Thursday, the company's chairman and chief executive, Richard F. Smith, apologized in a statement and acknowledged "the concern and frustration this causes."

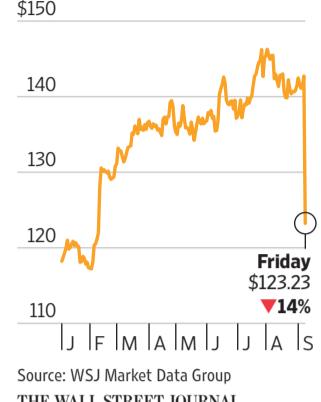
Shares of Equifax fell 14%, to \$123.23, on Friday.

Following the hack, Equifax set up a special website for people with questions about the cyberattack—www.equifaxsecurity2017.com—and a dedicated call center. Among complaints from consumers was that Equifax's offer of a free one-year credit-report monitoring service appeared to require those taking part to waive their right to take legal action against the company.

The fine print in the Equifax agreement concerning the

Compromised

Equifax's share price



Some said they couldn't reach anyone at the firm's call center.

monitoring services said that consumers who take part waive the ability to bring or participate in a class-action suit, a class arbitration or other similar legal actions. That seemed to suggest that consumers would be bound to an individual arbitration process with the company, which some argue is a more difficult place for consumers to get larger rewards for their problems.

"You're bound to adhere to their arbitration process," Christina Verigan of Mason, Ohio, a consumer upset by this clause wrote in an email to The Wall Street Journal. "Equifax should be ashamed to pretend this is anything other than a way to cover their butts."

Friday, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Banking Committee, Sherrod Brown of Ohio, called on Equifax to "immediately remove forced arbitration from all services offered to customers." The National Consumer Law Center, a consumer advocacy group, made a similar request.

Equifax added a "frequently asked question" item on its special website, which attempted to clarify the matter. While it is

unclear exactly when the note was added, as of Friday afternoon it said "the arbitration clause and class action waiver" in the terms of its credit-monitoring product TrustedID Premier "applies to the free credit file monitoring and identity theft protection products, and not the cybersecurity incident."

Unlike with lenders, consumers often don't choose to do business with credit-reporting companies such as Equifax. Rather, their information often ends up there because of lenders reporting their loan applications and loan activity.

Equifax says the free monitoring will be for credit reports from it and the other two major credit-reporting companies, TransUnion and Experian. Also, it will include identity theft insurance and a service that scans internet sites to see if they are displaying people's Social Security numbers.

Some consumers complained on social media and elsewhere Friday that they couldn't reach anyone at the call center. Instead of being put on hold or being asked to leave a message, consumers heard an automated mes-

sage telling them that representatives were busy and that they should call back later.

In its statement, Equifax said it has tripled its call center staff to more than 2,000 agents and it continues to add more.

Consumers who visited the website also had questions and concerns. Among them is that they are first asked to give the last six digits of their Social Security number before they can get help on the site.

Meanwhile, some people testing the site were told to check back in later. Ms. Verigan said she visited Equifax's website, input her information and got a message informing her of an enrollment date for the free service. It said, "Please mark your calendar—you won't see additional reminders," she said.

New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman said Friday that his office has launched an investigation into the hack and requested information from Equifax about the incident. The office investigates data breaches to determine if customers were properly notified of the breach and appropriate safeguards were put in place to protect data.

How to Navigate Special Website

BY DAISY MAXEY

Consumers concerned about how the Equifax Inc. data breach has compromised their personal information have been advised to go to a website set up by the credit-reporting company. The hitch: The site can be confusing to use and is asking probing questions of shaken consumers.

Still, experts say, it is important to persevere with the process as the breach, which may have affected as many as 143 million people, potentially exposed a passel of useful data to those looking to commit fraud. The data that may have been taken include names, Social Security numbers, birth dates, addresses and, in some cases, driver's license numbers. Equifax didn't return a phone call seeking comment.

Here's a guide to using the Equifax website and call center to protect your finances:

When you go to www.equifaxsecurity2017.com, click on the "potential impact" button at the bottom of the main page to learn more about how to determine if your personal information was exposed. To do so, you must provide your last name and the last six digits of your Social Security number.

Equifax is advising that regardless of whether a consumer's information may have been affected, they have the option to sign up for credit-file monitoring and identity-theft protection for one year at no cost. The enrollment period for the offering ends Nov. 21.

The offering, called TrustedID Premier, includes credit monitoring of Equifax, Experian and TransUnion credit reports; copies of Equifax credit

reports; the ability to lock and unlock Equifax credit reports; identity theft insurance; and internet scanning for Social Security numbers, all of which is free to U.S. consumers for one year, it said.

Those who wish to sign up for the offering must return to faq.trustedidpremier.com, and go through the enrollment process on or after their enrollment date. (This reporter was given an enrollment date of Sept. 24. Equifax warned, "Please be sure to mark your calendar as you will not receive additional reminders.")

One aspect of the TrustedID Premier offering that prompted many consumer complaints Friday was related to the ability to participate in litigation. The fine print at TrustedID Premier states that consumers waive the ability to bring or participate in a class-action suit, a class arbitration or other similar steps.

But Equifax says on its special website on the breach (www.equifaxsecurity2017.com) that, "The arbitration clause and class-action waiver included in the TrustedID Premier terms of use applies to the free credit-file monitoring and identity-theft protection products, and not the cybersecurity incident." It wasn't clear when this disclosure was added to the FAQs, but it appears it was added after the initial list was published Thursday.

The statement seems to indicate that those who sign up for the free service, but wish to join a class-action lawsuit related specifically to the recent data breach, would be free to do so.

Equifax didn't return a call about consumers' legal rights.

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A Year Later, Wells Fargo Woes Persist

BY EMILY GLAZER

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MARKETS

Deeper Dollar Dive Holds Problems

By IRA IOSEBASHVILI
AND MIKE BIRD

The dollar's slide intensified this past week, raising investors' concerns that a decline initially greeted as a boost for the U.S. economy and companies could become more unpredictable and volatile if the recent pace of the currency's fall continues.

The U.S. currency had its worst week in more than three months and has now lost 9.1% in 2017, reaching its lowest level in nearly 2½ years. Doubts over whether the Federal Reserve will be able to deliver another interest-rate increase this year, rising tensions with North Korea and hurricanes threatening the southeastern U.S. have accelerated those declines in recent days.

Investors and policy makers have welcomed a weaker U.S. currency after a four-year rally took the dollar to its highest level in nearly a decade-and-a-half, punishing earnings at multinational corporations and hurting U.S. exports. A falling dollar makes U.S. goods more competitive abroad, a key policy objective of President Donald Trump. The boost to growth provided by a weaker currency also gives the Fed more room to raise interest rates.

But if the dollar's value continues to erode at the same pace it did in the past week, that weakness may mean new difficulties for the U.S. and global economies.

A sharp drop by the dollar could shake faith in the U.S. economy and stocks.

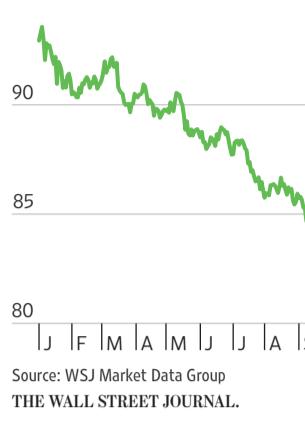
sure on Chinese manufacturers, who are counting on an uptick in foreign demand. Any slowdown in global growth from stronger currencies in Europe and elsewhere could also be a blow to emerging markets, which count on steady demand from the developed world to support their exports.

The dollar's weakness previously reflected a long-awaited pickup in growth around the world, as other currencies rallied in line with their countries' improving economic prospects. The depreciating dollar helped boost corporate earnings in the U.S. over the past few quarters, buoying stock markets as they climbed to records.

This past week's decline, however, was spurred in-part by a host of U.S.-centered issues, from political paralysis in Washington that has dented hopes that lawmakers will push through tax cuts anytime soon to uncertainty over who will next lead the Fed. Signs of tepid economic growth have also raised concerns the currency could be overvalued.

Sliding

WSJ Dollar Index

Source: WSJ Market Data Group
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

their earnings in, hitting headline profits and reducing investor interest.

"Where you do have a big weighting to multinationals, for an index like the German DAX, it's hurt them on a relative basis. It's been a big headwind," said Dhaval Joshi, chief European investment strategist at BCA Research.

"If you look at the forward earnings of the largest euro area companies, in dollars they've done really well this year, up around 15%. When you convert that back into euros it just disappears," Mr. Joshi said.

In particular, Europe's huge car industry will be buffeted in the dollar's downdraft. Research from AllianceBernstein found that after the number of cars a company sells, currency effects are the next biggest determinant of the auto industry's earnings.

German car makers are particularly exposed, given they build a lot of cars in Europe that are then sold to the U.S. and China, whose currency follows the dollar. Many of the car makers have currency hedges in place. Without such a hedge, the firm calculates that every 10% move in the dollar would move BMW's earnings this year by 15%. For Volkswagen AG, that is 9%.

Investors are closely watching the impact that the euro's surge could have on the pace at which the European Central Bank is expected to roll back its stimulus policies.

Despite a robust economic recovery in the eurozone, officials are still grappling with puzzlingly-low inflation. In August, prices rose only 1.5% on the year, once again undershooting the ECB's target.

A strong currency pushes down inflation because it makes imports cheaper. After the central bank's policy meeting Thursday, ECB President Mario Draghi said that forecasts of future price rises have been revised down mainly reflecting the recent appreciation of the euro exchange rate.

—Jon Sindreu
and Corrie Driebusch
contributed to this article.

while relief over a deal between Congress and the Trump administration to raise the debt limit has been tempered by the brevity of the three-month extension and worries that the relationship between the White House and congressional Republicans looks more strained than ever.

A continued dollar decline would signal "that investors are losing confidence in the direction the U.S. is going," said Paresh Upadhyaya, a portfolio manager at Amundi Pioneer Asset Management.

Mr. Upadhyaya has purchased euros in recent days, believing that the dollar's decline will continue.

The euro and yen reached year-to-date highs against the dollar Friday, a development that is reflected in both regions' equity markets.

Japan's Nikkei Stock Average is now up less than 1% for the year, after being up more than 5% in June. Likewise, the Euro Stoxx index is up 7.1%, after gaining roughly 12% from January into May.

Both indexes make more than 40% of their total revenue outside their home regions, according to FactSet.

When the currency falls, each dollar of revenue is worth less in the local currency that companies report

for the first time since 2008. The euro's strength has already taken some of the fizz out of international markets.

The euro and yen reached year-to-date highs against the dollar Friday, a development that is reflected in both regions' equity markets.

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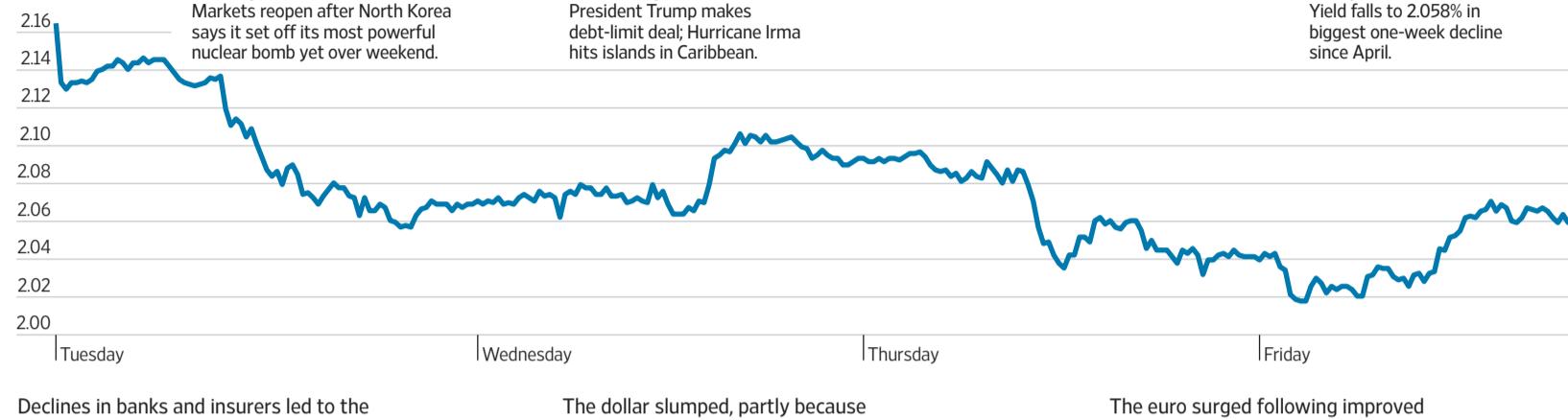
MARKETS

Stocks Snap Two-Week Winning Streak

Bracing

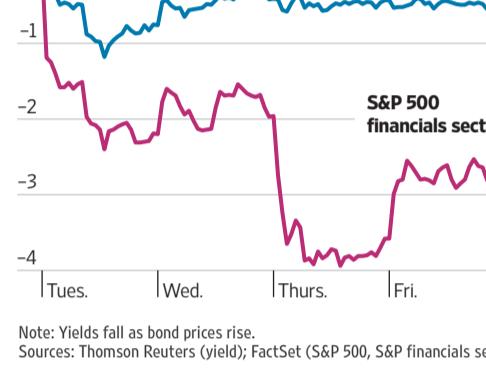
Severe weather and North Korea's nuclear threats prompted investors to dial back on risk during the week, lowering stocks and Treasury yields.

Yield on 10-year U.S. Treasury note



Declines in banks and insurers led to the worst week in months for financial stocks.

Weekly change



Note: Yields fall as bond prices rise.

Sources: Thomson Reuters (yield); FactSet (S&P 500, S&P financials sector, euro); WSJ Market Data Group (dollar index)

Wednesday

President Trump makes debt-limit deal; Hurricane Irma hits islands in Caribbean.

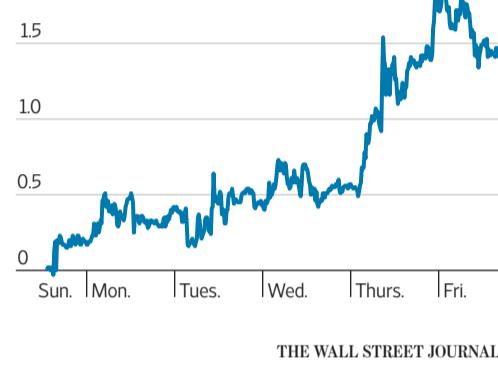
The dollar slumped, partly because of the strength of the euro.

WSJ Dollar Index, weekly change



The euro surged following improved eurozone-growth forecasts.

Change in how many dollars one euro buys



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average edged up 13.01 points, or less than 0.1%, Friday to 21,797.79. The S&P 500 slipped 3.67, or 0.1%, to 2,461.43 and the Nasdaq Composite fell 37.68, or 0.6%, to 6,360.19, weighed down by declines in tech shares. All three indexes posted weekly declines, snapping two-week winning streaks.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS

but posted their

worst week in

months as banks

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streaks.

Insurance companies have

been under pressure due to

fallout from Hurricane Harvey

and as Hurricane Irma has

battered several Caribbean

islands, threatening further damage as it approached Florida.

RenaissanceRe Holdings

and Everest Re Group fell

6.4% and 10%, respectively, for

the week. That was even as insur

ers stabilized Friday, with

Everest Re up \$0.54, or 5%, to

\$222.48, Bermuda-based XL

Group up 2.13, or 5.8%, to

38.61, and Chubb up 5.97, or

4.4%, to 140.85 on the day.

Orange-juice futures also

fluctuated as traders watched

the weather. Prices soared

Friday as Hurricane Katia headed

toward Mexico, one of the

most important growing regions

for oranges used in concentrated juice.

Frozen concentrated orange

juice for November delivery

rose 5.2% to \$1.54 a pound on

Thursday declined to rule out

military action against North

Korea, stating that a military

confrontation is "something

that certainly could happen."

The rush into U.S. govern

ment bonds drove down the

yield on the 10-year Treasury

note to 2.058% on Friday, the

lowest yield since Nov. 8.

That drop has contributed

to a selloff in big banks, since

lower long-term rates can cut

into their profitability. As

banks tumbled along with ca

sualty and property insurance

companies in the past week,

the financial sector of the S&P

500 fell 2.8% from the pre

vious Friday, its biggest weekly

drop since late March.

The dollar also struggled

during the week, hurt by hur

ricane concerns as well as geo

political risks and lower ex

pectations that the Federal

Reserve will raise interest

rates again this year.

The dollar was also pushed

down by a surge in the euro,

which is benefiting from a ro

ust economic recovery in the

eurozone. On Thursday, the

European Central Bank up

graded the single-currency

area's growth forecasts, help

ing send the euro up 1.5%

against the dollar during the

week.

"Even though the market

has been up this whole year,

the composition has changed,"

said Leah Bennett, chief oper

ating officer at Westwood

Trust. "At the beginning of the

year small caps and financials

were up, but now with the dol

lar backing off, multinationals

are doing well."

Friday
Yield falls to 2.058% in
biggest one-week decline
since April.

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HEARD ON THE STREET

Email: heard@wsj.com

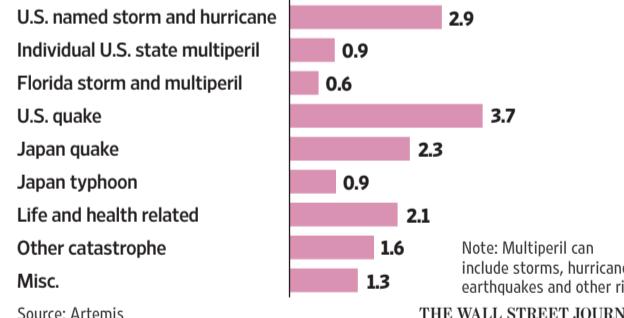
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY

WSJ.com/Heard

Irma Will Test Cat-Bond Market

Picking Perils

Catastrophe bonds outstanding by type of exposure



Source: Artemis

and invest them in financial markets, earning an investment return and a payment for risk.

Roughly \$14 billion of cat bonds face some exposure to Atlantic hurricanes, according to Artemis. That is about half of all cat bonds, one corner of alternative reinsurance markets. Investors also put money into private and far less liquid collateralized reinsurance contracts and special vehicles known as sidecars, a bigger but more

opaque market.

As Irma has torn through the Caribbean, cat-bond trading has remained subdued. Part of a series of bonds called Citrus Re, which are linked to Heritage Insurance Holdings, one of several Florida-focused insurance companies, traded at 50 cents on the dollar this week, but recovered to 68 cents, according to several market participants.

But most Florida or U.S.-

-storm-focused bonds aren't

trading because the price gap between where people will buy and sell is too large. A direct hit is likely to mean the difference between total loss and potentially no loss at all. In the past, when markets suffer a big loss, a sharp rise in insurance rates follows. There is less capital available, and some investors worry that the latest storm increases the chances of future storms.

Trouble is that many specialist fund managers who are the biggest players—owning about 60% of the market—have a stream of investors lined up waiting to put in money to cash in on such a rise. Some have been waiting years for a big event to create such a market correction. Plus, cat-bond yields still look great compared with other kinds of bond investments.

Investors are already taking on a lot of risk for the returns they get. If a major loss just leads to a rush of new cash, questions about the sanity of the market are only going to get louder.

—Paul J. Davies

OVERHEARD

Hurricanes and other natural disasters are times for quaint technologies and the people who still know how to use them to shine.

Enter Zello, a walkie-talkie app that has rocketed to the top of the charts in the Apple and Android stores.

The "Cajun Navy" used it to communicate as it rescued people from flooding in Houston.

Unfortunately, the usefulness of the app is being overestimated by the very people who take more modern technology for granted.

Zello has had to point out that it doesn't actually turn one's cellphone into a walkie-talkie.

It uses cellular signals or Wi-Fi, just like actual calls and texts.

Also, unlike actual radios, batteries bought at the supermarket won't keep your cellphone charged; you need electricity for that.

Zello has been tweeting out the app's quite obvious limitations to set people straight, at least to those who still can access Twitter.

Ailing Akzo Keeps Deal Talks Alive

Akzo Nobel seems less likely to retain its independence.

On Friday, before an extraordinary general meeting held to confirm the appointment of new Chief Executive Thierry Vanlancker, the paint company said its finance chief was taking a leave of absence for health reasons, issued a profit warning and unveiled a new management structure.

Former Chief Executive Ton Büchner, who was instrumental in defending the company against three takeover approaches from U.S. peer PPG Industries and activism from top shareholder Elliott Management, stood down for health reasons less than two months ago. "The coincidence is, I concede, very coincidental," said Chairman Antony Burgmans.

The profit warning and new structure have a common root: objectives laid out in the heat of the takeover battle. Mr. Vanlancker repeated his predecessor's ambitious 2020 margin targets, even as he admitted the company wouldn't increase operating profits as much as previously expected.

The reorganization is designed to revive growth and boost margins. The irony underlying this frenetic activity is that Mr. Burgmans' arguments for not entering talks with PPG centered on the disruption that would result from a merger.

The more Mr. Burgmans and his team lose credibility, the likelier a fresh takeover approach from PPG, though

A warning as we
mark 9/11:
Al Qaeda is back,
and Islamic State
is still deadly



C4

REVIEW



A rich, funny
survey—without
fig leaves—of the
enduring power
of Adam and Eve

C5

BOOKS | CULTURE | SCIENCE | COMMERCE | HUMOR | POLITICS | LANGUAGE | TECHNOLOGY | ART | IDEAS

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, September 9 - 10, 2017 | C1

WHY AMERICAN STUDENTS NEED CHINESE SCHOOLS

After putting her son in an elite state-run school in Shanghai, an American mother finds that the U.S. education system could learn a few things from China—most of all that teacher knows best.

BY LENORA CHU

WHEN MY LITTLE BOY was 3, his Chinese teacher forced a bite of fried egg into his mouth. At school. Without permission. "She put it there," my firstborn told me, lips forming an "O," finger pointing past his teeth.

"Then what happened?" I prodded my son, who despises eggs.

"I cried and spit it out," he said.

"And?" I pressed.

"She did it again," he said. In all, Teacher Chen pushed egg into my son's mouth four times, and the last time, he swallowed.

We are Americans raising a family in Shanghai—China's megacity of 26 million people—and the Chinese are known to pump out some of the world's best students. When we realized that a few blocks from our new home was one of the best state-run schools, as far as elite urbanites are concerned, we decided to enroll our son. He would learn the world's most spoken language. What was not to like?

Plenty, as it turned out. And it was only the first week of kindergarten.

The next day, I marched off to school to confront Teacher Chen about the egg episode, brash in my conviction about individual choice.

"We don't use such methods of force in America," I blurted in Mandarin, my son clutching my hand. (I was born and raised in America but grew up speaking Chinese at home.)

"Oh? How do you do it?" Teacher Chen challenged.

"We explain that egg eating is good for them, that the nutrients help build strong bones and teeth and helps with eyesight," I said, trying to sound authoritative. "We motivate them to choose...we trust them with the decision."

"Does it work?" Teacher Chen challenged.

In truth, no. I'd never been able to get my son to eat eggs. He's a picky eater. Later, Teacher Chen pulled me aside for a lecture. "In front of the children, you should say, 'Teacher is right, and Mom will do things the same way,' OK?"

I nodded, slightly stunned. It was the voice of Confucius, who had staked his entire philosophy on the concept of top-down authority and bottom-up obedience, giving direction to our lives.

Many studies support the Chinese way of education. Researchers have found that 6-year-old Chinese children trounce their American peers in early math skills, including geometry and logic. In the past decade, Shanghai teens twice took No. 1 in the world on a test called PISA, which assesses problem-solving skills, while American students landed in the middle of the pack.

When young Chinese head abroad, the results are impressive. They are earning more spots at the world's top universities. The Ivy League enrolls eight times more Chinese undergraduates than a decade ago, according to the Institute of International Education, and the Chinese are helping to launch Silicon Valley startups in disproportionate numbers.

Yet, from my perch in Shanghai, I started out with some major objections to Chinese education. Force-feeding would get a teacher



THE AUTHOR with her husband, Rob Schmitz, and their sons Landon, age 5, and Rainer, age 8.

PATRICK WACK FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

dragged into court in the U.S., the land of infant choice, free-form play and individualized everything. In China, children are also subjected to high-stakes testing at every turn, which keeps them bent over books from toddlerhood on.

I began to wonder: What price do the Chinese pay to produce their "smart" kids? And do we really have something to learn from this rigid, authoritarian form of schooling?

For five years now, I've parented a child inside China's school system and interviewed Chinese teachers, parents and students at all

stages of education. I've discovered that there are indeed some Chinese "secrets" that work and are worth emulating. Most have to do with attitudes about education.

Please turn to the next page

This essay is adapted from Ms. Chu's *Little Soldiers: An American Boy, a Chinese School, and the Global Race to Achieve*, to be

published on Sept. 19 by Harper, an imprint of HarperCollins (which, like The Wall Street Journal, is owned by News Corp.).

Educational progress in the U.S. is hobbled by parental entitlement.



ESSAY

Be curious, show respect, practice empathy. How to have a hard conversation.

C3



BOOKS

Tolerance and bloodshed, clashing creeds and civilizations: all about Istanbul.

C7



MOVING TARGETS

We badly need polls and stats for assessing our friends and family, says Joe Queenan.

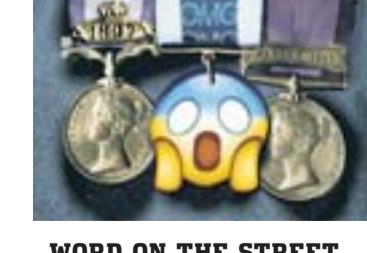
C11



WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL

Lawyer-turned-self-help-author Gretchen Rubin on happiness, habits and her obsessions.

C11



WORD ON THE STREET

OMG started as a teen's text, right? Ben Zimmer says that's off by a century.

C4

REVIEW

The Advantages Of Teacher Knows Best

Continued from the prior page

There are real upsides to a mentality of "teacher knows best." As I worked through my anxieties about submitting to this kind of system, I began to observe that when parents fall in line with teachers, so do their children. This deference gives the teacher near-absolute command of her classroom. My son became so afraid of being late for class, missing school or otherwise disappointing his teacher, that he once raised a stink when I broached the possibility of missing a few school days for a family trip. He was 5.

once asked her to change the way she talked to her classwork-skipping daughter. "She wanted me to say, 'You can do better!' instead of 'You didn't finish this!'" exclaimed Ms. Zhang.

The Chinese parent knows that her kid deserves whatever the teacher metes out, no questions asked. In other words, let the teacher do his or her job. As a result, educators in China enjoy an esteem that's tops in the world: Half of Chinese would encourage their kids to become teachers, while less than a third of Americans and Brits would do the same, according to a 2013 study by the Varkey Foundation. Chinese society grants teachers a social status on par with doctors.

There are also educational advantages to the Chinese insistence on elevating the group over the needs of any individual child. The reason is simple: Classroom goals are better served if everyone charges forward at the same pace. No exceptions, no diversions.

My son suffered from asthma during the winter, but Teacher Chen denied my request to keep his rescue inhaler near the classroom—it's use might be a distraction to his classmates. When I loudly protested, I was told I could transfer my son out of the school. In other

to practice, my son's Chinese language teacher knows that he is capable of learning the 3,500 characters required for literacy. His primary school math teacher gives no child a free pass on triple-digit arithmetic and, in fact, stays after school to help laggards. China's school system breeds a Chinese-style grit, which delivers the daily message that perseverance—not intelligence or ability—is key to success.

Studies show that this attitude gets kids farther in the classroom. Ethnic Asian youth are higher academic achievers in part because they believe in the connection between effort and achievement, while "white Americans tend to view cognitive abilities as...inborn," according to a longitudinal study of more than 5,000 students published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* in 2014. Chinese kids are used to struggling through difficult content, and they believe that success is within reach of anyone willing to work for it. This attitude gives policy makers in China great latitude when it comes to setting out and enforcing higher standards.

In the U.S., parents have often revolted as policy makers try to push through similar measures. In part, we are afraid that Johnny

has developed an unbending respect for education. In primary school, I watched, a bit dazed, as he prepared his own backpack for school at 6 years old, slotting his English, Chinese and math books into his bag each morning along with six pencils that he sharpened himself.

When his homework books come home—parents in China are required to sign them daily to prove involvement—he brings them to us immediately. He began teaching his younger brother Mandarin, two small heads huddled over a picture book, naming animals. A little older now, he expertly performs timed drills in arithmetic, his pencil traveling down the page, and he gains confidence from his success. He also eats eggs of his own free will.

When I tell the story of my son's Chinese educational experience to American friends, they gasp. When they spend time with him, they are surprised that he doesn't cower in the corner or obey commands like a Labrador retriever. My son is imaginative when he draws, and has a great sense of humor and a mean forearm in tennis. None of these qualities has slipped away, and I now share the Chinese belief that even very young kids are capable of developing a range of demanding talents.

Still, I must confess that I have been paralyzed by anxiety at times over the Chinese way, which demands fealty. Teacher Chen wasn't just authoritarian; she sometimes delivered very harsh punishments. Once, she isolated my young son and several classmates in an empty classroom and threatened to demote them after they failed to follow in "one-two" step during a physical exercise.

Her power was even more worrisome when coupled with the Communist Party's political agenda. At 4, my son learned the lyrics to "The East Is Red," extolling Chairman Mao. The following year, his teachers began running mock elections for class monitor, part of the grooming process to identify star students for eventual Party membership.

At the same time, China's education landscape is littered with dropouts in a system that perpetuates an underclass: Children who fail to test into regular high schools would populate a city the size of London each year. Because of the high stakes, families sometimes take extreme measures, including cheating and bribery.

And there is no denying that the traditional Chinese classroom discourages the expression of new and original thought. I observed an art class where 28 toddlers were instructed to sketch exactly the same way, with errant drawings tacked to the wall to shame the deviants. "Rain falls from the sky to the ground and comes in little dots," bellowed the teacher, as the children dutifully populated their pages. In this classroom, rain did not blow sideways or hurtle to the ground in sheets. There was no figurative rain, such as purple rain, nor did it rain tears or frogs, much less cats and dogs.

There are clear downsides to China's desire to cultivate a nation of obedient patriots, and Americans naturally resist. We harbor a healthy mistrust of authority, and our freedom to raise a fuss is a right we should celebrate. It's foundational to our national character.

But the skepticism we freely apply to our political leaders can be destructive when transferred to the men and women who stand at the front of our classrooms. Educational progress in the U.S. is hobbled by parental entitlement and by attitudes that detract from learning: We demand privileges for our children that have little to do with education and ask for report-card mercy when they can't make the grade. As a society, we're expecting more from our teachers while shouldering less responsibility at home.

From my years living in a very different country, I've learned that wonderful things can happen when we give our educators the respect and autonomy they deserve.

Sometimes, it is best when parents—and children—are simply obliged to do as they're told.

They believe that hard work trumps innate talent when it comes to school.

will feel bad about himself if he can't make the grade. What if, instead, Johnny's parents—and his teacher, too—believed that the boy could learn challenging math with enough dedicated effort?

Americans aren't afraid to push their children when it comes to athletics. Here we believe that hard work and practice pay off, so we accept scores and rankings. Eyes glued to scoreboards at a meet, we embrace numbers as

a way to measure progress. A ninth-place finish in the 100-meter dash suggests to us that

a plodding Johnny needs to train harder. It

doesn't mean that he's inferior, nor do we

worry much about his self-esteem.

My son has been in the Chinese school system now for five years. During that time, he has morphed into a proper little pupil who faithfully greets his teacher each morning—"Laoshi Zao! Good morning, teacher!"—and

tacks on the "historical criminal," Japan.

Overt time, policy toward Japan has become

so sensitive that any Chinese official who advocates reconciliation risks career suicide. Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, who is also Beijing's pre-eminent Japan expert, speaks Japanese well—but he avoids doing so in public, lest he draw personal attacks.

Chinese diplomats and scholars know the

dangers of advocating rapprochement with Tokyo. "If you [say] any nice words about Japan, then you will get an angry reaction from students," said Chu Shulong of Tsinghua University.

Studying America is less fraught, he adds: "Peo-



STUDENTS at Jinqiao Center Primary School in Shanghai in 2014. Chinese society grants teachers a social status on par with doctors.

Having the teacher as an unquestioned authority in the classroom gives students a leg up in subjects such as geometry and computer programming, which are more effectively taught through direct instruction (versus student-led discovery), according to a 2004 study of 112 third- and fourth-graders published in the journal *Psychological Science*. A 2014 study of more than 13,000 students in the journal *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis* found that math-challenged first-graders learned more effectively when teachers demonstrated problem-solving procedures and followed up with repeated practice.

By contrast, Western teachers spend lots of time managing classroom behavior and crushing mini-revolts by students and parents alike. A Chinese teacher who arrived in the U.S. two decades ago recalled to me her surprise the first year she taught American kids. "I started out very controlling, but it didn't work at all. My students talked back!" says Sheen Zhang, who teaches Mandarin at a Minnesota high school. Parents sometimes complained when she assigned too much homework. A mother

words, no kid gets special treatment, and if I didn't like it, I could get out. (Ultimately, I found a solution: a preventive steroid inhaler that I could administer at home.)

The school's attitude is draconian. But Americans have arguably gone too far in the other direction, elevating the needs of individual students to the detriment of the group. Some parents think nothing of sending an unvaccinated child to school—ignoring community health—or petitioning to move school start times to accommodate sports schedules. Meanwhile, teacher friends tell me that they are spending more time dealing with "problem" students, often through intervention programs that whittle away teachers' time with the rest of the class. Where should we draw the line?

Another bracing Chinese belief is that hard work trumps innate talent when it comes to academics. Equipped with flashcards and ready

a way to measure progress. A ninth-place finish in the 100-meter dash suggests to us that

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CHINA'S SELF-DEFEATING FEUD WITH JAPAN

BY RICHARD MCGREGOR

PUT YOURSELF in the shoes of a Chinese strategist, pondering ways to check and undermine the dominant role that the U.S. has maintained in East Asia since the end of World War II.

Beijing has already built a navy to challenge the U.S. on the oceans and established military bases on artificial islands in the South China Sea. As President Donald Trump causes alarm among U.S. allies worldwide, China is also trying to peel Asian neighbors like the Philippines away from the U.S. and bring them into a new Sino-centric club.

But Beijing has never really tried the one move that could, at a stroke, devastate American interests in the region and, by extension, the world: disentangling Japan from its longtime security alliance with the U.S. If China could reassure Japan about its security, Washington's standing as Asia's superpower would be gravely diminished.

Why, then, has China so consistently radiated hostility toward Japan instead of trying to seduce it?

The conventional explanation is that Beijing doesn't dare reach out to Tokyo because the Chinese remain collectively furious over Japan's aggression and atrocities during World War II and the country's subsequent refusal to apologize for them. But this view doesn't hold up.

For decades after 1945, China didn't seek an official apology. Beijing changed its tune only when it became more powerful from the 1980s onward and found a source of strategic leverage in reminding Japan of its past crimes. More to the point, since Beijing started demanding apol-



A POLICE OFFICER at China's national memorial for the 1937 Nanjing massacre, Dec. 2014.

ogies for Tokyo's wartime behavior, Japan has repeatedly given them—but to little effect.

The real obstacle to a reconciliation between China and Japan lies in the way that their toxic wars over history have become caught up in both countries' domestic politics, exacerbating their natural rivalry as Asia's two great powers.

In the early 1990s, with China's Communist Party seeking to rebuild its credentials after the bloody 1989 crackdown on antigovernment demonstrators across the country, Beijing sanctioned a relentless diet of anti-Japanese propaganda. A besieged party eager to rally the masses saw no better vehicle than reviving at-

tacks on the "historical criminal," Japan.

Overt time, policy toward Japan has become so sensitive that any Chinese official who advocates reconciliation risks career suicide. Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, who is also Beijing's pre-eminent Japan expert, speaks Japanese well—but he avoids doing so in public, lest he draw personal attacks.

Chinese diplomats and scholars know the dangers of advocating rapprochement with Tokyo. "If you [say] any nice words about Japan, then you will get an angry reaction from students," said Chu Shulong of Tsinghua University.

Studying America is less fraught, he adds: "Peo-

ple might not agree with me, but they never call you a traitor."

Of course, sensitivities in Sino-Japanese relations run both ways. Japanese conservatives, including Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, have espoused revisionist views on World War II that were bound to offend China and South Korea. (Some conservatives say that the wartime government was unfairly blamed for forcing "comfort women" into sexual servitude; others deny that the 1937 Nanjing massacre ever happened.) Japanese apologies for the war have invariably been undercut by defiant politicians saying the country had nothing to apologize for.

China experts in Japan face pressure too. Diplomats in Japan's "China School" held sway over Tokyo's policy until the mid-1990s; when relations went south, they were labeled "panda huggers" and sidelined. Thus the world's second- and third-largest economies have lost the ability to talk to one another and build a stable relationship.

Leaders in Beijing still use the idea of Japan as China's enemy to rouse the citizenry. The Japanese, seeing themselves depicted as China's foes, have increasingly begun to act like one.

Until Asia's great powers can get along, Japan will want to keep U.S. troops in the region. Japan cannot handle China on its own, and North Korea's nuclear arsenal only adds to Tokyo's jitters. A U.S. drawdown would propel a nervous Japan to go nuclear itself. Only then might China wake up to the cost of its enduring hostility to Japan.

Mr. McGregor is the author of "Asia's Reckoning: China, Japan, and the Fate of U.S. Power in the Pacific Century," just out from Viking.

REVIEW



The Right Way to Have Difficult Conversations

In our tense era, a radio host's rules include showing respect and knowing your own biases

BY CELESTE HEADLEE

I'VE BEEN TOLD MANY TIMES in recent years that there are some people you "just can't talk to." One person told me that she can't speak to anyone who won't acknowledge the existence of institutional racism. Another said that if someone he knew supported a particular presidential candidate, then "we have nothing in common and nothing to say to each other."

These days, it seems that there are more and more deal breakers when it comes to deciding whom we're willing to talk to. But in our tense era of deep divisions, talking to each other—and having difficult conversations—is more important than ever before.

I've been a journalist and public radio host for nearly 20 years and have had thousands of on-air conversations with an enormous range of people. Some went well and some badly, but from this experience, I can confidently say that a good conversation isn't necessarily an easy one. Some subjects are so sensitive and some topics so emotionally charged that discussions about them are always tricky. But there isn't a human being on this planet with whom you have "nothing in common," no topic so volatile that it can't be spoken of.

How can you get through a difficult conversation? First, be curious and have a genuine willingness to learn something from someone else—even someone with whom you vehemently disagree. I'm a mixed-race woman, just a few generations removed from slavery, but I've had valuable conversations with segregationists and members of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans.

In the 1960s, an African-American woman named Xernona Clayton was appointed to oversee a neighborhood-improvement program in Atlanta. Ms. Clayton was a good friend of Coretta Scott King and had worked closely with Dr. King. When she took the job, she was warned that one of her neighborhood captains was a grand dragon in the Georgia Realm of the United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. His name was Calvin Craig.

Despite his devotion to white supremacy, Craig found that he enjoyed talking to the bril-

liant black woman from Muskogee, Okla. Over the course of the next year, he came to her office to chat almost every day. As she recalled in a 2011 article in Atlanta Magazine, Ms. Clayton asked him, "Why do you keep coming here? You and I don't agree on anything." He told her she was just fun to talk with.

Those conversations between Ms. Clayton and Craig help to explain the stunning development that ensued: In April 1968, Craig held a press conference to announce that he was leaving the KKK. He declared that he would now dedicate his life to building a nation in which "black men and white men can stand shoulder to shoulder in a united America."

That is the power of conversation between people who are willing to listen to each other and learn, and it is important to keep in mind when people claim that they "just can't" talk to someone else because their opinions are too opposed or offensive.

Another crucial skill in difficult conversations is to resist the impulse to constantly decide whether you agree with what someone else is saying. The purpose of listening is to understand, not to determine whether someone else is right or wrong, an ally or an opponent.

Often, we decide very quickly whether we will agree with someone. We listen for certain words that might be clues to their politics or faith and use them to categorize people, trying to figure out who thinks like we do and who thinks differently. But these snap judgments usually aren't very accurate, and they close us off from getting a more complete picture.

Psychologists call this tendency to lump people into groups the "halo and horns effect." When we approve of some salient quality of another person, we are more likely to judge them positively in other respects. The opposite is true as well.

Most of us acknowledge the existence and pervasiveness of such biases, but we tend to think that it's just a problem for others. We aren't conscious of our own blinders. The bald truth is that we're all biased.

Which leads to another tip: Show respect at all times. View the other person as a human being and put yourself in their shoes. Empathize. Try to remember that everyone is trying to accomplish something that they

think will improve their lives and the lives of the people they love.

You can practice your empathy skills by watching a video, such as a speech or an interview, involving someone you really don't like. Focus on viewing that person as someone trying to accomplish something they believe to be good.

I've found it helpful to practice my empathy skills while driving. If someone cuts me off or runs a red light, my first instinct is to mutter a few expletives and assume terrible things about the driver's intelligence or upbringing. But what I've tried to do lately is imagine why they are in such a hurry or a bad mood. Instead of calling them ugly names, I'll think, "She's probably had a bad day and in her mind, she's doing her best." The point is to get into the habit of viewing others as fallible human beings who are just trying to make it in a very difficult world.

Another key skill for handling difficult conversations is sticking it out. If you're talking to someone and a taboo subject comes up—whether it's death, divorce or race—don't try to change the subject, make a joke or go off on a tangent. Talking through tough issues can be awkward and painful, but try to avoid getting frustrated and walking away. Silence is preferable to flight. If you have nothing to say, just listen.

My final piece of advice really applies to all conversations, but it is especially true of difficult ones: End well. You don't need to have the last word. Take a moment to thank the participants for sharing their thoughts. It can be scary to talk about politics or religion with someone else, so express your gratitude for their time and their openness. If you end the conversation in a friendly and gracious way, you set the groundwork and tone for future conversations.

Nobody's perfect in such encounters. I'm certainly not. I once let an argument with my spouse over what to think about police shootings get completely out of control, to the point where we slept in different rooms for a couple of days. Human

beings are hard-wired to be emotional, and sometimes we succumb to the drama of the moment, tossing our best intentions out the window.

If that happens and you say something you shouldn't, apologize immediately. Acknowledge that you said something hurtful or wrong and make no excuses. Then you can put the mistake behind you and move forward.

If we can learn to talk about the hard things, we can begin to find common ground, areas of agreement that transcend our differences. It would be a good start in trying to solve the intransigent problems that we face.

This essay is adapted from Ms. Headlee's new book, "We Need to Talk: How to Have Conversations That Matter," to be published on Sept. 19 by Harper Wave, an imprint of HarperCollins (which, like The Wall Street Journal, is owned by News Corp.).

EVERYDAY MATH

EUGENIA CHENG

When Bright Lines Give Bad Guidance



IN TRYING to make sense of our complicated world, we naturally look for boundaries and cutoff points. They make it easier for us to navigate our lives and make practical decisions. But this need for clear lines often comes with confusing anomalies. Fortunately, math has tools for helping us to make better sense of gray areas.

Consider body-mass index, or BMI, which is one measure doctors use to assess how fat someone is. It is calculated as weight (in kilograms) divided by height (in meters) squared. If you weigh a lot for your height, your BMI will be higher. Medical guidelines say that adults with a BMI of 25 or more are "overweight." But is there really an important difference in terms of health between someone just under 25 and just over 25?

Or consider the not-unrelated question (for me, anyway) of how much cake to eat. I'm never sure how to indulge my love for cake without becoming a glutton. If I eat just one bite, surely that's not a problem. But where do I draw the line if each individual bite is not a problem?

The principle of mathematical induction explains why it can be so hard to draw a line. An argument by induction is like climbing a staircase: You only have to know how to climb one step, and then you can climb any staircase, one step at a time. This sort of thinking was a great help to me when I ran the New York City Marathon.

But we'd be in trouble if we applied this logic to every case. It would mean that I could eat any amount of cake, one bite at a time, or safely gain weight so long as it was just a few grams at a time. Induction doesn't allow us to pin down exactly which increment takes us too far over the line—and that can leave us stuffed with cake and unable to fit into our clothes.

A different piece of math, called the intermediate value theorem, gives us a way out. Like many math theorems, this one gives us an overall picture, not an answer to a specific problem. It holds that if a value changes continuously and there is a point where it is negative and a point where it is positive, it must be zero somewhere in between.

Mathematicians use the intermediate value theorem to show that it's possible for an equation to have a solution in a given range, in cases where they don't need to know exactly what the solution is. It allows them not to waste time and effort on producing a more precise answer.

In real-life cases, the theorem tells us that instead of trying to draw an exact line between "safe" and "dangerous," we should envision a gray area where the line might be. For cake, we might tell ourselves that danger lurks somewhere between eating one slice of cake and eating three. If we want to keep the pounds off, the inductive logic of "one more bite makes no difference" will be a safe guide only if we stay out of the gray zone and have no more than one slice of cake. For BMI, a score of 25 defines a similar gray area: It isn't good for us to be close to that mark, and going too far beyond it means real risks to our health.

This approach is often useful in making public policy. We consider 18 to be old enough to drive, because we need that bright line as a practical matter, but we also know there is a gray area for younger teens who are ready to drive, so we allow for various kinds of provisional or restricted licenses.

Math gives us tools to approach the same situation in various ways, and it can produce different interpretations that are all logically valid. But it can't tell us which approach makes sense in practical situations. We have to figure that out ourselves.



Answers

To the News Quiz on page C13:
**1.A, 2.C, 3.B, 4.C, 5.D, 6.B, 7.C,
8.A, 9.C**

REVIEW



ALEX NABAUM

A Growing Terrorist Threat on Another 9/11

Al Qaeda regroups even as the battered Islamic State remains lethal

BY BRUCE HOFFMAN

THIS MONDAY'S 16th anniversary of the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, might be less mournful if we could say that the threat of jihadist terrorism had receded or disappeared. But that is far from the case. Al Qaeda has been quietly rebuilding, after ceding the spotlight for several years to Islamic State (which was al Qaeda's Iraqi affiliate until being expelled from the network in 2014). Taken together, these two groups—with their expanding capabilities and multiple branches across the globe—pose a security challenge for the U.S. and its allies every bit as perilous as what they faced immediately after 9/11.

The network founded by Osama bin Laden has proved a resilient and resourceful foe. Since bin Laden's death at the hands of U.S. Special Forces in 2011, al Qaeda has been led by Ayman al-Zawahiri, who has exploited the rise of Islamic State to win support and space for his own movement after its post-9/11 setbacks.

In 2013, with al Qaeda's fortunes at a low ebb, Mr. Zawahiri instructed his fighters to avoid mass-casualty operations, especially those that might kill Muslim civilians and innocent women and children. At a time when Islamic State was appalling the world with one atrocity after another,

all staged for maximum effect on social media, the move was a shrewd strategic choice.

Since then, al Qaeda has presented itself, paradoxically, as the "moderate extremists," an ostensibly more palatable rival to Islamic State. Across the region, various individual sympathizers and malign government officials have started not only to quietly support al Qaeda but to see the group as a partner.

Al Qaeda's resurgence can be seen most clearly in Syria. Its local cat's-paw (recently renamed Hayat Tahrir al-Sham) is now the largest rebel group fighting the regime of Bashar al-Assad and controls a strategic area along the Syrian-Turkish border. In Syria, as a Dutch fighter in the group's ranks tweeted to his followers, al Qaeda "focuses mostly on political & military targets instead of civilians." As a result, Islamic State has taken almost all the heat from the Syrian regime and its allies, as well as from the U.S. and Turkey. Al Qaeda has thus been able to extend its reach and rebuild its military strength.

Al Qaeda today is just as ambitious and dangerous as Islamic State. From northwest Africa to southeast Asia, it has woven a global movement of some two dozen local franchises. Al Qaeda's North Africa branch was credited with more than 250 attacks last year, and al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, long the movement's most threatening branch, has seen its ranks quadruple in recent years. In Afghanistan, with its

Taliban allies, al Qaeda has re-established a presence in nearly half of the country's territory. Al Qaeda is now thought to have tens of thousands of fighters—with some 20,000 in Syria alone, along with 4,000 in Yemen and 7,000 in Somalia.

Nor should we assume that al Qaeda has turned away from attempts to strike what bin Laden famously called the "far enemy." Theo Padnos, an American journalist whom al Qaeda held hostage for two years in Syria, wrote in 2014 that the group's commanders "were inviting Westerners to the jihad in Syria not so much

because they needed more foot soldiers—they didn't—but because they want to teach the Westerners to take the struggle into every neighborhood and subway back home."

Counterterrorism officials have noted other evidence of al Qaeda's desire to hit Western targets. The Pentagon says that Haydar Kirkan, a senior al Qaeda commander, was planning attacks

on the West when he was killed in Syria last year by a U.S. airstrike. Last March, intelligence

that the U.S. reportedly obtained from a raid on an al Qaeda command center in Yemen spurred

concerns that the group was again planning to

strike commercial airliners. And in May, Hamza

bin Laden, the son of al Qaeda's founder and the

movement's heir apparent, called on loyalists to

do everything in their power to wage war on

Jews, Americans, Westerners and Russians.

As for Islamic State, it has been losing battles

and turf in Iraq and Syria, underscoring its inability to compete with al Qaeda in terms of cohesion and staying power on the ground. But it remains stronger than its jihadist rival in one key domain: the ability to mount terrorist strikes in Europe.

U.S. intelligence officials think that over the past few years, Islamic State has dispatched hundreds of operatives into European Union countries, with hundreds more positioned in Turkey. These are the attackers behind such atrocities as the 2015 suicide attacks in Paris that killed 130 people and last month's attack in Barcelona, which killed 16.

But Islamic State's reach extends far beyond Europe. A year ago, the group's leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, instructed potential foreign fighters who couldn't get to the besieged "caliphate" in Iraq and Syria to head for other Islamic State branches. According to the National Counterterrorism Center, Islamic State has established 18 such branches throughout the world—most recently in the Philippines, Afghanistan and Indonesia.

These far-flung offshoots will develop their own operational capabilities independent of the parent group. The involvement of Islamic State's Libyan branch in last May's bombing of a concert venue in Manchester, U.K., shows that Mr. Baghadi's diktat is being implemented.

Islamic State's threat goes beyond its presumed sleeper cells in Europe and the "lone-wolf" attacks it inspires. As the group loses its territorial stronghold in the Middle East, at least some of the estimated 7,000 European jihadists who fought for it will either be returning home or migrating to conflicts elsewhere. And they are only a fraction of the nearly 40,000 militants from some 120 countries thought to have trained in Syria and Iraq in recent years.

Over the past four years, Islamic State's international cadre has surpassed even the most generous estimates of the number of foreign fighters that the U.S. intelligence community thinks went to Afghanistan during the 1980s and 1990s to join al Qaeda. Put differently, Islamic State has trained far more foreign nationals in Syria and Iraq in the past few years than al Qaeda trained in the decade leading up to 9/11.

To complicate matters, Islamic State's recent losses may help to nudge it toward reconciliation with al Qaeda. Any such rapprochement would significantly heighten the threat of foreign-fighter terrorist operations world-wide.

Worse, Islamic State's tactics have evolved in dangerous ways. Until recently, terrorism took one of two forms. The more traditional version entailed directly controlled, tightly orchestrated operations by trained terrorists with an identifiable chain of command.

A more recent alternative has been the lone wolf: individuals with no prior formal connection to a terrorist group who are radicalized through social media and encouraged to stage attacks independently. They act in the name of a terrorist group and in the service of its aims but without its direction.

Islamic State has now perfected a third, hybrid option, known among security experts as the "enabled attacker." Such terrorists operate independently, like lone wolves, but also receive guidance and direction from jihadist commanders whom they have never met or previously interacted with. Those instructions contain specific directions and detailed intelligence about particular targets—thus making such attacks faster, more lethal and harder to thwart.

Sixteen years after 9/11, al Qaeda and Islamic State feel certain that they will ultimately triumph. They believe that their fighters are serving God by waging unceasing war—and they are eager to avenge losses suffered along the way.

Dr. Hoffman is the director of security studies at Georgetown University's Walsh School of Foreign Service. An updated edition of his book "Inside Terrorism" has just been published by Columbia University Press.

WORD ON THE STREET: BEN ZIMMER

OMG! It Started in 1917 With a Letter to Churchill

LET US now put down our smartphones to mark a peculiar anniversary. One hundred years ago, on Sept. 9, 1917, a retired admiral of the British navy fired off a letter to Winston Churchill, the future prime minister. The letter was shockingly prescient in one curious way: The admiral abbreviated "Oh my God!" in a most millennial fashion, as "OMG."

So John Arbuthnot Fisher (Jacky to his friends), a septuagenarian who had served as

the Royal Navy's first sea lord in World War I, was the first known person to

rattle off "OMG"—and not some

texting teen.

In his letter, Lord Fisher complained to the much younger Churchill, then serving as minister of munitions, about Britain's cautious naval strategy against Germany. In a sarcastic tone, he closed the letter by writing, "I hear that a new order of Knighthood is on the tapis—O.M.G. (Oh! My God!)—Shower it on the Admiralty!" ("On the tapis" meant "under consideration.")

Lord Fisher's letter went unnoticed for nearly a century until it was unearthed by lexicographers at the Oxford English Dictionary, when they added an entry for "OMG" in March 2011. The OED makes a point of tracking down the earliest known example of every word or phrase, and initial research had taken the interjection "OMG" back to 1994, in an online forum for soap-opera fans ("OMG! What did it say?").

The editors asked one of the OED's long-

time library researchers, Jon Simon, formerly a research librarian at the Library of Congress, to track down another mid-'90s example of "OMG" that cropped up in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette. But Mr. Simon didn't stop there: He looked carefully through the Google Books database of digitized texts until he found the surprising 1917 letter, included in Lord Fisher's memoirs published two years later.

When the OED first released its "OMG" entry online, the same update included another prominent internet initialism, "LOL" for "laugh out loud." And while some observers were bemused to find such digitally driven shorthand added to the august dictionary, the early example of "OMG" from Lord Fisher proved that our penchant for making snappy abbreviations long predates the era of electronic communication.

"People who are decrying the demise of the English language through its terrible practice of initializing neologisms regard it as characteristic of the early 21st century," Katherine Martin, head of U.S. dictionaries at Oxford University Press, told me. But the U.S. has had its own abbreviative fads, going back to the late 1830s when a Boston newspaper first published "O.K." as shorthand for the jokily misspelled "oll korrett" ("all correct").

At the time of Lord Fisher's letter, at the close of World War I, Britain must have seemed awash in initialisms. Earlier in 1917,

King George V had established a new set of honors known as the Order of the British Empire, introducing five new titles to be awarded: MBE, OBE, CBE, KBE and GBE. Lord Fisher was lampooning this proliferation of abbreviatory honors by suggesting that "OMG" might be next.

Playing with these initialisms didn't end with Lord Fisher. The slang lexicographer Eric Partridge recorded that by the mid-20th century, the OBE title was spoofed as "Old Boiled Egg" or "Other Buggers' Efforts" (contrasted with "My Bloody Efforts" for MBE). And an older hierarchy of initializations—CMG, KCMG and GCMG—was explained as "Call Me God," "the King Calls Me God," and "God Calls Me God."

While it would take many decades before "OMG" was reinvented for the age of chat rooms, text-messaging and social media, we can thank cranky old Lord Fisher for showing us that concocting playful new abbreviations is a time-honored tradition and hardly the death knell of English.



DOUG CHAYKA

A surprise discovery in an old book.

The editors asked one of the OED's long-

BOOKS

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When Our Eyes Were Opened

Why a primitive tale of sex, death, taboo, temptation—and snakes—still fascinates and confounds

The Rise and Fall of Adam and Eve

By Stephen Greenblatt
Norton, 419 pages, \$27.95

BY A.N. WILSON

AT THE END of his panoramic survey of the effects on humanity of the story of Adam and Eve—from the earliest Sumerian folk tales to the theological interpretations of Rabbinic scholars, from St. Augustine to Islam, from the poetic reconstructions of Milton to the magnificent depictions in Renaissance sculpture and painting—Stephen Greenblatt arrives in Kibale National Park, Uganda. His back aches, ants scurry at his feet and beautiful butterflies float around his head as he makes his way to the Kibale Chimpanzee Project. Seeing these creatures, in what he calls their edenic state, Mr. Greenblatt says that “they enable us to see for ourselves what the Genesis origin story might have actually looked like, had it been real. Closely resembling us, they show us what it is to live without the knowledge of good and evil. . . . They are still in Paradise.”

Eventually the author meets two: the 22-year-old alpha male Eslom and his Mrs. Robinson-style partner, Bubbles, an ape in her mid-50s with a spectacularly swollen rump that reveals she is still game for action. In another part of the clearing, we encounter 19-year-old Leona, a more sheepish female who uses this moment to escape the domineering attentions of Eslom and elope with the younger beta male Lanjo. We knew from the beginning how a book about Adam and Eve simply had to end, but there is something delicious about Mr. Greenblatt’s application of the great Miltonic words to Leona and Lanjo: “The world was all before them.”

Like the original Sumerian tale, refashioned by the Hebraic fashioners of Scripture, Mr. Greenblatt’s superb joke ripples with ambiguities. In Christian readings of the story, the snake persuades the woman that God was lying, that the Almighty would not kill her and her man simply for eating the forbidden fruit. Genesis 3:4-5 has the snake telling her: “You will not die. For God knows when you eat of it your eyes will be opened.” This declaration is far from suggesting, as Mr. Greenblatt might have it, that Adam and Eve were immortal before the fall, or that death itself was one consequence of eating the fruit. Surely it is the snake, in the Bible, who offers the temptation of immortality, not Yahweh? The snake, being a liar, says the opposite of what is true.

In many Genesis passages, the final editor or redactor has collated at least two narratives. Are we to envisage two trees, for instance, or just one? As the narrative stands, there is the Tree of Life and the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. The tree from which God does not want Adam and Eve to eat will give the man and the woman moral knowledge. It is less clear what the Tree of Life is. Only after they

have eaten from the former tree (Genesis 3:6) does the text suggest that eating the fruit of the latter would have given immortality.

Mr. Greenblatt speaks at one point of the serpent who “robs the man and the woman of their hope of eternal life” in the Genesis version. But this can’t be right. For a start, the Adam and Eve myth in Genesis has its origins during the time when the Hebrews were in Babylonian exile.

Even if you think that it was edited and written down much, much later, consider that the first shimmering of Jewish belief in life after death arose only in the Hebrew wisdom literature—for instance, in Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and the Song of Solomon—a hundred years or so before Christ.

Before that (witness the many psalms to this effect) death is seen as the end in the Bible.

The original story was not about Adam and Eve losing immortality. It could have been, however, even in its Sumerian origin, about the human capacity to kid ourselves that we are not going to die—that is something very different. In other words, this story’s abiding appeal is bound up with the extreme theological ambiguities it explores.

Mr. Greenblatt asks, at the beginning of his quest: “What kind of God would forbid his creatures to know the difference between good and evil?”

Good question, and the one with which the Bible bravely kicks off. The answer must be, “a very sensible God,” if by God you mean an absolutist cosmic dictator. For as the snake realized in the story, the minute you developed a moral sense, you would wonder why

you need to be “told” what to do by a “God.” Far from worshiping God as the upholder of the moral order, as the Jews do—the very name for the first five books of the Bible is the Torah, or Law—you would begin to feel morally self-sufficient. You would be like, say, Euripides, whose tragedies question,

Jewish tradition speaks of humans as creatures whose sense of good and evil is a torment and glory.

again and again, the bullying decrees and tricks of the immortals who cause disaster and sorrow to befall us. You would come to sympathize with Antigone or Hecuba or Hippolytus, who try to fashion dignified moral responses to the pickle in which the immortals place them.

The Bible occasionally plays out such dramas, most notably in Job but also in some of the stories about Abraham—for example, the deliberately semi-comic tale in which he pleads with Yahweh not to eliminate all the inhabitants of Sodom if he can find 50 honest men among them, and then 45, and 40, and so on. More usually, however, the Jewish tradition speaks of humanity as creatures whose torment and glory are a sense of good and evil.

We are not playthings of the gods; we are the children of Adam and Eve.

Neither the Hebrew version nor the Sumerian original seem to have carried any suggestion that there would some day come a second Adam who

would restore immortality to the human race, and Mr. Greenblatt confines to an endnote St. Paul’s idea of Christ as the second Adam. He devotes more space to the reinterpretation of Pauline theology by Augustine, whom in his portrayal originally saw the story as an embarrassingly primitive fable but in time made it central to his sophisticated conception of original sin and ultimate redemption.

Mr. Greenblatt, a professor of the humanities at Harvard University, is especially eloquent on the influence of this story on the early modern imagination. In the future, I know I shall return often to his reflections on the Renaissance painters—Masaccio, Michelangelo, Dürer—and to his masterly exposition of “Paradise Lost,” the greatest poem in the English language.

Parts of three chapters are devoted to Milton (40 times more space than is devoted to St. Paul!) but that is only proper. What Mr. Greenblatt is writing about here, most of all, is the redeeming and enlightening power of story. “More than a thousand years after Augustine, Adam and Eve have finally become real” in Milton’s poem.

There are unexpected consequences to this emphasis on the “realism” of Milton. Mr. Greenblatt writes, in several places, as if all the early commentators on the Adam and Eve story—including Augustine, Origen, the Gnostics and others—believed in what we should call the historicity of the story. Indeed, he begins his survey by stating that “an insistence on the story’s literal truth—an actual Adam and Eve in an actual garden—became one of the cornerstones of Christian orthodoxy.” Very many, perhaps a ma-

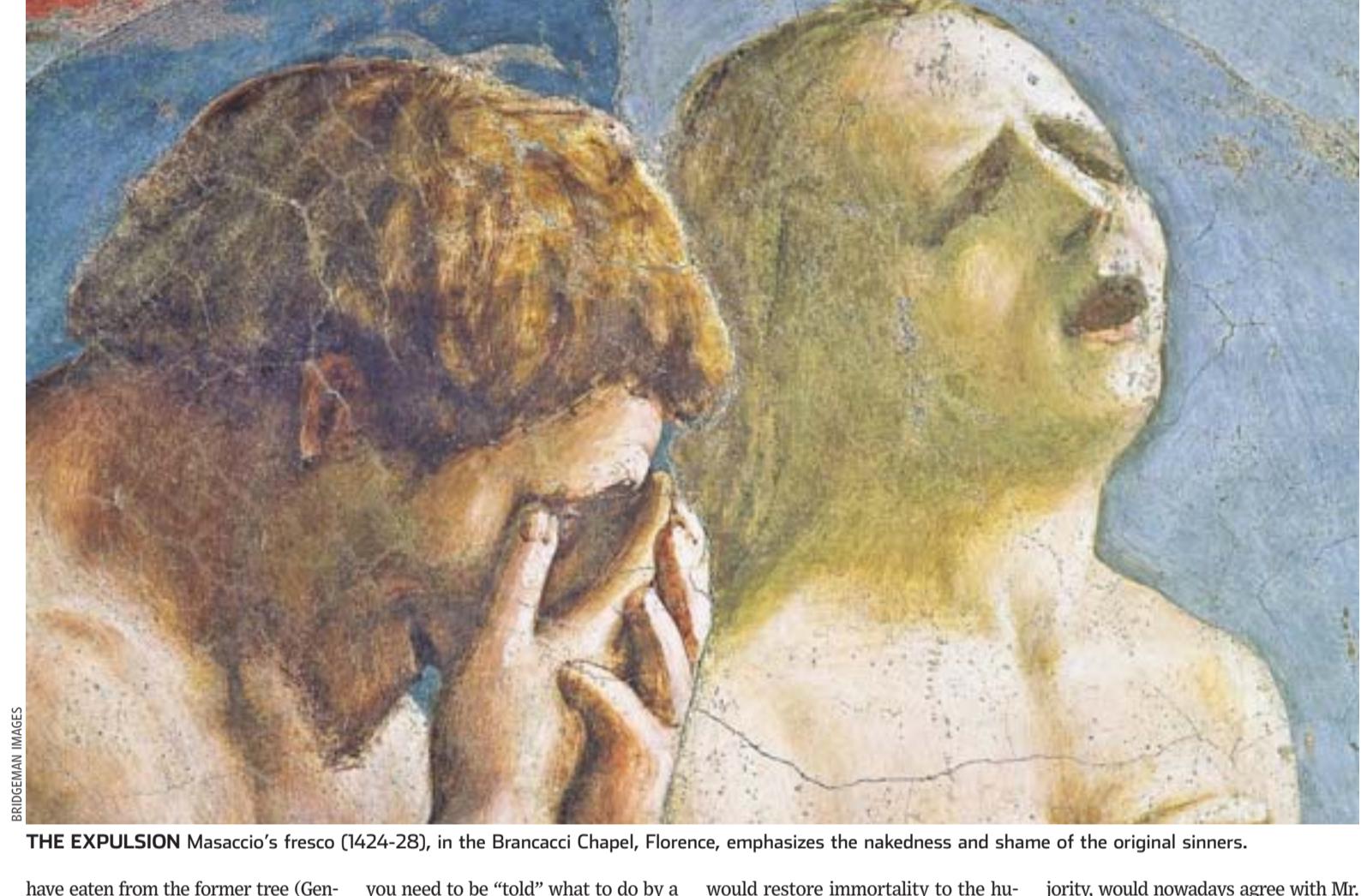
jority, would nowadays agree with Mr. Greenblatt, but I am not convinced.

How can we be sure that our post-Enlightenment distinction between “literal truth” and symbolism would have been part of, say, Milton’s or Michelangelo’s or even St. Paul’s mental furniture? Dante is often mentioned in this book, but I do not believe that he was writing his journey through hell, purgatory and heaven as a travelogue or that he believed in the “literal” existence of these places in the same way that he believed in the existence of Florence. The concept that Adam and Eve were “historical” characters came about through primitive scientific 17th-century attempts to “date” the Bible, and this led to much muddled thinking.

Darwin, who occupies our attention in the penultimate chapter of Mr. Greenblatt’s story, really did believe, as a young man, in the literal truth of “Paradise Lost,” which was also his favorite reading during his voyage on the Beagle. When he lost this belief, he thought he had lost belief in Christianity. This led, perhaps, to some of his confusion of mind when he came to distinguish between what Christianity does and does not claim about creation.

In common with most Victorian scientists, Darwin had no understanding of the multiple authorship of Genesis. He read the two creation stories as suggestive that species were created as finished products from the hand of God. He therefore thought, as most of his contemporaries did, that to believe in the mutability of species was to challenge the Bible narrative. But

Please turn to page C6



THE EXPULSION Masaccio’s fresco (1424-28), in the Brancacci Chapel, Florence, emphasizes the nakedness and shame of the original sinners.

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BOOKS

'Music . . . a god, yet completely human . . . holds highest place; supplying in certain wants and quarters what nothing else could supply.' —Walt Whitman

A Life Played by Ear

Good Things Happen Slowly

By Fred Hersch

Crown Archetype, 307 pages, \$28

BY TED GIOIA

FRED HERSCH never wanted to be a medical case study. I don't blame him. At the age of 61 he ranks among the finest jazz pianists of our time, and deserves acclaim for his artistry. That said, his return from a near-death experience, described in this newly published memoir, may inspire as many people as his music.

Mr. Hersch survived a health crisis that, if you saw it on a TV medical drama, would elicit disbelief. After being diagnosed HIV-positive in 1986, he maintained an intense schedule of performances and recordings for the next two decades through a winning combination of dedication and medication. But in June of 2008, Mr. Hersch came down, in short order, with pneumonia, delirium, a collapse in blood pressure, kidney failure and septic shock.

In a last-ditch effort to save his life, doctors put Mr. Hersch into a medically induced coma. For weeks he lingered at the brink of death. His coma lasted almost two months, and when, against all odds, he recovered consciousness, he still couldn't talk, breathe on his own, eat food or even swallow. And, of course, couldn't play piano.

To rebuild a life, let alone a demanding jazz career, from this setback required nothing short of a miracle. At an early stage of rehab, Mr. Hersch asked his partner, Scott Morgan, to push his wheelchair to a piano. He tried to play "Body and Soul," a song he had performed countless times in the past. "My fingers could barely move," he recalls, "and I couldn't remember the chords to the bridge."

Yet Mr. Hersch not only returned to the bandstand but also somehow reached a higher level in his music. I've followed his career ever since I saw Mr. Hersch in Toots Thielemans's band in the 1980s and have long admired his work. But Mr. Hersch's music of the last half-dozen years is at the pinnacle of the jazz idiom. In my opinion, jazz piano doesn't get any better than this.

So I would have read this autobiography, crafted with guidance from music writer David Hajdu, even without the back-from-the-brink drama. Over the last few years, I've wondered how Mr. Hersch reached the peak level of performance demonstrated on albums such as "Alive at the Vanguard" (2012), "Floating" (2014) and "Solo" (2015). I hoped this volume would give me a glimpse of that inner process, even more elusive than the hard work of physical rehab.



INSPIRATION Fred Hersch performing in the Purcell Room of London's Queen Elizabeth Hall, in 1999.

The glib answer is that Mr. Hersch's near-death experience pushed him on to a higher artistic plateau. That has been my hunch from afar, and the pianist himself seems to share this impression. "I think my playing is better in many ways today than it was before I got so sick. I have found my left-to-right-hand independence to be looser and

nowadays, but Sales wrote during a time when no gay jazz star was yet out of the closet. Who can blame Mr. Hersch and others for holding back given the ethos of the idiom, with all its ultra-masculine aggression and ritualized strutting?

But just a few years after Sales's proclamation, Fred Hersch and vibraphonist Gary Burton took the brave step of coming out. These were genuine leaders in the jazz world, and in the midst of the AIDS crisis their example toppled stereotypes and changed attitudes. Jazz is still a combative music, but there's more tolerance and slightly less testosterone on display nowadays. That's not only good for the musicians but for the music as well.

"I never wanted to be the gay jazz poster boy," Mr. Hersch admits. But when he saw the ways he could make a difference as an AIDS-education activist, he embraced this new role with the same dedication he had long brought to music. To further the cause, he signed on for concerts, events, compositions, interviews and TV appearances.

Given these dramatic incidents in Mr. Hersch's life, readers might be tempted to skip over the portions of this book dealing with the craft of music. That would be a mistake. Mr. Hersch belongs to that last generation of jazz performers who came of age learning the old-fashioned way, on the job and in the presence of the living masters instead of from a textbook or classroom assignment. In these pages, he tells about gigging with Jo Jones Jr. in Greenwich Village, traveling on the bus with big-band star Woody Herman, partying with trumpeter Chet Baker and other rites of passage the likes of which do not exist for

twentysomethings nowadays. He also writes splendid impressionist essays on the essence of Thelonious Monk, the importance of rhythm in jazz, and the difference between an eighth note as played by Chick Corea (thin and bright), Herbie Hancock (fat and solid) and Fred Hersch (discrete, with space on each side, and with a distinctive pianistic color all its own).

I must add a warning to music teachers. They will be horrified by this book. "I didn't practice much and never went to my lesson fully prepared," Mr. Hersch explains at the outset. Even in later years, he avoided the rote playing of scales and exercises: "I'm never sure what or how to practice, so I rarely do. But I seem to pull it together when the lights go up." That may seem like a bad attitude for a professional musician, but I have a hunch that much of Fred Hersch's greatness stems from avoiding over-preparation and embracing the risk-taking attitude jazz improvisation demands when played at a high level.

"Great jazz has to have the element of danger," he contends. He has lived that motto to the fullest. And that same attitude propels this powerful autobiography. Again and again, Mr. Hersch shares details—about drugs or sex or the music life—that others might have held back. Yet that raw honesty and immediacy is probably why so many of us find his music so compelling. By the same token, that's why this book earns a place as one of the great contemporary jazz memoirs.

Mr. Gioia is a pianist and a writer on music, literature and pop culture. His most recent book is "How to Listen to Jazz."

Adam And Eve

Continued from page C5

Genesis 1:30, in which God says he has given the breath of life to every living creature, surely allows of the possibility of development or mutation. Darwin on the Beagle read and re-read Milton, and it is "Paradise Lost," not the Bible, that gives us the unambiguous story of immutable species created by God.

Mr. Greenblatt quotes one paragraph, a notorious one, from Darwin's "The Descent of Man" in which Darwin says that he would prefer to have been descended from a baboon than from a "savage." Indeed, what made Alfred Russel Wallace part company from his old comrade in natural selection was Darwin's suggestion in "The Descent of Man" that our capacity (as humans) for reason, language and moral judgment is different in degree, not in kind, from that of our cousins, the other animals. Mr. Greenblatt is too kind to quote any of Darwin's laughable attempts to explain the evolution of language, including his false claim that the peoples of Tierra del Fuego communicated in a few grunts and had almost no vocabulary. (Later

It is 'Paradise Lost,' not the Bible, that gives us the story of immutable species created by God.

visitors, compiling a dictionary of their language, found a vocabulary of more than 30,000 words.)

The richness of the Adam and Eve story is, in our own day, set against the story created by Darwin of the evolved ape. Both are powerful images in our brains, and most educated people believe, or try to believe, in the latter. What Mr. Greenblatt's wonderfully rich, detailed, humorous and imaginative survey reveals is the sheer wealth of the biblical mythology and how it continues to raise questions that Darwinism doesn't answer.

The subtlety of the Bible account lives even in the thought of those, like Darwin or Nietzsche, who would most like to escape it. We feel ourselves strangers in the world, exiles from paradise, morally angst-ridden, not only about the human capacity for sin but also about the injustice that appears to be rained upon the innocent by indifferent nature or a cruel divinity. All of these feelings and ideas, with all their contradictions, are contained in the enduringly disconcerting story of Adam and Eve.

Mr. Wilson is the author of "The Book of the People: How to Read the Bible" and the forthcoming "Charles Darwin: Victorian Mythmaker."

Observer of the Shaking Palsy

The Enlightened Mr. Parkinson

By Cherry Lewis
Pegasus, 306 pages, \$27.95

BY WILLIAM F. BYNUM

THE SUREST WAY for a doctor to be remembered is by being associated with a common disease. Graves, Hodgkin, Down and Alzheimer are among many who, deservedly or not, have achieved the "eponym." Doctors joke that the person who gets the

Parkinson wrote political pamphlets, treatises on fossils and the first paper on *paralysis agitans*.

honor is usually the second or third (or even fourth or fifth) to describe a new condition. History can be fickle.

James Parkinson (1755-1824) is another doctor whose historical interest rests squarely on his disease. He described *paralysis agitans* (or the "shaking palsy") exactly two centuries ago and would probably be surprised to know how familiar Parkinson's disease has become. It wasn't called *maladie de Parkinson* until the great French neurologist Jean-Martin Charcot so dubbed it in 1872. As Cherry Lewis shows in "The Enlightened Mr. Parkinson," a fine biography of an unusual East London

general practitioner, there are many reasons to admire him.

Parkinson lived through especially turbulent times, with the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars fomenting social and political unrest in Britain and elsewhere. He was the second of four generations of medical practitioners, inheriting his father's practice and passing it on to his own son, with whom he published medical papers. A devoted family man and longtime warden in the local Anglican church, Parkinson was also a thoroughly political animal. He was deeply involved in several reformist groups. One, the London Corresponding Society, attracted particular attention from the government, which feared the spread of revolutionary French ideas. Several of Parkinson's colleagues served jail sentences or deportation orders.

Parkinson escaped punishment but was severely examined by the Privy Council, where the recorded testimony attests to his fearlessness and sense of probity. He was of the gradualist rather than the revolutionary wing of the movement, arguing above all for the extension of the vote at a time when only a tiny elite minority elected members of Parliament, who in turn badly represented the changing demographic realities of industrializing Britain.

Parkinson was an inveterate scribbler. "With the day's medical work done," Ms. Lewis writes, "sitting in his candlelit study with a warm fire glowing in the hearth, he would write

into the early hours of the morning." His bibliography occupies five pages of Ms. Lewis's book, although many of his writings appeared as cheap one-off pamphlets. In addition to his political pieces, he wrote what he hoped would be a textbook on chemistry, a couple of self-help books on medicine, some reflections on medical education (he had come through

the mad, and Parkinson's position as visiting doctor at one of them brought him the least savory episode of his life. He was accused of hastily signing off on the admission of a sane woman being unjustly put away by her family. "The case was widely reported in the papers and Parkinson was heavily criticised," Ms. Lewis writes, but the pamphlet that Parkinson eventually wrote defending himself spared his reputation lasting damage.

Ms. Lewis analyzes each of these aspects of his life in turn, relying primarily on his written works, since few letters or other personal writings survive. Parkinson was sufficiently candid to allow her to portray the man himself. Nowhere did he reveal himself more than in the area of his life that brought him his most significant contemporary fame: collecting, describing and classifying fossils. By the time he died, Parkinson's reputation was primarily that of a paleontologist and geologist. His most substantial work was a magnificently illustrated three-volume treatise on fossils. One of his daughters drew his specimens for the engraver, and although he continued to publish on medical affairs, this research defined the last couple of decades of his life.

Modern geology emerged in the late 18th century, as the nature of fossils, the reality of extinction and the vast age of the Earth became accepted as scientific truth. Parkinson, a founding member of the Geological

Society of London (still an active professional organization), was part of the generation that negotiated the relationship between these observations about the Earth's history and the account of creation contained in Genesis. The discoveries of the age required Parkinson to reinterpret the nature of Scripture, which he did without losing his faith. His fossil collection attracted much attention, but his widow was unable to sell it intact, so the individual fossils, so lovingly described and illustrated, were dispersed. Ms. Lewis, a geologist by training, was able to identify only a few in public collections.

Even if he had not described "his" disease, Parkinson would still be an important historical figure. Nevertheless, his interests were so broad that he would have had only walk-on parts in a number of monographs rather than the starring role in a biography. The most important words he ever wrote identified with his characteristic acuity a notable feature of Parkinson's disease: "SHAKING PALSY. (*Paralysis Agitans*.) Involuntary tremulous motion, with lessened muscular power, in parts [limbs] not in action and even when supported; with a propensity to bend the trunk forward, and to pass from a walking to a running pace: the senses and intellects being uninjured."

The gait in particular is distinctive in the disease that we still call by Parkinson's name.

Mr. Bynum is the author, with Helen Bynum, of "Remarkable Plants That Shape Our World."



the apprenticeship system, supplemented by attending lectures), corsets, dangerous games for children, the gout (from which he and his father suffered), fevers and the regulation of madhouses. Hoxton, the East London village where he lived, was notorious for several for-profit establishments for the reception of

BOOKS

'If one had but a single glance to give the world, one should gaze on Istanbul.' —Alphonse de Lamartine

The Abode of Happiness

Istanbul

By Bettany Hughes

Da Capo, 800 pages, \$40

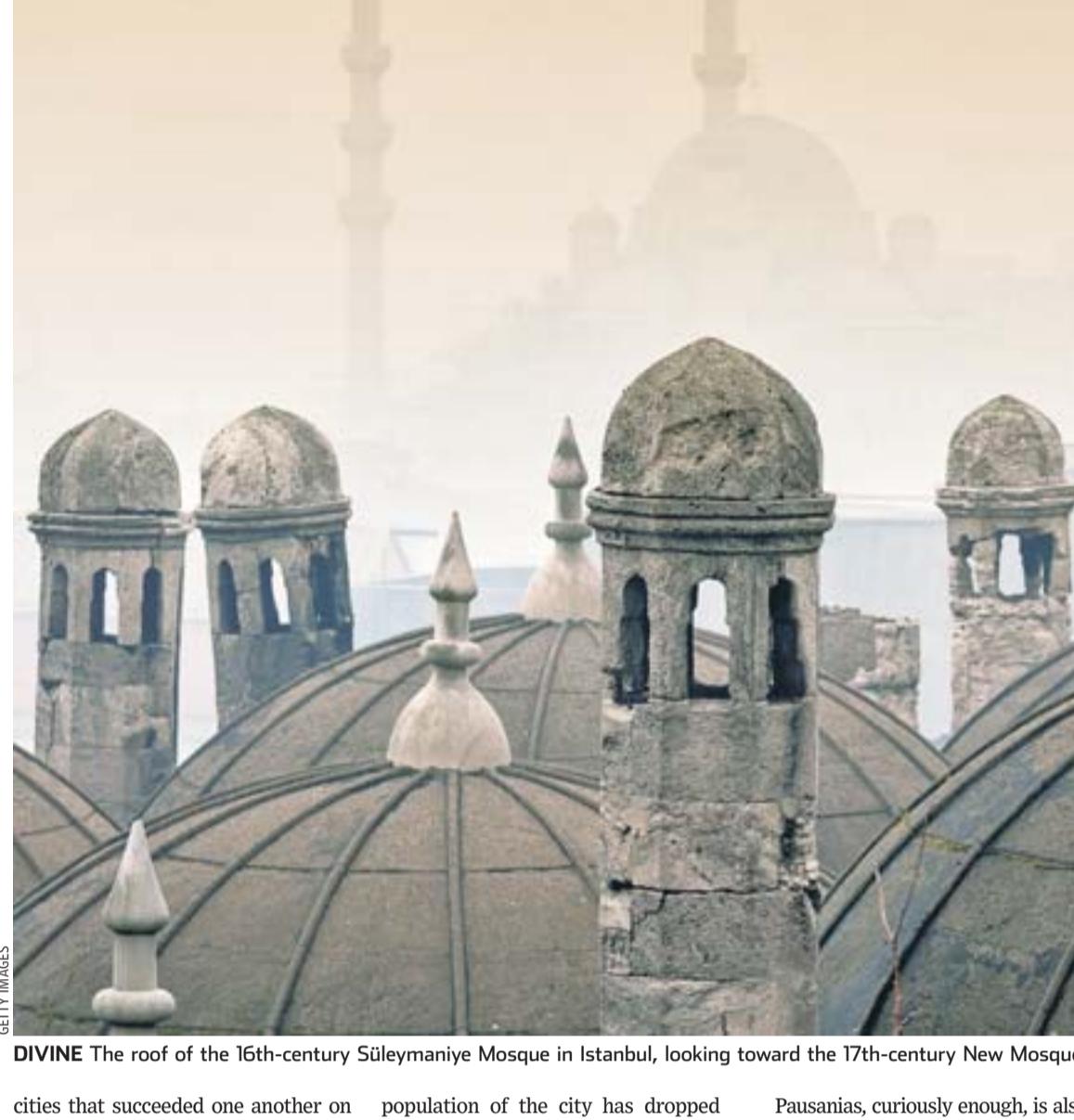
BY PETER THONEMANN

IN THE 1630S, the Ottoman traveler Evliya Çelebi described a strange talisman that stood in his native city, Islambol, the City of Islam. "A sage named Surendeh, who flourished in the days of error under King Puzentin, set up a bronze image of a triple-headed dragon in the At Meydanı. This was to destroy all serpents, lizards, scorpions and poisonous reptiles. And there was not then a poisonous beast in the whole of Makedoniyyah [the Balkans]... It remained uninjured until Selim II the Sot, passing by on horseback, knocked off with a mace the lower jaw of the dragon's head which looks to the west. Serpents then appeared in the west of the city, and since then have become common in every part of it. If the remaining heads should ever be destroyed, Islambol will be completely eaten up with vermin."

The dragon monument still stands where Evliya saw it four centuries ago, at the center of the At Meydanı ("Horse Square"), the old hippodrome of medieval Constantinople. Only the serpentine coils of its body survive today: The remaining 2½ heads snapped off with an ominous crack during evening prayer on Oct. 20, 1700. I can only assume that Evliya's vermin must be biding their time, for the City of Islam remains today—as it has been for most of its history—"the first and last city of Asia and Europe," as Bettany Hughes calls it, the city of the world's desire.

Byzantium, Constantinople, Kostantiniyye, Islambol, Istanbul; to the Greeks, simply I Poli, "the City." Over the centuries, countless men have fallen in love with this golden, melancholy city on the Bosphorus—and not just men. Many of the city's finest chroniclers have been women: Anna Comnena, the most appealing of all Byzantine historians; Mary Wortley Montagu, playful observer of women's life in 18th-century Istanbul; Elif Şafak, Turkey's greatest living novelist. As Ms. Hughes rightly points out in her marvelous new book, "Istanbul: A Tale of Three Cities," Ottoman imperial women were responsible for founding many of the city's most resplendent religious buildings, among them the spectacular Yeni Cami (endowed by the formidable Safiye Sultan, mother to Sultan Mehmed III, in the 1590s). In this august company, Ms. Hughes can hold her head up high.

Since her 2003 documentary series on the Spartans, Ms. Hughes has been one of Britain's most successful television historians. She is the author of sparkling biographies of Helen of Troy and Socrates of Athens, but "Istanbul" is an altogether more ambitious enterprise. In vivid and readable prose, Ms. Hughes tells the story of the three



DIVINE The roof of the 16th-century Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul, looking toward the 17th-century New Mosque.

cities that succeeded one another on the Golden Horn. First came ancient Byzantium, "the armpit of Greece," an "ethnically mongrel place" where Greek settlers mingled with native Thracians. Then there was Constantinople, the New Rome founded in 324 by the emperor Constantine, "a city with both Greek and Near Eastern genetic coding, strengthened by Roman muscle and sinew and wrapped in a Christian skin." And at last there was Istanbul, the "buzzing, polyglot" capital of the Ottoman Empire, transformed by the architect Sinan (perhaps the greatest genius of the European Renaissance) into "one of the world's most memorable and impressive urban environments."

One of the leitmotifs of Ms. Hughes's book is the cultural pluralism that has characterized Istanbul since earliest times. The 11th century saw the Viking Harald Hardrada and thousands of other "pugilistic opportunists" from the wild Baltic serving in the Byzantine emperor's Varangian guard.

In 1492, Sultan Bayezid II welcomed

thousands of Jewish refugees who had been expelled from Granada by Ferdinand II of Aragon, making early Ottoman Istanbul "the largest and most flourishing Jewish community in Europe." Although the Christian Greek

population of the city has dropped from 240,000 in the mid-1920s to fewer than 1,000 today, Istanbul remains a true "global city." Leaving aside the hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees eking out a miserable half-life "on the sides of inner-city roads and trunk-route intersections," perhaps 20% to 25% of the settled population of modern Istanbul is composed of Kurds from eastern Anatolia and Mesopotamia, making Istanbul by far the largest Kurdish city in the world. Throughout its history, as Ms. Hughes writes, "Istanbul has been a city for the Cosmopolitan, for the World Citizen."

If any single object can be said to bind together the histories of Byzantium, Constantinople and Istanbul, it is Evliya Çelebi's triple-headed bronze serpent.

This strange creature was originally a Greek victory monument for the Persian Wars, erected at Delphi in 478 B.C.

It bears on its coils the names of the 31 allied Greek cities that fought against Xerxes in the first epochal conflict between Europe and Asia. We are told that the Spartan king Pausanias (commander of the Greek forces at the decisive Battle of Plataea)

boastfully added his own name to the list of victors on the column, before the flustered Spartans had it erased.

Pausanias, curiously enough, is also the first foreigner we know of to have fallen in love with the misty city on the Bosphorus. In that same year of 478 B.C., Pausanias set himself up as a rogue tyrant at Byzantium, lured by the vast profits to be had from controlling shipping through the Bosphorus straits. There is a certain neatness in the fact that the serpent column ended up following Pausanias's path from Delphi to Byzantium some 800 years later. As Ms. Hughes puts it, "even if unwittingly, right in its historic heart, the city still honours the Spartan man who so passionately loved her."

It was the Roman emperor Constantine who transferred the serpent column to the Golden Horn, when he founded his new capital city of Constantinople there in the 320s A.D. Constantine's new city was decked out with "bragging pagan statuary" from across the empire, brought to Constantinople to cement the city's status as the new center of the world. A few dozen feet to the northeast of the serpent column there still stands a magnificently incongruous Egyptian obelisk of the 15th century B.C.

By the end of the first millennium

A.D., the original meaning of the serpent column—as a Greek victory monument—had been completely forgotten. As Ms. Hughes notes in a splendidly entertaining chapter, the medieval Constantinopolitans were paranoid that pagan statues were possessed by demons. In 1204, a magnificent bronze Athena in the Forum of Constantine, her right arm elegantly gesturing to the south, was smashed to pieces by a mob who thought she was beckoning to the Crusader army then encamped outside the city.

The serpent column was virtually the only classical monument to sur-

Istanbul is civilization's 'Center City,' the crossroads of Europe and Asia.

vive into the Ottoman period, thanks to its medieval reinvention as a talisman against snakes. As a Russian visitor of 1389 reports, the Greeks believed that touching the column was a cure for snakebite. The column was supposed to rotate of its own accord every solstice, and on festival days the three snakeheads were said to spout water, wine and milk. And so, thanks to Istanbul's limitless capacity for reinvention and historical amnesia, the serpents have survived for 17 centuries precisely where Constantine placed them, on the central spine of New Rome's equestrian racetrack (now several meters below the pavement of the At Meydanı).

Ms. Hughes doesn't conceal the fact that Istanbul's history has often been a bloody one, from the vicious Nika riots of 532 (when the emperor Justinian butchered some 50,000 civilians) to the dark spring of 1915, when "hunched groups of Armenians could be seen being frog-marched to the city's police stations, and not coming home." But Istanbul has also been a place of tolerance and enlightenment, and when one compares its recent history with that of the other great multicultural cities of the Middle East—Aleppo, Baghdad, even Jerusalem—Istanbul can still fairly be called, as it was in Ottoman times, "the Abode of Happiness."

At least for now. Last July, 17 Turkish journalists from the center-left Cumhuriyet newspaper were put on trial in Istanbul on terrorism charges, and the German foreign minister recently cautioned against travel to Turkey on the grounds that "German citizens in Turkey are no longer safe from arbitrary arrest." Nothing could be a greater tragedy than for Istanbul to turn its back on its historical role as an open doorway between Europe and Asia. In the meantime, Ms. Hughes's wonderful evocation of Istanbul's glittering past, snakes and all, should remind us of just how much there is to lose.

Mr. Thonemann is the author of "The Hellenistic Age."

The Jewel in the Crown

Koh-i-Noor

By William Dalrymple & Anita Anand

Bloomsbury, 335 pages, \$26

BY HENRIK BERING

SOME PEOPLE LOOK at the world through rose-colored glasses. The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan (1592–1666) preferred a greenish tint when he put on his spectacles with emerald lenses. (His reserve pair had lenses of diamond.) Such a man obviously

needed a fancy chair to sit on, so he commissioned the jewel-studded Peacock Throne, inspired by the mythical throne of King Solomon. Among the stones was the Koh-i-Noor—the "Mountain of Light."

Though not the biggest diamond in the world—it ranks only 90th—it is certainly the most significant, as William Dalrymple and Anita Anand document in "Koh-i-Noor: The History of the World's Most Infamous Diamond."

Stories of bad luck have clung to it, and its arrival in Britain in 1850 caused a rash of novels about cursed jewels, among them Benjamin

Disraeli's "Lothair" and Wilkie Collins's "The Moonstone."

The first part of Mr. Dalrymple and Ms. Anand's blood-soaked tale, "The Jewel in the Throne," deals with the gem's pre-British history. Its early whereabouts are enveloped in mists.

Our main source has long been an account put together in 1849 by Theo Metcalfe, a junior East India Co. official in Delhi, an account that the authors dismiss as based on the "baazaar gossip" of the city's jewelers.

The first mention of the diamond by name occurs in the Persian historian Muhammad Kazim Marvi's history of the warlord Nader Shah's 1739 invasion of India: Marvi saw the Peacock Throne with his own eyes among the loot in Nader's royal tent and describes how on top of the peacock "was attached a diamond the size of a hen's egg, known as the Koh-i-Noor—the Mountain of Light,

whose price but God itself could know." This account clearly kills Metcalfe's fanciful version, which has the wily Nader Shah cheating the Mughal emperor out of his diamond by swapping turbans with him.

From then on, we follow the jewel—at some point transferred from the throne to an armband—on its century-long journey from Persia to Afghanistan and back to the Punjab, to the day on which it was confiscated by the British. Along the way, there are eyes pricked with hot

needles and victims murdered by being drenched with hot lead, blown from cannon, slow-poisoned with mercury, crushed by falling masonry or "accidentally" shot—make that two shots, just to be sure.

Over it all wafts the smell of burning flesh and sandalwood from the practice of suttee, according to which, upon a maharajah's death, his wives

and servants were burned with him, supposedly enjoying the experience like "intoxicated elephants."

The British East India Co. and its armies cleverly exploited the chaos following the death of the maharajah of Punjab, Ranjit Singh. On March 29, 1849, Lord Dalhousie, the governor-

general of India, had Ranjit's 10-year-old son and successor, Duleep, sign an Act of Submission ceding control of Punjab to the East India Co. and surrendering the Koh-i-Noor to the queen of England. Afterward Dalhousie wrote: "I had 'caught my hare.'

The second part of the book, titled "The Jewel in the Crown," begins with the Koh-i-Noor's passage to Britain. As one would expect, the ship carrying it was hit by cholera and a gale before the diamond could be presented to Queen Victoria.

The diamond was then billed as the star attraction of the Crystal Palace Exhibition, Prince Albert's pet project, which opened in London on May 1, 1851. To house the jewel, the leading locksmith of his day, Jeremiah Chubb, had constructed an ingenious glass safe within a metal cage: If anybody tried to touch the diamond, it immediately disappeared. Chubb promised London's most skillful safe cracker a reward of £100 and a government pardon if he could pick the lock. After months of trying, he couldn't.

If Chubb's safe lived up to expectations, the diamond did not. The small enclosure it was displayed in was stiflingly hot, leading exhibition visitors to skip it, and newspapers complained about the irregular way it was cut—not symmetrical, as was the European preference. With a fiasco

looming, Dutch experts were brought over to recut it. The 83-year-old Duke of Wellington, whose military career had started in India, was on hand to make the ceremonial first cut. A couple of months later, the diamond emerged considerably smaller—but much sparklier.

After the exhibition, a diadem was made for Queen Victoria with the Koh-i-Noor set into a Maltese cross above the band. She wore it on a state visit at Versailles in August 1855, where she vowed the hard-to-impress French. It was later refashioned a number of times, by Queens Alexandra, Mary and Elizabeth, George VI's wife. Under the present queen, it has languished in the Tower.

For Duleep Singh, things did not end well. To get him out of the way, he had likewise been packed off to England. At court he became a favorite of the queen. Franz Xaver Winterhalter's 1854 portrait shows him looking mightily effete, decked out in rich silk brocades but sans armband with diamond. With time, his resentment grew. He spent a fortune on his estate, Elveden Hall in Suffolk, known as the Wedding Cake for its ostentation. And he frequented seedy East End music halls, Mr. Dalrymple and Ms. Anand write, "handing out jewels to dancing girls... as if they were sweets." He died, at the age of 55, in a shabby Paris hotel room in 1893.

Mr. Bering is a journalist and critic.



ROYAL DIADEM Crown created for Queen Victoria.

How a diamond 'the size of a hen's egg' journeyed from the Punjab to Persia to Afghanistan to London.

needed a fancy chair to sit on, so he

commissioned the jewel-studded Peacock Throne, inspired by the mythical throne of King Solomon. Among the stones was the Koh-i-Noor—the "Mountain of Light."

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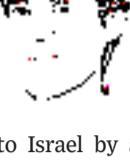
Stories of bad luck have clung to it, and its arrival in Britain in 1850 caused a rash of novels about cursed jewels, among them Benjamin

BOOKS

'From a certain point onward there is no longer any turning back. That is the point that must be reached.' —Franz Kafka

FICTION CHRONICLE: SAM SACKS

To Each His Own Israel


IN THE 1986 NOVEL "The Counterlife," Philip Roth's fictional alter ego Nathan Zuckerman is confronted during a trip to Israel by an old man who can't believe that the writer would choose to live in America over the Holy Land. "We are living in a Jewish theater," he bellows, "and you are living in a Jewish museum!"

Zuckerman protested, but he was in the middle of a debate that still raises hackles. More than a decade earlier the critic Irving Howe, who had lambasted Mr. Roth's satires of "newly-rich suburban Jews," wrote that American Jews' assimilation into middle-class society deprived them of the outsider experiences crucial to the best books of writers from Henry Roth to Saul Bellow, leaving them with little beside "literary hand-me-downs"—museum pieces from a once-great immigrant story. In a 2013 lecture, David Bezmozgis, a Latvian-born writer who has lived in Canada and the U.S., echoed Howe's diagnosis, observing that "there is little in Jewish secular life to distinguish it from American secular life at large." What did he propose to escape the slough of the suburbs? "The Jewish future," he said, "is to be found in Israel."

Readers glimpsed that future in Mr. Bezmozgis's crackling 2014 novel "The Betrayers," loosely based on the life of Israeli politician and renowned refusenik Natan Sharansky. But he's not alone trying to remedy the identity crisis of the Jewish-American novel by making Aliyah. In Joshua Cohen's "Moving Kings" (2017), a self-made Queens entrepreneur reaches out to Israeli cousins after a heart attack provokes a yearning for the "primitive significance" of ancestry and ritual. Jonathan Safran Foer's "Here I Am" (2016) follows a jaded screenwriter who flees his disintegrating marriage and bloodless daily routine by enlisting in the Israeli army when a Middle East earthquake is the flashpoint for World War III.

The Israel in these novels is largely an abstraction, a setting whose incarnate ancient mysteries contrast with America's mannered materialism. "I felt comfortable with people here in a way I never did in America," says the narrator of Nicole Krauss's searching and intelligent new novel "**Forest Dark**" (Harper, 290 pages, \$27.99), "because everything could be



OLD-NEW LAND Before it was the name of a city, 'Tel Aviv' was the Hebrew title of Herzl's Zionist novel 'Altneuland.'

touched, so little was hidden or held back, people were hungry to engage with whatever the other had to offer, however messy and intense, and this openness and immediacy made me feel more alive and less alone; made me feel, I suppose, that an authentic life was more possible."

"Forest Dark" is Ms. Krauss's attempt to release herself from the conventions of form and rationality—to swim "against the forceful current of understanding." It adapts the themes and the narrative tricks of "The Counterlife," imagining alternate realities while occupying the shadow space between autobiography and fiction. The first of its parallel stories concerns the Park Avenue lawyer Jules Epstein, who, drawn by "an irresistible longing for lightness," follows a charismatic rabbi to Israel and subsequently vanishes.

In the second, an internationally acclaimed novelist named Nicole, fettered by writer's block and a stalled marriage, seeks rejuvenation in an impromptu trip to Tel Aviv. There she is

approached by a stranger who claims to have access to a trove of unpublished fragments by Franz Kafka, which he wants Nicole to finish. Kafka's papers really were brought to Israel by his friend Max Brod (last year the court ordered their zealous executor to give them to the National

The Holy Land of these two novels is a blank slate on which American Jews can write their futures.

Library in Jerusalem), but quickly the book veers from the factual to the hallucinatory, as the man unspools an incredible shaggy-dog tale claiming that Kafka faked his death and lived for decades in happy anonymity as a kibbutz gardener.

By design, both of these stories drift and undulate like sand dunes, allowing Ms. Krauss to eloquently rumi-

nate on marriage, memory, scripture, storytelling and of course Kafka. One of the steep pleasures of "Forest Dark" is how unabashedly bookish it is, a tendency that would seem to work against the novel's embrace of uncertainty and intuition. But as Ms. Krauss writes, "Palestine was the only place as unreal as literature, because once upon a time it was invented by literature." The characters create their own Israel just as they are re-created by it.

By fits and starts, the novel stages a kind of reverse exodus from civilization back into the wilderness. Epstein's strange journey eventually lands him in the Judean Desert on a film shoot about the life of King David, while Nicole is led to an isolated house that allegedly belonged to Kafka. By this point "Forest Dark" has almost completely untethered itself from the strictures of realism and plotting and it does not end so much as dematerialize. It seems a fittingly indefinite conclusion to a book that's as slippery as it is impassioned. For

what is there to do when one has returned to the desert except wander?

If Israel's wars stay in the background of Ms. Krauss's novel, they are front and center in Nathan Englander's "Dinner at the Center of the Earth" (Knopf, 252 pages, \$26.95). Mr. Englander's previous book, "What We Talk About When We Talk About Anne Frank" (2012), a collection of stories that strained to mash together the styles of I.B. Singer, Woody Allen and Mr. Roth, exemplified the derivative nature of so much Jewish-American writing. (One critic labeled the stories "Jewish minstrelsy.") But he too has found the relocation to Israel restorative, and his new novel tells a moving, if sentimental, story of espionage, disappointed idealism and love across borders.

We are introduced to two men in captivity. Prisoner Z, an American-born Israeli operative arrested for sharing information with Palestinians, has spent a dozen years locked in a cell "that doesn't, on any written record, exist." The man who put him there, a controversial military hero modeled on Ariel Sharon and here called the General, is trapped in a coma. In non-sequential chapters the novel flashes back to the 2002 intifada, tracing Prisoner Z's disillusion with the Israeli intelligence community and his efforts to hide in Paris after his betrayal. Meanwhile the General is fated to relive his vengeful exploits against Israel's adversaries, both military and civilian.

A twisty tale of spycraft and false allegiances unfolds, but what stands out is Mr. Englander's insistence on finding romance amid the violence and deception. Spies fall in love with counterespionage, Israelis with Palestinians, Prisoner Z with his guard. During the aborted peace process, the General strikes up a warm rapport with Yasser Arafat ("The Devil so enjoys having us both around," he jokes). The ageless struggle between Jews and Arabs comes to resemble a desperate lover's embrace.

But some of Mr. Englander's most fervent devotionals are to the land itself, with its flowering deserts, "the waterfalls and Nubian sandstone, the great dusty mountains and their spectacular views." That ingrained attachment—and the conflicts it causes—continues to pull Jewish writers from the known world of America to this maddeningly unsolvable puzzle of a nation.

The Word From Strawberry Hill

**Horace Walpole:
Selected Letters**

Edited by Stephen Clarke
Everyman's Library, 638 pages, \$32

BY BROOKE ALLEN

ANYONE WHO TAKES an interest in the social and cultural history of 18th-century England will have come across Horace Walpole (1717-97). As the author of the first-ever Gothic novel ("The Castle of Otranto," 1764) and the visionary architect of Strawberry Hill, the "little castle" in southwest London that kicked off the Gothic Revival of the next century, Walpole had tremendous cultural influence. But his true masterpiece is his vast correspondence (48 volumes in the Yale edition, edited by W.S. Lewis), which stands as one of the great historical documents of the era. Politics, theater, literature, antiquarianism, fashion, warfare: Walpole's letters—usually witty, often bitchy, sometimes wise, and very penetrating indeed—cover everything.

Since Walpole's death, numerous selections have been made of his letters. The first Everyman's Library edition appeared in 1926, edited by William Hadley. This excellent new edition contains the same selection, but has been corrected and newly annotated and introduced by Stephen Clarke, an honorary research fellow at Liverpool University and a trustee of both Strawberry Hill and the Lewis Walpole Library at Yale. He has also reintroduced passages that previous editors "had excised as uncharitable or improper."

Walpole, called "Horry" by his friends, was well placed to receive and pass on the highest-level gossip. Younger son of Robert Walpole, Britain's first prime minister, he himself sat in Parliament for a quarter of a century and lived at the empire's

epicenter. But if it had not been an age in which every influential gentleman aspired to be a parliamentarian, one doubts whether Walpole would have exposed himself to the political fray. "To the present drama, Elections, I shall totally shut my ears," he informed a friend in 1784. "Such subjects as, however noisy, one is sure to hear of no more the moment they are over, are to me insupportable." He vastly preferred his aesthetic hobbies to the rigors of the hustings. Though he scorned the Society of Antiquaries, which he mocked as a pedantic body of men "who seldom do anything but grow antiquated themselves," his interest in the subject was in fact passionate. "Old castles, old pictures, old

The 18th-century wit's most penetrating letters, with the uncharitable parts restored.

histories, and the babble of old people make one live back into centuries that cannot disappoint one." Walpole was an enthusiastic collector, as we can see from the fervent thank-you note to the Earl of Harcourt in response to a gift of William III's spurs: "I have seriously kissed each spur devoutly, and think them more lovely than Cellini's Bell. You could have bestowed your bounty on no man living who could worship it more."

His manifold interests included contemporary literature. He was modest about his own talents ("I know how trifling, how useless, how blameable I have been") and just as sharp a critic of his peers. His judgments are marred by social snobbery and do not always accord with those of posterity, but they are nonetheless worthy of consideration: Samuel Richardson's "deplorably tedious lamentations,"

"Clarissa" and "Sir Charles Grandison," are "pictures of high life as conceived by a bookseller, and romances as they would be spiritualized by a Methodist teacher"; the "great fault" of Fanny Burney's "Cecilia" is "that the authoress is so afraid of not making all her *dramatis personae* act in character, that she never lets them say a syllable but what is to mark their character, which is very unnatural"; Samuel Johnson's dictum is "teeth-breaking"; James Boswell is "that quintessence of busyness."

Walpole was markedly effeminate, and "most of his principal correspondents were confirmed bachelors," Stephen Clarke writes, employing a quaint euphemism I thought had vanished long ago. The most considerable of these correspondents was Sir Horace Mann, a British diplomat based in Florence from 1737 until his death in 1786 and a distant cousin of Walpole's. Walpole was at his best when chronicling contemporary London life for friends who were necessarily absent from the scene, like Mann or Walpole's crony the Countess of Upper Ossory, in exile from the capital after a scandalous divorce.

The butterfly side of Walpole is well known, his more serious aspect perhaps less so. Readers of this edition might find themselves particularly interested in his astute political commentary. His philosophical trajectory parallels that of his contemporary Edmund Burke. A classic liberal on subjects like imperialism, slavery, and the Americans' fight for independence, Walpole hated violence and became immediately disgusted with the excesses of the French Revolution: "No man living is more devoted to liberty than I am; yet blood is a terrible price to pay for it!"

Walpole loved his country but was a trenchant critic of its policy throughout the period. Sympathetic with the American cause, he maintained that the British had acted idiotically from the imposition of the Stamp Act in 1765 until the Peace of Paris nearly two decades later. With his profound knowledge of history, of the rise and fall of empires, he understood that the balance of power was

pebble at a mastiff, and are surprised it was not frightened."

He was also horrified by the rapacity of the British East India Co. "Oh! my dear sir, we have outdone the Spaniards in Peru! They were at least butchers on a religious principle, however diabolical their zeal. We have murdered, deposed, plundered, usurped . . ." As with America, he foresaw the future of the British in

India: "Our history will appear a gigantic lie hereafter, when we are shrunk again to our own little island. People trudge to the other end of the town to vote who shall govern empires at the other end of the world." And after all, "who but Machiavelli can pretend that we have a shadow of a title to a foot of land in India?"

In the last decade of his long life Walpole succeeded, upon the death of his nephew, to his father's title of Earl of Orford. By then it was an empty honor, for the nephew had let Robert Walpole's beloved Norfolk estate, Houghton Hall, fall into ruin and had sold its magnificent painting collection to Catherine the Great of Russia, much to Horace's grief. (It would become part of the nucleus of the Hermitage Museum.) Upon Walpole's death in 1797 his title died with him. Houghton, however, has been magnificently restored

and now belongs to the Marquess of Cholmondeley. Walpole would have been heartened by this outcome, and he would dearly have loved to have been present in 2013 when his father's art collection returned, albeit temporarily, to Houghton, on loan from Russia, 234 years after its departure.

Ms. Allen teaches literature at Bennington College.



EPISTOLARY GENIUS Walpole in his middle 20s.

shifting: "I have many visions about that country, and fancy I see twenty empires and republics forming upon vast scales over all that continent, which is growing too mighty to be kept in subjection to half a dozen exhausted nations in Europe." On receiving news of the First Continental Congress he observed that "The Americans at least have acted like men . . . Our conduct has been that of pert children: we have thrown a

BOOKS

'It is not just the Great Works of mankind that make a culture. It is the daily things, like what people eat and how they serve it.' —Laurie Colwin

Home Cooking's Next Act

Christopher Kimball's Milk Street

By Christopher Kimball et al.

Little, Brown, 310 pages, \$40

BY BARRY ESTABROOK

CHRISTOPHER KIMBALL has a hard act to follow. His own.

Mr. Kimball is the bow-tied impresario behind Cook's Illustrated magazine and the food media empire it spawned. Over more than two decades, America's Test Kitchen, Inc., the Boston-based company that owns Cook's Illustrated, grew to include a second magazine, Cook's Country, a successful book-publishing arm, an online cooking school and associated websites. Adopting the persona of a finicky, albeit adorable, curmudgeon, Mr. Kimball hosted the two most popular Public Broadcasting Service cooking programs, "America's Test Kitchen" and "Cook's Country," as well as a radio program that aired across the country on public radio stations.

That came to an abrupt end in late 2015. Following disagreements with his financial backers about succession planning, Mr. Kimball, who is 66, abruptly left. Whether he quit or was fired is one of the questions being litigated in a suit filed by America's Test Kitchen against its former publisher and public face.

Mr. Kimball, for whom I worked briefly several years ago, wasted no time reinventing himself. At Cook's Illustrated, a slim black-and-white publication, he preached the gospel of down-home American standbys obsessively tested and retested with the goal of developing perfect, foolproof versions of familiar dishes. His current venture, Christopher Kimball's Milk Street (named after the Boston address of its offices), celebrates what Mr. Kimball calls "the new home cooking." Instead of deploying the northern European traditions of relying on heat, time and technique to instill flavor, Milk Street appropriates the bold palate of herbs, spices, chilies, fermented sauces and other condiments used in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The result, he claims in "Christopher Kimball's Milk Street," the first book to be published by the new company, is that home cooks can vastly expand their repertoires with intensely flavored dishes that are often easier and require less time to get on the table than traditional fare. "Start with the right ingredients and the cooking almost takes care of itself," he writes.

Although Mr. Kimball has revolutionized his cooking style, Milk Street's business model hews closely to the iconoclastic publishing formula that worked so well at America's Test Kitchen. Last fall, barely a year after leaving his former post, he launched



CONNIE MILLER OF CB CREATIVES

HOT STUFF Roasted potatoes with harissa, a sweet and spicy tomato-and-chili-based condiment from North Africa.

a magazine, also called Christopher Kimball's Milk Street. Like Cook's Illustrated, it is a bimonthly publication and each issue is 32 pages. As he did before, Mr. Kimball accepts no advertising, relying instead on readers to pay a hefty subscription price, and he has placed all of Milk Street's internet content behind a paywall. He's back to producing and hosting radio and television shows, has opened a brick-and-mortar cooking school and is embarking on a 10-city series of lectures and demonstrations.

Mr. Kimball's new book is bound to cause his fans to rejoice and his detractors to sneer. It is organized into chapters on egg dishes, soups, grains, suppers, desserts and more. Even though its production values may be in the coffee-table league—a full-color image appears opposite every recipe—this book is designed for hard, occasionally sloppy, countertop duty. Recipes and accompanying photographs are contained on a single two-page spread, meaning that there is no frustrating flipping back and forth. The photographs act as visual guides

for users who might never have confronted a Burmese chicken or pistachio cardamom cake. As he did previously, Mr. Kimball adheres to a standard formula. Each recipe begins with a detailed headnote describing the dish's provenance. Sources vary from ethnic chefs to foreign-born food writers to carts on back streets in developing countries. He then describes the alterations made by Milk Street's kitchen staff, who, it seems, have never encountered a recipe that they didn't yearn to tweak.

The table of contents reads like a membership roster of the United Nations. Dishes such as Turkish meatballs with lime yogurt, Israeli hummus with spiced beef topping, Japanese potato salad, and Punjabi chickpeas with potato all sound esoteric, but Milk Street's stripped-down methods of preparing them are described clearly and in logical order, with plenty of hints and tips. None of the recipes demand anything more than basic kitchen skills and many require a half hour or less of hands-on preparation.

Spanish-style eggs with garlicky

crumbs and chorizo makes a spicy, deep-flavored brunch for a kale lover, and dirties only one pan. Carrots spring to life when grated French-style and mixed with tarragon, shallots, fresh parsley, and white balsamic vinegar. I was leery of a technique that instructed me to caramelized sugar in coconut water for Vietnamese caramel fish (why would anyone do a thing like that to a perfectly nice cod filet?), but the fish turned out super-moist and the savory/sweet sauce was neither cloying nor overpowering. Tenderloin, which I have always considered the only tasteless part of a hog, showed its versatility in Mr. Kimball's Spanish spice-crusted pork tenderloin bites. A memorable side dish of Indian tomato rice benefited from popping coriander and mustard seeds in oil.

But the book is not without its "Come on, Chris, what were you thinking?" moments. Sweet-and-spicy ginger green beans, which might have helped limp supermarket beans, obliterated the flavor of those I'd just picked from my garden. And do we

really need a recipe for scrambling eggs, in olive oil no less, particularly when the results taste like, well, olive-oily eggs?

A book like this requires cooks to have a ready supply of staples they probably don't keep on hand and may never have heard of. I was completely unfamiliar with shichimi togarashi, a Japanese spice blend. Nor did my pantry contain verjus, which is made from the juice of unripe wine grapes. Here, Mr. Kimball's pedantic streak serves readers well. In a chapter called "Pantry," he not only lists ingredients required to cook the Milk

Goodbye, cold roast chicken. Hello, flavorful dishes from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Street way but also describes what they are, how to use them and where to find them, although most are available at any supermarket.

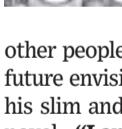
My favorite chapter, and one whose pages will suffer innumerable insults from chipotle chilies, curry and cooking oil as I return to them, is called "Staples, Sauces and Seasonings." Prepare any of these recipes ahead and you can instantly make just about anything special. Harissa comes together in just 15 minutes and can last in the refrigerator for three weeks. Mr. Kimball suggests that you use it to add kick to roasted potatoes, mix it with Greek yogurt for a quick appetizer with crudité, or make a sauce that you can use anytime you'd normally reach for the ketchup bottle. He uses cilantro-jalapeno adobo sauce to enhance meats, fish, rice, beans, eggs. Pickled vegetables are a sprightly side dish on their own, and can also be slipped into sandwiches or mixed into potato, tuna, egg and chicken salads. To find recipes for the more than two dozen accompaniments in this one chapter would require owning a small library of cookbooks.

Such unrestrained variety is "Christopher Kimball's Milk Street's" greatest strength—and weakness. The book fulfills its promise of scouring the world's cuisines in search of flavor bombs that are made easy to reproduce in American kitchens. But it does so at the risk of being scatter-shot and soulless. Of course, Mr. Kimball has been hearing criticisms like those for more than two decades, ever since he had the cockamamie notion that Americans were hungry for a skinny, bimonthly, black-and-white magazine about cooking techniques.

Mr. Estabrook is the author of "Pig Tales: An Omnivore's Quest for Sustainable Meat."

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON

Keeping Calm and Carrying On



MILLIONS of teenagers spend long hours working for social-media sites, turning their own time, attention and selfies into

other people's profit. In the near sci-fi future envisioned by M.T. Anderson in his slim and coruscating young-adult novel "Landscape With Invisible Hand" (Candlewick, 149 pages, \$16.99), human adolescents flirt and banter for the pay-per-view pleasure of earth's new overlords, a squat species of alien known as the vuvv.

Since the vuvv invasion, we learn,

Kids play it cool in a variety of crises, from an alien invasion to the arrival of a baby brother.

national economies have collapsed, and only people connected with the colonizers can get access to valuable currency, medicine and tech. High-schooler Adam Costello brings in his family's sole paycheck by pretending to be lovey-dovey—in the nostalgic 1950s-style that the vuvv adore—with his hated ex-girlfriend, Chloe. In his spare time, he draws and paints pictures of "the landscape that has engulfed us all": the lines of unemployed professionals hoping for soup-kitchen work, the floating vuvv compounds spraying sooty discharge on the

ground below, the grassy parking lots and looted supermarkets of once-prosperous Rhode Island.

It is a bleak new world, yet even after Adam's father deserts the family, his mother tries to stay chipper: "The economy will get better. It always does. We just have to wait it out," she insists. "The invisible hand of the market always moves to make things right."

This is a naughty bit of legerdemain by Mr. Anderson, a versatile writer who surely knows that the invisible hand of the market, as described by Adam Smith, does not promise to make things "right" but to create a balance between supply and demand through the push and pull of innumerable voluntary exchanges. It suits his satirical purposes to calumniate free-market ideas, but shrewd readers will note that, in any case, the vuvv aren't capitalists; they're interstellar oligarchs.

Things go from lousy to dreadful when Adam's chronic dysentery worsens, his phony romance with Chloe is exposed and their vuvv employer threatens to sue ("our guests demand genuine tachycardia"). In this bitter, witty story for readers ages 14 and older, Adam's only hope seems to lie in winning a lucrative trans-galactic art prize—until he hits on an even more radical solution.

A small plane crash-lands in the Amazon jungle, killing the pilot and leaving four children alone to fend for

themselves. Three of the children are 12 or thereabouts and strangers to each other; the fourth is only 5 years old, a runny-nosed younger brother who shrieks when he doesn't get what he wants. It's a dreadful predicament in an unforgiving place beset with insects, spiders and other carnivores, and thus "The Explorer" (Simon & Schuster, 324 pages, \$16.99) is



exactly the sort of survival adventure to give vicarious thrills to readers ages 8-12.

In every chapter, Katherine Rundell evokes the smells, sounds and tastes of the jungle as the children struggle to find food and shelter. It helps that Fred has spent months reading books about explorers and survival while recuperating from pneumonia; that Con ("short for Constantia, but if you

call me that, I'll kill you") has a photographic memory; and that Lila and Max's parents are scientists who study the rain forest. Between them, the children have some rough knowledge to draw upon. They use flint and a broken watch to start a fire. They pound grubs into a revolting, nutritious paste ("like eating porridge with fingernail grime") and they use vines and tree limbs to build a raft. As the children explore their wild surroundings in the hopes of finding their way back to civilization, however, they come across disconcerting tokens that suggest they may not be as alone as they think.

Only one service animal has ever held official American military rank: a scrappy sorrel mare who retired after the Korean War having earned two Purple Hearts and the rank of staff sergeant in the Marine Corps. Patricia McCormick tells the doughty horse's heroic story in "Sergeant Reckless" (Balzer + Bray, 40 pages, \$17.99), a picture book for children ages 6-10 with lavish illustrations by Iacopo Bruno.

Given Sgt. Reckless's willingness to eat and her lack of discrimination, she might have been dubbed Sgt. Appetite: In this telling, she eats bread, oatmeal, beans, candy bars, peanut butter, poker chips and a blanket and drinks Coca-Cola. But she got her

name from the heavy ammunition that an inspired young Marine officer taught her to carry.

As we see in illustrations styled as black-and-white photographs, Lt. Eric Pedersen trained the little mare to duck incoming fire, to carry a pack-saddle loaded with shells and to retreat on command. In one pivotal Korean War battle, Sgt. Reckless was wounded twice while carrying a total of 9,000 pounds of ammunition. Her story, Ms. McCormick writes, "is a testament to the mysterious bond between humans and animals and proof of the Marine Corps motto: *Semper Fidelis*. Ever faithful."

The witty conceit of Sally-Lloyd Jones's picture book "His Royal Highness, King Baby: A Terrible True Story" (Candlewick, 48 pages, \$16.99) is not, in its depiction of a newborn hegemon, altogether new. Older siblings feeling displaced by a new baby brother or sister have had the consolation of, among other books, "King Baby" (2016), "The Boss Baby" (2010) and "The Bossier Baby" (2016).

Well, so what? Novelty matters less than execution, and here we have a wonderfully arch read-aloud enlivened with David Roberts's droll 1970s-era illustrations (see left). "Once upon a time, there was a Happy Family," it begins: "a mom, a dad, a gerbil, and the most beautiful, cleverest, ever-so-kindest Princess with long, flowing wondrous hair." No points for guessing the heroine of this tale, or the happy ending. Well, so what?

BOOKS

'Women are in chains . . . O to give them the courage and the conscience to speak and act for their own freedom!' —Susan B. Anthony

MYSTERIES: TOM NOLAN



'Girl,' Continued

SOME FICTIONAL characters prove too popular to die, living on in print after the death of the authors who first gave them life. Such is the case with Lisbeth Salander ("The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo"), the brilliant computer hacker, relentless avenger and brain-child of Sweden's Stieg Larsson, who chronicled her journey in a trilogy of internationally acclaimed novels before his passing in 2004.

David Lagercrantz, another Swedish writer, has since assumed responsibility for extending Larsson's "Millennium" series. (Millennium is the name of the magazine edited by Salander's fictional partner, the journalist Mikael Blomkvist.) "The Girl Who Takes an Eye for an Eye" (Knopf, 347 pages, \$27.95) is the second Salander-Blomkvist book in this augmented part of the series, following 2015's "The Girl in the Spider's Web."

Mr. Lagercrantz is doing a wonderful job. It would be hard to imagine a sequel more faithful to its work of origin than this one, which emulates the spirit and style of the initial trilogy—with its determinedly self-sufficient heroine and dogged journalistic investigator, its focus on abuse of power and its bracing explorations of evils old and new.

Among the perils on Blomkvist's radar is the danger of financial-market manipulation through disinformation circulated on the internet: "a modern form of warfare." As one character observes, "few things would create as much chaos as a complete loss of faith in our money. . . . It's not even necessary for us to doubt. It's enough if we think that others do."

Salander's concerns are more immediate. Serving a brief prison term for illegal acts committed in the course of saving a life, she fears for the safety of a fellow prisoner, a young Muslim woman incarcerated in the wake of her boyfriend's murder.

"I'm going to get you out of here," Salander promises the vulnerable girl, who is threatened by a villainous inmate in virtual control of the facility. "That woman is ruthless," the prison's warden counsels Salander. Her response: "So am I."

Also drawing Salander's attention is the suggestion that she and her estranged twin sister were adversely affected as children by a social-research project headed by a female scientist now so fearful of having her past exposed that she may have caused the recent death of Salander's beloved former guardian. To gain information about this long-concealed project, Salander coerces the warden into giving her illicit computer access.

Here we witness her technical prowess: "Her hands moved at bewildering speed over the keyboard. . . . It was as if Salander was drawn through a wormhole into cyber worlds belonging to another time."

Salander is also remarkably gifted at math and science, spending her free time doing "calculations on a particular aspect of so-called Wilson

Vigilante hacker Lisbeth Salander returns in a new installment in Stieg Larsson's thriller series.

loops . . . increasingly central to her efforts to formulate loop quantum gravity." But though her independent research is cutting-edge, her thirst for knowledge often has the most practical of applications. "First you find out the truth," she reminds herself. "Then you take revenge."

Blomkvist, meanwhile, is putting his journalistic talents to work on the same cabals and conspiracies as Salander. The police have also become involved in some of these matters, at the urging of an inspector sympathetic to Salander. This tripartite probe triples the suspense while affording three contrasting approaches to solving the mysteries at hand.

Salander, though, emerges as the most dramatic, charismatic and effective investigator of them all: weak in social skills but unmatched in speaking blunt truth to corrupt power; wary of having friends but laden with admirers; adrift in an intellectual world all her own but unrelenting in defending underdogs; hellbent on binding her own physical and psychic wounds. "Why was she not like other people?" frets the police inspector and would-be protector. But readers wouldn't want her to change one bit.

FIVE BEST: A PERSONAL CHOICE

Johanna Neuman on the fight for women's suffrage

Jailed for Freedom

By Doris Stevens (1920)

WHEN ALL SUFFRAGE controversy has died away it will be the little army of women with their purple, white and gold banners, going to prison for their political freedom, that will be remembered." So declares Doris Stevens in this memoir of the only women in America jailed for demanding their right to vote. Condemned as militants for picketing the White House as the nation entered World War I, Stevens and her allies patrolled the gates in silence as their signs spoke for their fury at a war undertaken to defend democracy when they lacked the vote. Charged with obstructing sidewalk traffic, several received seven-month sentences, including their leader, Alice Paul. In court appearances stacked against them, they found their voices. Florence Bayard Hilles, daughter of Grover Cleveland's secretary of state, voiced the source of the group's outrage at Wilson and the war. "What a spectacle it must be to the thinking people of this country to see us urged to go to war for democracy in a foreign land and to see women thrown into prison who plead for that same cause at home."

All Our Lives

By Henry Wise Miller (1945)

AUTHORED BY an admittedly adoring husband, this memoir gives life to the humor, passion and purpose that Alice Duer



MARCH! A voter-to-be in 1917.

brought to the campaign for women's suffrage. For three years, she penned a column for the New York Tribune, "Are Women People?" A member of the Heterodoxy Club and later the Algonquin Club, she showcased what her husband called "rapier skill." Citing men's behavior at baseball games and political conventions, she wrote that it was men—not women—who were too emotional to vote. The suffrage campaign—"which blew into flames the last embers of Victorian prejudice"—was in her husband's view "as good as anything we have had since the Boston Tea Party . . . a model of propaganda, combining in nice proportion premeditated violence with an appeal to reason."

Here Lies the Heart

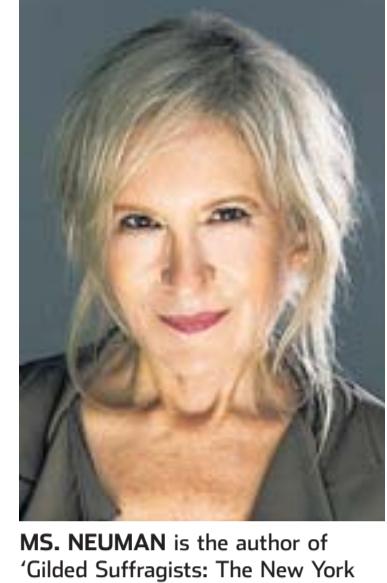
By Mercedes de Acosta (1960)

CALLED 'THE MOST picturesque woman in America," the socialite Rita de Acosta Lydig roused public and press interest when, in 1909, she endorsed women's suffrage. In this memoir by her sister, playwright Mercedes de Acosta, Rita emerges as a glamorous icon who "raised the vibration of the most commonplace event," including many an occasion in the art and fashion circles of Paris. Actress Sarah Bernhardt, an admirer of Rita's carriage, once asked her advice on walking. "One's weight must never be placed on the heels," Rita explained. "It is on the balls of the feet that the weight of the body must rest and even there not too heavily." Mercedes's own interest in suffrage did not catch fire until World War I, when she campaigned for the vote "as if it were the only thing that mattered in my life." Canvassing neighborhoods, ringing doorbells, she encountered the human face of social change. "Sometimes I converted a frightened housemaid. Sometimes I argued with an amused male or roundly lectured an angry one. . . . But always . . . I left a shower of leaflets and pamphlets strewn behind me. Hounds would not have been necessary to trace me by my scent in those days. Anyone could have found me by following up the stream of literature on Women's Rights I left in my wake."

These Things Are Mine: The Autobiography of a Journeyman Playwright

By George Middleton (1947)

THE DRAMATIST in Middle-



MS. NEUMAN is the author of 'Gilded Suffragists: The New York Socialites Who Fought for Women's Right to Vote.'

tions, he intercepted his father on the cusp of marital betrayal. "As he saw me with a startled look . . . instinctively I knew it was dramatic." The feminist in him was awakened when he met Fola La Follette, daughter of the progressive Sen. Bob La Follette of Wisconsin. Her political pedigree and acting credentials made her an electrifying speaker who often upstaged him in their joint appearances for women's suffrage. Affecting scenes of the first time the two waded nude into the ocean, the "teapot tempest" that greeted news of her decision to keep her name upon marrying, the wonders of living in Greenwich Village at a time of rebellion—such are the charms of a life lived in proportion, "remembering the boos amid the cheers."

Family Vista

By Margaret Chanler Aldrich (1958)

ALDRICH'S MOTHER, a niece of Julia Ward Howe and of John Jacob Astor III, died when Margaret was 5; her father, a Winthrop who had served in Congress, died two years later. She and her eight siblings (ages 4 to 14) became the Astor orphans, inheriting from their mother a legacy of lost pedigree and from their father a sense of public service. By her account, all were drawn to political campaigns, none more than her brother Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who became lieutenant governor of New York. "He 'trained himself classically, with pebbles in his mouth on lonely rides where he could vociferate to his heart's content.' Her own activism included stints as a Red Cross nurse in Cuba during the Spanish-American War—"no patient died under my hands"—and as a lobbyist for women's suffrage in Washington, D.C. Once, after she watched the U.S. Senate again reject a constitutional amendment, she was "so angry I walked from the Capitol to Dupont Circle."

Best-Selling Books | Week Ended Sept. 3

With data from NPD BookScan

Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE	AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Astrophysics for People in a Hurry	Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton & Company	1	4
Strengths Finder 2.0	Tom Rath/Gallup Press	2	2
The Subtle Art of Not Giving A F*ck	Mark Manson/HarperOne	3	3
Make Your Bed	William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing	4	1
Hillbilly Elegy	J.D. Vance/Harper	5	6

Nonfiction E-Books

TITLE	AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Glass Castle: A Memoir	Jeanette Walls/Scribner	1	2
I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings	Maya Angelou/Random House Publishing Group	2	--
Praying the Psalms	Elmer Towns/Destiny Image	3	--
Hillbilly Elegy	J.D. Vance/HarperCollins Publishers	4	6
You're Never Weird on the Internet	Felicia Day/Touchstone	5	--
The Day Diana Died	Christopher Andersen/Christopher Andersen	6	--
10-Minute Mindfulness	S.J. Scott, Barrie Davenport/S.J. Scott	7	--
Astrophysics for People in a Hurry	Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton	8	--
How to Cook Everything	Mark Bittman/Houghton Mifflin Harcourt	9	--
Empires of the Word	Nicholas Ostler/HarperCollins Publishers	10	--

Hardcover Fiction

TITLE	AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Bernie Sanders Guide	Bernie Sanders/Henry Holt & Company	6	-
The Big Lie	Dinesh D'Souza/Regnery Publishing	7	5
Why Buddhism is True	Robert Wright/Simon & Schuster	8	-
The End of Alzheimer's	Dale Bredesen/Avery Publishing Group	9	8
Jesus Calling: Enjoying Peace	Sarah Young/Thomas Nelson Publishers	10	9

Nonfiction Combined

TITLE	AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Glass Castle: A Memoir	Jeanette Walls/Scribner	1	1
Astrophysics for People in a Hurry	Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton	2	7
Milk and Honey	Rupi Kaur/Andrews McMeel Publishing	3	3
The Subtle Art of Not Giving A F*ck	Mark Manson/HarperOne	4	4
Hillbilly Elegy	J.D. Vance/HarperCollins Publishers	5	5
Strengths Finder 2.0	Tom Rath/Gallup Press	6	6
Make Your Bed	William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing	7	2
Glass Houses	Louise Penny/St. Martin's Press	8	10
Shattered	Helen Hardt/Waterhouse Press	9	--
The Right Time	Danielle Steel/Delacorte Press	10	--
YIs for Yesterday	Sue Grafton/Penguin Publishing Group	11	1
Before We Were Yours	Lisa Wingate/Random House Publishing Group	12	4
The Time in Between	Kristen Ashley/Kristen Ashley	13	New
Beneath a Scarlet Sky	Mark Sullivan/Lake Union Publishing	14	2
Strengths Finder 2.0	Tom Rath/Gallup Press	15	6
Make Your Bed	William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing	16	2
Glass Houses	Louise Penny/St. Martin's Press	17	1
Shattered	Helen Hardt/Waterhouse Press	18	--
The Right Time	Danielle Steel/Delacorte Press	19	--
YIs for Yesterday	Sue Grafton/Penguin Publishing Group	20	1
Before We Were Yours	Lisa Wingate/Random House Publishing Group	21	4
The Time in Between	Kristen Ashley/Kristen Ashley	22	2
Beneath a Scarlet Sky	Mark Sullivan/Lake Union Publishing	23	1
Strengths Finder 2.0	Tom Rath/Gallup Press	24	1
Make Your Bed	William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing	25	2
Glass Houses	Louise Penny/St. Martin's Press	26	1
Shattered	Helen Hardt/Waterhouse Press	27	--
The Right Time	Danielle Steel/Delacorte Press	28	--
YIs for Yesterday	Sue Grafton/Penguin Publishing Group	29	1
Before We Were Yours	Lisa Wingate/Random House Publishing Group	30	4
The Time in Between	Kristen Ashley/Kristen Ashley	31	2
Beneath a Scarlet Sky	Mark Sullivan/Lake Union Publishing	32	1
Strengths Finder 2.0	Tom Rath/Gallup Press	33	1
Make Your Bed	William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing	34	2
Glass Houses	Louise Penny/St. Martin's Press	35	1
Shattered	Helen Hardt/Waterhouse Press	36	--
The Right Time	Danielle Steel/Delacorte Press	37	--
YIs for Yesterday	Sue Grafton/Penguin Publishing Group	38	1
Before We Were Yours	Lisa Wingate/Random House Publishing Group	39	4
The Time in Between	Kristen Ashley/Kristen Ashley</		

REVIEW



MACKENZIE STROH FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL; HAIR & MAKEUP BY NICKEE DAVID

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Gretchen Rubin

The lawyer-turned-self-help author is led by her obsessions

IN 1996, Gretchen Rubin was working as a clerk for Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor when she started to think that a legal career wasn't for her. For one thing, she enjoyed writing, but she found little satisfaction in the dense, technical jargon of the law. "I was like Scarlett O'Hara, and I said, 'As God is my witness! I will never write in such a confusing, obfuscatory way,'" she says.

She left the legal profession a

few years later to devote herself to research and writing that dealt much more baldly with the basics of human nature. Her first book, "Power Money Fame Sex: A User's Guide," was published in 2000. It describes how figures such as Robert Moses, Madonna and Niccolò Machiavelli attained those abiding objects of human aspiration and draws lessons from their examples.

Since then, Ms. Rubin, 51, has written seven more books—including "The Happiness Project" (2009), "Happier at Home" (2012) and "Better Than Before" (2015). She has turned her observations and advice about leading a more fulfilling life into a mini brand,

with a weekly podcast, blog, online quizzes and newsletters. Her books have sold nearly three million copies world-wide and have been translated into 30 languages.

Her latest book, "The Four Tendencies," comes out on Sept. 12. In it, she says that people can be divided into four different categories related to how they respond to expectations. Those groups, as she sees it, are upholders, who respond to both inner and outer expectations; obligers, who answer to others' expectations; questioners, who respond to inner expectations; and rebels, who react against both inner and outer expectations.

Her goal with the book, she

says, is to help people figure out their tendencies so they can better understand themselves and manage their goals. "Most of us aren't doing that much to achieve our aims at any one time," she says. One category isn't better than another, she says.

She herself is an upholder, while her husband, James, a New York state government official, is a questioner. Recently, she was filling out a form that asked for his office address, which she called him to get. Instead of telling her, he asked her why she wanted to know. "I'm an upholder so I don't need to know," she says, but "he's not going to answer me until I tell him." She used

'I use what I see around me.'

to wonder why he was so uncooperative, but now realizes that he isn't trying to be difficult.

The idea for the book sprang from her previous research. In "The Happiness Project," she adopted habits over the course of a year that she thought might make her happier. She exercised, organized her desk, got plenty of sleep, kept a journal and scheduled time for herself. After the book came out, readers asked her how she could possibly motivate herself to actually keep up all those new habits. That led her to write "Better than Before," about habit-making. The variation in people's ability to keep those habits inspired "The Four Tendencies." "It's not that I've consciously steered my course," she says. "I've been led by my obsessions."

Her book calls to mind previous works that break people down into personality types—including, famously, those by Katharine Cook Briggs and Isabel Briggs Myers and by sociologist David Riesman—but Ms. Rubin says that she wasn't influenced by other research. She had been staring at her to-do list when she realized she could group people according to how they responded to expectations.

Ms. Rubin says most of her information comes from what she sees around her rather than from scientific studies. "If I'm writing something, it's always grounded in my own experience and kind of good sense," she says. "I use what I see around me." In her books, she likes to rely on anecdotes as well as statistics.

Ms. Rubin, who grew up in Kansas City, says that she was a disciplined student from a young age. Her father is a lawyer, and her mother worked at an art museum. One of her childhood pastimes was writing down her favorite quotations and then finding a picture from a magazine to match it—a practice she keeps up today in a similar form on her blog. She graduated from Yale University and then Yale Law School.

Now living in New York City, Ms. Rubin wakes up at 6 a.m. to walk her dog and then spends time working before her family gets up. She and her husband have two daughters, ages 12 and 18. After walking her younger daughter to school, she spends the day going to meetings, recording podcasts or writing. If she's working on a book, she writes for three hours a day. Next, she's working on a small book about how people respond to colors.

She continues to practice the habits that she learned while writing "The Happiness Project." Some critics have called it a selfish impulse, but she disagrees. "The research shows that happier people are more altruistic and they volunteer more, give more money and they're more interested in the problems of the world and the problems of other people," she says. "If we're unhappy, we have a lot to deal with."

MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN

Polls and Stats for Friends and Family

POLITICIANS must live under pollsters' ceaseless scrutiny. Besides asking things like "Do you think the president is doing an absolutely terrible job?" pollsters will often sneak in leading questions such as: "Is there anything, and I mean anything, the pathetic, dysfunctional U.S. House of Representatives could do to change your mind about them? Think hard."

Mind you, this is not meant as a criticism. Polling is a vital part of our democracy and keeps leaders in touch with the mood of the country by reminding them how much we disapprove of certain policies or public figures. In olden times, without reliable polling, Caligula and Nero and Ivan the Terrible simply had no idea how reviled they were.

But why does the polling spotlight fall only on politicians? Why can't we, our friends and our families order up polls that hit closer to home?

What if Gallup regularly cali-

bated our popularity among our kids, in-laws, co-workers, siblings and friends? What if the experts at Quinnipiac University asked wives: "Is there anything your husband could do that would make you stop thinking of him as a hapless dork?" What if Rasmussen inquired of our kids: "On balance, do you think that mom should ditch the throwback Bard badminton jersey and stop quoting Deepak Chopra?" What if The Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll asked: "Tell the truth: Is dad's cooking tearing the family apart?"

Because polling is so subjective and changeable, it would also be helpful if we could get some reliable performance numbers on our loved ones. Professional athletes never have to worry about misleading poll questions because they're judged by their stats. Hard data. Facts. Clearly, we need to have similar rigor in assessing our personal relationships.

Many spouses, after years of

'Batted .313 as a rookie, but then came the sophomore jinx.'



marriage, would probably issue a scouting report like this on their inamorata: "Batted .313 as a rookie, but then came the sophomore jinx. Tailed off to .245. Now, with the legs shot, can barely get into the starting lineup." Or, using basketball as a template: "Relationship-wise, shot a decent .325 from the three-point line. But cannot rebound from emotional letdowns. And hopeless on the road."

Once we've rated our friends and family, we'll need to act on those stats like real teams do. For example, we could trade our friends to other people to get them out of our life for good.

We could then say something diplomatic, like: "After 25 years of friendship with Tyler, we've decided that we all need to go in a different direction."

What if we could trade boring, underperforming neighbors for a package of talented young prospects? Or if we could bring in vet-

eran hale-fellows-well-met or salt-of-the-earth types as "relievers" when our old friends let us down?

Of course, some will feel that it trivializes our relationships to reduce them to mere stats. They might feel more comfortable with financial ratings. In the future, Moody's could rate recently married Tara and Gavin a strong "sell," while Standard & Poor's might downgrade Courtney and Jared's marriage to junk-bond status and rate the Mexican peso as a better bet than the Corrigans.

We'd obviously need new financial instruments to act on these ratings. For example, I have one loser friend I would love to short. I'd leverage myself to the sky to short this guy. I'd sell the house, liquidate the 401(k), even unload my Martin D-28 guitar. The more he caused me grief and aggravation, the more I'd be in the money.

He probably feels the same way about me.

REVIEW

EXHIBIT



EASTER MASS, the Vatican, 2016. It took Mr. Wilkes more than two years to get permission to shoot from a rooftop near the Vatican. Pope Francis appears 10 times throughout the composition.

TIME TRAVEL

FOR EACH giant photo in his latest series, Stephen Wilkes stood on top of cranes, scaffolds and rooftops for more than 18 hours straight (with a day's supply of food at the ready). From there he took up to 2,000 photographs of the panoramic view. Using computer software, he then stitched the best shots together into a single sweeping image that reflects the different times of the day. The resulting works

are featured in a new exhibit, "Day to Night," running from Sept. 14 to Nov. 11 at the Bryce Wolkowitz Gallery in New York. "I think in a strange way I had stepped into something that was putting a face on time," says Mr. Wilkes. "You wake up one morning and your kids go from being 2 years old to 18, and your hair goes from being black to gray. It all seems like yesterday." —Alexandra Wolfe



ABOVE: Kumbh Mela, Hardwar, India, 2016. At this Hindu festival, hundreds of thousands of visitors come to pray in the Ganges River. Mr. Wilkes took the images that make up this photograph from a police tower.

RIGHT: Brooklyn Bridge, New York, 2016. Subway trains frequently passed nearby while Mr. Wilkes stood on top of a crane for this image of the Brooklyn Bridge. "I have an intimacy with that train," he says. "Every three minutes I felt it rattle my brain."



STEPHEN WILKES/BRYCE WOLKOWITZ GALLERY, NEW YORK

PLAYLIST: LOUDON WAINWRIGHT III

Bye-Bye, Brown Rice

A singer, inspired by The Band, trades an austere existence for the stage

Loudon Wainwright III, 70, is a humorist, a Grammy-winning folk guitarist and singer-songwriter, and an actor. He is the author of "Liner Notes" (Blue Rider), a memoir. He spoke with Marc Myers.

I recorded my first album in 1969, but when it was released in early 1970, I was anxious about performing on the road. So instead, I holed up in a communal house in

Brookline, Mass., outside Boston, eating macrobiotic food and studying the order of the universe.

Eastern philosophies were big in 1970. At our house, selflessness was in, and pride, arrogance and stardom were out. You were supposed to be humble and chew your rice.

One evening in June 1970, I sneaked out with a couple of other macros to see The Band at Harvard Stadium. Our seats were high up in the bleachers, but I could still see the Fender amp's red lights glowing on the dark stage. Then five shadowy figures ambled out.

When the stage lights came up,

The courage to face the audience.

The Band opened with "CHEST FEVER." The song began with Garth Hudson's Bach-influenced organ intro. After what seemed like a short eternity, Levon Helm joined, playing hard on the drums. Then Richard Manuel, Rick Danko and Helm began to sing.

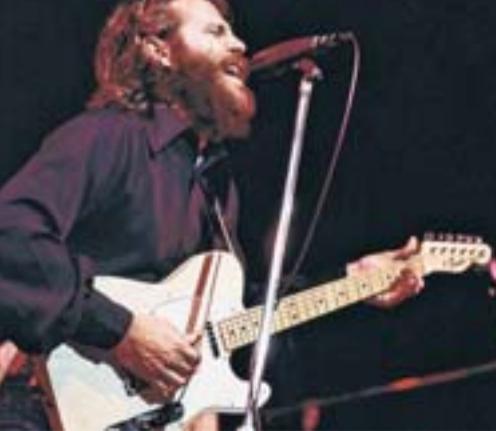
It was hard to understand exactly what they were singing. As best as I could tell from their high, straining voices, it was about some guy and a girl who was making him sick with love: "As my mind unrolls / I feel the freeze down in my knees / But just before she leaves, she receives."

The nonsensical quality of the lyric is what made it appealing. What I loved most, though, was the song's arrangement and the music's freedom and energy. I was knocked sideways by the art.

As I listened, I asked myself what I was doing hiding in Brookline. "Music is where it's at," I thought. "I have a record deal, and I can do what they're doing. Audiences would be waiting for me, if I had the courage."

"Chest Fever" and the rest of the music performed that night gave me a hard shake. I was reminded of my original ambition to be a musician. The next morning, I paid my rent in full and said goodbye, telling friends that I was going to rejoin the real world.

I wanted my old job back.



THE BAND'S Levon Helm performing in 1971.

HISTORICALLY SPEAKING: AMANDA FOREMAN



In the Long Sights of Snipers

THE BATTLE of Stalingrad during World War II cost more than a million lives, making it one of the bloodiest battles in human history. The death toll began in earnest 75 years ago this week, after the Germans punched through Soviet defenses to reach the outskirts of the city. Once inside, however, they couldn't get out.

With both sides dug in for the winter, the Russians unleashed one of their deadliest weapons: trained snipers. By the end of the war, Russia had trained more than 400,000 snipers, including thousands of

terrifying, as the rebellious Gauls discovered in the first century B.C. when trying to defend themselves against Julius Caesar.

After the fall of Rome, Western attitudes toward the sniper turned negative. Crossbows delivered long-distance, devastating wounds to a victim who had no chance of defending himself. The aristocracy also disliked the weapon, since it gave peasants the same kill power as a knight. In 1139, the Church condemned the use of crossbows against Christian enemies, though they could still be used against infidels.

No such inhibitions existed in China, whose crossbow marksmen were probably the best snipers in the world during the Middle Ages. Crossbowmen were considered the army's elite and trained accordingly.

Crossbows eventually returned to the field in the West, but the advent of the rifle in the 16th century made officials see the true value of snipers. In the 1770s, British soldiers in India coined the term sniper to describe someone who could hit a little bird, such as a sparrow.

Unfortunately for Britain, its enemies could train shooters to achieve the same level of proficiency. During the Napoleonic Wars in 1805, a French marine sniper on board the Redoubtable shot and killed Lord Nelson, just as the British achieved their crushing victory over the French fleet.

Those who underestimated the skill, determination and luck of snipers did so at their peril. At the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House in 1864, the Union General John Sedgwick chastised his men for ducking, insisting: "They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance." A few minutes later a Confederate sniper shot him dead.

In our own era, the most famous sniper was Chris Kyle, who among other things saved a group of Marines in 2003 from being blown up in Iraq. Killed in



women. At Stalingrad, they had a devastating impact on German morale and fighting capability.

Snipers have always been feared by their enemies. Unlike conventional soldiers, they are trained not for brawn and obedience but for skill and independence. They work alone

or in pairs and often get to know their targets as they stalk them. In a 2012 article for BBC Magazine, the Israeli anthropologist Neta Bar, who has studied snipers, said, "It's killing that is very distant but also very personal. I would even say intimate."

The first recorded use of snipers comes from the army of ancient Rome. Each legion carried into battle about 60 "scorpions"—a crude-looking crossbow, almost like a portable catapult, that could deliver a precision shot at more than 300 feet. The effect was

Distant killing that can be personal.

The snipers of Stalingrad, by contrast, are mostly just names to history, if their names are known at all. The final seconds of many a Nazi soldier were shared with an enemy he neither saw nor heard. But the battle was a catastrophe for Hitler, and it helped to turn the course of the war.

PLAY

NEWS QUIZ: Daniel Akst

From this week's
Wall Street Journal

1. The company behind the "Angry Birds" game and movie franchise plans an initial public offering—where?

- A. Helsinki
- B. Tallinn
- C. New York
- D. Hong Kong

2. President Trump says he will end the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, or DACA. About how many immigrants does the program cover?

- A. 69 million
- B. 6.9 million
- C. 690,000
- D. 69,000

3. Agave, the source of tequila, satisfies tipplers—and which other creatures, when it's allowed to flower?

- A. Turkeys
- B. Bats
- C. Agouti
- D. Watercolor artists

4. Where does the Pentagon get its rocket engines?

- A. North Korea
- B. China
- C. Russia
- D. Arizona

5. Which of these are among Virginia Tech's dining options?

- A. A churrascaria
- B. A gelateria
- C. A sushi bar
- D. All of the above

To see answers, please turn to page C4.

6. About 270,000 Rohingya Muslims have been forced out of Myanmar's Rakhine state. What is Myanmar's predominant religion?

- A. Shintoism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Hinduism
- D. Catholicism

7. Hackers may have swiped data from credit-reporting company Equifax on 143 million U.S. consumers. What is the worry?

- A. The data reveals how to reach a human at the company.
- B. The hackers may have improved their own credit scores.
- C. The data includes names, addresses, Social Security numbers and birth dates.
- D. Most of the data is wrong.

8. Israel's attorney general said he plans to indict the prime minister's wife, Sara Netanyahu—for what alleged crime?

- A. Misuse of public funds
- B. Laundering campaign donations
- C. Insider trading
- D. Tapping phones

9. Wind turbines are cropping up in rural America and provide 6% of U.S. electricity. How does employment in wind power compare to coal mining?

- A. It's about half.
- B. It's about the same.
- C. It's nearly double.
- D. It's nearly triple.



ISTOCK/2

VARSITY MATH

Provided by the **National Museum of Mathematics**

Two problems from Varsity Math readers this week: the first from an anonymous reader, the second from Don Russell.

X Factor

The Varsity Math team attends a magic show, and one of the tricks makes them perk up. The performer calls six volunteers up to the stage and has them line up in any order they like. Then the magician gives this spell to the volunteers: "I have written a number one on this chalkboard, but that is the only way I will be involved. You will pass the chalkboard down your line, and each of you will write on it the smallest counting

number that is not yet on the board. Finally, each of you will erase any two numbers you choose, and write on the chalkboard the number that is the product plus the sum of the numbers you erased, passing the board back the other way so you each get a turn. Make sure the audience can see what you write, but do not show the chalkboard to me!" The volunteers do so, and the first volunteer in line is about to hand the chalkboard back to the magician, who says, "No! I do not wish even to touch the chalkboard. I will now take this sealed envelope out of my pocket, and hand it to another volunteer, who will open it and show everyone what is written on the page inside." To the audience's amazement, exactly the same thing is written on the sheet of paper in the envelope as on the chalkboard.

What is written on both the paper and the chalkboard?



ILLUSTRATION BY LUCI GUTIERREZ

Perfect Pairings

A local bridge club consisting of eight married couples asks for the help of the Varsity Math team. They are setting up their fall series of 16 weekly games, but aren't quite sure how to arrange the players. At each game, each player is partnered with one other player, and each partnership plays against one other partnership at one of the tables in the host's home: in the study, the living room, the den, and the dining room. The club has many requests: Each player wants to partner with all of the other players over the course of the series, but prefers to play with his or her spouse in the first and last games of the series. Also, each player would like to sit in each room for the same number of games. Finally, each player wants to be in the same room as his or her spouse, even when he or she is partnered with someone else.

Is it possible to schedule the partner and room of each player for each of the 16 weeks to satisfy all of the club's requests?

For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

+ Learn more about the National Museum of Mathematics (MoMath) at momath.org

SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Varsity Math

The **Two Sums** from last week that have 56 ways to occur are 9 and 19, while the chance of a repeat in **Double-Faced** is 319/324. Also, a correction: The answer to **Heads Up** from Aug. 19 was 2/9. The answers on Aug. 26 incorrectly said it was 1/3.

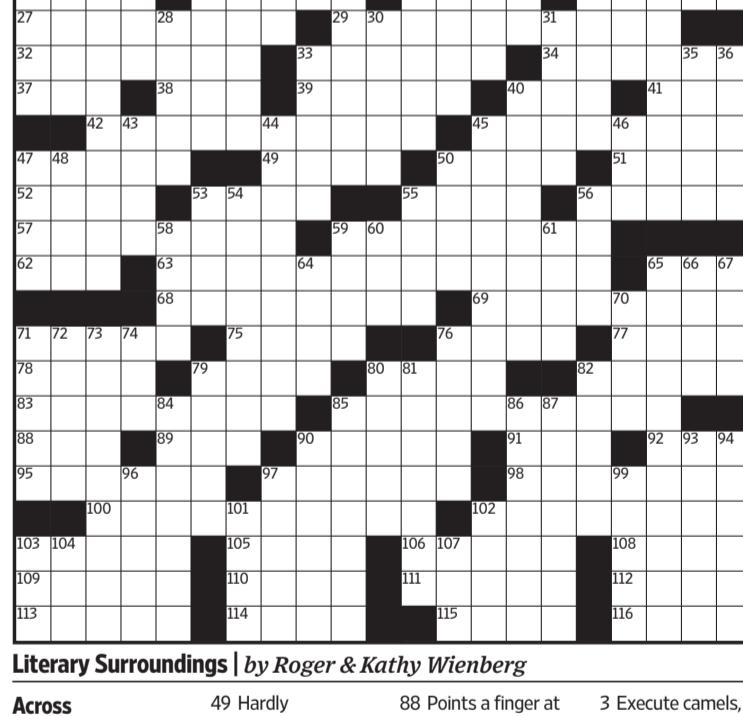
Audio Details

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ETCHER	CRUX	PITA	CEDDE	
CHEESE	TRADE	BLACK	TIDE	
CENT	GAIT	LORELEI	CEL	
ALTEA	ANDES	RANK	WAIVE	
PUT	TRAITS	BINDER		
ANISE	PARINGS	EAIVE		
NILLES	RANGE	CEDITLLAS		
ALIE	SERVES	LADDLE	ELLI	
COSMIC	RAIDS	CAREER	GOLD	
ENDA	CHOTS	BRUYES	ANTE	
ANTIFL	TOPES	BERS	ALAR	
TRIO	ASSGOOD	DASNUDE	ARDEN	
RENNER	ORSON	POSE		
UNION	SNTI	SATIN	ACRE	
SER	VANESSA	RENT	THEN	
TWOBYFORD	THEDEADSEED	STAY	KOTTER	
MANE	ARIA	MIND	SUISSE	
ELSE	RELY	STAY	KOTTER	

Belt Line

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K	ECEHTT	IHLATEMO				
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THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES Edited by Mike Shenk



Literary Surroundings | by Roger & Kathy Wienberg

Across

- 1 Lumoxes
- 5 Sketch that featured Rick Moranis and John Candy
- 9 Act of faith?
- 13 Some bow ties
- 18 "Let's do it!"
- 19 Projecting bay window
- 21 Gutter site
- 22 On many occasions
- 23 Fitting brand for kids
- 24 Specialized vocabulary
- 25 "Just ___!"
- 26 Sycophant
- 27 *Golf ball striker
- 29 *Magazine lead
- 32 Green on JetBlue, perhaps
- 33 Filbert trees
- 34 1998 Masters champ Mark
- 37 Dundee denial
- 38 Born as
- 39 Bitty bits
- 40 Participant in protein synthesis
- 41 Asian Buddhist
- 42 *Galaxy, e.g.
- 43 *Task for TSA agents
- 44 Hardly commonplace
- 45 Cleverness
- 46 Neck of the woods
- 47 Hebrew for "to the skies"
- 48 Some are inflated
- 49 Spellbound
- 50 Restless
- 51 Feature of a violist's sheet music
- 52 Hebrew for "to the skies"
- 53 Some are inflated
- 54 Restless
- 55 Feature of a violist's sheet music
- 56 Restless
- 57 Hebrew for "to the skies"
- 58 Restless
- 59 Feature of a violist's sheet music
- 60 Restless
- 61 Restless
- 62 Deli choice
- 63 *Envelope inscription
- 64 Yemen capital
- 65 Must for D.C. visitors
- 66 Tip
- 67 Bart's bus driver
- 68 Cagey answers
- 69 Broadcast
- 70 Blueprint detail, briefly
- 71 Role for Michael Caine and Jude Law
- 72 Easily available
- 73 Create a ruckus
- 74 Bruins legend
- 75 Hurricane harbingers
- 76 List of candidates
- 77 Arouse, as interest
- 78 Group in a shell
- 79 ___ about (around)
- 80 It may move you
- 81 Exam for future attys.
- 82 Yemen capital
- 83 Restless
- 84 Roll call response
- 85 Old bank giveaway
- 86 "Girl Gone Wild" singer
- 87 Pieces for coloraturas
- 88 Points a finger at
- 89 "Far out!"
- 90 Chef's topper
- 91 Melber of MSNBC
- 92 Where you might be kneaded
- 93 Place for a lace
- 94 Charlatans
- 95 Wallaby predators
- 96 *And that's that!"
- 97 Simon & Garfunkel album, and a hint to what can precede and follow the halves of the starred answers
- 98 Enlightened
- 99 Sentry's shout
- 100 Some jackets
- 101 Tell tale item
- 102 Simon & Garfunkel album, and a hint to what can precede and follow the halves of the starred answers
- 103 Pretend
- 104 Take, as testimony
- 105 Some jackets
- 106 Some jackets
- 107 Some jackets
- 108 Hypotenuse, e.g.
- 109 Pretend
- 110 Lustful look
- 111 "No clue"
- 112 Margarita rim garnish
- 113 Doctrine
- 114 Mir launcher
- 115 Flamboyant accessories
- 116 Till bills
- 1 Tin Man's need
- 2 Henry Fielding's last novel

44 To a great degree

45 Like Congress

46 Leia's love

47 Number on a trophy

48 "Troublemaker" singer Murs

50 Hospital unit

53 Alt.

54 Move up the corporate ladder

55 Great American Ball Park team

56 Org.

58 Group in a shell

59 ___ about (around)

60 It may move you

61 Exam for future attys.

64 Yemen capital

65 Must for D.C. visitors

66 Tip

67 Bart's bus driver

70 Blueprint detail, briefly

71 Role for Michael Caine and Jude Law

72 Easily available

73 Create a ruckus

74 Bruins legend

75 Hurricane harbingers

76 List of candidates

80 Arouse, as interest

81 Like many motorcycle jackets

82 Perform miserably

84 Roll call response

85 Old bank giveaway

86 "Girl Gone Wild" singer

87 Pieces for coloraturas

88 Points a finger at

89 "Far out!"

90 Chef's topper

91 Melber of MSNBC

92 Where you might be kneaded

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111 "No clue"

112 Margarita rim garnish

113 Doctrine

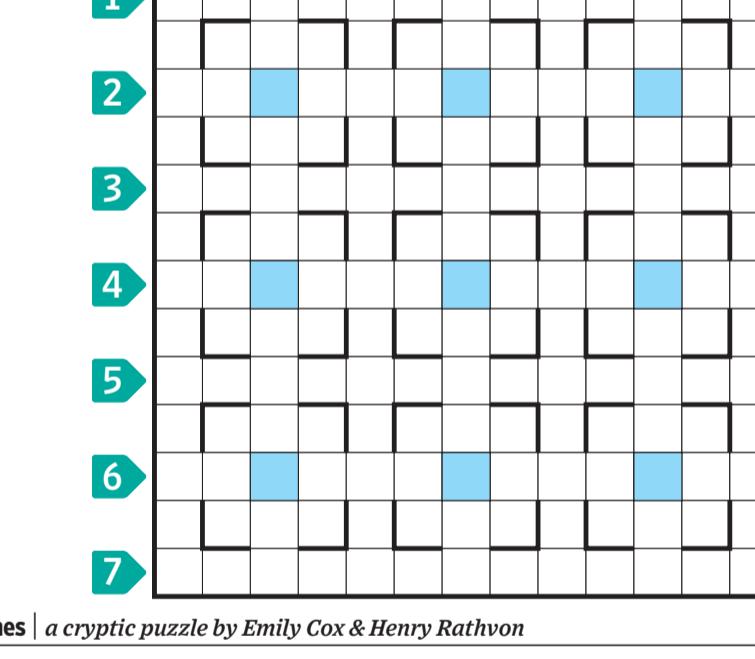
114 Mir launcher

115 Flamboyant accessories

116 Till bills

1 Tin Man's need

2 Henry Fielding's last novel



Nines | a cryptic puzzle by Emily Cox & Henry Rathvon

This puzzle features nine three-by-three squares with shaded centers. These "Nines" contain answers of nine letters each, which are clued in no special order. Each Nine's first letter belongs in its shaded square, with the rest going clockwise around it from the northwest corner. Across and Down answers are clued in pairs, in order by row or column. They fully occupy their rows and columns except for the shaded squares, which they skip over. When all nine Nines have been correctly entered, their shaded squares will be seen to form another, larger square which may be read in a similar manner.

Across

- 1 Be quiet and stylish, and really enjoy party (7)
- 2 Hibernian eye feature and head of hair (5)
- 3 Evasive about northeastern so-called island of Brooklyn (5)
- 4 Forecast had a meal interrupted by drip (7)
- 5 Seemingly forever standing in queue connected with Simba? (7)
- 6 Baseball rarity left in garbage (6)
- 7 Taking fork, honk at a Japanese car (6)
- 8 Barfly holding glutton's drink dispenser (6)
- 9 Little singer's bed and breakfast included in rent (6)
- 10 Activist singer from Dublin (5)
- 11 Painter's base (5)
- 12 United Nations Plaza display (5)
- 13 Knick star Anthony, familiarly (5)
- 14 Back on the Boutry (

REVIEW



Picasso's Productive Roman Holiday

An Italian exhibition illustrates the artist's turn from cubism to classicism

BY ALEXANDRA WOLFE

WHEN PABLO PICASSO, then in his mid-30s, left Paris for a holiday in Italy a century ago, he was known for his devotion to the abstract, fragmented forms of cubism. He returned two months later with a new style—his version of classicism, inspired by Greek and Roman art—and a pioneering theater project well under way. A new exhibit looks at how that Italian sojourn changed his career.

"Picasso: From Cubism to Classicism, 1915 to 1925," at the Scuderie del Quirinale in Rome from Sept. 22 to Jan. 21, celebrates the journey between styles with 200 works. "He did not want cubism to become another formula," says curator Olivier Berggruen of Picasso. "Once cubism was established, he started to explore other options."

Mr. Berggruen describes the Spanish-born painter as a "juggler" who deployed several different styles at a time. "I am an artist without style," Picasso once said.

The exhibit starts with his cubist paintings of the 1910s. It was a tumultuous time in both the art world and the world at large. The Dada movement, led by the likes of Marcel Duchamp and Man Ray, believed that art should be as irreverent as possible. Picasso had a different agenda and took his own avant-garde art in a more cautious direction than other colleagues.

As a Spaniard, Picasso wasn't obliged to fight in World War I, and Rome, where he spent most of his holiday, was shielded from the worst of it. During the war, Mr. Berggruen says, Picasso remained relatively apolitical. Hints of wartime strain only appear in depictions of his wife Olga, whose relatives struggled in Russia during the Bolshevik Revolution, which also began in 1917. She dreaded hearing bad news from them and spent much of her time writing to them or reading, as she often does in Picasso's artwork.

In Italy, Picasso studied Greek and Roman sculptures, paying close attention to their drapery and facial features. The five ground-floor rooms of paintings, largely organized chronologically, include the fruit of that

study. Much of Picasso's work from 1915 to 1925 reflected classical forms and compositions, even if the images weren't always realistic. During that period, his figures often had weighty, fleshy limbs. His themes were more traditional, with paintings of a mother and child—often his wife Olga and their son Paolo—and women in Grecian gowns and hairstyles. In his still-lifes, however, he stuck to his earlier cubist mode.

Picasso also painted pictures of bathers and harlequins. The postwar period was "a time of great happiness in Picasso's life," says Mr. Berggruen. "He created these when his marriage to Olga was going well." In the 1920s, the Picasso family used to spend their summers in France with "the first beautiful people," as

Mr. Berggruen calls them, including Sara and Gerald Murphy, expatriate Americans and veteran party-givers.

Upstairs in the exhibition, the rooms focus on Picasso's stage work—the business reason for the Roman trip of 1917. Sergei Diaghilev, the ballet impresario who had founded the Ballet Russes troupe, had asked Picasso to come to the Eternal City to collaborate on a new ballet, "Parade," with a couple of illustri-

ous colleagues: playwright Jean Cocteau and composer Erik Satie.

In Rome, Picasso did much of the work on what would be his largest piece, a 56-foot curtain for "Parade," on view in the exhibit. For the ballet, he also designed sets and costumes that Mr. Berggruen thinks are little known by most Picasso fans.

Mr. Berggruen's family is known for their collection of more than 100 Picasso artworks—most of which are in the Berggruen Museum in Berlin. The museum is sending half a dozen works to the show. Mr. Berggruen decided to do the exhibition after Italian cultural authorities contacted him to curate an exhibit celebrating the Italian trip. Mr. Berggruen was especially excited by the venue they offered: the Scuderie del Quirinale, an 18th-century building that was once the papal stables and has hosted major exhibitions.

The last work on display is "The Dance," aka "Three Dancers," a 1925 painting of three ballerinas convulsively dancing, one of whom appears to be in a trance. "It's Picasso's way of saying goodbye" to that theatrical world, says Mr. Berggruen. At the time, strains were also developing in the artist's marriage. Two years later, he met his muse and future mistress Marie-Thérèse Walter. "Then," says Mr. Berggruen, "a new phase of his life starts."

SUCCESSION PICASSO, BY SIAE 2017

MASTERPIECE: JIN DYNASTY GUANYIN (C. 1200)

AN EXALTED PERSONAGE MADE WHOLLY ACCESSIBLE

BY LEE LAWRENCE

IT SEEMS ABSURD to marvel at a statue's immobility. But in a larger-than-life figure at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, stillness comes across as a deliberate action. Reinstalled in 2016 after undergoing conservation, the sculpture portrays the bodhisattva of compassion, an enlightened being known as Avalokitesvara in India, where Buddhism originated, and in China as Guanyin. He appears, bejeweled, sitting as though at water's edge with one leg dangling, the other drawn up, foot planted on the ground. Golden-skinned, he wears a crown, a red skirt that curls at the hem, and a green stole that encircles his shoulders and winds down his arms like a trailing vine. Originally surrounded by attendees, the sculpture now sits alone, the focal point in a dark-walled gallery showcasing works from China's artistically influential Song dynasty (960-1279).

An inscription on the statue coupled with stylistic analysis indicate that it was made in the northern area of Jishan around 1200, not long after the Jin dynasty (1115-1234) had pushed Song rulers south. The times were as turbulent as this Guanyin is serene. Buddhists, Taoists and Confucianists had long embraced Guanyin, and during the Song his popularity grew even bigger. Officers, scholars and ordinary folk alike invoked his help, and tales and imagery of miracles abounded. But what most comes through in this artwork is the aspect of Guanyin encapsulated in the name: the one

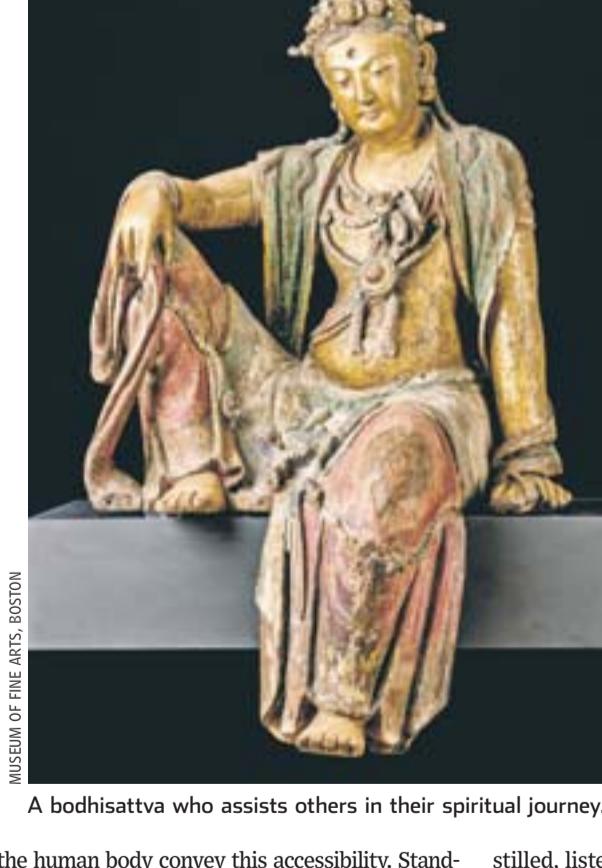
who hears the sounds and cries of the world.

In all respects, its makers adhered to prevailing conventions. In India, bodhisattvas were portrayed as princes with a small Buddha in their crown, and so it is here. Although much of the crown has gone missing, the Buddha figure remains, rising above the center of the forehead. A Brahmin thread swooping across his bare chest marks him as high born. And, even though the gilding of the skin probably dates to the 15th or 16th century and the tangle of necklaces is even more recent, he was hardly ever unadorned. Skirt and stole are trimmed in gold, piercings indicate the statue once wore earrings, and what look at first like scratches in the red skirt prove to be the outlines of large lotus flowers made with narrow strips of heavy gold leaf. MFA conservators have determined that these were part of the original decoration.

Even the pose has a long history. Known as "royal ease," it became a standard way of evoking the story of Guanyin contemplating the illusory nature of reality while gazing at the moon's reflection on water. This Water-Moon composition establishes him as a being who has pierced through the fog of delusion and seen the truth, thereby able to step out of the endless cycle of rebirth and suffering. According to Buddhism's Mahayana tradition, bodhisattvas opt instead to remain in the mortal realm in order to assist others in their spiritual journey. While other bodhisattvas have either lived in the past or are expected in the future, Guanyin exists in the here and now.

The statue's heft and its realistic portrayal of

This is listening without judgment.



A bodhisattva who assists others in their spiritual journey.

eyes are lowered; the belly slack. While one arm acts as a buttress, the other drapes languidly over the raised knee. The only evidence of movement is the flexed foot hanging midair. In its original setting, however, the figure would have been placed on a sculpted outcropping with its foot resting on a lotus flower. A bench about eight feet away provides an ideal vantage point from which to drink in the statue's emotional impact. By the 14th century, the beloved bodhisattva had morphed into a beautiful, lithe Chinese goddess, which perhaps helps explains why this earlier figure exudes a tender, somewhat feminine quality. But, while some Guanyins from this period can appear somewhat withdrawn or otherworldly, this one is anything but. The pose may follow standard Water-Moon conventions, but this bodhisattva's head is slightly cocked, subtly conveying the engagement of one who sits, not just still but stilled, listening. To you. To me. To the cries of the world. The face and bearing show no reaction. This is listening without judgment, without analysis. It is an act that lies at the root of compassion. And that a piece of carved and painted wood can embody such an intangible lies at the core of art's alchemy.

Ms. Lawrence writes about Asian and Islamic art for the Journal.

Composer
Randy Newman
geeks out over
his favorite
gadgets
D10



OFF DUTY



Dan Neil on
the ingratiating
2018 Volvo
XC60
hybrid SUV
D11

EATING | DRINKING | STYLE | FASHION | DESIGN | DECORATING | ADVENTURE | TRAVEL | GEAR | GADGETS

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, September 9 - 10, 2017 | **D1**

Livin' On a Prairie

Harking back to simpler times in America, designers are reworking pioneer motifs—handmade quilts, fringed suede and bandana prints—for women who dwell far away from where the buffalo roam free



QUILT TRIP This quilted topcoat is a statement piece, so pare down the rest of your look (sleek hair, simple accessories) to avoid artsy-craftsiness. A classic American beauty tip: A strong red lip.

Coat, \$5,495, and Top, \$1,095, *Calvin Klein* 205W39NYC, 212-292-9000.

Fashion Editor: Rebecca Malinsky
Photographed at the Bernard Family Hall of North American Mammals at the American Museum of Natural History.

BY NANCY MACDONELL

IN 1936, New York department store Lord & Taylor made news when it offered its female customers a clothing collection inspired by iconic American looks such as cowboy garb and New England fisherman knits. It was an unusual move: Back then, Parisian

taste overwhelmingly shaped fashion, even if the clothes were made in the U.S.A.

Eight decades later, Americana is as orthodox a style reference as bohemian chic or naval uniforms. Even so, many of the fall 2017 collections lean more conspicuously and notably American than those in recent seasons. Designers from both sides of the Atlantic tapped into the "Little House on the Prairie" look. Was it an innocently nostal-

gic nod to American style, or a pointed commentary on today's politics?

Some designers ostensibly went for pure fashion on the runway: Belgian-born Raf Simons, making his highly anticipated debut as the chief creative officer of Calvin Klein, worked with a plethora of American tropes, from red-white-and-blue marching band ensembles to quilted top coats

Please turn to page D2

[INSIDE]

WHAT'S UP IN UPHOLSTERY?

Designers are repurposing vintage rugs to cover ottomans and more **D4**



LOADED-UP ENCHILADAS
To make them 'Christmas-Style,' pile on both green and red chile sauces **D8**



THE MINIVAN OF THE AIR
Smaller, easier-to-pilot private jets to transport your clan **D10**



FORGO GOLF...

...and pursue the more radical diversions at these five resorts. (Think: Snuba) **D6**

STYLE & FASHION

A PAEAN TO PIONEER STYLE

Continued from page D1

with no hint of a reactionary subtext. London-based Sarah Burton of Alexander McQueen, a British brand that shows in Paris, used a bandana-like print that looked like it originated in a dude ranch bunkhouse. Prada's line included suede fringed jackets. Isabel Marant played with patchwork quilt prints. Stuart Vevers, an Englishman who's been the executive creative director at Coach 1941 for four years, embraced buffalo checks and prairie skirts.

Others who opted for Americana this season were openly political. That was the case with Patric DiCaprio, David Moses, Bryn Taubensee and Claire Sully, the quartet behind the upstart, four-year-old New York label Vaquera, who sent a dress made from what looked like a deconstructed American flag down the runway. It was cut with a long train that dragged behind the model as she walked. "There's a lot of anger and frustration," said Ms. Sully. "We wanted to make an overt statement, to say, 'Let's talk about America.'"

Most of the latest iterations of Americana are quite distinct from the oeuvre of Ralph Lauren, who built a global empire out of his mastery of apple-pie imagery. The difference is their intent, said Bridget Foley, the executive editor of Women's Wear Daily, who worked on *Ralph Lauren: 50 Years of Fashion*, a book about Mr. Lauren's career, as documented by WWD. These current designers' takes are more fleeting, less personal. "With Ralph, I think it's a manifestation of a belief system," said Ms. Foley. "It's not a seasonal message. It's a core value, an overall point of view. It's who he is as a person and a designer."

Another difference: Mr. Lauren's vision is akin to painter Norman Rockwell's in its cheery idealism, a stark contrast to this season's Americana, which feels ironic and more complex, recalling director Terrence Malick's dust-bowl love story, "Days of Heaven" and American painter Grant Wood's haunting, self-aware depiction of rural life in his iconic 1930s "American Gothic" portrait. The collections were, for the most part, designed just after last fall's contentious election, and can be read as a yearning for what seem like less complicated times.

"People are reaching for the familiar," said Patricia Mears, the deputy director of the Museum at FIT in New York. "You see this in periods of uncertainty." In fashion, that means turning to silhouettes and ideas that evoke an idealized past. This isn't limited to Americana—at Gucci, for example, creative director Alessandro Michele mines the glories of the Renaissance, when Italian city states were at the height of their power.

A subtler point: When considering the origins of Westernwear, it's important to note that, far from



COWGIRL, INTERRUPTED Keep it subtle. Contrast stitching on trousers evokes classic Levi's; pointed pocket flaps and an adorned collar just hint at rodeo shirting. Top, \$1,670, Pullover, \$1,090, and Pants, \$1,160, Louis Vuitton, 866-884-8866. Photographed at the American Museum of Natural History.



FRINGIER THINGS An ornate Western jacket can easily outshine the rest of your outfit. Keep your layers simple but add bold stilettos to balance out the tumult on top.

Above: Jacket, \$13,460, Shoes, \$990, Prada, 212-334-8888; Levi's Made & Crafted Jeans, \$198, levi.com.

being the clothing of exclusively white male pioneers, it reflects a truly American mix of influences.

"Buffalo Bill was one of the first to take elements from Native American dress and combine it with Western workwear for entertainment," said Ms. Mears. "In the '20s, Eastern European tailors, like Rodeo Ben [Bernard Lichtenstein], combined tailoring, Western work-



wear, and Eastern European floral motifs. And they had many Latino workers. So Americana is this mishmash of different cultures."

An immigrant of sorts himself, Mr. Simons arrived at Calvin Klein,

having worked on his own line after serving as creative director for 3½ years at Christian Dior, the venerable French fashion house that celebrates its 70th anniversary this year. In constructing his inau-

HAIL TO THE HANDKERCHIEF

To elevate and prettify the bandana-print look, seek it out in silk shirt-dress form.

Left: Dress, \$4,450, and Belt, \$765, Alexander McQueen, 212-645-1797.

gural Calvin Klein collection around recognizably American archetypes, he seemed to be signaling his new allegiance, an admiration for his adopted country.

"I learned about American style through film, so my references have that Hollywood glow," said Coach 1941's Mr. Vevers, a Brit. "Days of Heaven" fed his nostalgia for the American prairie, but he had other influences, such as the clothes kids wore "Back in the Days," the name of a 2001 book about the '80s hip hop scene in New York City that affected the way he styled his Americana pieces. "We [paired] shearling coats with raw edges with a T-shirt," he said, giving them a "more modern sort of luxury."

In general, said Mr. Vevers, American style represents the "shift" in how people learned to dress over the years: "When you think of classic American style, you think of ease." So the explanation for the deluge of Americana references may well be more prosaic. For better or worse, the look of people on streets all over the world—dictated by comfort, determinedly casual, rule-averse—has a Made in America label on it.



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STYLE & FASHION

20 ODD QUESTIONS

Virgil Abloh

The enterprising designer of streetwear line Off-White has a solution to email overload: Don't read it. We teased out what he does with all that free time

FOR A MAN with a lot going on, Virgil Abloh sure takes an unconventional approach to communication. "I've stopped reading emails, I've given up," said the 36-year-old designer, who now runs his four-year-old fashion label, Off-White, through WhatsApp, an instant messaging service that lets him chat instantaneously with his production team in Milan. It's a thoroughly modern way to operate as a thoroughly provocative streetwear designer who turns graphic hoodies into \$511 statement pieces and sells tailoring-averse millennials on big-and-bold-plaid topcoats.

In doing so, Mr. Abloh, an architect by trade, has become a fast-rising force in men's and women's fashion and elsewhere: IKEA's creative leader, Henrik Most, signed him up for a line of starter-apartment furniture to launch in 2019. Sarah Jessica Parker, who chairs the New York City Ballet's Fall gala, tapped him to do costumes for choreographer Gianna Reisen's ballet premiering at the fete. And, last April, Mr. Abloh partnered with John Mayer and Dave Chappelle on a concert T-shirt, now fetching nearly \$400 on eBay.

Then there's "The Ten," a collection for Nike, which starts its rollout on Sept. 6 in New York. The Illinois native reimagined 10 iconic Nike sneakers, including the Air Jordan 1 and the Converse Chuck Taylor, with his all-caps nameplates, zigzag stitching and bold color schemes. "I look at Off-White like a sandbox where I can make anything," said Mr. Abloh. A few weeks shy of his women's show in Paris, he talked about what influences his vision, from BBC radio and Ryan Gosling to the 4,000-plus folks on his Instagram feed.

My earliest fashion memory is:

wanting this pair of jeans from Droors, a skate brand in the 1990s. Streetwear is my foundation, so back then I was wearing Alien Workshop tees and Vision Street Wear berets.

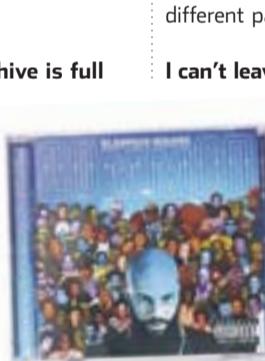
The first shoes I really obsessed over were:

Jordan 5s.

Those were the first pair of shoes I put at the end of my bed, so that when I woke up, I could see them.

My clothing archive is full of:

Vivienne Westwood Seditious' pieces. I think her earlier work with Malcolm McLaren and the Sex shop in '70s-era London bridged the gap between streetwear and high fashion.



HOLEY ROLLER
Clockwise from left:
Virgil Abloh in his
Milan design studio;
Malcolm McLaren
and Vivienne
Westwood; The
Ten: Air Jordan I
Sneaker; a Tom
Sachs sculpture;
Goyard card holder;
Pilot V7 pen;
passport. Inset:
'Electric Circus' by
Common



I'm looking forward to going back to:

Moscow. It's so foreign to me and so outside of the typical worlds of Europe or Asia I've seen. I'm opening up a shop-in-a-shop at this Moscow store called KM20, and when I was there, I realized the local youth culture moved at such a different pace than here.

I can't leave the house with-

out: my Goyard card holder. I never carry cash.

One of my shortcomings is:

I don't draw well. I can vaguely illustrate an idea. I sketch on printer paper with a Pilot V7 pen.

I find myself re-listening to:

Common's 2002 Electric Circus album, which I listened to in my teenage years, along with the Roots and Kanye West. It

I would tell my 20-year-old self to:

stay optimistic. I've noticed that looking at a glass half empty will always lead to a negative result—whereas blind

I'm actively buying:

more art than clothes. I recently bought Tom Sachs' sculpture "Gun." I want to be around anything that inspires me.

My favorite artist is:

[Canadian street artist] Jim Joe. He does exhibitions in vacant spaces and invites his friends, so it's kind of a communal thing. I think he is the Basquiat or Warhol for our times.

I've often said that:

Michael Jordan was our Superman, doing nearly impossible feats like flying through the air.

I usually wear:

the same thing. Levi's, black T-shirt and dirty Nike's [Tom Sachs Mars Yard 2.0] sneakers. Ironically, I'm not a sneakerhead. I don't wear them to be precious. They're tools, not trophies.

If I could work with anyone in the world it would be:

Ryan Gosling. I have this short film I wrote a really long time ago and haven't been able to nudge it any further. He's perfect for it.

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the same thing. Levi's, black T-shirt and dirty Nike's [Tom Sachs Mars Yard 2.0] sneakers. Ironically, I'm not a sneakerhead. I don't wear them to be precious. They're tools, not trophies.

If I could work with anyone in the world it would be:

Ryan Gosling. I have this short film I wrote a really long time ago and haven't been able to nudge it any further. He's perfect for it.

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DESIGN & DECORATING

Carpet Diem

Seize on this update of an old-fashioned practice: upholstering with rugs, minus the Victorian fustiness

BY COURTNEY BARNES

UPHOLSTERED WITH overlapping Persian rugs, the reception desk that greets visitors to the Beekman, a newish Manhattan boutique hotel, exudes cozy glamour. Conceived by London's Martin Brudnizki Design Studio, the unique contemporary piece also nods to the Victorian era, when the hotel's landmark structure was built and carpets weren't used only underfoot. Back then, rugs were sometimes conscripted to clad furniture, and the monumental reception counter is a particularly ambitious example of this old technique made new. There are, however, sofas, ottomans and chests anyone can buy: simple, modern frames that wear a coat of carpet.

The ottomans inject color and texture into an otherwise neutral space.

The inclination of Westerners to lift rugs off the floor dates to at least the 15th century. Coveted examples imported from the Middle East were too precious for even the wealthiest Europeans to walk on, so the textiles swathed furniture or hung on the wall. The sumptuous rugs that drape tables in Vermeer's still lifes—and do the same thing amid steamy lovemaking in "Tulip Fever," a new film set in 17th-century Holland—aren't merely contrived props. But it was well-heeled Victorians who began upholstering their softly rounded chairs and sofas with Oriental rugs, often skirting the seats with long fringe.

Today's versions offer a less fussy alternative. Ottomans created by Calabasas, Calif.-based Amber Lewis, for example, juxtapose old

Turkish wool rugs with contemporary brass-covered bases; when designing interiors, she can install them among mid-century-modern or traditional furniture, typically pairing the stools with plain jute floor covering. The ottomans inject color, texture and warmth into an otherwise neutral space.

Artisans in Istanbul repurpose rugs on simple steel ottoman bases for ABC Carpet & Home's collection, Sent Sofia. And London's Guinevere Antiques specializes in covering new, cube-like chests of drawers with antique cotton dhurries.

"Clients often have old rugs or other heavier textiles sitting in storage," said Frances Merrill of Los Angeles firm Reath Design, who cited cost-effectiveness and sustainability as incentives for recycling carpets on custom upholstered pieces. "I like the faded colors you can get with a vintage rug," she added.

Krista Nye Nicholas and Tami Ramsay of Cloth & Kind Interiors sought vibrancy when they recently covered an ottoman in a vintage hot-pink-and-orange frazada for a contemporary farmhouse near Athens, Ga. The thickly woven wool fibers retained their color, and the eye-popping stripes, traditional in Bolivia, read as modern. "The beauty of vintage rugs is that they've already been well worn," Ms. Nicholas noted, "which makes them ideal for spaces used by children and pets, as well as more sophisticated rooms."

London designers Penny Morrison and Carolina Irving, passionate textile collectors, offer an eponymous line of new benches, large ottomans and chairs covered with antique Turkish striped flat-weaves. They do not alter fine rugs, preferring fragments. "We use pieces that are incomplete or not rare," said Ms. Morrison. Loathe to spoil a precious textile? Emulate Ms. Morrison (and Vermeer) and save the most precious rugs for walls and tables.

BENCH WARMER

A vintage Turkish wool rug tops a contemporary base. Chautauqua Ottoman, \$3,295, Shoppe by Amber Interiors, 747-226-3898



TESSA NEUSTADT (INTERIOR)

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Kilim-Covered Mid-Century Florence Knoll Sofa from Berkshire Home & Antiques, \$9,800, 1stdibs.com



Bespoke Dhurrie-Covered Bedside Tables, about \$6,500 a pair, guinevere.co.uk



Floral Silk Carpet Ottoman \$1,998, anthropologie.com





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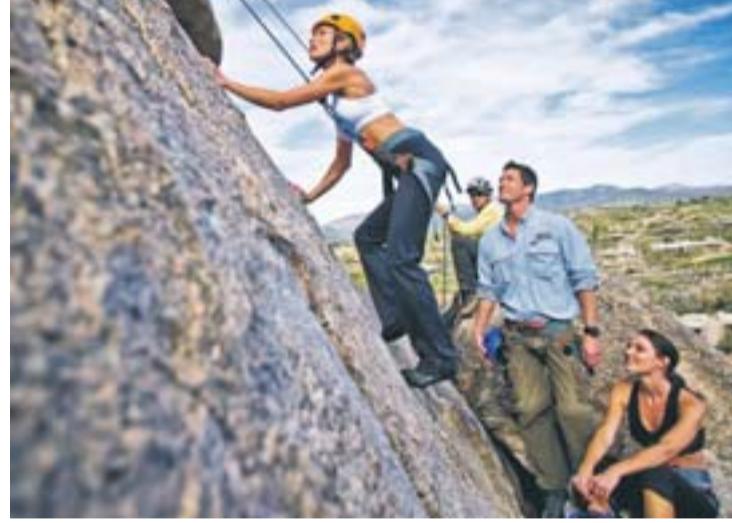
ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

Tomahawk, Anyone?

High-end resorts no longer limit their activity menus to tennis lessons and tee times. Here, a few safe bets for more daring diversions

BY BOB COOPER

BOBS AND ARROWS might be standard outdoor gear at kids' summer camps but you seldom spot them at grown-up playgrounds, also known as spa and golf resorts. Tomahawks? Rarer still. Don't cry age discrimination too loudly, though: A handful of resorts around the U.S. and the Caribbean are trying to outshine their rivals' same-old athletic offerings—tennis, golf, yoga—by introducing more remarkable forms of recreation, from archery and tomahawk-throwing to falconry and fencing. With expert instruction and top-notch equipment, the five properties here let guests sample a sport they might find intimidating or stressful (or simply unavailable) back home. Best of all, if they end up bruised or sore or disappointed by an ungracious raptor, they know a hot tub, well-stocked minibar and dreamy bed is waiting—a clear advantage over summer camp.



Climb the Walls in Arizona The Boulders, Scottsdale

The namesake granite boulders that tower above the lobby and pool at this luxury resort don't just serve as decoration. Intrepid guests learn how to scramble 75 vertical feet up a massive crag by using both climbing gear and the rock's own cracks and edges, and how to rappel 50 feet down. "Nearly all of the guests I teach are raw beginners," said Rico Riley, The Boulders' lead activity guide. He starts them out on a 15-foot "practice" boulder to develop proper technique. "I once had a woman climb on her 83rd birthday. People think you have to be strong, but it's more about balance than upper-body strength."

Boulder Climb (2½ hours): \$135. Waterfall Rappel (1½ hours): \$125. Non-guests welcome, all gear provided. Other activities: moonlight mountain biking, on-resort hot-air ballooning, horseback riding. theboulders.com

Do the Snuba Sheraton Maui Resort, Hawaii

A cunning cross between snorkeling and scuba diving, Snuba diving avoids the shortcomings of both. Snorkelers can only admire fish from just below the ocean's surface, while scuba divers need hours of training and bulky gear. Snuba, meanwhile, requires minimal instruction and lets you dive up to 20 feet while breathing through an air hose tethered to a raft. Think of it as scuba for scaredy-cats. At the Sheraton Maui, where sea turtles and other ocean all-stars frequent the reef just off shore, you can Snuba from the beach. After a few minutes of coaching at the hotel pool, you strap on a breathing-apparatus harness and weight belt and don a mask and fins before setting out for the reef.

Shoreline Snuba (1½ hours): \$95. Non-guests welcome, all gear provided. Other activities: outrigger canoeing, hula dancing.

sheraton-maui.com



Cast Out on the Keys

Little Palm Island Resort, Florida

On backcountry-fishing charter excursions from this private-island resort, the captain "poles the flats," or quietly guides the boat through thigh-deep water with a long pole. That's after he motors you to one of several prime flats-fishing spots in the Gulf of Mexico off the southern Florida Keys. The big three of Keys sportfishing catch—tarpon, permit fish and bonefish—frequent these shallows. They drift in from deeper waters to feed on crustaceans, and they all put up a fight, which is another reason it helps to have a seasoned pro on board. But the

flats also teem with easily caught shark, barracuda, snapper and "jacks."

Guests choose between a spin or fly rod and tell the captain which fish they hope to catch, which determines where exactly he'll take them. Back at the resort, they can request that their catch be prepared for dinner by the resort's chefs or packed on ice to be shipped home.

Backcountry Fishing (half-day): \$500. Tackle and bait provided. Also: Spearfishing (spear guns or pole spears), kiteboarding, wakeboarding, water skiing, scuba diving, snorkeling. littlepalmisland.com

Parry and Thrust in the Caribbean The BodyHoliday, Saint Lucia

It's more tropical than Sherwood Forest, but budding Robin Hoods (or Katniss Everdeens) can sign up for introductory archery or fencing classes at the BodyHoliday fitness resort on Saint Lucia, a thickly rainforested island in the eastern Caribbean. During introductory foil-fencing sessions inside the wellness center, you're taught how to advance, lunge and retreat. Smitten guests can arrange for subsequent private lessons. In archery, proper grip, posture and form are taught before the arrows fly. "Archery has such a soothing effect on people that it's even used in meditation," noted Clavi Edward, a BodyHoliday archery instructor. If



the archery fails to tranquilize you, daily spa treatments are included in the resort's all-inclusive rates. Both classes (30-45 minutes) are

complimentary to guests. Other activities: water skiing, windsurfing, scuba diving, sailing, quadrathlons. thebodyholiday.com

Throw a Tomahawk in the Rockies The Broadmoor, Colorado Springs

The "Wild West Experience" at this 5,000-acre mountain resort was inspired by program director Kurt Segerberg's days as an Eagle Scout, when he learned how to handle a rifle, bow and tomahawk. The excursion brings guests to a forest high above the hotel to try out air-rifle target shooting, archery and tomahawk throwing. Native Americans originated the latter—the art of chucking an axe-like weapon, in this case a 1.6-pound, steel-and-hickory-wood one—centuries ago. Guests who favor Old Europe over the Old West can also try a two-part lesson in falconry: On day one, hold a Harris hawk on your gloved hand; on day two, "cast off" and land it. Wild West Experience (2½ hours): \$119, all gear provided. Falconry Lesson (75-90 minutes): \$102-\$174. Other activities: geocaching, rock climbing, paintball, mountain biking. broadmoor.com

Nature is full of infinite causes
Leonardo da Vinci

BRUNELLO CUCINELLI

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: LITTLE PALM ISLANDS; BODYHOLIDAY; THE BROADMOOR; SHORELINE SNUBA; BOULDERS RESORT

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ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

Oslo's Kitchens Catch Up

Attention epicurean tourists: The Nordic culinary wave that made foodies giddy is finally making headway in Norway's capital

BY J.S. MARCUS

THE NEW NORDIC food trend continues to make inroads from Midtown Manhattan to northeastern New South Wales. But these days it seems to be stirring the pot most vigorously right at home—in Norway. This is a mild surprise: While other Scandinavian countries have led the charge, until recently, sky-high prices and middling food quality in many of Norway's restaurants could lead tourists to think of eating there as a necessary evil.

I've occasionally visited the country over the decades, chalking up memories of glorious fjords, marvelous museums, \$5 gas-station apples, \$40 meatloaf slices and fishcakes fit for a hockey match. But after hearing rumors of a Norwegian culinary revolution and mindful of the krone's recent weakening, I returned to Oslo twice this past year, with an open mind and an open mouth.

The New Nordic movement is closely associated with Denmark, where chef René Redzepi, of Copenhagen's Noma restaurant, began to see the vast and often forbidding Nordic region as a veritable hothouse of culinary ideas and overlooked ingredients. Norway, with its short, intense growing season and range in climates and terrains, was already itself awash in excellent and unusual produce—including seafood and butter bound for Noma's own kitchens. But it finally took an expat Danish chef named Esben Holmboe Bang to airlift New Nordic mojo to Oslo.

In 2010, Mr. Bang opened Maaemo, the restaurant that has set the standard for upscale eating in the entire country. In 2012, it made its debut in Michelin's Nordic guide with two stars, and last year he got his third star—the first Norway-based chef to win that honor. (Noma, now preparing for a relaunch on a new urban farm, never got beyond two.)

Maaemo's fixed menu with wine pairings tops out at over \$550 these days—down from well over \$700 a few years ago thanks to exchange rates, but still prohibitive. Instead of a full meal, I stopped by Mr. Bang's office for a taste or two. I tried an alchemical petit four made from fermented Norwegian buckwheat, coaxed, through roasting, into tasting a lot like chocolate. This fall, Mr. Bang, a towering 35-year-old, is testing out crowberries, an Inuit favorite. "They're extremely tannic," he said, "but the high amount of pectin is interesting."

Maaemo has turned fine dining into a prestige pastime in Oslo, spawning eateries that combine Norwegian ingredients, culinary innovation and moderate prices—a mix that would have been unimaginable five years ago.

Kontrast, opened in late 2013, is the brainchild of Swedish transplant Mikael Svensson. He likes to go intensely local, sourcing in and around Oslo's own fjord, and he was rewarded last year with his first Michelin star. Early September is the tail end of Norway's raspberry season, and Kontrast is serving its nearby berries now with a homemade, pale-green sorbet made of yogurt and tangy wood sorrel. The yogurt itself is also homemade, stressed Mr. Svensson, 34.

In contrast to Kontrast, where fixed-menu dinners cost about \$180, Bass Oslo, in hipster neighborhood Grünerløkka, offers lower prices and a mix-and-match menu of small-plate possibilities. Gung-ho on natural wines, Bass added a pan-European funk to Nordic flavors. I had mackerel paired with flash-pickled cucum-



NORWAY WITH A BANG Clockwise from top left: Maaemo's Esben Holmboe Bang, the first Norway-based chef to earn three Michelin stars; Brutus, new Oslo wine bar co-launched by a former sommelier from Noma; a grilled scallop at Maaemo; mussels and flowers in seaweed mayo at Brutus.

bers. The bartender slipped me an unfiltered Austrian Gewürztraminer to give the dish a lychee-like jolt.

Centralen, a new restaurant and event complex, is also all-in on small plates. In what could be called a Franco-Nordic taco, Centralen has found a new way to use lompe, Norway's take on soft flatbread, by topping it with

I tried a petit four made from fermented Norwegian buckwheat that tasted a lot like chocolate.

duck confit, pickled red cabbage, a brown-butter sauce and fresh dill. Earthy and light, it was too delicious for me to fret over whether the ducks were as Norwegian as the lompe.

Another young transplant, Swedish baker Pontus Blomberg, is leading a sourdough-centered rebellion at Handwerk, a new chain of bakeries that uses Norwegian grains and for-

goes yeast. His sourdough versions of *boller*, a Norwegian riff on Scandinavian sweet buns, taste light and tangy, like citrusy brioche.

Norwegian dairy products get high marks throughout Scandinavia, but even the most partisan local foodies were flabbergasted last fall when Kraftkar—a cow's-milk blue cheese from west Norway—came away with the top prize at the 2016 World Cheese Awards. I stopped by Fromagerie, the city's leading cheese shop, to chat with owner Gunn Hege Nilsen, who gets her precious Kraftkar shipment once every other week. "It sells out the day it arrives," she said.

Fromagerie is also a place to find artisanal *brunost*, or brown cheese, a Norwegian staple made from caramelized whey. One of Norway's signature products, brunost, with its leather color and sour-toffy taste, is a turnoff for many foreigners. Ms. Nilsen sources hers in a Norwegian fjord, where old-fashioned techniques, like using a preponderance of whey from goat's milk, mean a spicier taste than the industrial, supermarket versions.

The city's booming market hall, called

Mathallen Oslo, presents a dark Nordic grandeur even on a summer day. I bought up some fine Norwegian produce—like floral strawberries and fruity carrots—and headed back to my Airbnb rental.

On Ms. Nilsen's advice, I paired fresh strawberries—a summer, not spring, treat in Norway—with *fenalår*, a rich ham made from leg of lamb; together, they had a fresh intensity, more bracing and interesting than prosciutto and melon.

I wound down my Oslo tour on a rainy summer night at Brutus, a new wine bar in Tøyen, a gentrifying neighborhood in the eastern part of town. Launched last November by a group including John Sonnichsen, a Dane who put in three years as a sommelier at Noma, Brutus excels at small plates and unfiltered wines. Norwegians were complaining all summer about the rain, but it's paid off, said Mr. Sonnichsen, 31. "The wet summer means it's an extremely good year for mushrooms." At Brutus this week, they are grilling duck legs outside and serving them with handpicked chantarelles.

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EATING & DRINKING

MEGA MEAL

Two-Tone Is Never Too Much

New Mexico's red and green chile sauces are so good, why not opt for both at once?

BY ALLEGRA BEN-AMOTZ

THE INSIDE of Mary and Tito's Restaurant on Albuquerque's 4th Street doesn't look like much: vinyl tablecloths, walls plastered with family photos. But the kitchen produces some of New Mexico's best chile—not the meaty stew, spelled chili, served across the border in Texas, but the pepper-based sauce that holds pride of place in New Mexican cuisine.

On a recent trip, my husband and I stumbled into Mary and Tito's for breakfast. We ordered stacked enchiladas filled with cheese and onions, topped with a fried egg and smothered with both red and green chiles, side by side—"Christmas-style." We ate in silence at first, savoring the contrast between the smooth, fruity red chile and the sharper, vegetal green.

Like a Mexican mole sauce in its deep and layered complexity, the red sauce presented new flavors with each bite. I asked our waiter, Travis Knight—the son of the restaurant's owner—for the secret ingredient. "People always think they taste all kinds of stuff in our chile," he said. "It's basically just chile peppers, garlic and time."

"Thyme?" I blurted, incredulous.

He smiled. "No. T-I-M-E."

New Mexican food reflects an array of influences: indigenous produce first cultivated by the region's original Pueblo Indian inhabitants; ingredients borrowed from the Spanish explorers who arrived in the 1500s; and contributions from Anglo settlers who came at the end of the Mexican-American War, in 1848. A few decades later, Dr. Fabián García, a horticulturalist at New Mexico State University, began selective breeding experiments that produced the state's first unique strain of chile pepper, the New Mexico No. 9.

Since then, chile-the-sauce has become such a staple that in 1996, New Mexico adopted the country's first and only official state question: "Red or green?" Every New Mexican has a preference.



CHRISTOPHER TESTANI FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, FOOD STYLING BY EUGENE YEH, PROP STYLING BY NIDIA CUEVA

Christmas-Style Stacked Enchiladas

The key to this recipe is using real New Mexican chiles—both dried red and roasted green ones (fresh, frozen or jarred). Supermarkets around the country hold chile-roasting events for the green chiles shipped out of Hatch, N.M., at this time of year, and you can order them jarred at zaglianchileco.com. A good source for the dried red chiles is santafeschoolofcooking.com. Real corn tortillas, made from nixtamal, make a big difference too. Buy them at Mexican markets or at hotbreadkitchen.org.

ACTIVE TIME: 25 minutes TOTAL TIME: 2 hours SERVES: 2

For the red chile:

16 large dried New Mexico red chile pods
3 cloves garlic, minced
1 tablespoon vegetable oil or lard
1 tablespoon flour

Salt

For the green chile:
2 cups roasted, peeled and diced New Mexico green chile peppers (fresh, frozen and defrosted, or jarred and drained)

½ cup water

2 cloves garlic, minced

cheddar cheese

½ small white onion, diced

2 eggs (optional)

For the enchiladas:

Vegetable oil
6 corn tortillas
1 cup grated Wisconsin

1. Make red chile: Remove and discard stems and seeds from red chiles. Rinse pods in a colander under cool water, then place in a medium saucepan with enough water to fully cover. Bring to a boil, then reduce heat to medium-low and simmer uncovered until fully softened, 10–20 minutes. Strain and let peppers cool slightly.
2. Add cooled chiles to blender along with 2 cups water. Avoid filling blender more than halfway; blend in batches if necessary. Blend until completely smooth, about 60 seconds. Blend in garlic and salt to taste. Transfer puree to medium saucepan.
3. Heat oil in a small skillet over medium heat. Add flour and cook, stirring con-

stantly, to make a golden-brown roux, taking care not to burn it. Remove from heat. Drizzle roux into chile puree and mix to combine. Simmer chile 30 minutes, stirring occasionally. Do not boil. Season with salt.

4. Make green chile: Bring chiles, garlic, salt and 1 tablespoon water to a simmer over medium heat in a medium saucepan. Reduce heat to low and simmer gently, stirring occasionally, until chiles fall apart and form a chunky sauce-like consistency, about 30 minutes. If pan looks dry during cooking, stir in water, a spoonful at a time. Season with salt.
5. Make enchiladas: Heat 1 inch oil in a small skillet over medium-high heat until

oil bubbles immediately when the edge of a tortilla touches it. Fry tortillas, one at a time, just until they soften and edges begin to crisp, about 10 seconds per side. Drain on paper towels, then keep warm in a tortilla warmer or under a kitchen towel.

6. Mix cheese and onions in a bowl. Lay a tortilla on a plate, spoon a quarter of cheese-onion mixture over tortilla, top with another tortilla, and repeat, finishing with a third tortilla. On a second plate, make a second tortilla-cheese stack. (Cheese should melt slightly.) Spoon ½ cup red chile and ½ cup green chile over each stack, red on one side, green on the other. Top each stack with a fried egg, if you like.

Old timers favor red chile, said New Mexico Magazine culinary editor and cookbook author Cheryl Jamison. "In the days before reliable refrigeration, dried red was the way people ate chiles for most of the year," she said. Mary and Tito's red chile uses the Sandia Hot, a medium-hot, mildly sweet pepper the restaurant

has sourced from the same family farm in Salem, N.M., for over 30 years. Sun-drying (as opposed to the machine-drying method used by larger producers) lets the authentic flavor shine through.

Green chile might be described as the trendy choice. The pods owe their unique flavor in part to the terroir of

the Hatch Valley, where the best ones are grown, and in part to the method of preservation: fire-roasting in steel drums at the peppers' early-autumn peak. In recent years, Hatch green chiles have caught on across the country—supermarkets from California to Pennsylvania hold chile-roasting events in their

parking lots when the Hatch harvest comes in.

Native to northern New Mexico, the stacked enchiladas I ordered at Mary and Tito's resemble something closer to lasagna than their more common, rolled counterparts. Layers of melted cheddar temper the heat of the chiles; the soft yolk of the

fried egg topping each stack oozes out luxuriously to enrich the sauces.

Antoinette Knight still does things largely the same way her late parents, Mary and Tito Gonzales, a court reporter and retired firefighter, did when they opened in 1963. By age 11, Antoinette was running the register and learning to make chile. When Tito died, she stepped up to help her mother run the business; in 2010 they accepted a James Beard Foundation America's Classics Award. Both Travis and Antoinette's son Jordan now work alongside her.

Of two cooks who have been at the restaurant nearly 40 years, Antoinette said, "They're very protective of our recipes. They still don't let the new guy do certain things by himself." The "new" guy, the son of one of the cooks, has been cooking at the restaurant for 18 years.

You won't find a measuring cup in the kitchen. Recipes are not written down. I've been trying to re-create the enchiladas I had at Mary and Tito's ever since I visited, and this recipe comes pretty close.

It's not difficult to pull off, but it does reward cooks who make the effort to obtain the right ingredients and take time preparing them. At Mary and Tito's, Travis Knight offered key advice: "New Mexican food isn't convoluted. But there are no real shortcuts."

CHEESE WISELY

DARLINGS OF THE DAIRY

Meet the cheeses all the mongers are mad for this season—plus the early word on what's next

EVERY YEAR America's cheesemakers—from small-scale operators milking a mere 40 goats to representatives of major dairy conglomerates—gather for the American Cheese Society's annual conference, which includes the most comprehensive cheese competition in the U.S. This year's event, held in July in Denver, was the largest to date: 2,024 cheeses from 281 companies in more than 400 award categories. That's a considerable leap from the first competition in 1985, when 30 cheesemakers entered 89 cheeses in seven categories.

The most coveted award, "Best of Show," goes to first-, second- and third-place winners. A win rewards the relentless labor involved in producing cheese, from shoveling manure and harvesting hay for the dairy herds to painstakingly monitoring cheeses' aging. A victory can also help woo funding from state dairy and agriculture programs. Winning cheeses will sell out, and their makers will have more options in deciding who will retail and ultimately tell the story of a cheese to consumers.

Significantly, all three of this year's "Best of Show" winners (see right) came from farmstead producers—meaning the cheese comes from the same farm as the milk. These makers work intimately with their animals and environment, and with their milk as it changes seasonally. You can taste the places the cheeses come from. And fortunately for consumers, once a producer wins, you're far more likely to find their cheeses at a cheesemonger or a restaurant near you. —Tia Keenan



1. This year's first-place "Best of Show" award went to Tarentaise Reserve from Spring Brook Farm in Vermont. This raw milk, Alpine-style cheese, aged 11 months, has a dense, ripe paste. It captures the flavors of a Vermont summer: grass, stone fruit, roast meat, sunshine. The farm is part of the nonprofit Farms For City Kids Foundation, which brings

children from New York and Boston for weeklong visits to help with the farm's various activities, including cheese-making. The Tarentaise Reserve is, as its name says, a reserve cheese, made in limited quantities. Their regular Tarentaise, which is a bit younger, exhibits similar characteristics and is just as delicious. \$75 for a ½ pound, saxelbycheese.com

2. Second place went to the Farm at Doe Run in Pennsylvania for their St. Maloche. A hybrid Gouda/Alpine-style cow's milk cheese, aged 11 months in the farm's stone-quarry cave, it's a nutty brown-butter bomb with a firm, crumbly paste, made by a team that's leading the evolution of the state's artisan cheese industry. \$13.49 for a ½ pound, pas-toralartisan.com

3. From the Cellars at Jasper Hill, Harbison—a woodsy puck of pudding-soft pasteurized cow's milk cheese girdled in spruce bark—placed third. At the vanguard in its home state of Vermont and nationally, Jasper Hill has even sold American cheeses in Europe: The product is that good and they're that tenacious. \$22 for a 10-ounce wheel, saxelbycheese.com

4. The unofficial buzz was all about Briar Rose Creamery in Oregon, which took home several prizes. Lorelei, Briar Rose's meaty beer-washed square of silky goat cheese, may not have won a Best of Show this year, but it's always exciting to taste the next big thing. Limited availability throughout the U.S. If you see it, buy it!

EATING & DRINKING

ON WINE LETTIE TEAGUE



What Not to Do in a Wine Store...Ever

HOW DO YOU become a wine merchant's favorite customer, rate personal service and perhaps even receive an email when your favorite wine goes on sale? It seems pretty obvious: Visit the store often, get to know the sales staff and generally show your support. But what about the customer faux pas that might put a wine merchant off? In search of insight and a few good stories (of course), I asked retailers what they wish customers wouldn't do while shopping in their stores.

Customers who put on fake French accents get on Daniel Posner's nerves. Mr. Posner, proprietor of Grapes the Wine Company in White Plains, N.Y., reported that "a small group of people will be talking normally and then they'll ask for a French wine, and all of a sudden they're fluent in French." Except that they are not; these customers usually mispronounce words and get the names wrong. "We will have to say, 'What did you say?' It's totally unnecessary," Mr. Posner said. Do customers ever put on, say, a fake Spanish accent? Occasionally, said Mr. Posner, but he confirmed that it's most often fake French, and most often men who do it.

This problem seemed to be Mr. Posner's alone, but another pet peeve cropped up repeatedly among the retailers I surveyed: customers who talk on their phones, ignoring the sales staff behind the counter or on the floor. One man actually completed an entire business deal while talking on his phone in Jeffrey Wolfe's eponymous wine shop in Coral Gables, Fla., and then he walked out without buying a single bottle. The store had simply been a quiet place for him to complete a conversation. Mr. Wolfe was duly affronted. "Walking into my store is like walking into my home," he said.

Harris Polakoff, the proprietor of Pogo's Wine & Spirits in suburban Dallas, has also watched plenty of shoppers talk on the phone and ignore sales staff, and he's had others who go a step further by putting headphones on after they finish their phone conversations, as if to guarantee there will be no interaction at all with the staff. But even that isn't as off-putting as the customers who have walked into the store, declined Mr. Polakoff's help and actually videotaped his wine shelves. "I thought that was rude," said Mr. Polakoff. Not to mention odd.

Mr. Polakoff emphasized that the vast majority of his customers don't wear headphones or videotape the bottles on his



shelves—they're people who visit a small, independent wine shop because they actually want to get the retailer's advice and recommendations. A trained and knowledgeable sales staff is one of the great assets of a small business, as is the presence of the merchant him- or herself. Mr. Polakoff likes to help customers, too, especially since he and his staff have tasted most of the offerings in his store.

Some customers also like to give their dogs free run of the shop, a common complaint among wine retailers.

Sometimes a customer at MCF Rare Wine in Manhattan will actually pick up a bottle and ask proprietor Matt Franco if he's tasted the wine. The fact that the store is quite small, with only 100 or so bottles on the shelves, doesn't seem to register. Some people will even add, "Is it any good?" Shouldn't the fact that Mr. Franco has culled his selection to such a tiny number signify that these are wines he likes?

Other times, a merchant feels hamstrung by a client's perception of her shop. Gina Trippi, co-

owner of Metro Wines in Asheville, N.C., recalled how she started carrying Apothic Red, a mass-market brand, to attract customers buying it at a large discount liquor store in town. But Apothic Red drinkers refused to buy it in her store. "They said, 'Oh I couldn't buy that wine in a nice wine shop,'" she said.

But reluctant Apothic Red drinkers don't bother Ms. Trippi as much as the customers who refuse to take wine advice from a woman. If a female staffer approaches such customers (who include both men and women), they will most often just grin and keep walking toward a male staffer, said Ms. Trippi, who has both witnessed the phenomenon and experienced it herself. "They assume if it's a woman staff member she won't know what she's talking about," she said. What does Ms. Trippi, who is both a woman and the store's co-owner, do when this happens? If the customer happens to be talking to her, Ms. Trippi will simply flag down a male staffer for help.

I find it hard to believe that in 2017, with so many women in the wine business, some shoppers actually presume a woman will be ignorant based on gender alone.

But then I also have a hard time believing people would show up for store tastings reeking of perfume or cologne. But they do this as well, said Ms. Trippi.

Some customers also like to give their dogs free run of the shop. This was a common complaint among retailers. "They will just drop the leash," marveled Mr. Franco, who has found a dog in his back office more than once.

Margaux Singleton posted a sign outside her Calistoga, Calif., business, Enoteca Wine Shop, that says, "Attention Dogs—No Pee Pee Here!" She's not sure it's comprehensive enough. "I'm thinking of changing it to 'Dogs and Children,'" she said.

Retailer Gerald Weisl of Weimax Wines & Spirits in Burlingame, Calif., has a sign in his store warning customers they should not expect to find wine scores posted. It name-checks two famous wine publications, noting that Weimax is a "Wine Spectator and Wine Advocate Free Zone." He said people who come in looking for a wine with a certain number of points often aren't thinking about the wine itself—whether it fits their taste or will work with their meal. Mr. Weisl regards scores as detrimental to the enjoyment of wine. He worries that someone who buys a highly rated wine and doesn't like it might conclude that he or she simply doesn't like wine.

"A good wine merchant will ask the customer a few questions as to what characteristics they find appealing, what food they are pairing with the wine and

what price range is comfortable," he said.

Like the other retailers I talked to, Gary Fisch, owner of the Gary's Wine & Marketplace stores in suburban New Jersey, works the floor, though he notes this has its disadvantages. When he's helping people, sometimes "they assume they can negotiate the price," he said. Mr. Fisch prides himself on his pricing and will generally match most other stores' prices, unless a wine is in limited supply. "When Insignia

was Wine Spectator's Wine of the Year," Mr. Fisch offered by way of example, "we decided not to be the cheapest." One customer was outraged when Mr. Fisch wouldn't meet the price the man found on a competing retailer's website, and he left in a huff. Mr. Fisch saw the same man in his shop a few days later, buying the same wine—apparently the online retailer didn't have it in stock.

After hearing tales of poor etiquette and general gracelessness, I was relieved to realize I'd never committed such infractions. I've never worn headphones in a store, videotaped bottles or bargained on prices, let alone let my dogs off their leashes. I am, however, seriously considering putting on Maurice Chevalier's accent the next time I visit Mr. Posner's store—just to see if I can pull it off.

► Email Lettie at wine@wsj.com.

SLOW FOOD FAST SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES

End-of-Summer Gazpacho With Olive-Oil Croutons



The Chef
Julia Sullivan

Her Restaurant
Henrietta Red in
Nashville, Tenn.

What She's
Known For
Cooking that's at
once modern and
cozy. A way with
shellfish, from raw
to roasted. Fresh,
bright dishes
suffused with the
flavor of wood fire.

THE SORT OF restaurant you could eat at every night: That was the vision when chef Julia Sullivan and her business partner, Allie Poindexter, opened Henrietta Red in Nashville just over six months ago. And they've made good on it with an airy, whitewashed space and oyster bar, where the food is, in Ms. Sullivan's words, "fresh and bright."

That certainly describes this gazpacho, the chef's second Slow Food Fast contribution. It's a delicious catchall for the produce still abundant at this time of year: tomatoes, cucumbers, garlic, bell peppers, celery. A splash of vinegar punches it up.

Long a favorite of Ms. Sullivan's, this

gazpacho has evolved over time. "I got this recipe from my stepmother, and I've tweaked it some over the years," she said. "Instead of red wine vinegar, for example, I use rice vinegar. It's lighter and doesn't overpower the tomatoes." If time allows, she chills the soup for a day before serving to let the flavors develop.

A final drizzle of olive oil is key. "I use a good oil here," Ms. Sullivan said. "It shouldn't be too peppery." The same oil helps the sourdough croutons bake up crisp and golden. "I make sure the bread gets well saturated before baking," Ms. Sullivan said. "I don't think of this as diet food." —Kitty Greenwald

Total Time: 15 minutes Serves: 4

2 large, ripe, juicy tomatoes, cored	and seeded	sauce, optional
1 shallot	1½ cloves garlic	½ cup olive oil, plus more for drizzling
2 Persian cucumbers, or 1 medium Kirby cucumber, seeded and peeled	1½ tablespoons rice vinegar	3 cups roughly torn sourdough bread without crust
1 stalk celery	1 tablespoon lemon juice	2 tablespoons roughly chopped basil leaves
1 red bell pepper, stemmed	Salt and freshly ground black pepper	
	1 teaspoon Worcestershire	

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Roughly chop tomatoes, shallot, cucumbers, celery, bell pepper and garlic, then place in a food processor. Purée until vegetables are finely minced and soupy. Pulse in vinegar and lemon juice, and season to taste with salt, pepper and Worcestershire, if using. Pulse in half the oil. Refrigerate soup until chilled, at least 10 minutes.

2. Meanwhile, line a baking sheet with

parchment paper. In a large bowl, toss sourdough pieces with enough of the remaining oil so that bread is well saturated. Season with salt, and spread on prepared baking sheet. Bake until golden brown, about 7 minutes.

3. Ladle chilled gazpacho into bowls and garnish with croutons and basil. Drizzle with additional olive oil, season with salt and serve.



PUREÉ GOLD Like a salad in soup form, this veggie-packed gazpacho couldn't be simpler. Crunchy olive-oil croutons add texture and richness.

GEAR & GADGETS



NANA RAUSCH

Fly the Family-Friendly Skies

Forget the minivan. A new class of smaller, easier-to-pilot aircraft (that seat up to six) can make a getaway soar

BY JONATHAN WELSH

BUSINESS Fliers eager to preserve their sanity despite a Beyoncé-like schedule have long justified the exorbitant expense of traveling by private jet. But shouldn't the same cost-benefit analysis apply to your most precious asset: vacation time?

Aircraft makers are betting that at least a handful of nerve-frayed

customers will think so. The market is admittedly rarefied—customers need at least a couple million to spend and the perseverance to train for a specialized but attainable pilot's license. Still, manufacturers are investing in a relatively new category of small but fast planes, often called VLJs (very light jets), aimed at highfliers who want to quickly ferry their families to holiday destinations that would tediously take hours to reach by other means.

Cirrus Aircraft began delivering

its SF50 Vision Jet, which seats five to seven people and flies at 345 miles an hour, late last year. A few months earlier, Honda Motor Co., better known for cars and motorcycles, rolled out the HA-420, a petite six-seater with a scorching top speed close to 500 mph—not to mention big-jet features like a bathroom generously sized for an adult contortionist.

Other companies, including small-plane pioneer Cessna, have gotten on board, too, shifting their

focus to the family-transport market. Unlike larger business jets generally meant to be flown by a pair of professional pilots, models like the Cessna Citation C2 and OneAviation's Eclipse 550 have relatively simple controls and automated systems that Mom or Dad can handle solo. (Some customers hire a pro to do the flying while they do Sudoku in the cabin.)

You can save a lot of time flying a VLJ. While a summer drive to the Hamptons from Manhattan can take

several hours in heavy traffic, a VLJ, soaring 20,000 feet above the crawling Fords and Chevys, can make the trip in 40 minutes. Los Angeles to Lake Tahoe? Drive eight-plus hours—or fly there in one. Lake Michigan's Beaver Island takes at least a day to reach by car from Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee and Minneapolis. Compare that to roughly 60 minutes aloft—with no need to synchronize your travel to the ferry schedule.

In many cases, taking a VLJ that goes 400 mph is even more efficient than boarding a 600 mph commercial craft; small aircraft can land at regional airports major airlines don't serve, putting you closer to your final destination and enabling you to skip security checks.

Of course, there are prerequisites. Beyond the price of the aircraft, which start at \$2 million, you'll need the proper training. Start with a private pilot's license in a basic, easy-to-fly propeller-driven airplane, like a Cessna 172, then move on to a faster, more powerful airplane with complex features like retractable landing gear. To fly a VLJ (or any other jet), you'll need an instrument rating as well. Finally, specialized training for the specific type of VLJ that you buy is required.

While all that schooling may sound dreary, rest assured that, even if you're a complete neophyte, you can be flying a jet in six months if your schedule and budget allow it.

Here are some of the personal jets seeking to replace the minivan on your next big family trip.

HIGH AND FLY // FOUR STATE-OF-THE-ART SMALL AIRCRAFT TO COMMANDER FOR YOUR NEXT WEEKEND JAUNT



Cirrus SF50 Vision

The design of the Cirrus Vision cleanly breaks with tradition. While most private jets typically have two engines, the Vision sports a single jet engine attached piggyback-style atop the fuselage. In the early days, plane engines were unreliable, so having two was safer than one. Today, jets rarely fail, but traditionalists (including the FAA) still prefer two-engine designs—it took some convincing to get federal approval for the Vision. If flying with a single engine gives you pause, rest assured that the Vision comes equipped with a parachute huge enough to slowly lower the entire aircraft in the event of an emergency. \$2 million, cirrusaircraft.com

Cessna Citation M2

Slipping into the cockpit of a Citation M2, it's hard not to feel like a bona fide airline pilot; the plane's broad dashboard and beefy control yokes scream "jumbo jet." However, this is still a small, entry-level airplane for Cessna, which has been developing its Citation business jets for more than 40 years. The M2 has an advanced iPad-style instrument panel and offers multiple automated systems to help solo fliers keep tabs on the machine without a co-pilot's help. This is especially key in the M2, which can travel at 460 mph and has a range of 1,500 miles—the longest of the production aircraft in this group. \$4.5 million, cessna.txtav.com

Honda HA-420

Instead of mounting the twin jets to the sides of the fuselage as most private jet-makers do, Honda decided to attach its HA-420's to pylons on top of the wings. The unique design helps the plane fly faster and run quieter, while leaving room for a bathroom in the cabin, according to Honda. The company also applied decades of car-building experience and techniques to make the aircraft's production as efficient as possible. One clear benefit: Even competitors acknowledge the aircraft's high-end fit and finish—not to mention the category-leading top speed of 486 mph. \$4.9 million, hondajet.com

Stratos 714

A proof-of-concept model of the Stratos 714 was introduced at July's big aviation trade show, AirVenture, to much buzz. The final version of this single-engine, six-seat aircraft is slated to have a top speed of 460 mph and a 1,700-mile range. The prototype hasn't quite reached those specs, said a spokesperson, but should as test flights continue. Built with owner-operators in mind, the Stratos 714 was specifically designed to be easy to handle, with "docile flight qualities." The company is seeking additional funding from investors as it embarks on its next round of tests. Price TBD, stratosaircraft.com

MY TECH ESSENTIALS

RANDY NEWMAN

The singer and songwriter, whose album 'Dark Matter' was recently released, on his favorite baseball podcast and the charisma of Steve Jobs

When I want to entertain myself, music isn't what I turn to; it isn't what I listen to to relax. It's always seemed like work to me. Now I listen to podcasts. I like **"Baseball Tonight With Buster Olney."** There are bad baseball shows that are guys yelling, but this show is pretty good.



When I started out, movie studios didn't require composers to demo much, but now they want to hear exactly what a song is going to sound like. They don't get bad surprises in the studio, but they don't get any good ones, either. I use a music program called **Digital Performer** in a fairly rudimentary way. I have to get someone to do a polished version; mine sounds like it's coming out of my ass or my nose.

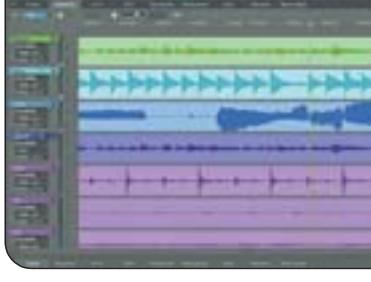


I played a 9-foot Steinway Model D Concert Grand [similar model shown] in Santa Barbara around 1998, and I said, "Jesus, this is a great piano. If it's ever for sale, let me know." They did and I bought it. It has a full bass but not a muddy one. The top end is bright, but it isn't brittle sounding. It can do a nice pianissimo and you can bang away and make a lot of noise. I write music on it. If I ever do play for fun, God help me, I'll play that one, too.

I don't use social media, which is undoubtedly a mistake on my part if I want to be successful. People have to make their money on the road [touring], as do I, and it's stupid of me not to have gotten into Facebook or Twitter. However, I've got a big family, five kids from ages 22 to 50, and I've got grandchildren. I've got, uh—what the hell is it?—Instagram! I look at pictures of them there sometimes.

I haven't been driving because for a while I was falling asleep. I think it was sleep apnea, which I've taken care of. So I've been taking **Uber**. I'm going to try Lyft. I talked to a guy who drove for both; he said they're the same.

I knew Steve Jobs from the times I played Apple product unveilings. To say he was charismatic is a cliché, but I'll tell ya, he was inspirational in a way. He was so enthused about what he was doing. He gave me my first iPhone. I just got a big one, the **iPhone 7 Plus**. I think it's too big for my hand. It's like the human brain, where they say we use one third of it. I use one 10th of what the iPhone can do. —Edited from an interview by Chris Kornelis



GEAR & GADGETS

RUMBLE SEAT DAN NEIL



Volvo XC60 Hybrid SUV: Catch One If You Can

DEATHLY ILL and making toilet-plunger sounds with my nose, I staggered off a plane in Denver to attend a press event for Volvo's new XC60 SUV. My driver from the airport watched me in the rearview mirror, horrified. Every 30 seconds I'd disappear in a cloud of mucus, like an exploding sea slug.

I asked Volvo's logistics people if I could drive alone, without a partner. They were way ahead of me.

This is the big one, the volume player, the right car at the right time: The 2018 Volvo XC60 midsize (five-seat) SUV will supply much of the helium in the premium car maker's balloon through the end of the decade. Based on the same Scalable Product Architecture (SPA) as the 90-series cars, the XC60 T8 Inscription tester I drove across the farms and folds of Colorado felt instantly familiar, with the same whispering strength, leanness and vital modernity that made the XC90 a hit. But also shares with its larger sibling a somewhat impulsive driving character. Scandinavians, you know.

The XC60 levels its goat-eyed gaze on premium utes from Audi, Jaguar, Porsche, Mercedes and more. Volvo is asking \$41,500 for the base T5; \$44,900 for the T6 with AWD; and \$52,900 for the T8 plug-in hybrid (less up to \$5,002 in available federal tax credit, which is quite the incentive).

To be sure, the Volvo is an appealing lifestyle appliance; but honestly, in their current state of crossover mania, affluent Americans



SIMPLY SCANDINAVIAN The 2018 Volvo XC60 T8 has the same vital modernity that made the XC90 a hit.

would buy a midsize Volvo SUV if it smelled like a wet moose. Assuming they could even lay hold of one. Here's a stunner, straight from Lex Kerssemakers, Volvo's senior vice president for the Americas: After a fairly smashing success with the XC90 in 2016, Volvo's U.S. sales are down 20% for 2017. The biggest problem is global market allocation. "It's just a matter of getting the cars in the U.S.," Mr. Kerssemakers told me, no doubt wishing he was across the room behind a sneeze guard.

Since Volvo's product reboot in 2015, its proposition to the consumer has become exuberantly modular, in both the retail and design spaces. The vehicles in the 90 series—sedan, station wagon, tall wagon, SUV—are highly similar from the front seats forward, trim and options notwithstanding. This inner landscape has been reproduced in the XC60.

That is not a bad thing. Limned in a Nordic clarity that looks fabulous in either the oxblood leather or the ermine-white Nappa, the Volvo's tech-elegant aesthetic is its own competitive advantage.

Volvo designers even left a little jewel box: The T8's stubby gearshift encloses an illuminated glass crystal from Orrefors of Sweden. Also fixed in the gloss-black center console is the rotary-style start switch, with a knurled aluminum bezel. The bauble just south of that is the Drive-mode selector, a polished metal thumbwheel with waterfall detailing.

This standardization of Volvo's in-car experience, the cross-segment harmonic among all these cars, provokes some interesting questions of product design. What is the value to the premium consumer of such self-similarity? Are aspirations being rewarded or painlessly blunted here? Just how long would you like your Swedish premium sausage cut?

Built in Torslanda, Sweden, the XC60 makes use of the same three powertrains as the 90 series, based around the same 2.0-liter, four-cylinder engine block: The T5 version is turbocharged, yielding 250 hp and 258 lb-ft (FWD); the T6 model adds a supercharger, producing 316 hp and 295 lb-ft, with mechanical all-wheel drive; and the T8, the company's premium plug-in hybrid, adds a thrust-filled electric motor to the

rear axle (87 hp/177 lb-ft) and another in the transmission, churning in another 46 hp/111 lb-ft, while also handling stop/start and regen duties. In the space otherwise reserved for a rear prop shaft is a 10.4-kWh lithium battery pack. The all-electric range is 17 miles, nominally; recharge takes less than 3 hours.

Fully entrained, the T8's parallel-hybrid AWD power peaks at a nice, round 400 hp and even nicer 472 lb-ft of torque, same as the XC90 T8.

The XC60's opening salvo of stan-

if it can.

The XC60 T8's stout horsepower have led some to compare it to Porsche's Macan Turbo. That's obviously the cold medicine talking. Volvo's parallel hybrid mechanism adds roughly 500 pounds to the weight of the conventional XC60 T6; and much of this mass is carried on the front wheels. I chased down a long yellow light for a left turn, and when finally I did stroke the brakes, the T8's forward weight bias, ground clearance and compliant suspension conspired to turn the front end swampy with understeer. So now at least a few Colorado motorists think Volvo drivers are assholes.

But seriously, at full braking from highway speeds, the system's engagement of hydraulic and hybrid braking effect overlaps, seems to saw fore and aft, and is sufficient to make the XC60 wiggle a bit as it whoa's down.

Here and there, the XC60 betrays the system limits, the costs, of modularity. Expressive styling, for example: Why doesn't the smaller, lower, five-seat XC60 have a more rakish windshield or longer hood, like the Jaguar F-Pace? Because of the SPA hardpoints. Why the too-gentle delivery of low-end boost? Because the hybrid powertrain is unscaled for this application, putting it on an unvirtuous spiral of power to weight.

Volvo engineers understand this less-than-optimized arrangement because they are at least 10 times smarter than I am. But that's the strategy, and it is part of a longer skein of vehicle-electrification plans ultimately driven by Volvo's owners, Geely, the Chinese multinational.

When China sneezes, Sweden catches a cold.



2018 VOLVO XC60 T8 INSCRIPTION

Base price \$52,900, less \$5,002 available federal tax credit (\$47,898)

Price as tested \$60,000 (est)

Powertrain Parallel-hybrid gas-electric all-wheel drive, with turbocharged/supercharged direct-injection 2.0-liter DOHC inline four cylinder and eight-speed automatic transmission and limited-slip front differential; front and rear motor-generator units (46 and 86 hp, respectively) and liquid-cooled 10.4-

kWh lithium-ion battery. Five drive modes, including all-EV mode (17-mile range)

Total system power/torque 400 hp/472 lb-ft

Length/height/width/wheelbase 184.6/65.3/83.3/112.8 inches

Curb weight 4,599 pounds

0-60 mph 4.9 seconds

Top speed 140 mph

EPA fuel economy 59 MPGe

Cargo volume 29.7 cubic feet

DESIGN PORTRAIT.



Ray, seat system designed by Antonio Citterio. www.bebitalia.com

B&B Italia Stores New York: 150 E. 58th Street - 135 Madison Avenue

Other B&B Italia Stores: Washington DC - Austin - Dallas - Houston - Miami - Seattle

Los Angeles - San Francisco - Sun Valley - Mexico City - Belo Horizonte - São Paulo

Please call 1 800 872 1697 - info.usa@bebitalia.com

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