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MELINDA  
GATES:  
Investing  
In the  
World's  
Poor**

**REVIEW**

ASSOCIATED PRESS

# THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

# WSJ



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**WEEKEND**

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WSJ.com

## What's News

### World-Wide

**M**onths of frustration with the lack of progress in the GOP-led Congress drove Trump to cut deals with top Democrats, White House officials say. A1

◆ Technology firms are facing more political challenges in Washington amid growing concerns over their size, influence and perceived lack of accountability. A1

◆ Facebook has handed over to Mueller detailed records about Russian ad purchases that go beyond what it shared with Congress. A4

◆ A homemade bomb exploded on a London subway train, injuring 29 people in what U.K. police were treating as terrorism. A6

◆ A GOP lawmaker contacted the White House this past week to try to end WikiLeaks founder Assange's U.S. legal troubles. A3

◆ The U.S. is looking to step up its pressure campaign against North Korea, though Pyongyang shows little sign of bending. A5

◆ The administration is moving to expand hunting, fishing and target shooting at as many U.S. national monuments as possible. A4

### Business & Finance

◆ Equifax said its chief information officer and chief security officer are retiring, moves that come as the firm grapples with the fallout from its data breach. B1

◆ Stock-exchange executives are warning that a database designed to help regulators detect manipulation faces hacking risks. B11

◆ Carlos Ghosn is pushing ambitious targets for the Nissan-Renault-Mitsubishi alliance's auto makers. B1

◆ Toys 'R' Us could file for bankruptcy as soon as the next few weeks, as suppliers have tightened terms ahead of the holiday season. B1

◆ In an about-face, SoFi said its CEO would step down immediately and give up his board seat. B2

◆ The Dow posted its biggest weekly gain of the year, with the blue-chip index rising 64.86 points Friday to a record 22268.34. B12

◆ The pound rose and U.K. government bonds sold off after BOE rate-setters doubled down on their aim to start tightening monetary policy. B11

◆ Finland's Rovio set the pricing for its IPO, valuing the "Angry Birds" creator at about \$1 billion. B11

### Inside NOONAN A13

Under Anesthesia,

Everything

Was Beautiful

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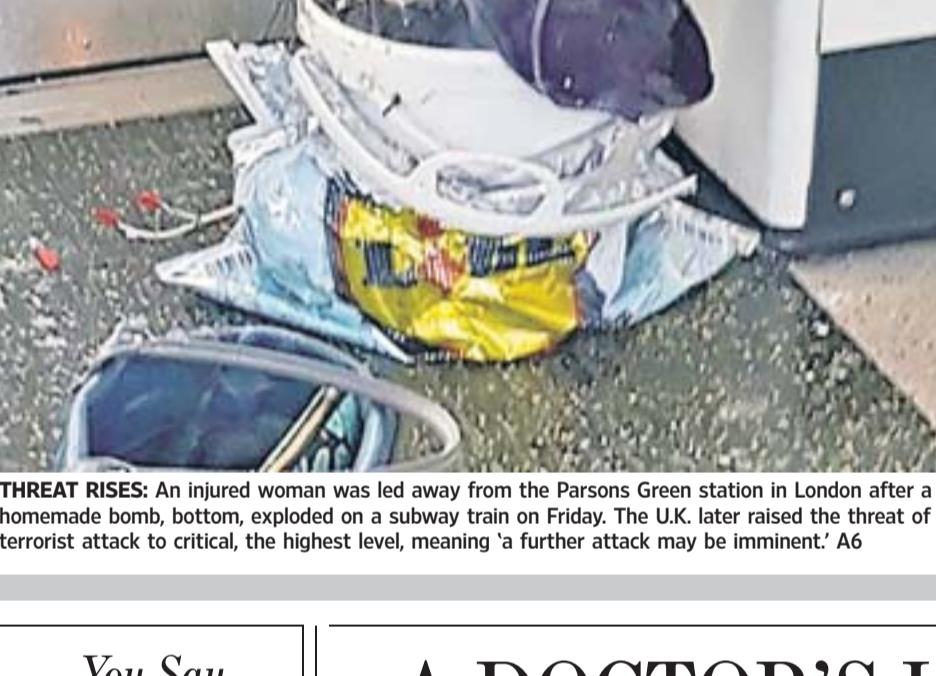
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## Explosion in London Subway Probed as Terror Attack



**THREAT RISES:** An injured woman was led away from the Parsons Green station in London after a homemade bomb, bottom, exploded on a subway train on Friday. The U.K. later raised the threat of a terrorist attack to critical, the highest level, meaning 'a further attack may be imminent.' A6

You Say  
Potato, I Can't  
Say Takoyaki  
\* \* \*  
Novel menu items  
baffle even  
intrepid diners

By JULIE JARGON

When the first dedicated

poke eatery opened in Indianapolis a few months ago, Diana Nolting googled "how to pronounce poke" and found a YouTube video from a young Hawaiian man teaching mainlanders the name of the raw-fish salad from his island.

Poke isn't pronounced like something one does with a stick, or as in doing the hokey pokey. It's POH-keh, linguists say, though many people swear it's POH-kay, rhyming with OK.

Ms. Nolting, a 31-year-old product analyst at a cloud-computing company, still isn't confident. "I usually say it with a question mark at the end."

The poke problem is one of the embarrassing prospects some diners face these days with menus as Americans grow hungrier for international cuisine—and as restaurateurs jump in to serve them with dishes

Please see MENU page A7

Poke



## A DOCTOR'S HARD DECISION

Scattered across the Mediterranean Sea, migrants desperately trying to reach Europe face death every day. Crews on rescue ships must make agonizing judgments about whom to save.

By DREW HINSHAW

ABOARD THE GOLFO AZZURRO—An urgent plea woke the ship's doctor, John Vallentine, at 6:30 a.m. He was needed on the bridge.

The rescue ship was steaming south in the Mediterranean Sea in a race to reach a deflating rubber dinghy packed with migrants. Italy's coast guard had transmitted the coordinates, along with a warning the makeshift craft could soon sink.

A voice crackling across the radio told of another emergency. A lone West African man plucked from the sea by a nearby vessel was grievously ill with a soaring fever and convulsions. "He is unconscious

and not responding," the radio voice said.

Dr. Vallentine and the crew of the Golfo Azzurro had a decision to make. They could help the stricken man, which would delay their mission to find the dinghy. Crew members knew from experience what happens when inflatable crafts fail. Seawater and fuel pool in the middle, weighing boats down into the sea. The liquids form a corrosive mixture that eats away at the flesh of those stuck in the crowded boat. Panic erupts and people drown.

The other option would be to continue on their course. They didn't know the dinghy's exact condition or whether another ship could rescue it. And without immediate medical care, the man on the boat a

half-hour west would almost certainly die.

As a professor of medical ethics back home in Australia, Dr. Vallentine delighted in challenging students with the kinds of complex moral questions that can make the practice of medicine uncomfortable. Those often centered on issues of privacy and social responsibility, such as whether doctors should warn police about a mentally ill patient who owns guns.

In the chaos of a humanitarian disaster, such as when thousands of African and Middle Eastern migrants try to cross the Mediterranean in flimsy vessels, there are few rules about whom to help and in what order. "It's all about finite resources

Please see BOAT page A8

## Repeated Claims Flood Insurance Program

By RUTH SIMON

Brian Harmon had just finished spending over \$300,000 to fix his home in Kingwood, Texas, when Hurricane Harvey sent floodwaters "completely over the roof."

The six-bedroom house, which has an indoor swimming pool, sits along the San Jacinto River. It has flooded 22 times since 1979, making it one of the most flood-damaged properties in the country.

Government records show that between 1979 and 2015 the federal flood insurance program paid out more than \$1.8 million to rebuild the house—a property that Mr. Harmon figured was worth \$600,000 to \$800,000 before Harvey hit late last month.

"It's my investment," the 49-year-old said this summer, before the hurricane. "I can't just throw it away."

In years past, he had considered a buyout from local officials seeking to purchase often-flooded properties. Now,

he finally wants to get out. "I never want to go through this again," said Mr. Harmon, who bought the house in 1995.

As they tally up the losses from Hurricanes Harvey and Irma, government officials are looking for ways to step up

purposes of frequently-flooded houses, which have become a huge drain on the financially troubled federal flood insurance program.

Homes and other properties with repetitive flood losses account for just 2% of the roughly 1.5 million properties that currently have flood insurance, according to government estimates. But such properties have accounted for about 30% of flood claims paid over the program's history.

"We are seeing a very acute need to move far faster" on property buyouts, said Roy Wright, who directs the National Flood Insurance Pro-

Please see FLOODS page A2

◆ Visitors to Florida nursing home recount heat..... A3

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### Frequent Filers

Number of homes with severe repetitive losses due to flooding in select states between 1978 and 2015

Still insured Total

Louisiana 3,828 7,223

Texas 1,899 4,889

New Jersey 2,060 3,245

New York 1,287 1,803

Florida 917 1,601

Source: Natural Resources Defense Council via FEMA

# U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

## Hurricane Scientists Aren't Afraid to Get Close



As Floridians fled Hurricane Irma in droves last week, scientists raced toward the storm to clock its wind speed. Its sustained winds topped out at 185 miles an hour—one of the strongest hurricanes on record in the Atlantic.

Wind speeds collected before a hurricane reaches land help meteorologists predict the size of storm surges that will inundate coastlines and the strength of air blasts that will pummel obstacles in the storm's path.

Instruments installed on land, buoys, ships and satellites measure wind constantly, but to take stock of a hurricane, scientists must fly into the storm.

"Land and ocean measurements won't get much in a hurricane," said Sim D. Aberson, a meteorologist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's hur-

cane research division in Miami. "Satellites frequently miss the storms. So we send out the aircraft."

Up to 20 people, including scientists, engineers and a flight crew from NOAA's Aircraft Operations Center in Lakeland, Fla., board a P-3 turboprop aircraft and fly into the hurricane's eye every 12 hours until the storm makes landfall.

Additional missions are flown by the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve.

"We get gigabytes and gigabytes and gigabytes of data," said Dr. Aberson, who flew on two Irma flights.

The National Hurricane Center uses the data to estimate a hurricane's maximum sustained surface wind, which it defines as the average speed over one minute at an elevation of 10 meters, a height expected to be unobstructed.

To collect storm data, the scientists aboard the aircraft deploy as many as 80 devices known as dropwindsondes that are suspended from parachutes. Each is about 16 inches long, 2.75 inches in diameter and weighs less than a pound. As the devices drift to the surface of the ocean, they transmit measurements of pressure, humidity, temperature and wind every quarter second.

The aircraft is also equipped with multiple radars that measure wind speed wherever there are clouds or precipitation, and a stepped frequency microwave radiometer that measures wind speed and the rate of rain directly below the aircraft.

"You get an idea of what's going on everywhere in the hurricane from top to bottom," Dr. Aberson said.

On land, hurricane winds press against structures with an intensity that depends on the wind speed but also the

### Tracking Irma

Maximum sustained winds for Irma in 6-hour intervals



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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structure's dimensions.

"You have the pressure of the wind and the load the structure feels depending on the shape and the area exposed to wind," said Chris Letchford, who heads the department of civil and envi-

ronmental engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y. "Pressure goes up by velocity squared. Force goes up by area."

A 100 mph wind is twice as fast as a 50 mph wind, but it will exert four times the pressure. And when bombarded by the same wind, a two-story home will experience twice the load as a one-story home half its size.

"The bigger the area, the bigger the force," Dr. Letchford said.

The basic formula for calculating wind load is Area x Pressure x Drag coefficient (the relative drag based on the shape of an object).

For a wall that is 10 feet by 20 feet, a typical side of a one-story house, the wind load in 185 mph winds would be 22,500 pounds, or about 11 tons.

In Miami-Dade County, a high-velocity hurricane zone, residential buildings are required to withstand three-second gusts of 175 mph

winds, according to Jaime Gascon, a county building official. Essential buildings, like hospitals, are expected to withstand 186 mph gusts.

To put the effects of storm winds into perspective, Steve Ackerman, director of the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, compared a brisk wind to hurricane-level gusts.

"A 15 mph wind is a pretty good, steady wind," he said. "An umbrella will fold up. At 150 mph, the force of wind is 100 times greater. It will knock you over."

By late Monday, after causing dozens of deaths and billions of dollars in damage, Hurricane Irma's maximum sustained winds had dropped to 35 mph. But the Atlantic hurricane season isn't over until the end of November.

Next up: Tropical Storm Jose.

## Move on Sanctuary Cities Is Blocked

BY JOE BARRETT



Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel, center, announcing a lawsuit against the Justice Department last month.

CHICAGO—A federal judge on Friday found that Attorney General Jeff Sessions can't withhold federal grant money from Chicago or other sanctuary cities for refusing to impose tighter immigration policies.

The ruling, by U.S. District Judge Harry Leinenweber, at least temporarily stops the Justice Department from imposing the new requirements, after finding that Chicago had shown a "likelihood of success" in arguing Mr. Sessions had overstepped his authority.

Earlier this week, the city had asked the judge for a temporary injunction that would apply nationwide until the city's lawsuit against the department plays out in court.

Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel hailed the ruling and noted its national scope. "From coast to coast, no one will be forced to make the false choice between public safety and their values," he said.

The city filed its lawsuit last month after the Justice Department required cities to cooperate with tighter rules to be considered for a long-running federal crime prevention grant, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant. Mr. Emanuel said last

month that the new rules would require cities to allow the Department of Homeland Security to have unlimited access to local police stations and law-enforcement facilities.

The Justice Department didn't immediately respond to a request for a comment on the ruling.

Mr. Sessions in July said it is appropriate for the department to make grants to local governments that allow federal immigration access to de-

tention facilities and provide 48 hours' notice before the release of an illegal immigrant wanted by federal authorities.

"This is what the American people should be able to expect from their cities and states," Mr. Sessions said.

The Byrne JAG funds provided \$347 million to state and local governments last year. The city of Chicago said it routinely uses the grant money to buy vehicles and SWAT equipment. Last year,

Chicago received \$2.3 million in Byrne JAG funds.

The ruling came as California's Assembly voted to approve a sanctuary bill Friday afternoon, moving the state significantly closer to impeding the Trump administration's efforts to deport illegal immigrants.

The bill, which limits local law enforcement cooperation with federal officials, passed 50 to 26. It now moves back to the state Senate for a final vote.

times since 1994 and took on more than 60 inches of water after Harvey.

"We will be thinking very seriously about a buyout," said the 82-year-old retired contracts manager. But "where do we go?" He said one consideration, beyond whether a buyout offer is sufficient, is that staying in the neighborhood would allow Mr. Smith's grandson to live with him while attending college nearby.

Speeding up the buyout process is among the first steps that need to be taken to reduce flood risks, said Ed Emmett, the top elected official for Harris County, which includes Houston. Local officials have requested \$800 million to buy properties that can't otherwise be remediated because they are so deep in the floodplain or where a buyout is more cost effective.

Both the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Housing and Urban Development fund buyouts.

Some flood experts say the government needs to do more. "The number of repeatedly flooded properties is growing much faster than our efforts to mitigate those properties," said Robert Moore, a senior policy analyst with the NRDC.

As of Wednesday, 1,850 property owners had asked to join the Harris County Flood Control Department's buyout program following Harvey, well above the dozen or so requests in a typical month. It isn't clear how many will meet the agency's criteria.

—Shelby Holliday and Jim Oberman contributed to this article.

Continued from Page One

gram. "It's a clear priority to address these multiple-loss properties."

In a buyout program, homes are typically razed and the land left as open space.

Even before Harvey and Irma, the flood program owed the U.S. Treasury \$24.6 billion, as payouts have exceeded the amount of insurance premiums it takes in.

The program paid out more than \$47 billion in insurance claims since 2000, according to government figures. For residential properties, the maximum coverage is \$250,000 for structures and \$100,000 for contents.

Insurance payouts from Harvey alone are expected to total \$11 billion, said Mr. Wright, noting the program had already received nearly 85,000 claims tied to the disaster as of Wednesday. It is too early to estimate losses tied to Irma, but Mr. Wright expects both storms to be among the most costly in the program's history.

Florida and Texas, the two states hit hardest by the back-to-back disasters, are home to nearly one in five of the most frequently flooded properties, according to an analysis of federal flood insurance data by the Natural Resources Defense Council, an advocacy group that supports increased buyouts.

Nearly half of frequently flooded properties in the U.S. have received more in total damage payments than the flood program's estimate of

Homeowners aren't the only ones who can get cold feet on property buyouts. Some communities are reluctant to offer them because funding is limited and the program removes properties from their tax base, said Delton Schwalls, an engineer in Orlando who works with Florida communities on flood mitigation.

Jeff Brandes, a Republican state senator who represents Pinellas County, Fla., this fall for the third time introduced legislation that would use \$50 million in state environmental funds for buyouts and other mitigation efforts. "So much of this is driven by federal incentive dollars," he said. "States

are not wanting to use general-revenue dollars to purchase single-family homes so they can tear them down."

Some communities believe there are more effective ways to reduce flood risk.

Over the past three years, St. Petersburg, Fla., has used federal funding to help seven residents elevate or tear down and rebuild their homes, said Chief Building Administrator Rick Dunn.

The terms and effectiveness of buyout programs vary.

"Every entity is designing this as they go," said Alex Greer, an assistant professor at Oklahoma State University who studied buyouts after superstorm Sandy. "Policy should iterate over time and get better," he added. "When you look at buyouts, it isn't that."

—Ruth Simon

what the homes are worth, according to the group's calculations. Properties with severe repetitive losses have flooded on average five times, according to the NRDC.

"Anyone looking at this would say there are perverse incentives for staying on the floodplain," said Nicholas Pinter, a geology professor and associate director of the Center for Watershed Sciences at the University of California, Davis, who has analyzed repeatedly flooded properties.

Mr. Wright said he has "no authority to cancel policies, none at all" when homes suffer multiple losses. The agency can, however, put "folks who have multiple losses in a position where they have the op-

portunity to move on rather than simply re-establish them in harm's way" by buying these homes with federal funds, he said, and is looking at ways to expedite the buyout process.

Purchasing such homes can be cheaper for the government in the long run than repairing and rebuilding, flood experts say. But government efforts have been hampered by limited funding, long delays and the reluctance of homeowners—and sometimes communities—to participate in buyout programs.

Richard Smith, who lives near Cypress Creek northwest of Houston and has flood insurance, said his two-story elevated house has flooded six

times since 1994 and took on more than 60 inches of water after Harvey.

"We will be thinking very seriously about a buyout," said the 82-year-old retired contracts manager. But "where do we go?" He said one consideration, beyond whether a buyout offer is sufficient, is that staying in the neighborhood would allow Mr. Smith's grandson to live with him while attending college nearby.

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—Shelby Holliday and Jim Oberman contributed to this article.

St.

LOUIS

ST. LOUIS

### Protests Follow Ex-Officer's Acquittal

ECONOMY

### Growth May Be Hurt By Two Hurricanes

Dozens of protesters took to the streets of St. Louis Friday after a judge found a white former St. Louis police officer not guilty of first-degree murder in the 2011 shooting of a black man.

As of Friday evening, police had made 13 arrests after pockets of demonstrators lobbed bottles and rocks at police amid a largely peaceful protest. Four officers were assaulted by the St. Louis police department.

"The protests have been mostly peaceful. There have been a couple of tense moments," said St. Louis mayor Lyda Krewson, who called the protests "a serious moment" for the city. Some schools in the area had closed early and the Missouri governor notified the National Guard it might be called up in anticipation of the expected protests if the officer was acquitted.

Jason Stockley was charged with murder for fatally shooting Anthony Lamar Smith, 24 years old, after a police chase. The former officer argued that he was acting in self-defense and believed Mr. Smith was reaching for a gun. Prosecutors, however, accused the officer of planting a revolver to justify the shooting.

—Shibani Mahtani

—Sarah Chaney

### CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

Saint-Emilion is about 30 miles east of Bordeaux. A Mansion article Friday about homes in southwestern France incorrectly said the town was west of Bordeaux.

The imaging company

Planet operates 178 CubeSats and 12 other small satellites of different designs. The company also revised its October launch plans and expects to launch four more CubeSats and six other small satellites. A Page One article Wednesday about collision risks in space amid increasing numbers of satellites misstated the mix of satellite types in Planet's network as 185 CubeSats and five other satellites.

And the launch of the Bally Collective capsule collection was moved up to Sept. 26. A WSJ Magazine article in the September Men's Style issue about the collaboration between Bally and rapper and record producer Swizz Beatz incorrectly gave the original date of October.

tion of the Fasano restaurant business to Brazilian real-estate development firm JHSF for \$24 million in 2014. A WSJ Magazine article about Fasano's businesses in the September Men's Style issue incorrectly implied that he had sold all of it.

The launch of the Bally Collective capsule collection was moved up to Sept. 26. A WSJ Magazine article in the September Men's Style issue about the collaboration between Bally and rapper and record producer Swizz Beatz incorrectly gave the original date of October.

An interview with the late Pierre Bergé that appears in WSJ Magazine's September Men's Style issue about two new museums honoring Yves Saint Laurent went to press before Mr. Bergé's Sept. 8 death.

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

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## U.S. NEWS

# Visitors at Nursing Home Recount Heat

A criminal investigation is examining how eight people living at a senior facility in Florida died

HOLLYWOOD, Fla.—In the sweltering Florida heat Tuesday afternoon, 84-year-old Betty Hibbard sat on her bed, in a second-floor hallway of

By Jon Kamp, Melanie Evans and Arian Campo-Flores

the nursing home where she lived, wearing an institutional gown near an air blower.

Ms. Hibbard was hot and struggling to breathe, according to her friend Jean Johnson, who visited. Ms. Johnson stayed with her for an hour and gave her friend a cold can of Coca-Cola before she left at about 5:30 p.m.

"I said we'll see you tomorrow, honey," Ms. Johnson, 83, recalled. She kissed her friend of six decades on the forehead.

Early the next morning, Ms. Johnson was called to a nearby hospital where her



Jean Johnson, right, holds a photo of her and her friend, Betty Hibbard, who died after being removed from a Florida nursing home. Carmen Veroy, left, holds a photo of her parents, who were evacuated.



ARIAN CAMP-FLORES/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (2)

friend lay dying.

Ms. Hibbard was one of eight elderly patients who died after experiencing oppressive heat at the Rehabilitation Center at Hollywood Hills nursing home days after Hurricane Irma badly damaged Florida's electrical system this week.

The storm knocked out a transformer that powered the facility's air-conditioning system, an official at the facility said.

Four of the eight died inside

the home, and the rest were declared dead at a hospital.

The events in the home Tuesday night and Wednesday morning are now the subject of a criminal investigation.

Evacuations didn't start until the patients were dead and dying and first responders, including a nurse in a hospital nearby, were alerted to the dangerous heat by multiple calls for emergency help, according to police and hospital personnel.

Florida Gov. Rick Scott, a Republican, has stressed the state was working to restore power to critical facilities like nursing homes and hospitals.

Officials at the home said they alerted both state officials and their utility company to report that a critical transformer had been compromised. But the nursing home still lacked air conditioning by Wednesday morning, when the police said patients started dying.

Natasha Anderson, administrator of the Larkin Community Hospital Behavioral Health Services, a sister facility in the same building, said she and maintenance staff made several calls Monday and Tuesday to alert Florida Power & Light Co. and state health and disaster response officials about the loss in air conditioning and the need for transformer repairs.

Florida health officials told Ms. Anderson Monday evening that the agency was working on the repair request, a nursing-home official said. Ms. Anderson said she also called a cell-phone number provided by the governor to report emergencies.

"Every call made to the governor from facility management was referred to the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Florida Department of Health and quickly returned," a spokesman for the governor said in a statement.

Under Mr. Scott's direction, in response to the deaths, Florida authorities have blocked the nursing home from admitting new patients and terminated it from the

state's Medicaid program.

"It is 100% the responsibility of health-care professionals to preserve life," said Mara Gambineri, a spokeswoman for the Florida Department of Health.

The department didn't answer specific questions about the calls described by the nursing home.

An official with the nursing home said he toured the facility for several hours Tuesday evening before leaving at 11 p.m. and described the temperature as "comfortable," with portable coolers throughout the facility displaying air temperatures in the high 70 to 80 degrees.

Several visitors to the nursing home said they were worried about the heat on Tuesday. Ms. Johnson was there with a friend in the late afternoon, and she said they were both alarmed by the temperature and Ms. Hibbard's condition.

By about 8 p.m., Adriana Giraldo said she was concerned about the heat while visiting her parents, Libia and Gabriel Giraldo, both 89. She said it felt very hot on the second floor, in excess of 90 degrees. "It was really uncomfortable," she said.



Mission managers intentionally steered Cassini to its doom through Saturn's atmosphere. Science team members hugged as the final loss of signal from the spacecraft and its destruction was confirmed.

# Cassini Probe Around Saturn Comes to a Fiery End

NASA's aging Cassini spacecraft plunged like a falling torch into the atmosphere of Saturn Friday, ending in a blaze of burning plastic and molten aluminum its 13 years of exploration around the ringed planet.

"I am going to call this the end of mission," Cassini program manager Earl Maize said to the JPL control room.

NASA mission managers intentionally steered the probe to its doom to avoid contaminating Saturn's icy moons with Earthly bacteria that might have survived the rigors of space or radioactive plutonium-238 fuel from its small nuclear power generators.

But the mission's end also marks a beginning.

For the past 13 years, the probe has been studying the ringed planet and its moons.

nearby, hundreds of scientists, some of whom worked on the project for 27 years, watched with their families as Cassini's final moments played out on outdoor video screens.

Among its most surprising and influential findings were the discoveries of liquid oceans on two of Saturn's moons: Enceladus and Titan.

That has emboldened the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to embark on new interplanetary missions to examine if simple life-forms exist in outer space. Under the agency's Ocean Worlds program launched in 2016, NASA will explore the universe's diverse oceans, with Enceladus and Titan, along with Jupiter's moon Europa, the leading contenders for potential life-breeding environments.

Cassini wasn't equipped to find life but its sensors gathered so much data that researchers said it could take decades for them to analyze it all.



NASA/JPL-CALTECH/PUBLISHED CREDIT: NASA/JPL-CALTECH

# White House Moves Cheer Abortion Foes

By MICHELLE HACKMAN

WASHINGTON—The Trump administration has taken a series of steps to cut funds for abortion providers and promote conservative reproductive policies, moving toward what supporters and opponents say could be the most antiabortion presidential agenda in recent memory.

A high-profile push to withhold federal Medicaid funding from Planned Parenthood, which provides abortions as well as an array of other women's health services, fizzled this summer along with the larger Republican health care effort. But the administration has pursued more modest initiatives—rescinding Obama-era rules, curtailing contracts, making key appointments—that could broadly shape access to abortion and contraception.

President Donald Trump emphasized economic issues in his presidential run, providing few clues that he would push for such a marked shift in social policy. But social conservatives backed his candidacy, gambling that the unconventional Republican would embrace their agenda, and antiabortion groups now praise his record.

## Push to End ACA Gathers Support

WASHINGTON—A group of Republicans making a final push to topple the Affordable Care Act say they have almost enough votes in the Senate to pass their bill.

Sen. Bill Cassidy (R, La.) told reporters Friday that he believes 48 or 49 GOP Senators support the bill. Fewer have publicly committed to the legislation, and it remains unclear if it has the momentum supporters claim.

The legislation would largely turn over federal funding from the ACA to states

that could then set up their own health systems.

The measure, sponsored by Mr. Cassidy and Sen. Lindsey Graham (R, S.C.), could win Senate approval only under a process known as reconciliation, which is set to expire Sept. 30.

Opponents of an ACA repeal criticized the Graham-Cassidy effort as a final partisan push. "As much as Americans have said over and over that they want a bipartisan path, Republicans are taking one last shot," said Andy Slavitt, former acting administrator of Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Service under the Obama administration.

—Stephanie Armour

"Even with what's already been done—add that to what we think will be done—I would say this is the most pro-life presidency in the modern era," said Marjorie Dannenfelser, president of the Susan B. Anthony List, a nonprofit that opposes abortion.

Few of the actions have drawn much attention on their own, but activists on both sides say that cumulatively they

amount to an unusually broad offensive against abortion and contraception. "Taken together, their actions have shown a fundamental disdain for the reality of women's health and lives," said Dawn Laguens, Planned Parenthood's executive vice president.

The Trump administration moved quickly to reinstate a policy banning foreign-aid funds from organizations that

perform abortions, for example. The rule, known as the Mexico City Policy, has been reversed and reinstated in successive administrations, but Mr. Trump's directive touches a broader set of funds than those of previous Republican presidents.

The administration has also signaled that it intends to roll back an Obama-era rule requiring most employers to offer contraceptive coverage to workers, a goal long-sought by social and religious conservatives.

Appointments to key jobs have also cheered abortion opponents. Charmaine Yoest, former president of Americans United for Life, a prominent anti-abortion group, took a top communications post at the Department of Health and Human Services. Katy Talento, a Senate staffer who gained attention for highlighting potential risks associated with birth control, including cancer and miscarriages, joined Mr. Trump's Domestic Policy Council to direct health-care policy. The great majority of doctors view any such link as negligible.

The administration has also worked hard to prevent health clinics that perform abortions from receiving federal funding.

# GOP Lawmaker Pitched Assange-Russia Deal

A U.S. congressman contacted the White House this past week to try to end WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange's U.S. legal troubles in exchange for what he described as evidence that Russia wasn't the source of hacked emails published during the 2016 campaign.

The proposal made by Rep.

By Byron Tau,  
Peter Nicholas  
and Siobhan Hughes

Dana Rohrabacher (R, Calif.), in a phone call Wednesday with White House Chief of Staff John Kelly, was apparently aimed at resolving the probe of WikiLeaks prompted by Mr. Assange's publication of secret U.S. government documents in 2010 through a pardon or other act of clemency from President Donald Trump.

In exchange, Mr. Assange would probably present a data-storage device that Mr. Rohrabacher said would exonerate Russia as the source of hacked and stolen Democratic material.

"He would get nothing, obviously, if what he gave us was

not proof," Mr. Rohrabacher said. The lawmaker confirmed he spoke to Mr. Kelly but declined to discuss the content of their conversation.

A Trump administration official confirmed that Mr. Rohrabacher spoke to Mr. Kelly about the plan. Mr. Kelly told the congressman that the proposal "was best directed to the intelligence community," the official said. Mr. Kelly didn't make the president aware of Mr. Rohrabacher's message, the official said.

Mr. Rohrabacher, long a pro-Russia voice in Congress, traveled to London in August to meet with Mr. Assange, who has been living in Ecuador's embassy since 2012 to avoid arrest and extradition to Sweden on allegations of sexual assault. The organization said Mr. Assange didn't request a pardon.

The U.S. intelligence community concluded the Democratic emails were stolen and released at Moscow's direction, which Russia denies.

Mr. Trump has called probes into possible collusion between his campaign and Russia a "witch hunt."

## U.S. NEWS

# Hunting to Spread on Public Lands

By JIM CARLTON

President Donald Trump's administration is moving to expand hunting, fishing and target shooting at as many U.S. national monuments as possible, under a plan signed Friday by Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke.

Limited hunting and shooting is already allowed at some monuments, but the new plan seeks to open monuments that have previously banned those activities, a step that drew criticism from environmentalists and praise from hunters.

Under Mr. Zinke's order, hunting and target shooting could return to popular recreation areas such as the Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado, which now prohibits those sports.

Interior officials said details would be worked out by the various agencies managing federal lands. The order instructs those agencies to do what they can within their authority to expand hunting, fishing and shooting on the monuments they oversee.

Target shooting and hunting are prohibited at most of the 129 national monuments, while fishing is currently allowed at many of them.

The existing bans, many of them decades-old, are part of land-management plans adopted by federal agencies that oversee monuments—lands designated for protection on cultural, historic or scientific grounds. The National Park Service, for instance, issued a prohibition on hunting at California's Castle Mountains National Monument shortly after then-President Barack Obama, a Democrat, created it last year.



Environmentalists have sued the federal government to ban target shooting in the Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona.

California's Castle Mountains National Monument shortly after then-President Barack Obama, a Democrat, created it last year.

Randi Spivak, public lands program director with the Center for Biological Diversity, an environmental group based in Tucson, Ariz., said there was a reason why target shooting bans were put in place at some national

monuments.

"People were using petroglyphs and saguaro cactus for target practice and destroying them," Ms. Spivak said. "Lifting these protections would be completely inappropriate, leading to vandalism and jeopardizing public safety."

Mr. Zinke, however, sees expanding such activities as a way to get more people into

the outdoors and interested in conservation.

His order noted that the number of sport hunters in the U.S. has declined—falling by two million to 11.5 million between 2011 and 2016, according to a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service survey.

Hunting advocates said the numbers have fallen, in part, because so many federal lands

have been closed off.

"The more people we can get outdoors, the better things will be for our public lands," said Mr. Zinke, a former congressman from Montana. "Some of my best memories are hunting deer or reeling in rainbow trout back home in Montana, and I think every American should be able to have that experience."

## TRUMP

Continued from Page One  
and the California Democrat grew impatient.

"Wall Street is one thing. You're used to that world," Mrs. Pelosi told Mr. Trump and Mr. Mnuchin. "Here the vote is the currency of the realm. It's all about having the votes."

In an interview Friday, Mrs. Pelosi said of the White House and Republican leaders: "They don't have the votes." She added: "Here we are in the minority...and we're dealing from strength because they don't have the votes."

Mr. Trump has made clear he is willing to use those Democratic votes to get legislation passed after splits in Republican ranks stymied his promise to repeal the Affordable Care Act, White House officials said.

In meetings, he has been apt to criticize legislative leaders, including Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R., Ky.), for taking a recess with so much unfinished business,

and to complain of betrayals by GOP lawmakers whose votes he thought were locked in, White House aides said.

One senior White House official described an Oval Office meeting in which Mr. Trump said to him: "What's wrong with you Republicans?" The official said of Mr. Trump: "Every time I'm in there, he's like, 'The Senate can't get anything done. Why isn't Mitch working? Why did they go home?'"

Mr. Trump now is courting Senate Democratic leader Chuck Schumer of New York and Mrs. Pelosi to see if he can prop tax, budget and immigration plans before Congress turns its attention to the midterm elections.

It's unclear whether these new partnerships will endure. He once called Mr. Schumer a "clown" and Mrs. Pelosi "incompetent."

For Mr. Trump, his bipartisan approach risks unraveling his political coalition. Conservatives who powered Mr. Trump's victory say they are worried that he might forsake them. Inside the White House, officials are suspicious of Mrs. Pelosi and Mr.

Schumer, whose priorities are far different from what Mr. Trump promised in the campaign.

That became clear at a dinner Wednesday at the White House. Over Chinese food, Mr. Trump, Mrs. Pelosi and Mr. Schumer talked about legislation to shield undocumented immigrants who came to the U.S. as children and would face deportation.

At one point, Mr. Trump's

**'They don't have the votes,' Nancy Pelosi said of the White House and the GOP.**

budget director, Mick Mulvaney, spoke up, cautioning that the two Democrats were talking up a specific piece of legislation called the Dream Act that would offer the immigrants a path to citizenship—a position the White House hasn't embraced, White House aides said.

Still, the president opened the door to the idea while also

making clear that he prefers a narrower program that covers fewer people and doesn't offer citizenship. The two sides are now negotiating.

The next day, the president told reporters he wasn't considering "citizenship" or "amnesty," but was "looking at allowing people to stay here."

The president's shift to courting the opposition has been in the making for months. In July, after Senate Republicans failed to pass a health-care bill, Mr. Trump called up Ezekiel Emanuel, a health policy adviser to former President Barack Obama. Dr. Emanuel was surprised by the call; it was the first he had heard from Mr. Trump in four months, he said.

Mr. Trump made his first move when Congress returned from its August break and he met with congressional leaders to discuss ways to keep the government funded and its borrowing limit suspended until mid-December.

Mr. Schumer had spent August rallying Democratic support for a short-term extension, which he had concluded

would allow his minority caucus to gain leverage for a broader deal in December.

When he raised the proposal in a Sept. 6 meeting in the Oval Office with Mr. Trump and others, he had a cache of votes to offer Mr. Trump. Mr. Trump stunned House Speaker Paul Ryan (R., Wis.) and Mr. McConnell, who wanted a longer-term agreement, when he took the deal.

"They're the only two people who came to the meeting with a deal to be made," a White House aide said of Mrs. Pelosi and Mr. Schumer. "This is on the other guys," the official said, in a reference to Mr. McConnell and Mr. Ryan.

On Friday, Mr. McConnell's spokesman cited his past comments that "we are committed to advancing our shared agenda together, and anyone who suggests otherwise is clearly not part of the conversation."

A Ryan spokeswoman didn't immediately comment.

*—Janet Hook,  
Louise Radnofsky  
and Michael C. Bender  
contributed to this article.*

## Mueller Gets Files On Facebook Ads

Facebook Inc. has handed over to special counsel Robert Mueller detailed records about the Russian ad purchases on its platform that go beyond what it shared with Congress last week, according to people familiar with the matter.

By Deepa Seetharaman, Byron Tau and Shane Harris

The information Facebook shared with Mr. Mueller included copies of the ads and details about the accounts that bought them and the targeting criteria they used, the people familiar with the matter said. Facebook policy dictates that it would only turn over "the stored contents of any account," including messages and location information, in response to a search warrant, some of them said.

A search warrant from Mr. Mueller would mean the special counsel now has a powerful tool in his arsenal to probe the details of how social media was used as part of a campaign of Russian meddling in the U.S. presidential election. Facebook hasn't shared the same information with Congress in part because of concerns about disrupting the Mueller probe, and possibly running afoul of U.S. privacy laws, people familiar with the matter said.

A Facebook spokesman said

the company continues to investigate and is cooperating with U.S. authorities. A spokesman for Mr. Mueller declined to comment on the investigation.

Last week, Facebook disclosed that it identified about 500 "inauthentic" accounts with ties to Russia that bought \$100,000 worth of ads during a two-year period encompassing the presidential campaign.

The company also found \$50,000 in ad purchases linked to Russian accounts. The combined funds purchased more than 5,000 ads on Facebook, the company said.

The disclosure was Facebook's first acknowledgment that Russians used its platform to reach U.S. voters during the presidential campaign. It came about two months after Facebook said it had no evidence of Russian ad purchases.

In recent weeks, social media's role in disseminating false information or inflaming public opinion has become a prime focus of the Senate and House intelligence committees, which are conducting separate probes into Russia's influence in the election, as well as whether President Donald Trump's campaign or associates colluded with the Kremlin.

Russia has denied any interference and Mr. Trump has denied any collusion.

## TECH

Continued from Page One  
manipulate the U.S. election. Lawmakers also signaled they are considering new legislation to address online spending by foreign adversaries—a potential blow to the firms' cherished freedom from close government oversight.

"This is a Wild, Wild West," said Sen. Mark Warner, a Virginia Democrat, about the possible need for more controls on internet companies.

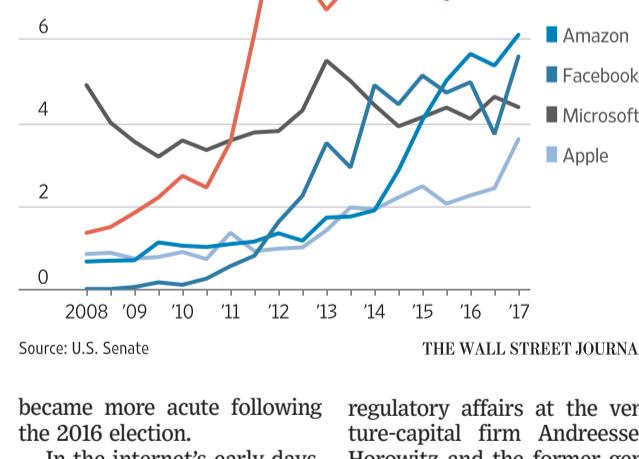
It wasn't long ago that President Barack Obama held a festival on the White House grounds to celebrate high-tech firms. Dubbed "South by South Lawn," the event last October was the coda of a cozy relationship in which Silicon Valley became a powerful influence on Mr. Obama's presidency.

In contrast, at a meeting between tech leaders and President Donald Trump earlier this year, Microsoft Corp. Chief Executive Satya Nadella led off by urging Mr. Trump to maintain an "enlightened" immigration policy as well as government research spending—two areas where the new administration had clashed with Silicon Valley. Mr. Trump responded by urging other CEOs to keep their comments "a little shorter."

The end of the tech-friendly Obama administration has opened the sector to more policy challenges amid concerns over the companies' influence. Compounding the problem for the industry has been its occasional lack of broad-based support among Republicans in recent years, a situation that

### Tech Persuasion

Total spent on lobbying by top tech companies, semiannually



became more acute following the 2016 election.

In the internet's early days, Washington often took a light-touch approach designed to nurture the fledgling industry. Now, some lawmakers say big internet firms could lose key aspects of the special legal protections they enjoy under U.S. law. There is even talk of possible antitrust scrutiny for some big tech firms in the U.S., following the European Commission decision to issue a record \$2.91 billion fine against Alphabet Inc. unit Google for allegedly abusing the power of its dominant search engine. The company filed an appeal of the fine on Monday.

"Antitrust, privacy and overall trust in tech companies are serious emerging issues that represent important potential threats to the Valley," said Ted Ullyot, partner for policy and

regulatory affairs at the venture-capital firm Andreessen Horowitz and the former general counsel of Facebook.

The companies involved didn't want to comment on their standing in Washington. But some of the largest companies have boosted their spending on lobbyists and hired influential former government officials to help craft their response to regulatory pressure. Largely, this message still rests on the idea that the companies generally are providing valuable free services to users.

So far this year, tech firms have faced new or more intense fights over issues such as user privacy, net neutrality, antitrust, intellectual property and their legal immunity for unlawful third-party posts.

In March, the House and Senate passed GOP-backed legislation that rolled back

Obama-era rules that had benefited internet companies by tightening user-privacy rules for their nascent rivals in the wireless and cable sectors.

After internet activists complained about the measure, GOP Rep. Marsha Blackburn of Tennessee, an influential subcommittee chairman, stunned internet firms by proposing privacy legislation that would impose big new burdens on the internet firms, as well as wireless and cable companies.

In April, Federal Communications Commission Chairman Ajit Pai proposed a rollback of Obama-era rules on net neutrality that long were championed by the internet industry. The rules require internet providers to treat all traffic equally.

Then in August, a bipartisan group of more than 25 senators introduced legislation to pull back online firms' near-blanket immunity from lawsuits over harmful third-party posts, at least for sites involved in marketing adult services.

Internet companies have appeared to score at least a few policy victories, for example on autonomous-vehicle oversight, which gave them more flexibility in developing such vehicles.

But a legislative showdown with the tech companies over political manipulation during the election is adding to concern that the industry is losing its influence in Washington.

Sen. Richard Burr (R., N.C.), who is chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, which is investigating foreign interference into the 2016 election, has signaled he is likely to call a public hearing on the issue of social-media activity.

## WASHINGTON WIRE

ETHICS

### Broader Mar-a-Lago Visitor List Sought

The Trump administration disclosed on Friday the names of 22 Japanese officials who attended a dinner with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan at the president's Florida resort earlier this year, but rejected a transparency advocacy group's demand for a broader list of visitors there.

In April, Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington filed a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit against the Department of Homeland Security seeking visitor logs at Mar-a-Lago, the Palm Beach resort that President Donald Trump dubbed his "Winter White House."

The group's request covered Jan. 20, the date of Mr. Trump's inauguration, to March 8, a period during which Mr. Trump made four weekend trips to Mar-a-Lago.

In July, a federal judge ruled that the Department of Homeland Security must turn over "responsive records of presidential visitors" at the resort by September.

"The government does not believe that they need to release any further Mar-a-Lago visitor records. We vehemently disagree," the group's executive director, Noah Bookbinder, said in a statement.

A Department of Homeland Security spokeswoman said the agency doesn't comment on pending litigation.

—Rebecca Ballhaus

ADMINISTRATION

### Pence's Spokesman To Exit White House

Marc Lotter, press secretary for Vice President Mike Pence, is stepping down from his post to serve as an outside surrogate for the administration, he said in an interview Friday.

"I'm looking forward to continuing to promote the agenda and the accomplishments of the president and the vice president outside the administration," Mr. Lotter said. "This is an opportunity for me to expand on the work I've been doing inside the administration."

Mr. Lotter said he hadn't decided which group he would join.

Mr. Lotter's departure, reported by Axios on Friday, marks the latest exit by a senior administration staffer.

Chief strategist Steve Bannon, Chief of Staff Reince Priebus and White House press secretary Sean Spicer left the administration over the summer.

Mr. Lotter's successor hasn't yet been determined.

—Rebecca Ballhaus

# WORLD NEWS

## U.S. Wants More Help on North Korea

White House says it has more options, but Kim Jong Un shows few signs of bending

The Trump administration, looking to step up its pressure campaign against North Korea, is eyeing further actions against Chinese entities, as North Ko-

By Paul Sonne in Washington and Chun Han Wong in Beijing

rean leader Kim Jong Un shows little sign of bowing to international opprobrium over his nuclear and missile ambitions.

But the U.S. faces difficulty in winning more cooperation from China and Russia, which have played down their influence over North Korea and balked at more extreme measures against the country, such as a full oil embargo.

Diplomatic action on the issue will move to New York next week, where North Korea looks poised to dominate the United Nations General Assembly and a speech by President Donald Trump scheduled for Tuesday is likely to address Pyongyang's behavior.

The U.N. Security Council is-

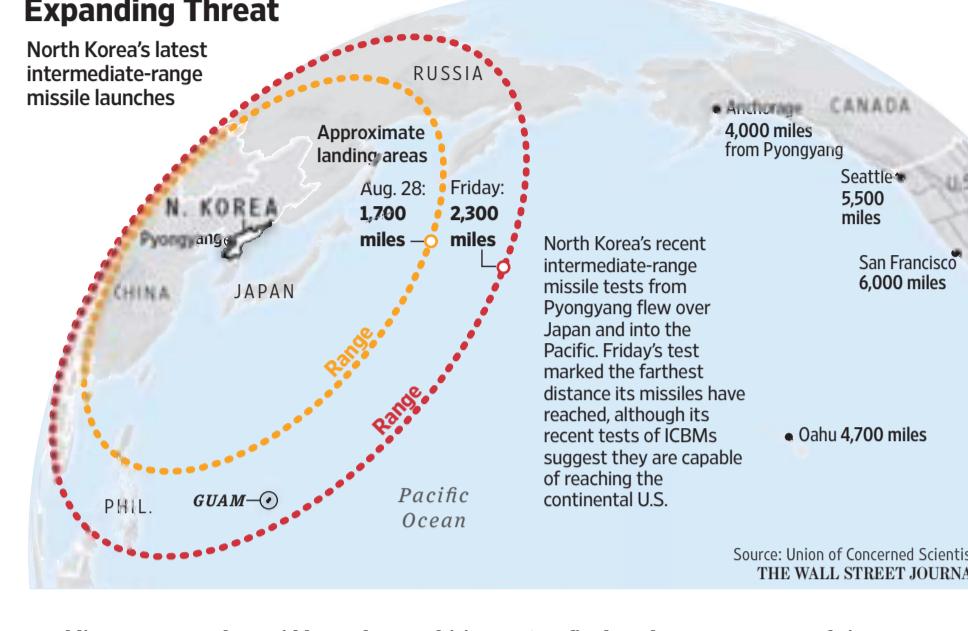
sued a statement Friday condemning North Korea's latest launch of a ballistic missile. After an hour behind closed doors at an emergency meeting called by the U.S. and Japan, the council called on North Korea to "immediately show sincere commitment to de-nuclearize through concrete action." The council stressed that all member states "must fully, comprehensively and immediately" implement all sanctions resolutions against North Korea."

North Korea's launch of a missile over Japan on Friday, its second in a month, demonstrated an ability to strike Guam. It came less than two weeks after the nation conducted its sixth nuclear weapons test, an explosion the head of the U.S. Strategic Command said he assumed was a hydrogen bomb. North Korea tested its first intercontinental ballistic missile this past summer, showing that its program advanced faster than U.S. intelligence had predicted.

The increase in North Korean test activity this year is raising questions about whether the U.S.-led sanctions and pressure campaign will work fast enough to prevent Pyongyang from fielding a missile that can land a nuclear warhead in a U.S. city—

### Expanding Threat

North Korea's latest intermediate-range missile launches



Source: Union of Concerned Scientists  
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

a red line Mr. Trump has said he won't allow Mr. Kim to cross.

So far, Mr. Kim's government continues to advance rapidly toward that breakthrough, defying new United Nations sanctions with tests that refine his military's capabilities while simultaneously rejecting U.S. entreaties to enter negotiations.

In remarks carried by North Korean state media, Mr. Kim said the test showed his country has nearly achieved its nu-

clear ambitions. "Our final goal is to establish the equilibrium of real force with the U.S. and make the U.S. rulers dare not talk about military option" for North Korea.

White House national security adviser H.R. McMaster said Friday the U.S. needs time to see if new sanctions on North Korea and diplomacy succeed. He called on all nations to implement the sanctions fully but also lamented,

"We are out of time."

"For those who have said and have been commenting about the lack of a military option, there is a military option," Mr. McMaster said. "Now it's not what we would prefer to do. So what we have to do is call on all nations, call on everyone, to do everything we can to address this global problem short of war."

U.N. Ambassador Nikki Haley on Friday also raised the pros-

pect of military action, saying Pyongyang's behavior could soon be an issue for Defense Secretary Jim Mattis.

If North Korea continues to "be provocative, they continue to be reckless," Ms. Haley told reporters at the White House, "I have no problem kicking it to Gen. Mattis, because I think he has plenty of options."

Ms. Haley said recent U.N. resolutions aimed at North Korea had "strangled their economic situation," cutting off 90% of trade overall, including 30% of oil imports in addition to banning natural gas and textile imports and new overseas work permits for North Korean workers. Asked whether the measures would succeed in achieving their goal, Ms. Haley said that was up to Pyongyang. "There is no way that North Korea doesn't feel this," she said.

The comments came after Secretary of State Rex Tillerson singled out China and Russia after Friday's missile test, saying they and other nations must do more to restrict Mr. Kim's government.

—Felicia Schwartz in Washington, Farnaz Fassihi at the United Nations and Timothy W. Martin and Kwanwoo Jun in Seoul contributed to this article.

## Trump, a U.N. Critic, Seeks Assembly's Backing

President Donald Trump will arrive at his first United Nations General Assembly next week looking to rally world

By Eli Stokols and Michael C. Bender in Washington and Farnaz Fassihi at United Nations

leaders to contain the nuclear ambitions of North Korea, increase pressure on Iran and combat Islamic State.

His speech, scheduled for Tuesday, comes as the U.S.

seeks to maintain pressure on North Korea after its most recent missile launch Friday.

Mr. Trump, who has described the U.N. as an "underperformer" and criticized what he believes to be its anti-Israel bias, has held up the Security Council's recent 15-0 vote to increase sanctions on North Korea as a major win.

"Very big financial impact!" he tweeted last month.

But he also has questioned whether sanctions will be enough to deter the country's leader, Kim Jong Un. The latest

missile test could also fray the relationship at the U.N. between the U.S., China and Russia; the U.S. has said it wants China to do more in restraining North Korea, and China and Russia have criticized U.S. rhetoric.

U.N. Ambassador Nikki Haley, who said she has reviewed a draft of Mr. Trump's speech, said she expects the president to be well received. "He slaps the right people, hugs the right people and comes out with the U.S. being very strong at the end," she said.

The 2015 Iranian nuclear

deal is also expected to be a subject for the general assembly meeting next week, said H.R. McMaster, national security adviser. Mr. Trump has threatened to end the deal, though the U.S. recently declared Tehran in compliance.

Other world leaders who signed on—the U.K., France, Germany, China and Russia—have little interest in returning to the negotiating table.

Mr. Trump has already proposed deep cuts to the U.N.'s \$5.4 billion annual budget.

Mr. Trump will meet for the

first time with Secretary-General António Guterres on Monday at an event hosted by Mr. Trump on reforming the U.N.

One focus of the General Assembly will be U.N. efforts to demonstrate a renewed global commitment to combating climate change, largely in response to Mr. Trump's announcement in June that he plans to withdraw the U.S. from the 2015 Paris Climate Accord.

The U.S. administration

will be absent from two major events centered on climate change next week, ac-

cording to U.N. officials.

Gen. McMaster said Friday that Mr. Trump's speech will "emphasize the need for states to promote peace and prosperity while upholding sovereignty and accountability as indispensable foundations of international order."

Mr. Trump is scheduled to hold a series of talks with world leaders during the rest of the week, though three of the most important world leaders won't be attending: Germany's Angela Merkel, China's Xi Jinping and Russia's Vladimir Putin.

## In Targeting South Korea, China Shows How It Could Curb North



CHUNG SUNG-JUN/GETTY IMAGES

People in Seoul on Friday watched news about North Korea's missile launch, which followed new U.N. sanctions on Pyongyang.

that could come from destabilizing the North. And Beijing has stepped up its sanctions on North Korea, though to date its moves come with a jungle of loopholes, which makes it hard to determine their bite. The rhetoric has been tough but the follow-through erratic.

The question is where the Korean Peninsula would be today if Beijing had leveraged all the elements of the party-state to punish Pyongyang.

In essence, the effectiveness of sanctions has been undermined by a lack of political will.

Nothing demonstrates this more than Beijing's ambivalent attitude toward South Korea.

Economically, the two countries are entwined: China is South Korea's largest trading partner, and the main source of its tourists; South Korea provides China with key high-tech components like semiconductors. Yet,

time and again during moments of crisis, such as when a North Korean torpedo sank a South Korean navy ship in 2010, Beijing is reluctant to take sides with its economic partner against the North.

The message this sends to Pyongyang is that, ultimately, China has its back.

It is often pointed out that it is hard for China to patrol its 880-mile border with North Korea, where smuggling blunts the force of eco-

nomic sanctions. But the greater challenge is political. Chinese leaders may feel humiliated and frustrated by North Korea's nuclear tantrums, but they continue to stand by the wayward ally in the face of mounting provocations.

This sends confusing signals to an array of Chinese players that keep Pyongyang's economy afloat—banks, state enterprises, trading companies and the regulators that control them.

Despite this absence of state-organized blowback, however, the Chinese public mood is shifting against Pyongyang. Even nationalist media are losing patience. The Global Times recently urged the government to make clear to North Korea that if Pyongyang initiated a conflict by launching missiles that threatened the U.S., "China will stay neutral."

Tensions between China and South Korea greatly complicate international efforts to pressure Pyongyang into backing away from nuclear brinkmanship.

And, in an ironic way, Beijing's punishment of South Korea points to its lack of determination to influence its socialist ally. If China can refine trade measures against South Korea to the point of keeping out lipstick, T-shirts and K-pop singers, it should be able to plug the loopholes in North Korea sanctions.



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## WORLD NEWS

# Bomb Blast on London Subway Injures 29

U.K. raises terror alert to highest level as Islamic State claims responsibility for attack

LONDON—A homemade bomb exploded on a London subway train on Friday, injuring 29 people in what U.K. police were calling terrorism. Witnesses described a burst of flames and scenes of panic as people tried to flee amid the crowded morning rush.

By Donato Paolo Mancini, Georgi Kantchev and Jason Douglas

Police said the improvised explosive device detonated on a train at Parsons Green station in the west of the city, in what would be the fifth terrorist attack in the country this year. A photo posted on social media showed personal belongings and a bucket with an item on fire inside on the floor of a train carriage.

Officials said most of the injuries were flash burns and none of the injured were in serious condition.

Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attack via its news agency, Amaq, according to the SITE Intel Group, which monitors extremist internet traffic, but there was no independent indication of the group's role. In a separate statement, the group said it had deployed several explosives but only one detonated. That too couldn't be independently verified.

Late Friday, U.K. Prime Minister Theresa May said the threat of a terrorist attack in the U.K. had been raised to critical, the highest level on a five-rung scale. Mrs. May said the change in the threat level means security officials' assessment was "that a further attack may be imminent."

The last time the threat assessment was raised to such a level was in May, when police suspected the suicide bomber who killed 22 people at a pop concert in the northwestern British city of Manchester may



VIN COMBINE/REUTERS

An injured woman outside the station. Officials said most injuries were flash burns and none of those injured were in serious condition.

### Internet Offers Path To Bomb Expertise

LONDON—The device that exploded on a packed rush-hour London subway train Friday morning likely required some skill to build, despite its failure to fully detonate and reach its potential for damage.

It is the latest in a recent string of bungled terrorist attempts that appears to involve homemade bombs—photos from the scene showed a white bucket in a bag with wires hanging out of it.

With instruction manuals available on the internet and on messaging groups, more extremists who lack the expertise

or connections to networks are learning to build low-tech bombs on their own.

"The decentralization of violent extremism is seeping into a less professionalized caste of violent extremists," said Quintan Wiktorowicz, a former White House National Security Council official. "They may be cooking up less lethal, but easier-to-make devices."

Their lack of communication to central terror groups makes them harder for security officials to track. A Western security official with knowledge of the investigation said that officials were combing through closed-circuit television footage to try to identify the bomber. The device, which appeared to use a timer, looks like it required a

certain level of ability to make, the official said.

"There's a requisite amount of sophistication to get to that point," the official said, adding it was possible the attacker learned to build the bomb online. "The internet is a very available resource."

The device looks similar to those used in other Islamist attacks, including the May attack outside a pop concert in Manchester, in which 22 people were killed, the official said, but it was too early to say what components made up the bomb. In Manchester, suicide bomber Salman Abedi used a hydrogen-peroxide-based explosive TATP bomb, which police said he likely built himself.

David Videcette, a former

Scotland Yard officer who worked on the investigation into the 2005 attacks on London's transport system that left 52 people dead, said Friday's bomb looked like it was built by someone with a level of skill and planning, but who hadn't previously tested the device.

"What we're looking at is a very similarly constructed device to the devices we've seen constructed across Europe over the last 10 years," including in the 2005 attack, he said.

"The worrying thing for me is this is someone who has worked out how to delay the initiation of the device," he said, referring to the timer. "That is something different that we haven't seen."

—Jenny Gross

have had an accomplice.

"Clearly this was a device that was intended to cause significant harm," Mrs. May said after an earlier meeting

of senior security officials.

"The police and security services are obviously doing all the work to discover the full circumstances of this cow-

ardly attack, and to identify those responsible," she said.

The explosion occurred just as many people on the central London-bound train were

heading in to work from the city's leafy suburban edges. The London ambulance service said it received its first report of the explosion at 8:20 a.m.

Shuchen Warner, a teacher who was on her way to work, said she was on the train, made up of multiple cars with no doors between them, when "suddenly I hear a big bang, I turned left, and I saw a flame surge" just before the outer doors of the train opened. Lauren Hubbard, another witness, said she saw a "wall of fire" coming toward her.

Chris Wildish, a passenger, told Sky News that he saw flames coming out of what appeared to be a white bucket wrapped in a foil bag. He said he could see what appeared to be wires coming out of the bucket, and detected "a very strong smell of chemicals."

Witnesses described chaos on the packed platform in the old Victorian-era station, as people—including children—pushed toward narrow exit stairs to get out. People jumped over others to escape and some were injured and screaming, they said.

Ben Lee said as his train stopped at the station a wave of people started running down the platform. "The most worrying part of it was the rush to get off the platform," he said. "It was a stairs-only exit...it could have been a classic crush situation."

Mayor Sadiq Khan said the U.K. capital wouldn't be cowed by terrorists. London "utterly condemns the hideous individuals who attempt to use terror to harm us and destroy our way of life," he said on his official Facebook page.

"Another attack in London by a lesser terrorist," President Donald Trump said on Twitter. "These are sick and demented people who were in the sights of Scotland Yard."

Asked about the tweet, Mrs. May responded: "I never think it's helpful for anybody to speculate on what is an ongoing investigation."

When Mr. Trump later called Mrs. May to offer his condolences, she raised concern about his initial response on Twitter to the attack, according to an official familiar with the conversation.

—Jenny Gross and Mike Bird contributed to this article.

# German Far-Right Party Rises to 3rd Place as Vote Nears

By ANTON TROIANOVSKI

BERLIN—A last-minute surge in the polls has put a far-right party that wants to dial down German remembrance of the Holocaust within striking distance of becoming the country's biggest opposition force.

The four-year-old Alternative for Germany, or AfD, has moved into third place and double digits in recent polls. If those numbers hold up until the Sept. 24 election and German Chancellor Angela Merkel repeats her current governing coalition with the center-left Social Democrats, the AfD would become the biggest opposition party in parliament.

No matter how exactly the results shake out, Sunday's election seems assured to represent a turning point in post-war German history. Ms. Merkel's center-right Christian Democrats are set to finish first, and she is expected to remain chancellor. But the AfD, polls show, is very likely to become the first far-right party in more than half a century to win seats in parliament.

DANIEL KARMANN/AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE/GETTY IMAGES



Alexander Gauland, a leader of the nationalist Alternative for Germany (AfD), spoke in Magdeburg, Germany, on Tuesday.

"If the AfD in fact gets into the Bundestag, Nazis will be speaking in the Reichstag [building] for the first time in more than 70 years," Foreign Minister Sigmar Gabriel recently told German magazine Der Spiegel.

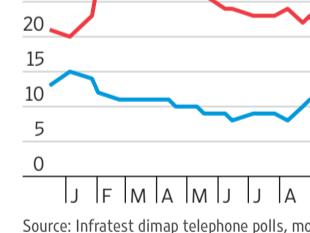
Political scientists say while

the AfD isn't a neo-Nazi party, it includes a right-wing-radical element that appears to be strengthening. And without question the anti-immigrant party breaks taboos in a country that has resisted right-wing populism for decades in the shadow of the Nazi era.

### Uptick

The far-right AfD is polling better after months of decline.

■ CDU/CSU conservative bloc  
■ Social Democrats  
■ Alternative for Germany



Source: Infostat dimap telephone polls, most recent of 1,503 eligible voters conducted Sept. 12-13; margin of error: +/-3.1 pct. pts.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

sus supporting European integration, reject the euro as a currency, and want Germany to reinstate border controls.

Having crept above 10% in recent polls, the AfD now has a comfortable margin to clear the 5% hurdle for parliamentary seats that West Germany created in the postwar era to keep fringe parties out. And it has mounted this late-hour surge as its leaders have made increasingly inflammatory statements, drawing wide news coverage in an otherwise quiet summer.

Alexander Gauland, who co-leads the party ticket, said he wanted to "dispose of" a German-born politician of Turkish heritage by sending her to Turkey and stood by the statement even after Ms. Merkel accused him of racism.

At another campaign event this month, he said Germans "have the right to be proud of the achievements of German soldiers in two world wars."

Mr. Gauland is likely to be a leader of the AfD group in parliament, putting him in the front row in Berlin's historic Reichstag building during political debates and when Ms.

Merkel gives major speeches.

The party has positioned itself as Germany's main anti-establishment and anti-immigration force in a campaign in which the differences between Ms. Merkel and her other rivals have often seemed subtle.

"There needs to be a party that's against the others," an 80-year-old AfD voter in southwest Germany, Frida Gerber, said, "so that they can't all do whatever they want."

In parliament, AfD lawmakers would receive state financing to hire new staff and to set up offices in their districts, increasing the party's nationwide reach. They would also hold key seats on legislative committees.

To be sure, even if the AfD receives more than 10% on Sunday, it will still be small and isolated compared with far-right movements in other European countries. In Austria, the Freedom Party is polling around 25% and is a contender to enter government after elections on Oct. 15. In France, nationalist leader Marine Le Pen won 34% in the presidential runoff in May.

# Vatican Recalls Official In Pornography Probe

By FRANCIS X. ROCCA

VATICAN CITY—The Vatican said Friday that it had recalled one of its diplomats from the U.S. and was investigating him for violating laws against child pornography.

The Vatican said it had recalled a "member of the diplomatic corps of the Holy See accredited to Washington," after the U.S. State Department notified it on Aug. 21 about a "possible violation of laws relating to child pornography images" by the unnamed priest.

The diplomat is now in Vatican City and under investigation by the Vatican prosecutor, who has "already recommended international collaboration to obtain elements relative to the

SPAIN

### Madrid Takes Control Of Catalonia Finances

The Spanish government has increased control over the finances of Catalonia to prevent the regional administration from spending public funds on an independence referendum that has deeply divided Spain and that Madrid has declared illegal.

The government will take control of paying the salaries of public employees in Catalonia and other essential services such as health and education, Budget Minister Cristóbal Montoro said Friday.

Archbishop Wesołowski was defrocked the following year and was under house arrest in the Vatican, awaiting a criminal trial for sexual abuse of minors and possession of child pornography, when he died of a heart attack in August 2015.

Mr. Wesołowski was at the time the highest Vatican official to have been criminally charged with sex abuse.

amount to threats to try to impede the vote.

Spain's constitutional court has suspended the Oct. 1 referendum while judges weigh the legality of the vote.

—Jeannette Neumann

EUROPEAN UNION

### Tighter Rules Sought For Party Funding

The European Union's executive branch on Friday proposed stricter party finance rules following a string of fraud scandals involving anti-EU politicians in France, the U.K. and Scandinavian countries.

The proposed overhaul comes after France's former presidential candidate Marine Le Pen was charged by French prosecutors with fraudulently using EU funds. She denies any wrongdoing.

The UK Independence Party, founded by EU lawmaker Nigel Farage, was ordered to pay back EU funds it used to carry out polling during the Brexit referendum campaign.

The new rules, pending approval by the bloc's 28 governments and the European Parliament, would allow only political parties, not individuals, to sponsor the registration of pan-European parties, and lower the amounts available for fringe parties in the parliament.

—Valentina Pop

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

### Police Recapture Escaped Prisoners

Authorities on the British Virgin Islands recaptured more than 100 escaped prisoners, helping to restore order on the Caribbean islands struck by chaos and lawlessness in the days after Hurricane Irma.

The operation was run by police officers from the U.K. and British Royal Marines, according to Gus Jaspert, the governor of the islands. The officers worked alongside the local police force and Cayman Island police officers, Mr. Jaspert said in a statement.

The British Virgin Islands were among some of the hardest hit by Irma's Category 5 winds, which ranged from 145 to 180 miles an hour. The storm destroyed many houses, leaving some residents without shelter amid reports of looting and lawlessness.

A minister in Britain's Foreign Office, Alan Duncan, said earlier this week that Britain had deployed 180 troops there to help recapture the prisoners, who escaped from Basam Ghut prison.

—Jenny Gross

## WORLD NEWS

# Opposition Mounts to Duterte's Drug War

BY JAKE MAXWELL WATTS

MANILA—The government of President Rodrigo Duterte disbanded an entire city's police force over the alleged execution of a teenager and threatened to declare martial law nationwide amid increasing political pressure over the Philippine leader's deadly war on drugs.

The police department in Caloocan—part of metropolitan Manila—with more than 1,000 staff, will be retrained and deployed in other districts as a result of the 17-year-old's death, Manila's police chief, Oscar Albayalde, told local media channel ABS-CBN Friday.

Thousands of suspected drug users have been killed since Mr. Duterte took office in June last year. Police say 3,800 people had been killed by officers during operations as of the end of August, though estimates from human-rights organizations and local media place the number as high as 13,000 when deaths by unknown vigilantes are included.

Mr. Duterte last week called suspected police executions of suspects "sabotage" by those trying to discredit his drug war. He maintains the drug war has been successful.

Government spokesman Ernesto Abella said in a statement that the president maintains high approval ratings and noted that annual common crime rates have fallen by more than a quarter as of June.

Kian Loyd delos Santos was shot in the head last month by Caloocan police, a killing that stood out for its brutality and for video evidence suggesting police may have lied about the nature of his death. Police didn't respond to questions about Mr. delos Santos.

While the drug war remains generally popular among Filipinos, Mr. delos Santos's killing has helped galvanize opposition. A new antigovernment coalition has planned a protest on Sept. 21, timed to mark the 1972 declaration of martial law.

On Friday, Defense Secretary Delfin Lorenzana said Mr. Duterte may declare martial law if the protest is violent or threatens to disrupt the country.

# Pakistan Vote Is Vital to Ex-Leader

BY SAEED SHAH

ISLAMABAD—Former Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is counting on his wife to overwhelmingly win the parliamentary seat from which he was ousted, in a Sunday vote considered a test of his dynasty's appeal ahead of national elections.

His spouse, Kulsoom Sharif, a descendant of a line of wrestlers famous in Pakistan, is expected to prevail even as she stays in London while being treated for cancer. The couple's 43-year-old daughter Maryam, picked by her father as his political heir, has been energetically campaigning on her mother's behalf.

However, Maryam is set to be charged in the same corruption case that led to her father's removal, posing a risk to her future role as party leader and the Sharif family's continued political dominance.

Much of Lahore's ramshackle inner city, Mr. Sharif's district for three decades, has turned into a riot of political banners and rallies as his party fights a challenge by the opposition party led by former cricket star Imran Khan, and some 40 other rivals.

Graft allegations against Mr. Sharif brought by Mr. Khan led the Supreme Court in July to disqualify Mr. Sharif and order a corruption trial against him in a lower court, which is expected to start within weeks. He denies any wrongdoing in the case, which centers on his family's ownership of luxury properties in London. On Friday, the Supreme Court rejected his legal challenge to its ruling.

Sunday's vote has turned into a referendum on his dismissal and a political barometer for national elections due by next summer. Mr. Sharif's Pakistan Muslim League-N party—which is still in power—is aiming for not only a victory, but a landslide, to signal disapproval of his ouster.



Supporters of former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif rallied in August in Gujrat city, in the province of Punjab, a family stronghold.

The party's campaign thrust: The electorate's decision was "stolen" by the court, putting at risk economic progress over the last four years and a counterterrorism drive.

"Will you vote to teach a lesson to those conspiring against the people's vote?" Maryam Sharif asked at a rally this week.

Mr. Khan's Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party is asking voters to punish corruption and choose a

"new Pakistan" of clean politics and better public services. Mr. Khan rails against the "monarchy" of Mr. Sharif's party. His party's candidate is middle-class professional, a doctor who has delivered babies in the district.

The by-election will show which direction the political wind is blowing," said Ali Cheema, senior research fellow at the Institute of Development and Economic Alternatives, an independent think tank based in Lahore. "It will tell us how steep the mountain is that [Mr. Khan's party] has to climb."

Mr. Sharif's opponents had calculated that his removal

would fracture his party. That hasn't happened—so far, at least. A poll this month by Gallup Pakistan in the contested district showed it maintaining a comfortable lead but little sign of an additional wave of sympathy.

Privately Mr. Sharif's aides see the hands of Pakistan's coup-prone military behind the ouster, which they allege has supported Mr. Khan's meteoric political rise in recent years. Both Mr. Khan and the armed forces deny that.

To stand a chance of forming the next government, Mr. Khan's party must eat into the Sharifs' Punjab heartland, a re-

gion which decides national elections as it contains more than half the seats in parliament. Lahore, Pakistan's fast-expanding second largest city, of 11 million people, is the provincial capital of Punjab. The provincial chief minister is Mr. Sharif's brother, Shehzad.

A victory on Sunday for Mr. Khan's party would be a giant political upset. The party believes that even if it doesn't win, a significant closing of the margin would show it capable of the kind of political swing needed to topple the incumbent at the next election. Mr. Khan also faces court cases, brought by Mr. Sharif's party.

# Saudi Crackdown Prompted by Alleged Coup Plot

BY MARGHERITA STANCATI

Saudi Arabia is pressing ahead with a security crackdown that rights groups have criticized, with some officials now saying it is targeting suspects involved in a nascent plot to overthrow the kingdom's government.

Saudi authorities didn't name the people it detained nor quantify their number, but activists say that at least 40

people have been rounded up over the past week, most recently on Thursday night. About half of them are clerics and among the rest are prominent scholars, political commentators and members of the royal family, the activists said.

The government earlier this week explained the crackdown by saying foreign interests had threatened national security. On Friday, some officials went further, saying many of those

targeted had ties to the Muslim Brotherhood, an Islamist group that is banned in Saudi Arabia.

"The group that was detained has been engaged in intelligence activities and has contacts with foreign entities, including the Muslim Brotherhood," a senior Saudi official said Friday.

He said members of the group are also accused of receiving financial backing from two unnamed foreign coun-

tries "aiming to destabilize security and threaten the national unity as a preliminary step toward overthrowing the legitimate government in favor of the Muslim Brotherhood organization."

The Wall Street Journal couldn't independently verify the allegations.

Some Saudi and foreign officials and observers say Saudi Arabia is trying to stamp out dissent as Crown Prince Mo-

hammed bin Salman consolidates power before he inherits the throne from his father, King Salman.

Activists say the campaign goes beyond many of the government's past clampdowns, both in the scope of those targeted and the intense monitoring of social-media posts by prominent figures. Many of those detained didn't support the government's decision to sever relations with Qatar.

## FROM PAGE ONE

# MENU

Continued from Page One  
that food sophisticates may know how to pronounce but that many people don't.

Tongue-twisting dishes exploding in popularity include takoyaki (pronounced tah-koh-yah-key), a battered, ball-shaped Japanese treat filled with octopus, and shakshuka (shak-shoo-kah), a Tunisian poached egg dish, says Grubhub Inc.

A few years ago, the food-delivery service says, its most-ordered items were pizza (PEET-zuh) and chicken wings (CHIK-n-weengz). Those go-tos have been supplanted by more adventurous dishes, it says. The number of poke orders through Grubhub has grown about 4.5 fold since 2014.

Spices, including turmeric, cumin and za'atar are also hot, causing their own round of confusion (TUR-muh-rik or TOO-muh-rik? COO-min or KYU-min?) and what to do with that apostrophe in za'atar?).

Restaurateurs such as Mandy Oser who want to draw diners to up-to-date menus now find they sometimes must help stave off their verbal anxiety, too.

Ms. Oser, owner of Ardesia, a New York wine-and-cheese bar, noticed few patrons were ordering 'nduja, a spicy spreadable salumi pronounced NN-doo-yah.

Some guests who did order the Italian dish would say "nuh-doo-ja," she says. More often, "people will say, 'what's this N...uh, how do you say this?' and just trail off without going further than the N."

She added a phonetic spelling to the menu—along with the notation, "Tricky to pronounce...but tastes amazing!"—and noticed a 25%-to-30% uptick in 'nduja orders.

To avoid linguistic bloopers, Jeffrey Scott, 50, head of compliance at a New York investment firm, has used special tac-



'Nduja dish at Ardesia, which found some diners couldn't pronounce the spreadable salumi's name. It provided a phonetic spelling.

tics during dates and business meals—ordering a dish by its number, asking a server for his advice. He once sneaked off to the restaurant bar to check his smartphone so he could return and pronounce the Italian meats guanciale (WAHN-chall-eh) and bresaola (bre-zah-OH-la).

When he struggled with okonomiyaki (oh-koh-no-mee-yah-key), a Japanese pancake-like dish, he headed to the restroom and googled a recording of the pronunciation. After the meal, "I was confident enough to say, 'The okonomiyaki was really good.'

Mieke Dikkers, co-owner of Le Provencal Bistro in Mamaroneck, N.Y., says 80% of her guests are regulars who know how to pronounce the dishes.

But on Valentine's Day 2016, a young couple argued over moules (mool), French for mus-

sels. When the woman said she would like the "mu-leez," her companion chastised her in front of the server. "What do you mean, 'mu-leez?'" he said. The waiter quickly defused the tension by offering a complimentary bottle of champagne that pairs well with mussels.

To help customers avoid looking unworldly, Le Provencal Bistro's menu includes descriptions next to items so they can avoid voicing French names such as coq au vin (cock-oh-vah) and simply say they'll have the "chicken in red wine."

That didn't prevent a blunder last fall, Ms. Dikkers says, when instead of ordering coq au vin, a man dining with friends asked for "cock in the oven," drawing guffaws from nearby diners.

Zach Sporn, a 32-year-old communications manager at Berlin-based language-learning

app Babbel, is still mortified by his memory of ordering bruschetta a few years ago at a Long Island Italian restaurant with relatives, some of whom are of Italian heritage.

He pronounced the appetizer brew-SHET-tuh. The waiter, bringing it out, made a point of saying "here's your brew-SKEHT-tuh." Mr. Sporn's family ribbed him, and the faux pas inspired a free service Babbel is rolling out. Diners can snap a photo of a mystifying menu item and email it to Babbel. Within minutes, they receive a message from one of Babbel's more-than-100 linguists with an audio clip or phonetic spelling of the pronunciation.

Babbel recently commissioned the New York City Hospitality Alliance to survey restaurants to determine which dishes are most intimidating for diners to pronounce. Respondents cited French items such as casoulet (kas-oo-lay) and mille-feuille (mil-fay), frequently mispronounced kas-oo-let and mil-few, mil-foy or mil-fulee.

Poke-restaurant operators such as Andrew Hu have added an accent, making it poké to show the voiced letter. Mr. Hu, owner of Philly Poké in Philadelphia, says he knows the first syllable gets the accent. But when he opened his restaurant in January, he posted the slogan "It's okay to poké" on his menu board, printed menus and website.

Such laxness drives purists nuts. "One thing we specifically didn't want to do was add an accent to it," because it wasn't the correct spelling, says Gerald San Jose, co-owner of noreetuh, a Hawaiian restaurant in New York, "even though it helps people pronounce it properly."

None of that helped Ellen Maurer, 42, a New York media researcher who tried a poke place in July. "I was like, 'Well, I finally tried a poke bowl and I didn't even know how to pronounce it.'"

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## IN DEPTH

# BOAT

Continued from Page One  
in a world of infinite need," said Dr. Vallentine, who is 70 years old. "Do I look after this one, that 10, this 600?"

Some philosophers and ethicists say the overriding consideration should be to preserve as many lives as possible, even if it requires sacrificing individuals along the way. Others argue that all lives are equally worth saving and it is wrong to deny help to those who need it.

In practice, doctors use all kinds of methods to prioritize care in the pandemonium of a catastrophe. The notion of triage was a creation of battlefield medicine during the Crimean War. Some doctors handle the gravest cases first, others favor children over adults, and others stick to a first-come, first-served system, finding it hard to give up on a suffering patient to help others they haven't yet seen.

The decision in front of him reminded Dr. Vallentine of an exam question from his medical training. If he was treating a casualty in a war zone and the area suddenly became dangerous, would he leave, saving himself and letting his patient die so that he could treat more people on another day?

He recalled his answer: "I said I would leave." That suggested that the Golfo Azzurro should go look for the dinghy.

The consequences here were immediate, not hypothetical. He told the captain and nonprofit group that operates the ship that he wanted to save the single sick man.

They agreed. A quick radio call let the Italian coast guard know that the bobbing dinghy would have to wait.

Dr. Vallentine hauled himself up a rope ladder draped over the side of a fishing trawler floating alongside his speedboat.

The vessel, run by another aid group, was overloaded and out of drinking water. More than 100 migrants thronged the deck, many wrapped in foil emergency blankets, their faces tight from exhaustion.

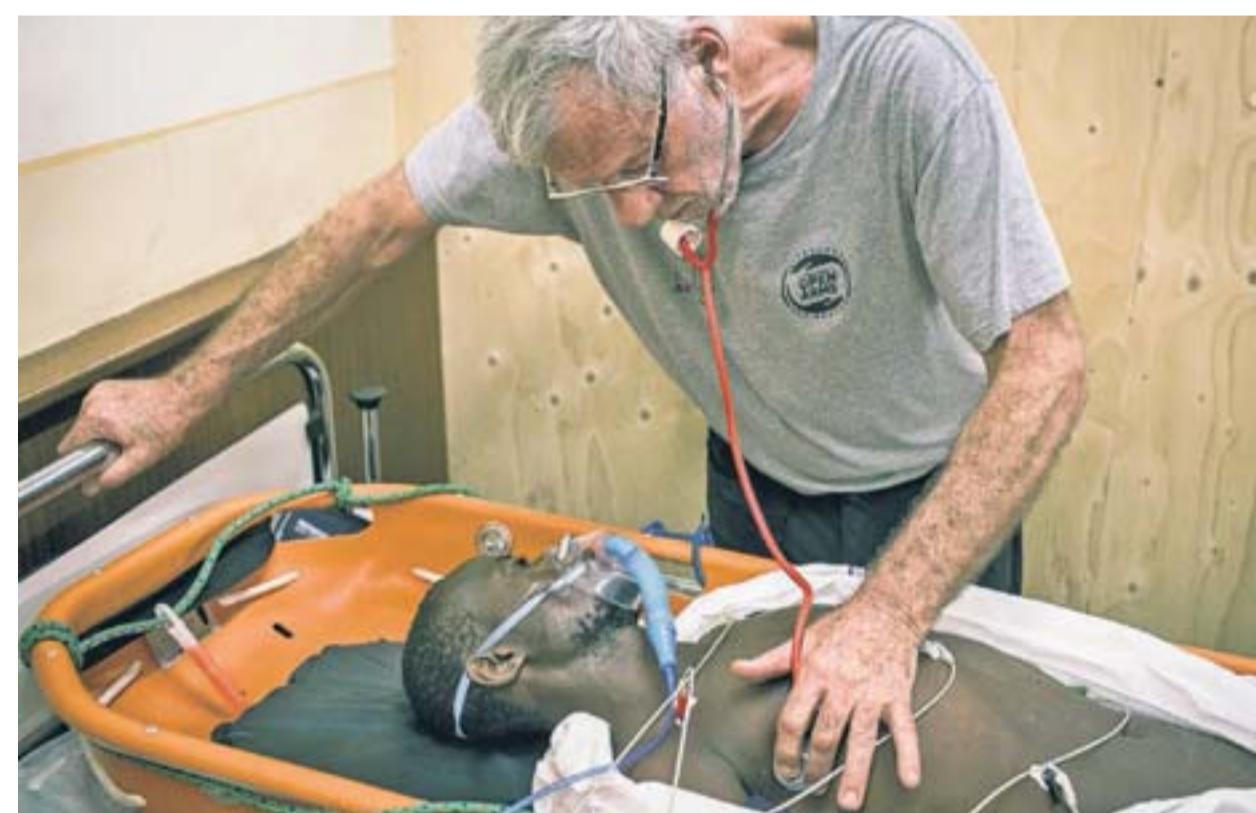
Dr. Vallentine picked his way through the crowd to reach his new patient, a square-jawed man with a goatee lying unconscious on a mattress, and knelt to examine



Dr. John Vallentine on the Golfo Azzurro rescue ship. 'Do I look after this one, that 10, this 600?' he asks about which migrants to help and in what order.



Rescued migrants on a boat in the Mediterranean Sea, wearing foil emergency blankets, out of drinking water and exhausted.



After taking a sick man onto the rescue ship, Dr. Vallentine tries to lower his temperature, hovering dangerously above 104 degrees.



Italian coast-guard medics, right, come for the sick man but can't help him because they have no oxygen. 'Sorry,' one medic says.

Almost every ship between Sicily and Libya was packed with migrants.

him. Another migrant identified the sick man as Samuel Osei of Ghana and said he was 36 years old.

Mr. Osei's face was contorted, his mouth frozen open, his neck stiffly extended and eyes shut. The crew said he had been having increasingly frequent seizures, but they had been too busy to do much for him, because four women aboard were pregnant and thus a bigger priority to the crew.

Dr. Vallentine rubbed a knuckle hard against the stricken man's sternum to see if he would react. He didn't.

Dr. Vallentine and a nurse strapped Mr. Osei onto an orange plastic stretcher. Crew members lowered him over the side and onto a speedboat that dashed to the Golfo Azzurro.

A crewman on the Golfo Azzurro worked the radio, trying to find a ship or helicopter that could get Mr. Osei to a hospital in Italy. There was only so much they could do for him in the middle of the Mediterranean.

The receiver crackled. "This is Italian warship," a navy officer responded. He ticked through questions. What were the patient's vital signs? Could he walk? Then the officer asked: "Is this a migrant?"

"Yes, Italian warship, this is a migrant," the Golfo Azzurro crewman replied.

The response from the naval vessel: "We cannot do a medical evacuation."

Italy's navy said later any offer of help would have revealed its location and put the ship at risk. Italy's navy was interdicting human traffickers, and the leader of an army controlling much of eastern Libya had vowed to use force if its warships sailed into Libyan waters without permission. The Golfo Azzurro was in international waters.

Below deck, Mr. Osei suf-



'Maybe we should have walked away from this patient. Not put a tube down his throat. Just let him die.'

Dr. John Vallentine, questioning his decision to turn away from a foundering dinghy packed with migrants to rescue one man plucked from the sea



Deflated remnants of two recently sunken rubber boats poking above the surface of the Mediterranean. No one knows who was aboard or what happened to their passengers.

On almost every trip, the crew encounters deflated and abandoned boats.

Most West African migrants can't swim. If the boats carrying them sink, they drown.

A commercial ship might have stopped to assist the dinghy. But freighters had begun swerving around Libyan waters to avoid encountering endangered migrant boats and the obligation under maritime law to help them.

Golfo Azzurro crew members were now bankrolling on finding someone to evacuate Mr. Osei so they could turn back toward the search zone.

But the Italian coast guard told the rescue ship to go north and meet a cutter that could take care of Mr. Osei. The captain set a course that led in largely the opposite direction of the dinghy's last known location.

The rescue ship and Italian coast guard cutter met about three hours later. Two coast-guard medics in white biohazard suits boarded the Golfo Azzurro to fetch Mr. Osei.

Then they realized he

needed oxygen. They didn't have any.

"We wrote emails about this all morning!" Dr. Vallentine said. "He needs to be in an intensive care unit right now!"

One of the Italian medics placed her hand on her heart. "Sorry," she said before disembarking without Mr. Osei.

"Thanks, kids, for nothing," the doctor said, standing on the deck. He prepared to light a cigarette as the coast guard pulled away. "All this for one person. And there are thousands out there."

Dr. Vallentine started to question his decision. "Maybe we should have walked away from this patient. Not put a tube down his throat. Just let him die," he told the crew.

What could they do now? So much time had passed they figured someone else would have reached the dinghy. They had also committed to seeing through Mr. Osei's case.

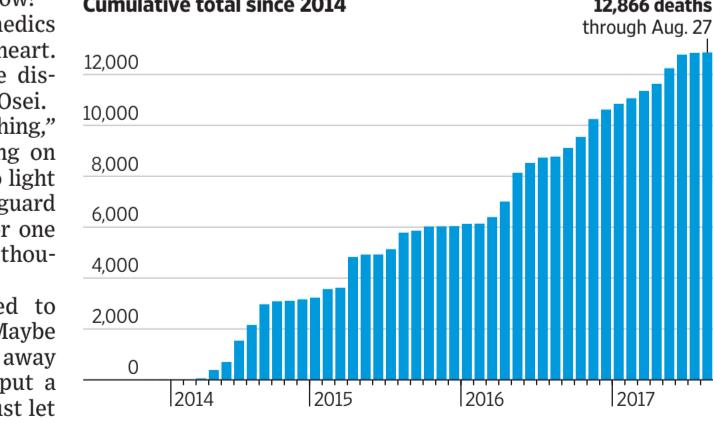
The rescue ship and Italian coast guard cutter met about three hours later. Two coast-guard medics in white biohazard suits boarded the Golfo Azzurro to fetch Mr. Osei.

Then they realized he

### Lost at Sea

Confirmed migrant deaths in the Mediterranean Sea between Libya and Italy. Some rescuers believe the actual numbers are much higher.

Cumulative total since 2014



Source: International Organization for Migration

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Azzurro pulled into port in Lampedusa. A few dozen people stood silently on the dock because of death? Was it meningitis? Heatstroke? The coast guard's paperwork said the man died from affogamento, or drowning, even though he hadn't. There would likely be no autopsy. The doctor walked on the deck for a smoke.

"Will you at least give this man a CAT scan?" he asked the Italian doctor. The man shook his arm in a so-so wave, meaning maybe, maybe not.

The Italians bundled Mr. Osei into a waiting ambulance and raced away. A church group brought Dr. Vallentine a beer. He drank it and went to his cabin for the night.

In the morning, Dr. Vallentine climbed up from his cabin to speak to the Italian coast guard on the radio. He wore the same wrinkled, gray shirt he had on when called to the Golfo Azzurro's bridge more than 24 hours earlier.

Mr. Osei had been flown by helicopter to Sicily, the coast guard reported. He died in an ambulance taking him from the landing pad to the hospital. They stared at the rafts in silence.

Dr. Vallentine's face fell. Was there any word on the cause of death? Was it meningitis? Heatstroke? The coast guard's paperwork said the man died from affogamento, or drowning, even though he hadn't. There would likely be no autopsy. The doctor walked on the deck for a smoke.

The Golfo Azzurro went back to work. Several days later, the ship reached Libyan waters, near the spot it had been racing to reach the deflating dinghy.

In the distance, crew members spotted the deflated remnants of two recently sunken rubber boats poking above the surface of the sea. No one knows who was aboard the boats or what happened to their passengers. Neither dinghy had the spray paint marks that are usually added after a rescue. The only sign of life was a flock of birds pecking at something in the water.

Dr. Vallentine, the rescue ship's doctor and crew members passed around binoculars. They stared at the rafts in silence.

# OBITUARIES

DON OHLMEYER  
1945–2017

## TV Executive Succeeded By Mastering Grunt Work

By JAMES R. HAGERTY

**T**here are many paths to success in business. The one Don Ohlmeyer took began with playing pool in bars.

As a student at the University of Notre Dame in the mid-1960s, Mr. Ohlmeyer wasn't terribly ambitious. He had vague ideas about becoming a foreign correspondent, writing a novel or owning a bar.

To help cover his expenses, he moonlighted as a pool hustler, betting strangers he could beat them. One of those strangers was a visiting executive from the ABC television network's sports division. Their encounter led to a job as a production assistant at ABC in New York in 1967.

He went on to a career that included producing "Monday Night Football" and overseeing NBC's prime-time success in the 1990s when it had hit shows in "ER," "Seinfeld" and "Friends."

Mr. Ohlmeyer died of cancer Sept. 10 at his home in Indian Wells, Calif. He was 72.

In a 2004 interview with the Television Academy Foundation, Mr. Ohlmeyer talked about the advantages of embracing work that others considered drudgery. During the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico, ABC assigned him to the film-editing room, involving long hours, debilitating deadline pressure and zero glamour. His zeal drew the notice of Roone Arledge, the head of ABC's sports unit and a giant in the industry.

Mr. Arledge became Mr. Ohlmeyer's mentor and schooled him in the art of telling emotional stories about athletes to make TV audiences care more about games. A game could never be just a game: It had to be a grudge match, a coach's last chance or some other human drama.

Mr. Ohlmeyer developed the



charisma, self-confidence and deft touch to manage delicate egos, including those of such sports commentators as Howard Cosell and "Dandy" Don Meredith.

His management style could resemble a punch in the nose. When he later became head of sports coverage at NBC, he found people there too eager to congratulate one another. He recalled: "I got everybody together and I said, 'Hey, guys, thank people for their efforts, thank people for a nice try, but nothing that I've seen so far is great. In fact, it's not even mediocre yet.'" The lesson, he said, was that "if you don't demand excellence, you're not going to get it."

**D**onald Winfred Ohlmeyer Jr. was born Feb. 3, 1945, in New Orleans and grew up mostly in the Chicago suburbs. His father was a chemist whose jobs included brewing beer. His mother was a physical education teacher. He devoted most of his free time as a boy to sports and played catcher on the baseball team at Notre Dame, where he majored in communications.

By his late 20s, he was the producer of "Monday Night Football." In 1972, he helped cover the murders of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics. Noting his success at ABC, NBC lured him to run its sports programming.

He left NBC in the early 1980s to set up his own TV production company. NBC recruited him back as head of West Coast entertainment operations in 1993 when the network was struggling to regain viewers. One of the strategies Mr. Ohlmeyer pushed was loading up Thursday evenings with hit shows, packaged as "Must See TV."

He flouted rules against smoking in the office. Already imposing at 6-foot-3, he put his stand-up desk on a platform that gave him even greater command of the room. To punish executives who showed up late for meetings, he sometimes locked the door at the scheduled starting time.

Some colleagues called him a bully, but he respected those who could stand up to him, said Preston Beckman, who worked at NBC during Mr. Ohlmeyer's time there.

In the 1990s, some colleagues grew alarmed over his heavy drinking. He underwent treatment for alcoholism at the Betty Ford Center in 1996. Afterward, he said, his desire to win corporate battles was no longer his life mission.

After retiring from NBC in 1999 and spending a year on a return to producing "Monday Night Football," he declared himself sick of air travel, likening it to sitting in an electric chair. Instead, he painted abstract pictures, golfed and taught courses at Pepperdine University. He is survived by his wife, Linda, four sons and nine grandchildren.

—Joe Flint contributed to this article.

◆ Read a collection of in-depth profiles at [WSJ.com/Obituaries](#)

WILLIAM SNEATH  
1926–2017

## Union Carbide CEO Pursued Greener Image

**A**s chairman and chief executive of Union Carbide Corp. in the late 1970s and early 1980s, William Sneath led the company with a progressive touch.

His priorities included improving the chemical company's environmental record. "When the environmental issue first emerged a few years ago, business underestimated the public's concern," Mr. Sneath said in a speech in November 1976. "Our well-publicized early reluctance did very little to enhance our credibility."

Carbide spent heavily to clean up Ohio and West Virginia plants. It added Russell Train, a former administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to its board.

Under Mr. Sneath, Carbide ex-

ecutives also studied scenarios of how the world might change over the next two decades. "I believe we can gain a sense of the future's texture and overtones and can identify the major forces that may develop," he said, though he acknowledged the risk of "random events."

In December 1984, nearly three years after Mr. Sneath retired as CEO, toxic gas seeped from a Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, India, killing or injuring thousands. The company never completely recovered. Dow Chemical Co. acquired Carbide for \$7.3 billion in 2001.

Mr. Sneath died Aug. 26 in Essex, Conn. He was 91.

—James R. Hagerty

TED RHEINGOLD  
1970–2017

## Dogster.com Founder Mentored Web Industry

**T**ed Rheingold didn't have a dog when he founded Dogster.com in 2003. He did have a hunch: People were eager to post pictures of their pooches on the internet and connect with other dog lovers.

The job of founder and CEO at Dogster Inc. allowed Mr. Rheingold to put the title Top Dog on his business card. He could spout puns like "petworking" and justify the purchase of a dog costume he wore to Web industry events. There was a logical diversification into cats with Catster.com.

After selling the firm in 2011, Mr. Rheingold advised and invested in other internet companies. He served as chief operating officer at InVenture Capital Corp.,

now known as Tala, which uses smartphone technology to make small loans.

Mr. Rheingold wrote articles and gave talks promoting the idea of for-profit companies with a social purpose, arguing they were better positioned to retain employees and customers.

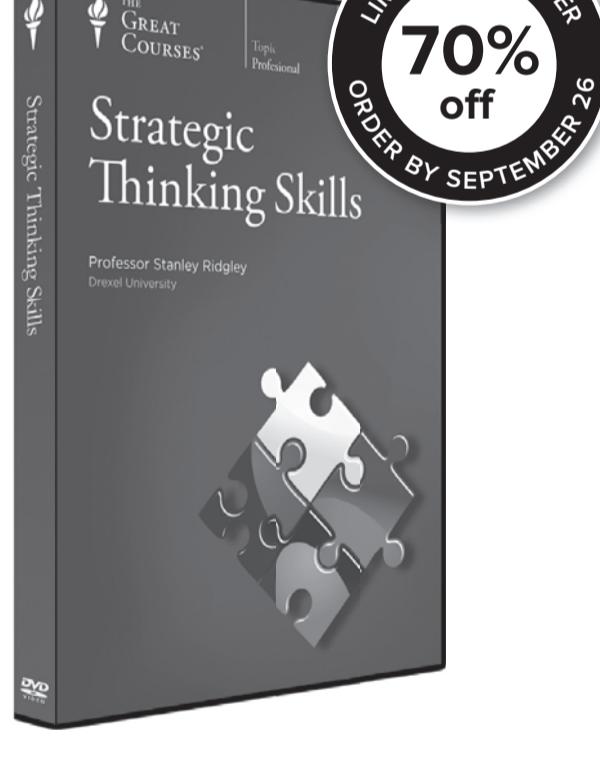
In April 2016, he was diagnosed with kidney cancer. "A number (but not all) of my grudges, entitled expectations, self-assumed responsibilities, judgments are simply gone," he wrote during treatment. "I'm simply content to be alive and living my life. I have no bucket list. Life is the bucket."

Mr. Rheingold died Sept. 4 in San Francisco. He was 47.

—James R. Hagerty

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# OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with Eric Greitens | By Matthew Hennessey

## A Former Democrat Rises in Trump Country

**A** Jefferson City, Mo. few years ago, Eric Greitens was a Democrat—not that you'd know it from his first eight months as the hard-charging Republican governor of Missouri. A Rhodes scholar and former Navy SEAL, Mr. Greitens has pursued an unexpectedly muscular conservative agenda, enacting free-market reforms and gleefully going toe-to-toe with unions. While the GOP in Washington seems bent on squandering its legislative and executive power, Mr. Greitens, 43, illustrates how Republicans in many states are intent on making the most of theirs.

A day after taking office in January, Mr. Greitens signed an executive order to freeze pending state regulations. It also required agencies to review rules already on the books to ensure not only that they are “essential to the health, safety, or welfare of Missouri residents” but that they pass a cost-benefit test. In July he assented to a law

**Missouri's governor talks about his journey to the right, his fights with the unions, and his experience as a Navy SEAL.**

overriding St. Louis's \$10-an-hour minimum wage. “This increase in the minimum wage might read pretty on paper, but it doesn't work in practice,” he said at the time. “Government imposes an arbitrary wage, and small businesses either have to cut people's hours or let them go.”

Mr. Greitens's most contentious actions have challenged union power. His Democratic predecessor, Gov. Jay Nixon, repeatedly vetoed right-to-work legislation, under which workers can't be forced to join a union as a condition of employment. Mr. Greitens signed a right-to-work bill within a month of his inauguration.

During a 75-minute interview at the governor's mansion, Mr. Greitens explains that his inspiration came from another Midwestern state. “I read Mitch Daniels's book, ‘Keeping the Republic,’ several times” before running for office, he says. The former Indiana governor's 2011 paean to fiscal discipline and personal responsibility provided an example, as did the right-to-work law Mr. Daniels signed in 2012.

“Look at the data,” Mr. Greitens says. “Indiana became a right-to-work state, and today Indiana has more private-sector union members than before... because it was good for the economy.”

Not surprisingly, the unions don't share that view. They formed a group called We Are Missouri, which last month turned in more than 300,000 signatures—only about 100,000 were required—to force a referendum on right to work. If Missouri's secretary of

state certifies the names, right to work will go before voters in 2018—and the law will remain on hold until then. The tactic has succeeded before: In 2011 a referendum campaign styled We Are Ohio defeated Gov. John Kasich's collective-bargaining reforms for public employees.

Mr. Greitens launched another salvo at the unions in May. He signed a law banning so-called project labor agreements, which require that all workers hired under a given government contract be paid union wages. In a move calculated for confrontation, Mr. Greitens invited Wisconsin Gov. Scott Walker—whose 2011 collective-bargaining reforms stuck, unlike Mr. Kasich's—to attend a bill-signing ceremony in a St. Louis suburb. The unions and their Democratic allies got the message. “Eric Greitens is rubbing salt in the wounds of working families by celebrating another attack on their paychecks,” said Missouri's Democratic chairman, Stephen Webber.

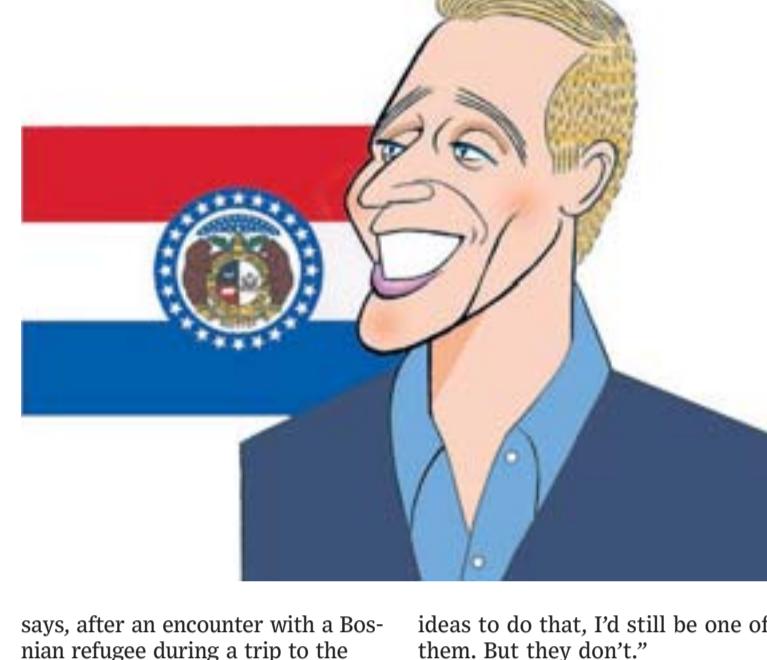
Mr. Greitens is unruffled by the criticism. “I think that you've got to take action that actually helps people,” he says. “We know that we're always going to get criticized and we recognize that there are certain liberal media institutions in the state of Missouri that will always see whatever we do in the worst possible light.” But the economic data, he insists, tell a different story: “Since I've been in office, Missouri has been outpacing the nation in job growth. Missouri has moved up nine places in the ranking of best states to do business. We've got more jobs in Missouri than ever before.”

What explains his appetite for bare-knuckle fights with the unions? More to the point, how did a lifelong Democrat announce he was switching parties the year before the 2016 election, run as a gun-toting conservative, win a Republican primary against three veteran officeholders, and—in his first try for public office—defeat a sitting state attorney general on the November ballot?

Mr. Greitens's critics—Republican and Democratic alike—have implied it was mere opportunism. During last year's campaign a Kansas City Star reporter suggested Mr. Greitens was “an ideological weather vane” whose “conservative bona fides” were in question. His evolution has matched the state's. Missouri was a longtime presidential bellwether—carried by the winner of every election between 1960 and 2004—but has shifted Republican in the past decade. Donald Trump won here by 18.5 points.

Mr. Greitens's explanation? “My parents were both Democrats and I grew up as a Democrat,” he says. “Basically I was told that the Democrats were the party that cared about people. I liked people and I cared about them, so I was a Democrat.”

His politics began shifting rightward while he was in college, he



KEN FALLIN

says, after an encounter with a Bosnian refugee during a trip to the Balkans in 1994: “This guy says to me, ‘Don't get me wrong, I'm glad you're here. I appreciate that there's a roof over my head and that there's food for my kids and that there's a kindergarten for them... but if people really cared about us, they'd also be willing to help to protect us.’”

That, he says, led to the realization, that “if you care about people, then you're willing to act not just with compassion, but you're also willing to act with courage.” In January 2001, ink not yet dry on his Oxford doctorate, he enrolled in the Navy's Officer Candidate School. By 9/11 he was training to become a SEAL. Then he served four overseas deployments—in Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, the Horn of Africa, and Iraq. In the Philippines he commanded a detachment of 20 men on two 82-foot Mark V special operations craft patrolling the waters of the Sulu Archipelago in support of Filipino marines battling the Islamic terrorists of Abu Sayyaf. In Iraq, he was in charge of an “al-Qaeda-targeting cell.”

After returning stateside in the mid-2000s, Mr. Greitens started a security consulting business and founded The Mission Continues, a nonprofit that helps veterans readjust to civilian life. The organization's success gave Mr. Greitens a national profile. He wrote two best-selling books, 2011's “The Heart and the Fist” and 2015's “Resilience.” In 2013 Time magazine named him one of the world's 100 most influential people.

With his star on the rise, Mr. Greitens entertained the advances of Missouri Democrats who wanted him to run for Congress. All the while, he says, his politics were evolving. He announced his party switch in a July 2015 op-ed at FoxNews.com. “I was raised to stand up for the little guy, for working families and the middle class,” he wrote. “If I thought the Democratic Party had the right

criticize the president directly, observing only that in a crisis, it's important for a leader “to send a very clear and strong message.”

He faults his predecessor, Gov. Nixon, for failing to do so in 2014 when riots erupted in the St. Louis suburb of Ferguson. “The great tragedy of Ferguson,” Mr. Greitens says, “was that if you had had a leader who had shown up with any kind of command presence and courage and calm and clarity, we could have had peace by the second night.” Mr. Greitens's time as a SEAL taught him how to assess whether a tense situation is about to spin out of control: “What you saw in Ferguson was a complete abandonment of the situation by our political leadership.”

Same with the 2015 disruptions on the University of Missouri's flagship Columbia campus. The Mizzou administration, Mr. Greitens says bluntly, “was too willing... to appease the left.” There was “a failure to act,” as in Ferguson. “One of the things that I've found in everything that I've done: People want leaders to create a sense of direction and to lead and to act,” he says, “and they know that we will never get everything perfectly right, but they want us to lead.”

While Mr. Greitens is conservative, he isn't always predictable. When I ask his opinion of Mr. Trump's proposal to ban transgender military service members, he opposes it vigorously. “The military is not a place for us to have culture wars,” he says. “The No. 1 criteria that we should be looking at for every person who joins the military is, ‘Can they close with and kill the enemy in close-quarters battle?’”

Then last month Mr. Greitens earned praise from opponents of capital punishment when he stayed the scheduled execution of Marcellus Williams. A DNA test had raised serious doubt about whether Mr. Williams had in fact killed Felicia Gayle, a St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter who was stabbed at home in 1998. Mr. Greitens says he's not against the death penalty but views it as “the ultimate irreversible punishment.” A board of inquiry will now review the evidence against Mr. Williams and make a recommendation. “Ultimately, it'll be my decision,” the governor says, “and I will make it.”

Mr. Greitens is the nation's second-youngest governor, after 42-year-old Chris Sununu of New Hampshire. If he survives what is sure to be an unrelenting union assault on his 2020 re-election, Mr. Greitens will be only 50 when term limits require him to leave the governor's mansion in 2025. What comes after? Mr. Greitens is too disciplined to bite. “There are certain times I think in your life where you feel like you're in exactly the right place at the right time,” he says. “I love doing this job.”

Mr. Hennessey is an associate editorial features editor at the Journal.

## Chicago's Immigration Showdown Is More About Politics Than Law



**CROSS COUNTRY**  
By Allysa Finley

Debates over immigration often involve more histrionics than policy. Witness the standoff between the “sanctuary” city of Chicago and the Trump administration. If left and right weren't talking past each other to score political points, they might even agree on a policy that protects the public and states' rights.

The city of Chicago argued in court this week that Attorney General Jeff Sessions's threat to withhold Justice Department grants to local authorities that don't cooperate with immigration officials is an “unprecedented seizure of power.” Thirty-seven sanctuary cities have filed briefs in support of Chicago.

Mr. Sessions used equally hyperbolic rhetoric when responding to the Chicago lawsuit last month: “For the sake of their city, Chicago's leaders need to recommit to policies that punish criminals instead of protecting them.”

The fight concerns the relatively small Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, through which the Justice Department funds public-safety initiatives at the state and local level. In July Mr. Sessions said that grant recipients must provide 48-hours notice to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement before releasing any undocumented aliens sought by federal authorities. He also demanded that ICE agents be given access to jails and prisons and reinforced an Obama

administration requirement that citizens applying for Byrne JAG grants certify compliance with the Immigration in the National Interest Act of 1995, which forbids state and local governments from restricting communications with ICE.

Under the Constitution's Supremacy Clause, federal laws pre-empt state and local ones. This principle should apply to Chicago's sanctuary policy, which provides that on-duty

employees may not “expend their time responding to ICE inquiries or communicating with ICE regarding a person's custody status or release date.”

Chicago says its ordinance makes exceptions when “otherwise provided under applicable federal law” or “required... by legal process.” But the purpose of Chicago's policy is arguably to thwart federal immigration enforcement, and Mr. Sessions has the authority to challenge the city's compliance with the 1995 law before awarding the Byrne JAG grants.

The city might nonetheless prevail on some of the legal merits. Since Chicago doesn't run its own jails and usually doesn't hold charged individuals for more than 24 hours before moving them to Cook County facilities, complying with Justice's 48-hour-notice policy could be costly. Chicago argues that this represents

an unconstitutional commandeering of local resources.

But the city overreaches—and in doing so undermines its case—by arguing that Justice has presented it with an unconstitutional ultimatum: abandon its sanctuary policies or forego federal grants. Cash-strapped Chicago may be looking under the seat cushions for loose change, but its \$2.3 million Byrne JAG grant last year made up less than 0.1% of its public-safety budget. These grant conditions are hardly coercive.

Not surprisingly, the sanctuary showdown is more about politics than law. Chicago's Mayor Rahm Emanuel and his liberal big-city counterparts know the political benefits of staring down the Trump administration. And Mr. Sessions appears eager to curry favor with Republican voters by getting tough with sanctuary governments that flagrantly flout federal immigration authorities.

Under cooperative federalism, all levels of government would work together to remove criminals who are in the country illegally. An ICE agent might call Chicago's police department inquiring about an alien booked for burglary, and a city employee might phone the Cook County jail, which would loop back with federal authorities. But mutual distrust has impeded cooperation. Sanctuary governments rightly point out that the feds are detaining low-level offenders. After the Trump administration started targeting nonviolent offenders as well as felons, removal orders spiked 28%.

ICE agents respond that they are conducting raids at workplaces and homes—where they have swept up

noncriminal immigrants—because sanctuary governments have denied them access to prisons and refused detainer notices. According to ICE data, most requests rejected by sanctuary governments during the first two weeks of February involved violent crimes or felonies. ICE stopped publishing the data after some cooperative jurisdictions complained about their inclusion on the list.

The sensible solution would be for the feds to focus on pursuing violent offenders and local government to cooperate in return for grant money. This week, a rational compromise emerged from California, of all places, where Democrats have spent months crafting the parameters of a new sanctuary state policy.

Under legislation that Gov. Jerry Brown is expected to sign, police

would be prohibited from asking people about their immigration status and detaining those they suspect are in the country illegally. But crucially, police would still be allowed to respond to federal immigration inquiries and detain immigrants who have been convicted or are serving time for serious crimes. Federal immigration agents would also be allowed access to jails and criminal databases.

This strikes a reasonable balance between maintaining public safety and respecting local immigration enforcement policies. At least in this realm, California could serve as an instructive example for other sanctuaries of progressivism.

Mrs. Finley is a Journal editorial page writer.

## Notable & Quotable: Judis

John Judis writing in the October issue of the *New Republic*:

The U.S. census makes a critical assumption that undermines its predictions of a majority-nonwhite country. It projects that the same percentage of people who currently identify themselves as “Latino” or “Asian” will continue to claim those identities in future generations.... History shows that as ethnic groups assimilate into American culture, they increasingly identify themselves as “white.”... In the 2010 Census, 53 percent of Latinos identified as “white,” as did more than half of Asian Americans of mixed parentage....

Unless ethnic identification is defined in purely racial—and racist—terms, the census projections are straight-out wrong and profoundly misleading. So is the assumption that Asians and Latinos will continue to vote at an overwhelming clip for Democrats. This view, which underpins the whole idea of a “new American majority,” ignores the diversity that already prevails among voters lumped together as “Latino” or “Asian.” Cuban-Americans in Miami vote very differently from Mexican-Americans in Los Angeles; immigrants from Japan or Vietnam come from starkly different cultures than those from South Korea or China.

## OPINION

### REVIEW & OUTLOOK

## The Lattice Warning to China

The U.S. on Wednesday blocked the Chinese government's attempt to buy Lattice Semiconductor Corp., a manufacturer of advanced computer chips with military applications. Beijing's American proxy, Canyon Bridge Capital Partners, refused to withdraw its bid even after the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, or Cfius, ruled against the deal.

Beijing wants to use the case as an example of Trump Administration protectionism, but that would be a mistake. The decision on Lattice is warranted, and evidence suggests tighter restrictions are needed on the sale of technology to China.

First the big picture. In January the Obama Administration issued a useful report on China's plan to dominate the global semiconductor industry. The effort relies in part on forcing foreign chip makers to move operations to China or transfer technology to joint-venture partners in return for access to the Chinese market.

Last month the Trump Administration opened an investigation of this abuse of international trade law under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, which allows the U.S. to retaliate unilaterally. The World Trade Organization would be a better venue for this dispute, but there is no doubt that Beijing is extorting U.S. intellectual property. China also obtains trade secrets through computer hacking and old-school spying. An FBI survey in 2015 found that China was responsible for 95% of economic-espionage cases, with its caseload growing 56% in a year.

Cfius oversees a third avenue by which Beijing seeks semiconductor technology: buying U.S. firms. Though it is only empowered to restrict deals on national-security grounds, the number of cases is increasing. In December the Obama Administration blocked a Chinese fund's purchase of Aixtron SE, a German semiconductor-equipment supplier with assets in the U.S. State-owned Tsinghua Unigroup's bid for U.S. memory-chip maker Micron Technology Inc. founded in 2015 on doubts over Cfius clearance.

Lattice's technology has been in Beijing's

### The U.S. blocks the purchase of a firm with sensitive technology.

cross-hairs for years. In 2004 the company paid a \$560,000 civil fine for illegal exports to China, and in 2012 the FBI caught two Chinese nationals trying to smuggle Lattice chips. Tsinghua Unigroup bought a minority stake in Lattice last year before the Canyon Bridge bid. The American private-equity firm did not initially disclose that the investors in its

fund were Chinese government entities.

Beijing wants Lattice's field programmable gate array technology that goes into chips used in missile guidance and radar systems. The U.S. military has bought chips from the firm, and 22 Members of Congress warned Cfius in December that a Lattice sale could give China critical military technology.

This week's rejection of the Lattice deal shows Cfius working as intended. But the scale of China's efforts to acquire sensitive technology, as well as its military ambitions, suggests more scrutiny is needed. A recent Pentagon report warned that Chinese companies have invested in sensitive technology in the U.S. in ways designed to dodge Cfius oversight. For instance, Chinese firms have invested in startups that have conducted research with Pentagon grants.

Rep. Robert Pittenger (R., N.C.) and Senate Majority Whip John Cornyn (R., Texas) are drafting legislation to overhaul Cfius, and Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin has backed their idea to require added scrutiny of deals involving sensitive countries including China. Joint ventures and technology licensing could also be added to the Cfius purview.

The risk is that Cfius, which is secretive by necessity, will be abused for protectionist ends. The classic case is Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer's partisan demagoguery in 2006 over Dubai Ports World buying some U.S. ports. The U.S. benefits from Chinese investment in nonsensitive areas, and Cfius revisions should not define national security too broadly.

But the scope and stealth of China's industrial policy and IP theft require special attention. Beijing should consider the Lattice rejection a warning that predatory behavior will have political consequences.

## The Price of Free Speech at Berkeley

The University of California at Berkeley's new chancellor, Carol Christ, has done a democratic service by defending free speech on campus. But who would have thought that protecting speech would be so expensive in the place where the Free Speech Movement began in the 1960s?

The former Breitbart writer Ben Shapiro spoke unimpeded Thursday night on campus, but the university had to spend \$600,000 to provide adequate security. The university relied on officers from all 10 campuses in the University of California system.

Before the speech, Berkeley's City Council rescinded a ban on the police use of pepper spray for the first time in two decades. Berkeley largely kept the peace, though nine protesters were arrested, including four who allegedly carried banned weapons and one suspected of battering a cop.

The security costs will grow later this month, when the university hosts Free Speech Week. The arriviste Milo Yiannopolous claimed in a news release that the lineup will include Steve Bannon, Ann Coulter, Pamela Gellar and other controversial speakers he hand-picked. Already, more than 200 faculty are calling for a boycott, claiming the event imperils students'

"physical and mental safety."

We wish Berkeley's students were hearing from conservatives who seek to persuade

more than merely provoke like the Milo Gang. The Berkeley Patriots, the student group behind Free Speech Week, have yet to provide Ms. Christ with signed speaker contracts or the basic information

campus police requested, though the deadline is fast approaching. The success of Mr. Shapiro's speech showed Ms. Christ's good faith, and the Berkeley Patriots need to show some mutual respect.

Ms. Christ has said she sees the cost of security as a worthwhile investment, though she laments that \$600,000 per event is "certainly not sustainable." Berkeley has an operating deficit, and we wonder if students who are unwilling to entertain contrarian arguments realize they may be raising their own tuition. Or perhaps they're attending on federal student loans they never plan to repay.

How far we've come in 50 years when the New Left began the Free Speech Movement to fight the establishment. Now the not-so-new left wants to use violence to shut down free speech no matter the cost. Ms. Christ deserves thanks for standing up to the thugs.

## Solar Power Death Wish

Billions of dollars in taxpayer subsidies haven't made the U.S. solar industry competitive, and now two companies want to make it even less so. Suniva Inc., a bankrupt solar-panel maker, and German-owned SolarWorld Americas have petitioned the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) to impose tariffs on foreign-made crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells.

Solar cells in the U.S. sell for around 27 cents a watt. The petitioners want to add a new duty of 40 cents a watt. They also want a floor price for imported panels of 78 cents a watt versus the market price of 37 cents. In other words, they want the government to double the cost of the main component used in the U.S. solar industry. Solar electricity prices could rise by some 30% if the ITC says they've been injured by foreign competition—a decision is due by Sept. 22—and the Trump Administration goes along with the tariff request.

U.S. manufacturers won countervailing and antidumping duties against imports from China and Taiwan in 2012 and in 2015. But now they're resorting to Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 because they don't need to show they are victims of dumping or foreign government subsidies. They only need to show that imports have harmed them.

The harm is real but that's due to changes in the marketplace. The U.S. solar industry has discovered that its comparative advantage lies not in making panels, a basic product, but in adding value to imported cells and modules. This involves making and installing racking or framing systems and incorporating innovations

like trackers that orient toward the sun.

To turn sunshine into energy requires inverters that translate the energy captured on a solar panel into something that can be sent on the electrical grid. While there are fewer than 1,000 jobs in U.S. panel manufacturing, some 260,000 jobs rely on access to imported panels.

Not even the investment firm financing the Suniva legal team for the petition believes in the future of U.S. solar panel manufacturing. SQN Capital Management, which is owed an estimated \$51 million by Suniva, wrote a letter in May to the Chinese chamber of commerce indicating that the 201 case would go away if a Chinese company bought Suniva's \$55 million in manufacturing equipment.

Higher prices for panels will also hurt utilities that have invested in renewable fuels. In an August 21 letter to the ITC, Diane Denton of Duke Energy wrote that over the last five years Duke has invested heavily in solar and has plans for more. But Duke needs "access to solar CSPV modules at globally-competitive prices" so it can "provide cost-competitive solar power to our customers," Ms. Denton wrote.

The ITC hasn't investigated a 201 trade case since the Bush Administration slapped a 30% tariff on steel imports in 2002. That fiasco cost an estimated 200,000 jobs in U.S. steel-consuming industries before the Administration dropped the tariffs 18 months later.

Solar tariffs would be another destructive exercise that benefits a handful of Suniva and SolarWorld investors at the expense of everyone else—including the rest of the solar industry. This is protectionism at its worst.

### Subsidies aren't enough.

### Now solar-panel makers want tariffs.

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Higher prices for panels will also hurt utilities that have invested in renewable fuels. In an August 21 letter to the ITC, Diane Denton of Duke Energy wrote that over the last five years Duke has invested heavily in solar and has plans for more. But Duke needs "access to solar CSPV modules at globally-competitive prices" so it can "provide cost-competitive solar power to our customers," Ms. Denton wrote.

The ITC hasn't investigated a 201 trade case since the Bush Administration slapped a 30% tariff on steel imports in 2002. That fiasco cost an estimated 200,000 jobs in U.S. steel-consuming industries before the Administration dropped the tariffs 18 months later.

Solar tariffs would be another destructive exercise that benefits a handful of Suniva and SolarWorld investors at the expense of everyone else—including the rest of the solar industry. This is protectionism at its worst.

## OPINION

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### China and U.S. Educate Children Differently

The absolute authority and forced obedience described by the author of "Why American Children Need Chinese Schools" (Review, Sept. 9) is more Milgram than Confucius. Confucius wouldn't support the rigid and authoritarian form of schooling that Lenora Chu describes at her child's Shanghai school. Confucius was an ideologist who taught the importance of teachers as models of virtue and morality. As such they should lead by example and never resort to punishment or force. The use of force to get a child to comply may have worked to quickly establish authority over both student and parent in the egg example, yet it is really a sloppy shortcut to educate.

It is true that hard work leads to achievement, and parents and children should respect teachers; yet, shaming and excessive punishments aren't helpful in producing lifelong learners and productive adults. Our American education system is known to foster the independence and creativity needed to create solutions in our rapidly changing world. Yes, we can improve, but maybe by looking to the future and creatively coming up with new ideas.

SUSANNE BRADY  
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Force-feeding a child is a fitting metaphor for enforcing the very narrow worldview that is essential for the Chinese ruling class to maintain its power over its people. If the choice is an education system that coddles or a system that force-feeds students, and if the choice is a society that actively encourages political expression or one that suppresses it, I know which one I would choose for myself and my children.

STEVE LAUDERMAN  
Denver

Some of us received the schooling Ms. Chu describes. For me, it was at a grade school in Allentown, Pa. In the 1960s the Sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill unflinchingly taught the basics of reading, writing (including penmanship), math, social studies, as

TONY CONTICELLI  
Alpharetta, Ga.

Ms. Chu could have been describing the church-run schools I attended in New York in the 1950s and '60s, an experience that turned some children into nervous wrecks, suffering from what a psychologist has called parochial school syndrome: "Stay in line and keep your mouth shut." Thankfully, in this country, the kind of schooling I experienced seems to be a thing of the past. Not so for the unfortunate children of China.

PATRICIA PHelan  
Freeport, N.Y.

I need to make a huge decision about whether to stay here or go back to China, and the vital reason is the difference between the two education systems. My 5-year-old daughter is behind her Chinese peers, so I teach her mathematics and Chinese at home. However, when we saw one of our friends in August, I noticed that her daughter can read, speak and write a vast vocabulary of English and Chinese; she also can play piano and do a spate of math. My friend told me her daughter has to prepare for the fierce competition ahead of her, and she suggested I do the same thing: "American style doesn't work in China." Although my daughter really loves to go to school here, and I don't want to push my daughter too hard, taking advantage of both sides seems impossible.

SHUAI TANG  
Arlington, Va.

### Trump's Pivot? His Job Is to Get Things Done

Regarding Peggy Noonan's "Trump Finally Pivots—but Will It Last?" (Declarations, Sept. 9): Ms. Noonan is surprised that President Trump waited so long to pivot toward Democrats to get something done in Washington. She believes that the president's core supporters are complicated, postpartisan



Americans who were delighted to see him do an end run around the McConnel-Ryan GOP establishment so that he could make a deal with the Schumer-Pelosi Democratic establishment.

Sticking a thumb in the eye of the GOP establishment might feel good to the Trump base, but does Ms. Noonan seriously think that most Trump supporters—who gave Republicans majorities in the House, Senate and two-thirds of state legislative chambers and voted in 34 GOP governors—did

conservatives, even if there is a base of more complicated, nonideological, do-something voters. Go along to get along with Schumer-Pelosi Democrats doesn't seem like what most conservative Trump supporters had in mind. Yes, GOP dysfunction in Congress is reason to send a Plan B message,

but we "deplorables" in Trumpland are not looking for a permanent pivot back to the glory days of 2009-10 when Reid-Pelosi Democrats helped President Obama ram through a budget-busting spending bill, ObamaCare and a massive number of new regulations.

Only media insiders in Beltway Land, Big Apple Land and La La Land think Trumpers savor a new Trump-Schumer-Pelosi political realignment.

MATT JOHNSON  
Charlotte, N.C.

### American Consumers: For Richer or Poorer?

Martin Feldstein writes that: most households' "standard of living is increasing more rapidly [than estimated by the government] 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" ("We're Richer Than We Realize," op-ed, Sept. 9).

While I agree that the government should consider changes in the cost of consumer goods when assessing changes in our standard of living, Mr. Feldstein's potential methodology doesn't take into account the fact that the lower cost of many consumer goods comes from Asian jobs replacing U.S. jobs. Thus, this lower cost is a double-edged sword: better for those Americans who remain employed in good jobs, but worse for Americans whose jobs were replaced by Asian workers with significantly lower wages.

ELLERY BLOCK  
Westerville, Ohio

Prof. Feldstein overlooks the monetary value of activity in the underground economy, which by definition, isn't measured in our national income

accounts. My estimate of such activity is that it amounts to 6%-10% of GDP in any given year. The range varies primarily by the degree of government enforcement.

EM. PROF. HARRY I. GREENFIELD  
City University of New York  
Bronx, N.Y.

It would also seem that low mortgage-interest rates for the past 20-plus years have allowed consumers to afford, with a modest increase in income, much grander homes than they otherwise would have.

BILL BONEWITZ  
Tucson, Ariz.

### Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"Do you find yourself forgetting things as you get older?"

## OPINION

# Under Anesthesia, Everything Was Beautiful



DECLARATIONS  
By Peggy Noonan

I saw this: The exhausted woman on the shelter cot was surrounded by stressed children when Melania came over, bent down and asked, "How are you doing?" The woman said "Well—hurricane." She realized who she was talking to and got flustered. "Those are nice shoes," she said. They were flat ankle-boots, the kind you wear on the street or the park, only of the finest leather. "Thank you," said Melania. She saw the woman's soggy sneakers. "What size do you wear?" she asked, "Oh, 9," said the woman. "They got bigger with the kids."

My American dream made me feel proud, like there's hope for our political class.

Melania took off her boots and put them on the woman's feet. She did this in a way that was turned away from the press, so they wouldn't see. The woman's daughter said, "Mommy, they're nice." Melania took from her bag a pair of white sneakers, put them on, and said, "Oh good, these are so comfortable." They talked some more and Melania left and the mother looked to her kids and said, softly, "These are the first lady's shoes."

Donald was with an old woman in a wheelchair. She was spunky and funny and he loved her. She gestured toward his head and said, "It looks nice today." He said, "I'm having a

good hair day." "Why do you do that?" she asked.

"Well, it's a habit," he said. "When I was young I had this thick brown hair that went down my brow like a swoop, and I looked like a Kennedy and it was beautiful. Then it started to get thin and gray, and it made me feel old, and old is weak."

"Not for me, honey," she said. "Does it take a long time to do?"

"About 20 minutes. After the shower, I comb, blow-dry, tease it a little, finish the blow-dry, then a lotto spray."

"Why don't you not do that?"

"It's kinda my brand."

"You got a new brand," she said. "You're president. Be normal." He paused and said: "I was actually thinking of that."

She told him she used to be a hairdresser. She said she'll come to the White House and cut his hair. He turned, gestured; an aide ran over. "My beautiful friend here is coming to see me next week with scissors. Arrange it." He kissed the old woman on the forehead. She gave a wave. "Goodbye, big boy." The press was surrounding the FEMA guy with the update and missed it.

This happened just before the Mnuchin story got cleared up. The Treasury secretary had not asked for a government plane to take him on his honeymoon. His request got all bollixed up in transmission, but there was a paper trail. It turned out he was waiting at the airport with his new wife when he saw a guy in Army fatigues comforting a young woman in a white and yellow dress. She was crying. Mr. Mnuchin sent over an aide to find out what's wrong.

The guy in fatigues had literally just flown in from Kabul. He and the woman had just married, in a chapel down the street. They'd been bumped from their honeymoon flight to Bermuda. Mr. Mnuchin said: "Give them my plane. Louise—



we're flying commercial." They booked seats on the next flight to France and went to duty free, where they bought the best champagne and placed it in her Hermès bag. They wrote a note: "Every soldier on leave deserves a honeymoon, every bride deserves champagne." The couple discovered the bag on the plush leather seat just as the pilot was saying: "Please be seated and buckle up, we've got special clearance."

Also at this time Hillary Clinton's book came out and it was transendent—a book of historical heft, of depth. She was modest. No, humble. And she loves America like you wouldn't believe.

"I know what you expect, a blame-shifting revenge fest," she wrote. "But that would be a book of what I've come to see as 'political little-ism'—a book that reduces everything to personalities and polls, operatives and excuses. Smallness is killing us. I have been a major political figure in the late 20th and early 21st century in America. My elective career is over. Here I tell you what I know about the age we're in, its

most crucial challenges, what gets in the way of our meeting them, and how we can get around what gets in the way."

She was unsparing. She said that after 30 years at the top of American life she knew the biggest, most dangerous shift in our political reality came "when the American people began to detach from those at the top, for the simple reason that they'd come to understand the top had detached from them." She covered the landscape—wars, political money-grubbing, bad faith, immigration, globalism. "Those at the top," she wrote, "proceeded as if they were unconcerned with what was being asked of the middle and the bottom. My candidacy got caught in the crossfire—understandably, because I had long been at the top, and many saw me as oblivious."

Cynics expected she would blame her 2016 loss on the fact that she is a woman. America is sexist, misogynistic—in its dumb way, cannot imagine a woman as president. "To be candid," she wrote, "I had that in my first draft." Sheer honesty

left her reckoning with Angela Merkel of Germany, democratically elected and seen since the Obama era as the true leader of the West. "I had to wrestle, too, with the groundbreaking leadership of Golda Meir and Margaret Thatcher, of Indira Gandhi and Cory Aquino. America is not more backward than their nations, the engine of its heart is not driven by ugly ills."

Yes, she noted, women in national life, especially in this technologically and culturally brutalist age, have it harder. Only a fool would say otherwise. But she wondered if there wasn't something deeper: "Part of the challenge is that voters expect not less from women, but more. They have higher expectations, because deep down they think more of women. It is a compliment, though a difficult one. Golda is the toughest, Indira the most ruthless, Thatcher the most unwavering. They elect a woman when they can tell she's better than the guys. And not enough saw me as better than the guys. They saw me as one of the guys—one of the leadership class that sank us."

She didn't blame sexism for her loss, she said, because she didn't want to demoralize girls or discourage women. And she didn't want to scapegoat boys and men: "They have no cultural champion now, no one's officially on their side, they're culturally out of style. But they need encouragement too."

On the book tour she let everyone into her appearances free. America saw her anew. People listened. She was redeemed and appreciated.

It made me feel proud, like there's hope for our political class.

That is what I saw this week.

I should note—this part is true—that I saw much of it while anesthetized for a minor surgical procedure. For an hour afterward, even knowing it was either a fantasy or a dream, I felt so... hopeful. Cheerful. Proud. I give it to you.

## What's the Point of a Liberal Education? Don't Ask the Ivy League

By Peter Berkowitz

American colleges and universities should be bastions of self-knowledge and self-criticism, simply because they exist to teach people how to think. But in recent years America's campuses seem to have abandoned this tradition. Worse, the meager course offerings on the topic of liberal education tend to reinforce misunderstandings about its character and content.

I reviewed the course listings at five top private universities: Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Yale; six high-ranking public research universities: UC Berkeley, UCLA, Michigan, North Carolina and Virginia; and five distinguished liberal arts colleges: Amherst, Middlebury, Swarthmore, Wellesley and Williams.

Few of the liberal arts and sciences faculty at these schools offer courses that explore the origins, structure, substance and aims of the education that they supposedly deliver. Instead they provide a smattering of classes on hot-button topics in higher education such as multiculturalism, inequality, gender and immigration. This is no trivial oversight, as the quality of American freedom depends on the quality of Americans' education about freedom.

A tiny number of elective classes on the curriculum's periphery—taught for the most part by part-time professors—approach the heart of the matter. Harvard presents a few freshman seminars on the history of the university and issues in higher education. One called "What Is College and What Is It For?" addresses "what constitutes a liberal arts education." Michigan offers a first-year seminar that considers a university education's purpose. In Stanford's freshman program "Thinking Matters," students examine the relation between the university's pursuit of knowledge and its pursuit of justice.

Not one political science department at the 16 top schools I reviewed offers a course on liberal education. Isolated offerings concerning the topic are taught in Williams's philosophy and English departments, as well as in Education Studies at Yale and American Studies at Stanford. Meantime, Princeton, Wellesley and the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia teach their own history.

Overall, the pickings for courses on liberal education are slim. And they tend to reinforce the politicization that afflicts higher education by focusing on the extent to which education advances social justice.

Don't expect to find much guidance on liberal education in the mission statements of leading American colleges and universities. They contain inflated language about diversity, inclusion and building a better world through social transformation. Missing are instructive pronouncements about what constitutes an educated person or on the virtues of mind and

character that underlie reasoned inquiry, the advance of understanding, and the pursuit of truth. Instruction on the ideas, norms and procedures that constitute communities of free men and women devoted to research and study are also scarce to nonexistent.

Few top colleges explain their purpose to students. They want to talk gender and inequality instead.

Hope should not be pinned on colleges and universities to reform themselves. Perhaps a university president or provost who prioritizes recovering liberal education will emerge, but progressive ideology remains deeply entrenched in administrations and faculty. Tenured professors want to reproduce their sensibilities in their successors, and huge endowments insulate the best

universities from market forces that could align their programs with the promise of liberal education.

Major impetus for reform must come from outside the academy. Legislative initiatives designed to impel public universities to honor their First Amendment obligations, like the Goldwater Institute's model bill for state legislatures, might also spur private universities to reinvigorate their commitments to free speech. And educational entrepreneurs could develop alternative accrediting companies.

Private donors and foundations should further establish special faculty-driven programs in the humanities and social sciences like the Program on Constitutional Government at Harvard, the James Madison Program at Princeton, and the Constitutional Law Center at Stanford Law School. These programs teach neglected ideas and books that form an essential part of the Western tradition of freedom.

Student-run organizations like the Federalist Society at law schools

and the Alexander Hamilton Society, which focuses on foreign affairs and national security, are other good vehicles for educating students in freedom. They do well at staging debates on complex issues.

Philanthropic organizations—such as the Hertog Foundation, for which I teach—should continue to develop independent gap-year, summer and postgraduate programs providing students with a taste of the great books, the American constitutional tradition, and diplomatic and military history.

It is consistent with the tradition of freedom in which liberal education is rooted to rely on the private sector to lead a reform movement on and off campus. These small steps move us closer to restoring liberal education and equipping members of the next generation with the ability to think for themselves.

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

## Let's Get Rational About Disaster Risk



BUSINESS WORLD

By Holman W. Jenkins, Jr.

Houston has been celebrated by economists for its experiment in real-estate freedom—no zoning laws to stop developers from throwing up commercial and residential properties right next to each other.

The result critics say is sprawl, and proponents say is a property market that provides affordable housing to keep Houston's economy bubbly.

Now some are blaming Houston's lack of regulation for this month's Hurricane Harvey flood disaster, because too many properties were

built without proper drainage. Never mind that Miami, St. Augustine, Jacksonville and other Florida cities all have aggressive zoning yet were not spared from Hurricane Irma two weeks later.

What's really missing in all such places isn't zoning regulation but proper risk pricing through insurance. This problem many of us once believed could be solved through sensible reform of the federal flood-insurance program plus the development of a global reinsurance industry, some of it based on promising so-called catastrophe bonds.

Now we wonder if it can even be ameliorated. Anyone whose labors take him among America's distinguished elder statesmen, especially those in the Boston-New York-Washington corridor, discovers that our most influential citizens all have one thing in common: a house in Florida. An unfortunate truth is that the value of their Florida coastal property would plummet if they were made to bear the cost of their life-style choices. A lot of ritzy communities would shrink drastically.

Sun and fun would still attract visitors, but property owners and businesses would face a new set of incentives. Either build a lot sturdier and higher up. Or build cheap and disposable, and expect to shoulder the cost of totally rebuilding every decade or two. Faced with skyrocketing insurance rates, entire communities would have to dissolve themselves or tax their residents heavily to invest in damage-mitigation measures.

Let's admit this ain't going to happen. No disaster was more foretold than Hurricane Katrina or the subsequent storms that have afflicted the

Gulf and Atlantic coasts. Yet the urge in Washington to rationalize risk signals proved shallow and short-lived. In a sentence that would get a columnist today accused of blaming-the-victim heartlessness, law professors Omri Ben-Shahar and Kyle Logue, in the Stanford Law Review, last year wrote: "We call weather-related catastrophes 'natural disasters,' but the losses due to severe weather are the result of a combination of natural forces and often imprudent, shortsighted human decisions induced... by questionable government policies."

An unfortunate truth is that American influencers have one thing in common: a beach house in Florida.

After the televised tragedies of 9/11 and Katrina, a Lloyd's of London insurance executive wondered, "If government hands out checks, do people need insurance?" He might further have asked: With government assuming the risk, why would businesses and homesteaders ever think twice about building in the path of future hurricanes?

After the 1927 Mississippi flood, goes the story, flooding became effectively an "uninsurable" hazard. This is probably a false moral. Many more people are exposed to flood risk in a given year than actually suffer flood damage. That alone should make possible a reasonable insurance market. And modern mortgage lenders would insist on such coverage. Even the federal

flood-insurance program, which has largely crowded out private flood insurance, could be run on a commercial, profit-making basis—it just isn't, because Congress can't break itself of the habit of subsidizing affluent coastal dwellers.

Each storm is followed by a rebuilding blowout that guarantees that the next storm will be more costly than the last. At least we are getting better at protecting the lives of the people whom we induce to place themselves in harm's way.

But maybe we could start being honest with ourselves. Let's see in the budget of the U.S. government a realistic estimate of the now-unrecorded contingent liability that we taxpayers have assumed on behalf of hurricane-prone communities—or, for that matter, the earthquake risks that we hardly ever talk about.

At the time of Katrina, Robert Litan of the Brookings Institution and Ed Liddy, then of Allstate, led just such a call. Their proposal was the despair of those of us who knew a competitive, private insurance market would do a superior job of sending proper risk signals. But it increasingly seems better than nothing—not being ever-bigger ad hoc federal expenditures to rebuild what natural disasters knock down, without serious examination of the taxpayer equities involved.

Just maybe, once we have formalized these estimates and shocked ourselves at the risk we not only expose ourselves to as taxpayers, but the risk to life and limb we expose our fellow citizens to by encouraging them to build in dangerous places, our country might begin to rationalize its risk-taking with respect to predictable natural hazards.

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# SPORTS

## FOOTBALL

# Building (and Selling) a Better Helmet

Even amid heightened focus on concussions and head trauma, many NFL players are reluctant to change equipment

BY MATTHEW FUTTERMAN

**BY MOST MEASURES,** the startup helmet manufacturer called Vicis couldn't have gotten off to a better start. The Seattle firm attracted more than \$40 million in funding, its first product tested better for safety than any helmet in NFL history, and several high-profile players signed on as investors.

And yet, in the first season in which the helmets are available, few NFL players are wearing them. About 50 of the league's 1,700 players—roughly 3%—took the field in week 1 in a Vicis helmet, according to the company.

A separate company, called Xenith and funded by Cleveland Cavaliers owner Dan Gilbert, isn't doing much better in the pro ranks. Xenith has three of the top six performing helmets, according to the NFL's metrics, but only about 7.5% of NFL players wear its products.

The rest of the league's players are wearing helmets from Riddell, which has about 55% of the NFL market as well as league licensing deal for collectible merchandise, or Schutt. Those two helmet manufacturers have long outfitted most NFL players. Both say they have released new helmets with added safety features, with two Schutt models ranking just behind Vicis in safety tests.

The figures show how even at a time when more attention than ever is being paid to the links between football and head trauma, changes to equipment and the way the game is played are likely to come slowly.

Executives and players say NFL locker rooms are largely populated by men who believe long-term brain damage is something that will happen to someone else and who fear the consequences of any dip in performance due to an equipment switch. "They are loathe to change, because of the familiarity they have with the helmet they have been using all these years," said Dave Marver, chief executive of Vicis.

Marver said Vicis is roughly where he figured the company would be in its inaugural year on the market.

To be clear, no helmet can prevent a player from getting a concussion or guarantee a player won't end up with the symptoms of dementia associated with chronic

### A Safer Helmet. Will Players Wear It?

Seattle-based Vicis, a company founded by a neurosurgeon and the chairman of the mechanical engineering department at Washington, has made the safest NFL helmet ever, but players have been slow to adopt it.

#### Outer shell

A soft, thermoplastic cover compresses on impact, allowing the helmet to better absorb the shock.

#### Field of view

The Zero1 is cut farther back, allowing for better peripheral vision.

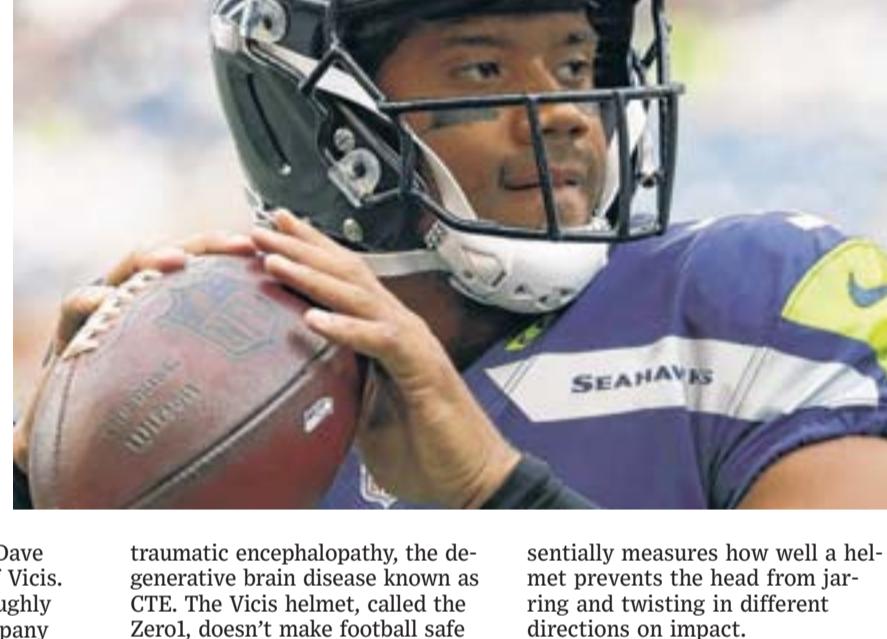
#### Columns

Movable columns, or struts, twist and bend on impact, distributing the force more evenly.



Illustration by VICIS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.



STEPHEN BRASHEAR/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Seattle quarterback Russell Wilson, left, is among the 50 or so NFL players to wear the Vicis helmet this year.

weight, that players consider.

Unlike other helmets that have a hard outer shell, the exterior covering of the Zero1 is soft and malleable and smooshes like the bumper of a car on impact. Bang it on a hard surface and it sounds like a bouncing basketball rather than cracking fiberglass.

In Week 1, Seahawks wide receiver Doug Baldwin and Kansas City Chiefs quarterback Alex Smith—both Vicis investors—wore the helmet, as did Seattle quarterback Russell Wilson and Houston Texans linebacker Jadeveon Clowney.

Baldwin, whose major at Stanford was science, technology and society, said in the third preseason game last month, his head slammed to the ground with dizzying force. When he got to his feet, though, he wasn't dizzy at all.

Baldwin said he deliberately didn't proselytize about the helmet's benefits in the locker room during the preseason, when players customarily sample new equipment. A few teammates approached with questions about it. "There is a process of guys being aware of something new, and then

experiencing it in practice and then in actual games," Baldwin said. "It will take some time, and we want this growth to be as organic as possible."

The Vicis debut comes amid a surge in new designs targeted at improving safety.

Schutt's newest model, the F7, includes cut-out plates in its outer shell that move independently from the rest of the helmet, which the company says allows the helmet to better absorb the rotational forces a player endures when he is hit. Riddell's SpeedFlex model has a U-shaped panel at the crown that flexes on impact. This year the company introduced a precision fitting system that takes a three-dimensional scan of the head to customize the inner-lining.

Xenith's helmets feature the so-called "shock bonnet," a system of suspended shock absorbers that help mitigate the rotational forces of hard hits.

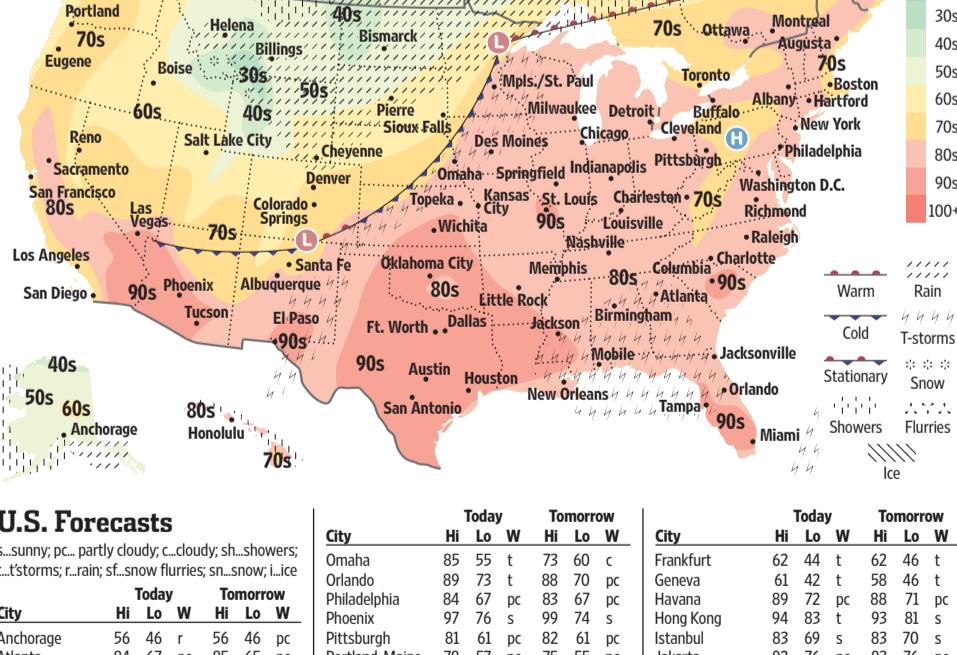
What makes Vicis unique isn't just its performance in testing but the fact that the NFL itself provided some of the early funding. The company has won \$1.1 million from the NFL since 2015 through the league's Head Health Challenge, though that is only a sliver of the \$20 million Vicis says it spent on research and development.

To recoup those costs, Vicis is selling the Zero1 at a retail price of \$1,500, significantly more than most other helmets. NFL teams are obligated to provide players with any helmets they choose that have been approved but high-school coaches and other potential customers don't have the same obligation.

Vicis executives say they based their marketing plan on the formula that auto maker Tesla has used—selling high-priced proprietary technology to an elite consumer and using that platform to drive demand among the masses, both in football and in licensing deals with other head-safety equipment manufacturers. In this case, the elite consumer is an NFL player rather than a celebrity tech billionaire.

New York Giants offensive lineman Justin Pugh, who suffered concussions in each of his first two seasons and tried the Zero1 during off-season workouts, said the impact of blow to the head when he is wearing the helmet feels as though it is being diffused rather than penetrating into one spot. "I have no idea if that means it's going to be better for me in the long run, but it does feel better," Pugh said. "I don't know if it's going to prevent or meaningfully reduce concussions, but I figure why not try it?"

## Weather



## THE COUNT

### NEW YORK'S FAVORITE COLLEGE TEAM

**New York**  
Alabama, Oklahoma and Clemson are the top-ranked college-football teams in the country. But what about the city?

Not a single one of the sport's 128 top-division teams plays here, yet every school is represented by alumni who pack New York sports bars on Saturdays to root for their alma maters.

So perhaps it's no surprise that ESPN will broadcast College GameDay from the Big Apple next Saturday.

To gauge relative interest in college teams, The Wall Street Journal planted spies along the five most popular running routes in New

York City according to Strava, for a dozen hours over the past month. The spies counted, among thousands of passersby, 227 runners or walkers wearing school shirts, hats or shorts.

So, what's the most popular college in New York? The Oberlin College Yeomen!

OK, fine. It was Michigan.

Wolverines fans have never been ones to hide their allegiance. But the arrival of Jim Harbaugh as coach before the 2015 season restored Michigan's status as the most obsessed-about program north of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Also relevant: New York is the top state of origin for out-of-state Wolverines.

The No. 2 school on the list isn't even eligible for postseason play (Ivy League football abstains from it), but the University of Penn-



#### School Spirit

WSJ planted spies along the five most popular running routes in New York City to find out the area's most popular college team.

RANK	SCHOOL
1	Michigan
2	Penn
3	Duke
3	NYU
3	Stanford
3	Yale
7	Cornell
7	Princeton
7	Syracuse
7	Virginia

Source: WSJ research

sylvania—and its Wharton School—has heaping pride. Being a Quakers sports fan is oxymoronic in more ways than one, so it seems the droves of Wharton-gear wearers spotted are prouder of the ranking of their No. 1 business school than that of their football team.

Third place is a four-way tie between a former football power (Yale), a school with no varsity football (New York University), and two brainiac schools that are annoyingly good at football (Duke and Stanford). Add the fact that the only SEC school to crack the top 25 was Vanderbilt (tied at 19th), and New York's rankings look more like a Gilded Age lawn party than a beer-soaked tailgate.

—Rachel Bachman, Ben Cohen and Laine Higgins



BUSINESS BAD TIMES FOR CRUISES B5

# BUSINESS & FINANCE



MARKETS THE RISING POUND B11

JIM DYSON/GETTY IMAGES

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DJIA 22268.34 ▲ 64.86 0.3% NASDAQ 6448.47 ▲ 0.3% STOXX 600 380.71 ▼ 0.3% 10-YR. TREAS. ▼ 1/32, yield 2.202% OIL \$49.89 unch GOLD \$1,320.40 ▼ \$4.30 EURO \$1.1947 YEN 110.83

## Two Equifax Officials Exit

Chief information and security officers are out at credit-reporting firm after data breach

BY ANNAMARIA ANDRIOTIS

Equifax Inc., grappling with the fallout from its massive data breach, announced Friday the retirement of its chief information officer and chief security officer.

The credit-reporting company said David Webb, its chief information officer, is being replaced by Mark Rohwasser, who joined Equifax in 2016 and has led Equifax International IT operations since that time.

Susan Mauldin, the company's chief security officer, is being replaced by Russ Ayres, who has been appointed to

that position on an interim basis. Mr. Ayres most recently served as vice president of IT at Equifax. Mr. Ayres will report directly to the chief information officer.

The company said the personnel changes were "effective immediately."

The move comes in the wake of the breach that compromised vital personal information of potentially 143 million Americans, including dates of birth and social security numbers. The company said its internal investigation of the breach continues and that it is working closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The breach has shaken the trust of the public and lenders in the ability of one of the country's largest credit-reporting companies to safely store

and manage consumers' data.

In addition, Equifax on Friday issued its second progress report since it made the breach public on Sept. 7. In it, Equifax said its security team saw "suspicious network traffic" on July 29 associated with

*The company said it continues to probe the hack that has shaken the public's trust.*

its U.S. online dispute portal web application. It said the security team investigated, blocked the questionable traffic it noticed and then saw more suspicious activity the following day. That is when

the company "took offline" the web application that was impacted, it said.

The report also addressed questions about a security vulnerability that has been identified as being at least partly responsible for the hack. This pertained to software known as Apache Struts. Equifax acknowledged the vulnerability was identified and disclosed in early March by the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team, or CERT. Equifax said it "took efforts to identify and to patch any vulnerable systems."

Security specialists in the wake of the hack announcement have questioned when and whether Equifax properly patched the vulnerability.

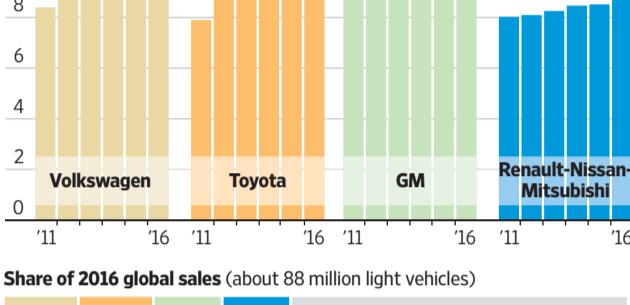
The progress report confirmed that Equifax had hired Mandiant, the cyber investigations division of FireEye Inc.

### Race to the Top

The Renault-Nissan-Mitsubishi alliance aims to sell 14 million vehicles annually by 2022.

#### Global light-vehicle sales

12 million



Source: the companies

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

## Car Chief Bets Big on Growth

BY JOHN D. STOLL

For Carlos Ghosn, the auto industry's once-dominant philosophy endures: Bigger is still better.

The chairman and chief executive of the Nissan-Renault-Mitsubishi alliance is pushing ambitious targets for the auto makers in an effort to leapfrog Silicon Valley and swipe market share, even as some of his biggest rivals look to scale back.

Mr. Ghosn said Friday he has set a goal of combined sales of 14 million vehicles for **Nissan Motor Co.**, **Renault SA** and **Mitsubishi Motors Corp.** by 2022, a 40% increase compared with 2016. He is also planning 12 new electric cars, forays into robotaxi fleets and the debut of a fully autonomous car within six years.

"With the explosion of tech-

nology that is coming, it is going to make it very difficult for smaller players to follow," Mr. Ghosn said. "You're going to have a premium for the large car manufacturers because we are the only ones who are going to be able to invest in all the fields, all the products, all the markets, all the technology without making any shortcuts or without having any blind spot."

The largest car companies currently sell 10 million vehicles annually, but some, including **General Motors Co.**, are cutting back car-selling operations. Those companies want to free up capital to compete with **Alphabet Inc.** and **Apple Inc.** in developing shared-vehicle fleets or services that could allow, say, a car to order your morning coffee or drive across

Please see **GHOSN** page B2

## Toys 'R' Us Eyes Bankruptcy Filing

BY LILLIAN RIZZO  
AND SOMA BISWAS

debt from a leveraged buyout 12 years ago.

The retailer has been in talks with holders of more than \$5 billion in debt to extend 2018 maturities and stave off a chapter 11 filing. Still, the company and its restructuring advisers are considering filing for chapter 11 protection in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Richmond, Va., the people said.

The potential filing would be propelled by the toy chain's suppliers tightening trade terms, including holding back on shipments unless Toys 'R' Us is able to make cash pay-

Please see **TOYS** page B2

The company's headquarters complex in Seattle. The retail giant has announced plans to create a second base in North America.

## Amazon Hopes Its Culture Travels Well

BY LAURA STEVENS

In planning **Amazon.com** Inc.'s second headquarters, Chief Executive Jeff Bezos faces a new challenge: how to maintain the online retail giant's carefully cultivated culture when he can't be in two places at once.

The answer may lie in one defining element of Amazon's business practices. Its highly decentralized structure, with small, siloed teams, is the

equivalent of "1,000 independent businesses, all marching in the same direction," says former Amazon senior manager Eric Heller, who now helps brands sell on the site.

Mr. Bezos has been fundamental in defining the Seattle-based company's culture, setting the tone on everything from innovation to how big a pizza order teams should need for lunch. Amazon emphasizes 14 leadership principles that guide employee be-

havior, focus and goals.

Former executives say that while they saw Mr. Bezos infrequently—in part because the 33-building Seattle campus is so large—he still has an outsize presence at the company he founded in his garage in 1994. Mr. Bezos is known for encouraging employees to reach out via email directly for his guidance. That's even as the number of Amazon's employees surpasses 450,000 globally, including the recent

acquisition of Austin, Texas-based Whole Foods.

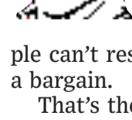
But Amazon, having outgrown Seattle, is now planning to split up its headquarters, an unusual step that presents the risk of reduced collaboration, decreased face time and an off-kilter leadership structure if executives don't split their time evenly between the two sites, management experts say.

Amazon said the new location, which could house as

Please see **AMAZON** page B6

THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | By Jason Zweig

## Private-Equity for Cheapskates Like You



You probably can't get a

Ferrari at the price of a

Ford Fiesta,

but some people

can't resist trying to find a bargain.

That's the idea behind the latest attempt by exchange-traded funds to enable just about anybody to buy investments only the wealthiest could traditionally afford. This past week, a market-index firm and an ETF issuer moved to launch a benchmark and a fund that aim to produce returns similar to those of private-equity buyout funds.

Such portfolios have generally been available only to multimillionaires and pension funds and university endowments. With billions in capital committed for years

on end, buyout funds take entire companies off the public market, clean them up and ultimately resell them. They crank up their returns with borrowed money.

Over the 10 years through March, private-equity funds returned an average of 9.9% annually, net of all fees, according to the American Investment Council, a trade group for the industry. That is well above the 7.5% return on U.S. stocks, including dividends.

Skeptics have long argued that you could come close to the performance of private-equity funds by using borrowed money to buy an index fund that invests in stocks that are cheaper and smaller than average.

While such a homemade buyout fund lacks the analytical

Please see **INVEST** page B4

## Ex-Shoe Shiner Seeks to Polish His Legacy

Tycoon Dennis Washington nears his biggest deal ever as he ponders succession

BY DAVID BENOIT

VANCOUVER—Dennis Washington assembled a sprawling industrial empire based largely on instinct. The 83-year-old billionaire is now grappling with how to

make sure it endures after him.

Mr. Washington started out in 1964 with a \$30,000 loan and a single bulldozer. Today, the privately held **Washington Cos.** comprises six private companies, one public company and a joint venture, running mines and railroads, building ships and designing jet wings—and generating more than \$2 billion a year in revenue.

Now it is set to close its biggest deal ever, a \$1.2 billion purchase that will add diamond mining near the Arctic Circle to the mix.

The entrepreneur's im-



Dennis Washington started with a \$30,000 loan and a bulldozer.

probable rise turned a boy who grew up poor—he used to shine shoes in Washington state alongside a young Quincy Jones—into a Montana tycoon worth \$6 billion,

according to Forbes.

Driving through his shipyards here, where the first vessel in an \$8 billion contract with the Canadian government is nearing comple-

tion, Mr. Washington simplifies his collection of businesses: They all involve "big machines." They were strung together through a series of acquisitions that often launched him into lines of businesses he had no experience with, but poured off cash he could reinvest.

"I get some seeds in the ground, and I just keep plowing them," Mr. Washington says.

Like many family-run businesses and even some public companies—including that of his friend Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway Inc.—his approach has created a difficult succession challenge: how to pass down Mr. Washington's intangible abilities. Mr. Washington says his goal is to ensure the group survives at least three generations.

Though his two grown sons are involved, they

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## TOYS

Continued from the prior page  
ments on delivery, the people added.

While Toys 'R' Us already has received a majority of its holiday shipments, it is still without a portion of the goods and could soon be cut off from receiving any fresh inventory, these people said.

More than most retailers, Toy 'R' Us depends on the holiday season to recoup losses and drive sales. Last fiscal year, the holiday quarter accounted for about 40% of its \$11.5 billion in revenue.

The company hired restructuring law firm Kirkland & Ellis LLP to guide its refinancing discussions. In addition, the company has hired financial adviser Alvarez & Marsal, the people said. Toys 'R' Us has publicly said it has been working with Lazard as its investment banker.

A Toys 'R' Us spokeswoman declined to comment. Last week, the company said it planned to update investors on its refinancing activities and other plans during a second-quarter earnings call scheduled for Sept. 26.

An Alvarez & Marsal official declined to comment, while a Kirkland & Ellis spokeswoman had no immediate comment.

A Toys 'R' Us restructuring would add to a list of more than 20 retailers, including RadioShack and Payless Shoe Source, that have filed for bankruptcy since the beginning of 2017. Another big box chain, Staples Inc., recently agreed to be taken private in a

leveraged buyout. Industry-wide, toy sales have been strong in recent years, though much of the growth is shifting to online sellers like Amazon.com Inc. and discounters like Wal-Mart Stores Inc. Amazon's toy sales were up 24% last year, compared with 5% for the overall market and five years of declines for Toys "R" Us, according to analytics firm One Click Retail.

Toys 'R' Us has also struggled with increasing competition for its Babies 'R' Us business, as sales of strollers, cribs and diapers are moving online. About 650 of the company's 1,700 stores include its Babies 'R' Us concept.

Retailers have been going after parents online, where Toys 'R' Us admits it is behind. It is only now updating its dated technology platform so that it can accommodate must-have offers such as subscription systems. It also plans to improve its baby registry and loyalty program.

In recent weeks Toys 'R' Us' advisers have been hunting for a bankruptcy loan which would help fund operations while under chapter 11 protection, the people said.

Toys 'R' Us was loaded up with debt when private-equity firms Bain Capital, KKR & Co. and Vornado Realty Trust took it private in a \$6.6 billion leveraged buyout before the financial crisis. The owners had been hoping to prepare the company for an initial public offering, but its weak financial performance made such a move unlikely. A KKR spokeswoman declined to comment, while Bain and Vornado didn't immediately respond to comment.

Richard B. Levine/Newscom/ZUMA PRESS

The company's temporary location in New York's Times Square.

hicups, which contributed to President Akio Toyoda calling a temporary timeout on expansion plans.

Even some of Mr. Ghosn's top executives have advocated for a more modest pace.

"We are going to have slow-and-steady growth," Nissan CEO Hiroto Saikawa recently said in an interview. Mr. Saikawa took over from Mr. Ghosn earlier this year. For the past five years, Nissan chased an ambitious goal set by Mr. Ghosn of achieving both an 8% share of global car sales and an 8% profit margin. It fell short on both.

Mr. Ghosn acknowledges the need for caution, but says his projections are based on

expectations for growth in Brazil, Russia and other emerging markets, after recent turmoil when executives invested billions to capitalize on auto-sales momentum that never materialized. In an interview Thursday, he reiterated that the company is well positioned in these countries.

The company also expects further growth in electric vehicles, and plans to launch 12 new EVs by 2022 on a common engineering platform.

Mr. Ghosn says the payoff will ride on how governments around the world decide to incentivize sales of battery-powered cars and infrastructure development.

Nissan-Renault is also banking on China's auto market

continuing to expand, recently inking an electric-vehicle partnership with local car company Dongfeng Motor Group. Even if volumes grow in China, foreign firms are having an increasingly difficult time competing against local companies, which get government tax breaks and are waging a price war with cars and trucks that are more competitive.

GM had long pursued the size and scale that Mr. Ghosn champions, but this year Chief Executive Mary Barra dumped the auto maker's money-losing European operation and is retreating from India—moves that followed the purchase of a Silicon Valley startup and a stake in ride-hailing firm Lyft

Inc. Stung by a 2009 bankruptcy, Mrs. Barra's lieutenants now vow to only play where GM has assurance it can win.

"There were big things we couldn't pursue," GM President Dan Ammann said in an interview following the Europe sale. "I think we've led the way on breaking that industry behavior," he said, referring to the chase for market share.

Nissan-Renault sees bigger

volumes as the only way to fund projects aimed at meeting increasingly stringent regulatory demands and customer expectations that their vehicles operate like a smartphone: always connected, with a battery that quickly charges. The company already sold 500,000

## BUSINESS & FINANCE

# CEO Quits Embattled Firm

Mike Cagney faced speculation from staff about his personal conduct at SoFi

BY PETER RUGEGEAR AND TELIS DEMOS

ens the firm's ambitious business prospects.

SoFi received a mixed backing from investors on Friday. It completed the sale of a package of personal loans, but at a smaller size and at a slightly higher yield than the company had been considering earlier in the week.

In recent days, the company believed it had demand for more than \$600 million worth of bonds in the deal, led by Goldman Sachs Group Inc. But on Friday, it ended up selling \$527 million worth of bonds, according to people familiar with the deal. That was about the same amount and the same yield SoFi had originally envisioned, and better than the terms on a SoFi deal earlier this year.

A handful of potential investors dropped out amid the uncertainty caused by Mr. Cagney's departure and concerns about the company's culture, but around 30 funds still participated, and some even increased their buying at the

new yield level, the people said. "Investor participation was strong," said Ashish Jain, SoFi's senior vice president of capital markets, in a statement.

Earlier Friday, SoFi's board said it would accelerate the search for a new chief executive, a nod to the fact that keeping Mr. Cagney around was also proving to be a disruption. On Monday, the company had announced that Mr. Cagney would relinquish his title as chairman of the board but remain a director and stay on as CEO until a permanent replacement was found. Some board members hoped they could organize an orderly executive transition after

The Wall Street Journal reported on Sunday that some SoFi executives engaged in or tolerated what was described as improper behavior toward women, according to people familiar with the matter.

Mr. Cagney has faced continued speculation among staff and even shareholders in recent months about his personal conduct at SoFi, according to people close to the company. The Journal also reported on Sunday that a 2012 dispute between Mr. Cagney and a then low-level employee resulted in a board-approved settlement. The board said in a statement that there was "no allegation or evidence of a romantic or sexual relationship between Mr. Cagney and the employee." Following the company's original transition announcement, board members met to discuss a speedier exit for Mr. Cagney because they felt it was untenable for him to remain, the people said. Mr. Cagney agreed and tendered his resignation at a meeting Thursday morning, those people added.

"I want SoFi to focus on helping members, hiring the best people, and growing our company in a way consistent with our values," Mr. Cagney wrote in the companywide note on Monday. "That can't happen as well as it should if people are focused on me, which isn't fair to our members, investors, or you." He didn't respond to a request for comment.



Dennis Washington, at his Seaspan shipyard in Vancouver, simplifies his collection of businesses: They all involve 'big machines.'

## TYCOON

Continued from the prior page  
aren't interested in running the operations, Washington officials say. Instead, he has turned to three good friends, well-known businessmen themselves: David

Batchelder, a pioneer activist investor;

Stephen Hanks, who ran Mr. Washington's construction company; and David Sokol, once viewed as a potential successor to Mr. Buffett.

They oversee a trust that owns Washington Cos., an umbrella for the businesses.

Independent chief executives answer to Larry Simkins, the CEO of Washington, and to their own boards.

"He's met a lot of multi-generational families, and he learned from their successes and mistakes," says Byron Trott, an adviser to wealthy families and companies, including Berkshire. "He doesn't take things off the shelf."

Mr. Simkins says each CEO is given wide latitude but held accountable for growth and return on invested capital. The trustees focus on how to invest cash the businesses generate.

They made their biggest

move this year with the purchase of Dominion Diamond Corp. Mr. Batchelder, who had looked at Dominion when he was an activist, brought the idea to Mr. Washington and led the negotiations along with Mr. Simkins. The deal is expected to close in the fourth quarter.

The trustees also will pick the next group of leaders, and Mr. Washington is seeking to instill in them his way of thinking. He advocates long-term investment, like the Canadian contract

to build noncombat vessels for the Coast Guard and Navy.

He credits spending on local communities and employees for saving him from union trouble. He has sought to avoid public markets because he wants to own his businesses "forever" and questions investors' willingness to back him consistently.

Mr. Washington has no title and sits silently at board meetings.

He laments some missed deals—wishing he had done more in railroads—and the one big one he landed.

Washington bought Raytheon Co.'s construction-machinery business in 1999. A le-

gal mess over contracts Raytheon hadn't finished led to a bankruptcy. Mr. Washington says he could have done a better job anticipating that risk.

Mr. Washington's one attention-grabbing habit has long been yachts. His largest, the Atessa IV, stretches 330 feet and has about 18,000 square feet of living space and an orange chandelier from famed glass sculptor Dale Chihuly. It is estimated to have cost more than \$200 million.

Still, friends say he is frugal and gives away vast portions of his fortune. He will host movie stars—Vince Vaughn and Mel Gibson kept him up late recently on his smaller Atessa III yacht—but favors Kokanee Glacier beer, a locally brewed beverage.

And he hates losing any money frivolously. On Mr. Washington's private golf course, designed by Robert Trent Jones Jr., Mr. Hanks once had a short putt to win a minor wager. When he missed, Messrs. Hanks and Washington had to pay Mr. Batchelder \$20.

Months later, waiting for a meeting with U.K. officials at 10 Downing St., Mr. Washington was still lamenting the miss, Mr. Hanks recalls.

Richard B. Levine/Newscom/ZUMA PRESS

first real fortune buying a bankrupt copper mine in Butte, Mont., in 1985, and he got a lucky break when prices for copper soared. Washington expects to keep mining copper for about 45 more years.

He laments some missed deals—wishing he had done more in railroads—and the one big one he landed.

Washington bought Raytheon Co.'s construction-machinery business in 1999. A le-

electric Leafs, outpacing Tesla Inc., and its latest semiautonomous driving software goes on sale in the U.S. this fall.

Mr. Ghosn forecast a doubling of so-called synergies from the alliance by 2022, reaching €10 billion (\$11.9 billion) by that time. More engines will be shared among group members, and vehicle platforms will be stretched further.

The company will launch a fully autonomous car by 2022, he said. Between now and then, the alliance will invest heavily in the technology needed to revolutionize car ownership,

Mr. Ghosn said, and returns could begin flowing later in the decade.

—Mike Colias

contributed to this article.

## BUSINESS NEWS

# McDonald's Tweaks Happy Meal Again

Restaurant drops  
Minute Maid option  
in favor of juice drink  
with less sugar

BY JENNIFER MALONEY  
AND JULIE JARGON

McDonald's Corp. is dropping the Minute Maid apple-juice box from its Happy Meals and replacing it with a watered-down organic juice with less sugar made by Honest Kids.

The change, set for November, is the latest step in the evolution of the Happy Meal toward healthier options and one that shows how shifting consumer tastes have prompted Coca-Cola Co., which owns both Minute Maid and Honest Kids, to broaden its portfolio of beverages to include lower-calorie options.

Parents are increasingly turning away from 100% fruit juice in favor of water and other drinks with less sugar. McDonald's nutritionist Cindy Goody said the latest Happy Meal menu change was driven by feedback from parents who wanted a healthier beverage choice.

Mary Lozano, a 33-year-old

- 2011 Added apple slices and shrank portion of fries
- 2012 Switched to fat-free chocolate milk, added clementine option
- 2013 Dropped soda, only offering water, milk and juice

Source: the company

mom in Los Angeles, who was dining at a McDonald's this past week, said she would like to see a broader selection of healthy items in Happy Meals, such as carrots, mixed-fruit cups or apple sauce. But, she said, "I don't know how much more they can do without going way off their menu."

The 6-ounce Honest Kids

### Menu Changes

McDonald's has made its children's fare healthier over the years.



- 2014 Added Go-Gurt yogurt as a side option
- 2016 Stopped using artificial preservatives in chicken nuggets
- 2017 Switching to Honest Kids apple drink from Minute Maid

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added sliced apples.

Later, the chain stopped promoting soft drinks as an option in children's meals and instead started including juice, low-fat milk and water on its menu boards and in its advertising.

McDonald's also has added low-fat yogurt and clementines as side options, and last year removed artificial preservatives, colors and flavors from its chicken nuggets.

The popularity of fast-food children's meals with toys had been declining for several years before McDonald's began making the nutrition-related changes. In recent years, those meals have been on the upswing, with a 6% increase to 1.1 billion orders at U.S. fast-food chains in the 12 months ended June, according to NPD Group Inc.

In addition to declines in soda consumption, Coca-Cola's Minute Maid has also fallen out of favor. Sales of Minute Maid at grocers and other retailers in the U.S. dropped 18% from 2012 to \$1.1 billion in 2016, according to independent market-research firm Euromonitor International.

Meanwhile, Honest Kids, a brand within Coca-Cola's Honest Tea business, has been

growing. Its products since 2015 have been added to menus at Wendy's, Chick-fil-A and Subway.

Combined, Honest Tea's juice, tea and other drinks are expected to generate \$400 million in retail sales this year and, with the boost from McDonald's and other projected growth, could reach \$600 million next year, said Honest Tea co-founder Seth Goldman. He remains at Coca-Cola, which bought the business in 2011.

Howell Wechsler, chief executive of the Alliance for a Healthier Generation, a nonprofit that has pushed McDonald's to develop healthier choices for children, called the juice substitution "a good step, but we look forward to the day when kids see water as the baseline default choice."

He added that McDonald's could still do more to make Happy Meals more nutritious, for example by offering vegetables and rotating in different fruits to expose children to a variety of healthy items.

A McDonald's spokeswoman said the company is proud of the changes it has made and that, "We are committed to continuing our food journey for the benefit of our guests."

## Embraer Considers Building Turboprops

BY ROBERT WALL

board.

The Brazilian aircraft maker is best known for making 70-seat to 100-seat regional jets heavily used on routes without sufficient demand to warrant operating larger Boeing Co. or Airbus planes.

Mr. Slattery said the industry feedback he has received was instructive. Plane makers typically hold meetings to hear out customers and refine their aircraft concepts before formally offering new aircraft designs for sale.

Embraer would likely introduce more than one version to handle different passenger numbers. The exact sizes haven't been defined yet. He wouldn't say when Embraer might decide whether to introduce a new turboprop plane.

Turboprops tend to fly fewer passengers over shorter distances. But they typically burn less gas than their regional jet cousins, offering airlines a way to cut their fuel bill. Turboprops fell out of favor in the U.S. because passengers generally viewed jets as more comfortable and modern.



The owner of the women's shoe brand has filed for Chapter 11 after an ill-timed expansion and disruptions to its supply chain.

## Aerosoles Stores Face Shutdown

BY PEG BRICKLEY

The company behind the Aerosoles brand of women's shoes filed for chapter 11 bankruptcy Friday, looking for a buyer and planning to close almost all of its retail stores.

Some 74 of Aerogroup International Inc.'s roughly 80 stores are candidates for immediate closure, with proceeds of the liquidation earmarked to help fund a continued sales effort, according to court papers.

Intense industry competition, an ill-timed brick-and-mortar expansion and "disruptive and costly" trouble in its supply chain are to blame, the

court papers said.

Private-equity-owned Aerosoles sells a brand of shoes known for being comfortable and low-cost. The company joins a long list of retailers in bankruptcy, from electronics retailers to sellers of sporting goods to stores catering to teens.

Like many of them, Aerosoles was forced to file for bankruptcy after failing to find a party willing to take on operations caught up in major shifts in the retail sector.

Aerosoles said it has received term sheets from possible buyers, but it has yet to sign a committed bid for a bankruptcy auction.

In 2012 and 2013, Aerogroup expanded to 125 stores, a "rapid pace" that meant the company didn't always get the best terms on leases, according to court papers. Last year, its supply chain was disrupted when the sole sourcing agent in Asia stopped providing goods. The interruption cost Aerosoles customers permanently, court papers said.

In addition to its retail operation, the Aerosoles brand is sold at well-known department stores, on home-shopping networks and on Amazon.com.

Papers filed in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Wilmington, Del., estimate Aerogroup's

has roughly \$73 million in assets, while its liabilities are about \$109 million.

Established in the 1980s through a buyout of the What's What division of Kenneth Cole Productions Inc., the Edison, N.J., company is now largely owned by Palladin Partners LP, while founder Jules Schneider holds a little more than 20%, court papers said.

Aerosoles is being represented by the law firms of Ropes & Gray and Bayard, with Berkeley Research Group in the role of financial adviser and Piper Jaffray & Co. as investment banker. A hearing for the case has been scheduled for Monday.



The Brazilian aircraft maker held talks to gauge airlines' interest.



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## WEEKEND INVESTOR

TAX REPORT | By Laura Saunders

# Helping Hurricane Victims Can Save Taxes



Many companies are rushing to help workers recover from hurricanes

Harvey and Irma with financial support and other aid. What some may not realize is that there can be tax breaks for doing so.

"Companies are very attuned to helping employees affected by disasters, but often they don't know the most tax-advantaged ways to provide relief," says David Fuller, an employee-benefits attorney with **Morgan, Lewis & Bockius** who has advised many firms on these issues.

A wide range of tax-favored options is available to companies who want to assist workers recovering after disasters. While some involve complex structures such as foundations, others are as simple as cutting a check to help with expenses.

The aid helps fill gaps not covered by insurance payouts or casualty-loss tax deductions.

Here's what businesses need to know:

- **Direct assistance.** Payments an employer makes to cover medical, living, personal, transportation and funeral costs are deductible by the business and not taxable for the worker—as long as the payments aren't reimbursed in some other way, such as by insurance.

But these payments can't be excessive, and they must be in connection with a "qualified disaster"—that is, one defined as such by the tax code. Areas affected by Harvey and Irma are included.

For example, after Hurricane Irma roared through Florida, human-resources firm TriNet moved some of its 750 local workers to pre-arranged emergency housing and picked up the bill.

Businesses can also set

up informal, non-tax-exempt funds to collect and disburse direct aid to victims in disaster areas. Employee donations to such funds aren't deductible.

- **Donations of time off.** Leave-donation programs allow workers to contribute their paid time off, such as a vacation day, to aid disaster victims.

It works like this. Say an employee earning \$300 a day wants to contribute to relief but is short of cash. Using a leave-donation program, the worker can donate a vacation day he has earned but not used.

The employer then contributes \$300 to a qualified disaster-relief charity and takes a deduction for that amount.

The worker doesn't get a deduction, but people who don't itemize them don't benefit from these write-offs. No payroll tax is due on the amount donated.

TriNet, which is based in

San Leandro, Calif., is also sponsoring a program allowing employees to give up vacation-day pay to assist hurricane victims.

The Internal Revenue Service must designate events eligible for leave donation, but they don't have to be

**Options are available to businesses who want to assist recovering workers.**

natural disasters: the first programs were approved after the attacks on Sept. 11, 2001. The IRS is allowing leave donation following Harvey and Irma.

- **Retirement-plan withdrawals.** If companies concur, participants in 401(k)s and similar retirement plans can more easily take loans

and hardship withdrawals from their accounts—as long as they use the funds for disaster relief caused by Harvey or Irma. Such funds can be withdrawn by savers outside the disaster area to help family members within it.

The relaxed rules can provide access to needed cash, but they come with drawbacks. Loans must still be repaid, and taxes plus a 10% penalty are typically due on withdrawals.

- **Company-sponsored charities.** Employers can set up charities, donor-advised funds, and foundations that can provide relief to employees who are victims of a widespread disaster, such as a flood, or a particular one, such as a crime.

Inspirity, a Houston-based human-resources provider, maintains such a nonprofit and added more than \$1 million to it to assist more than 300 employees who suffered damage from Harvey.

"We wanted to increase

support for employees during this challenging time," says Paul Sarvadi, chief executive of Inspirity.

Many large corporations have affiliated nonprofits, but the rules governing them are complex to prevent too many benefits from going to too few people, which the tax code prohibits. They require expert oversight.

- **Sharing time off.** "Disaster-assistance leave banks" allow workers to donate unused vacation days and other paid leave to help co-workers that have used up their own leave address a personal crisis.

In these programs, the donor gives up one or more days of paid leave so that one or more co-workers can have extra time off. The recipient is paid for the extra days and owes income and payroll tax on them.

Mr. Fuller says that if the donor earns more than the recipient, the company can come out ahead on the trade

## Court Rules Against Insurer's Rates Practices

BY LESLIE SCISM

A federal jury found in favor of policyholders in a closely watched case that challenged the leeway life insurers have when raising rates on old policies.

The eight-person jury in Los Angeles awarded \$5.6 million in damages to an investment group, **DCD Partners LLC**, that alleged Aegon NV's **Transamerica Life Insurance Co.** impermissibly used race-based data when it raised rates by 50%. The jury found that Transamerica breached its insurance-policy contract and an obligation to deal fairly and in good faith, according to the verdict form filed Wednesday.

The investors affected by the increases teamed with Praises of Zion Baptist Church in south Los Angeles in 2004 to take out policies for 2,400 churchgoers in the area, most of whom couldn't otherwise afford them. The investors receive \$225,000 of each \$275,000 death benefit, while church-related social-service programs and beneficiaries of the insured, mostly African-American congregants split the remaining \$50,000.

"We were surprised and disappointed by the verdict in the DCD lawsuit," a Transamerica spokesman said.

The firm said its decision to increase rates on the policies in 2013 "was permissible under the terms of the policies" and the insurer "did not raise rates on the policies due to the race of those insured, nor would we ever increase rates based on racial considerations." The insurer "will con-



Rev. J. Benjamin Hardwick stands at the back entrance to Praises of Zion Baptist Church.

sel for the plaintiffs. "Beyond the benefits to the local community, we believe this outcome underscores the rights and responsibilities of parties to these types of contracts."

Higher charges on older policies have become more frequent as life insurers look to overcome nearly a decade of ultralow interest rates. Insurers earn part of their profit from investing premiums until claims come due, typically in bonds.

At least a half-dozen prominent insurers have bumped up prices over the past several years, according to ITM TwentyFirst, a firm that manages policies for trustees and institutions.

Nationwide, these various insurers' rate increases have applied to at least tens of thousands of people and ranged from mid-single-digit percentages to more than 200%.

The increases apply to "universal life" policies, which are combination life-insurance and savings products intended to be in place until the insured person dies.

Cost increases are permissible under many policies, though the circumstances under which this is allowed vary by contract. Numerous other lawsuits on this subject are winding their way through federal courts.

The DCD policies were purchased during the peak in "investor-owned" life insurance, an arrangement whereby investors pay the premiums on policies for people who aren't their relatives.

DCD said in court filings that the rate increases had added \$100 million in costs and made the program unsustainable.

## Robo Adviser Seeks Older Clients

BY ANNE TERGESIN

Robo-advisory services, which use algorithms to automate investment management, are popular with millennials for their low costs. But the latest competitor is taking a different tack: a higher-priced service aimed at older investors.

**United Income**—which launched Monday with backing from **Morningstar Inc.** and **eBay Inc.** founder Pierre Omidyar—has a "core focus on people ages 50 to 70 who are approaching retirement or are already retired," says Chief Executive Matt Fellowes, whose resume includes a stint as Morningstar's chief innovation officer. "Eighty percent of investable assets are held by people 50 and over."

While most robo-advisory services help investors figure out how much to save for goals such as buying a home and retirement, United Income also aims to assist retirees with turning their assets into a steady stream of income in retirement.

The Washington, D.C., startup offers advice on when to claim Social Security, which Medicare plans to buy, and how to manage withdrawals from brokerage accounts, tax-deferred retirement accounts, and tax-free Roth retirement-savings accounts to minimize taxes.

The service also can automate the required minimum distributions the Internal Revenue Service requires people age 70½ and older to take annually from their IRAs and 401(k)s.

The company developed many of its services with a team that includes former officials at government agencies, including the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and the Social Security Administration, who have knowledge of the rules governing programs for older Americans, says Mr. Fellowes.

Like most robo-advisory services, United Income allows clients to choose to work with a human adviser—via phone, email or videoconferencing—for an extra fee.

Investors who don't want to pay can still get free financial plans and advice on when to claim Social Security.

For 0.50% of the client's account balance a year, United Income offers an automated web-based service that provides continuing financial planning, a monthly retirement paycheck, and services including tax-loss harvesting, a strategy of selling investments that have gone down in price to book losses that may offset taxable gains on other holdings.

## INVEST

Continued from page B1  
ical skill, financial acumen and operational expertise that the world's greatest deal makers wield, it sure is cheap.

Buyout funds often charge as much as 2% of assets in management fees and 20% of profits, along with other expenses. All told, the cost of ownership in these funds can run roughly 3.5% annually.

Addressing pension-fund executives this past week, Laurence Fink, chief executive of BlackRock, the world's largest investment firm, said that good private-equity managers deserve to be paid well. But if future returns are lower, he said, "I do believe fees should be lower."

Had you used 50% borrowed money to buy **Vanguard Mid-Cap Value Index Fund** 10 years ago in March, and kept your borrowing level constant each year, you would have earned an average of 8.4% annually, reckons William Bernstein of Efficient Frontier Advisors in Eastford, Conn.

That fund, like other index funds and ETFs that buy cheap, midsize stocks, was a significant holder of office-equipment supplier Staples, which went private this past week in a buyout led by pri-

vate-equity firm Sycamore Partners. In earlier years, such index funds held numerous energy and technology companies that ended up being acquired by deal makers.

Presumably, undervalued companies cluster in areas of the economy that go out of favor with investors. Think of energy stocks in 2014 and 2015, or retailing stocks in 2017; buyout funds specifically targeted both those industries. Sector exposure appears to account for about half of the long-term extra return of private equity, says David Turkington, head of portfolio and risk research at State Street Global Exchange.

In principle, an investor could use a benchmark such as State Street's Private Equity Index, which tracks investments by more than 2,700 buyout funds, to shadow them. Mark Kritzman of Windham Capital Management in Boston and his colleagues have estimated that an investor using industry-sector ETFs to mimic those deal-making patterns could have outperformed the overall stock market by more than 3 percentage points annually from 2002 through 2014.

This past week, **SummerHaven Index Management**, a research firm based in Stamford, Conn., introduced a market measure that will attempt to produce returns

similar to those of private-equity funds. At the same time, **USCF Advisers** registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission to launch an ETF based on SummerHaven's index.

Based on research by Harvard Business School finance professor Erik Stafford, SummerHaven argues that the returns of buyout funds can be approximated with a basket of smaller companies that haven't been issuing large numbers of shares recently, are modestly profitable and are selling at low ratios of total capitalization to cash flow.

The proposed ETF hasn't yet stated its fees, but a commodities fund from SummerHaven and UCSF charges total expenses of 1.11% annually.

Andrew Lo, a finance professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology who has helped design portfolios that replicate the returns of hedge funds, points out that no one would be interested in mimicking private equity if it hadn't had such torrid returns in recent years.

Such performance won't last forever. What's more, any rise in interest rates could hit returns hard. Is it worth paying opulent expenses to masters of the universe once you can mimic them for peanuts? Price competition is finally coming to the palaces of the fee kings.

CHRISTOPHE VORLET

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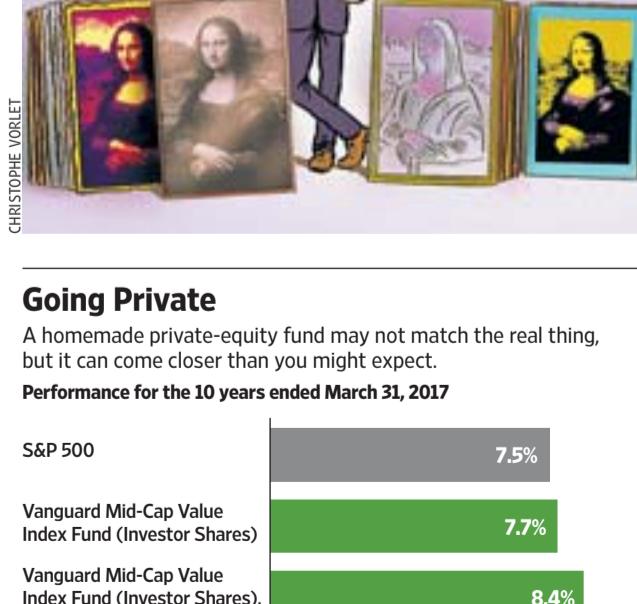
Is it worth paying opulent expenses to masters of the universe once you can mimic them for peanuts? Price competition is finally coming to the palaces of the fee kings.

CHRISTOPHE VORLET

## Going Private

A homemade private-equity fund may not match the real thing, but it can come closer than you might expect.

Performance for the 10 years ended March 31, 2017



Note: All returns net of fees, dividends included. Borrowing assumes 50% leverage, reset annually.

Sources: American Investment Council; Vanguard; Efficient Frontier Advisors

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

## BUSINESS NEWS

# Google Sued Over Removal of Gab AI From App Store

By JACOB GERSHMAN

**Gab AI Inc.**, a social media startup popular with far-right activists, is suing **Google** over its removal from the Google Play app store.

Gab's lawsuit against Google—filed in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania late Thursday—alleges its ouster was an illegal attempt to stifle competition.

The complaint comes less than a month after Google removed Gab's Android app from Google Play. Google said at the time that the Twitter-like social network had violated its developer-content policy by failing to moderate user content encouraging violence and hate.

*Google said the social network didn't moderate user content encouraging hate.*

Gab claims Google's expulsion decision "was not about social justice" but motivated by commercial interests.

The "effect is that they used their monopoly power in the app store to block an upstart competitor," Gab's attorney, Marc Randazza, said in a statement.

Gab's lawsuit accuses Google of restricting competition in violation of the Sherman Act, the primary U.S. antitrust statute.

A spokesperson for Google, a unit of **Alphabet Inc.**, said Gab's claims were baseless.

"We're happy to defend our decision in court if need be," a Google spokesperson said Friday. "In order to be on the Play Store, social networking apps

need to demonstrate a sufficient level of moderation, including for content that encourages violence and advocates hate against groups of people. This is a longstanding rule."

Gab has also been shut out of Apple Inc.'s App Store because of similar concerns about objectionable user content.

Gab, which launched last year, bills itself as "an ad-free social network for creators who believe in free speech, individual liberty, and the free flow of information online." It claims to have more than 250,000 users.

Gab has sought to capitalize on conservative criticism of tech industry censorship, including Twitter's abusive-content policy. It has become a social-networking refuge for provocative online figures such as Milo Yiannopoulos, who have been banned from posting on Twitter.

Google's ouster of Gab from Google Play came in the wake of August's white supremacist rally in Charlottesville, Va., which prompted Google and other major tech companies to crack down on hate sites such as Daily Stormer.

After GoDaddy and Google canceled Daily Stormer's website-hosting registration, Gab emerged as a forum for some neo-Nazi supporters.

Gab Chief Executive Andrew Torba, in a statement Friday, cast his company as David going up against Goliath, describing Google as "the biggest threat to the free flow of information."

Along with its lawsuit, Gab has set up a legal fund to help it finance the litigation.

Google says it hasn't been contacted by Gab since the suspension, and that it would consider lifting the ban if the startup becomes compliant with its policies.



Passengers headed toward a cruise ship anchored in St. Martin on Sept. 10, after Hurricane Irma hit the island.

## Cruise Operators Regroup After Irma

U.S. cruise operators plan to divert their ships from storm-stricken Caribbean islands for several weeks, seeking to minimize Irma's impact on a business that has been enjoying a surge in bookings.

*By Costas Paris in London and Michelle Ma in New York*

About 150,000 vacationers on 51 cruises have been affected by cancellations, delays and route changes since Irma struck Florida and the Caribbean days ago, according to Cruise Critic, a cruise review and information site owned by TripAdvisor.

Some 25 Caribbean cruise ports were hit by the storm, with data from the Caribbean Tourism Organization showing that 10 of them, including ones in Barbuda, St. Barts, St. Martin and the British Virgin Islands, have been severely damaged.

Ports in the Bahamas, Bar-

bados, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, Turks and Caicos, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have reopened, while damage is still being assessed in Anguilla, Antigua, the Dominican Republic and the Florida Keys. Some of those ports are open to cargo ships but not cruise vessels.

Florida-based operator

**Norwegian Cruise Line Holdings Ltd.**

will divert one ship from eastern Caribbean destinations to western ones until November. **Carnival Corp.** and **Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd.**, will also skip the worst hit areas, although new itineraries are still being worked out by their Miami head offices, which were closed for several days.

Operators said it is too early to gauge the monetary impact of the storm, but they expect to provide further guidance when several post their financial results later this month.

Shares of the major cruise operators have lost ground this

month.

Morgan Stanley said in a report that canceled and modified trips could cost Carnival as much as \$20 million, or 3 cents per share, to its annual operating income. It estimated the impact to Norwegian and Royal Caribbean as 4 cents a share and 7 cents a share, respectively.

Shay Howard, a Miami-based travel agency owner, said she has fielded more than 80 calls this week from clients worried about Caribbean cruises they have booked. She has a 100-person group scheduled for a Sept. 24 Carnival cruise to the Dominican Republic and Turks and Caicos, but she hasn't received any updates on its status.

"I've never dealt with this before," she said.

As cruise operators reroute trips, there is a risk that the ports that remain open will become overcrowded. "You don't want 12 ships in Cozumel on

the same day," said David Crooks, a senior vice president at World Travel Holdings, which owns several online cruise agencies.

Operators said they will avoid such congestion issues by scheduling carefully or using private islets they own that haven't been damaged by storms. "The good news about our industry is that our assets are mobile, so we are able to adjust our schedules as needed based on the circumstances," a Carnival spokesman said.

The cruise sector is a rare bright spot in a depressed shipping industry marred by overcapacity and low freight rates. It has been growing at 4% to 6% annually with a record 25.8 million passengers expected this year and cruise-ship builders fully booked until 2025, according to Cruise Lines International Association, which represents the world's top 60 players.

# THE FUTURE OF EVERYTHING

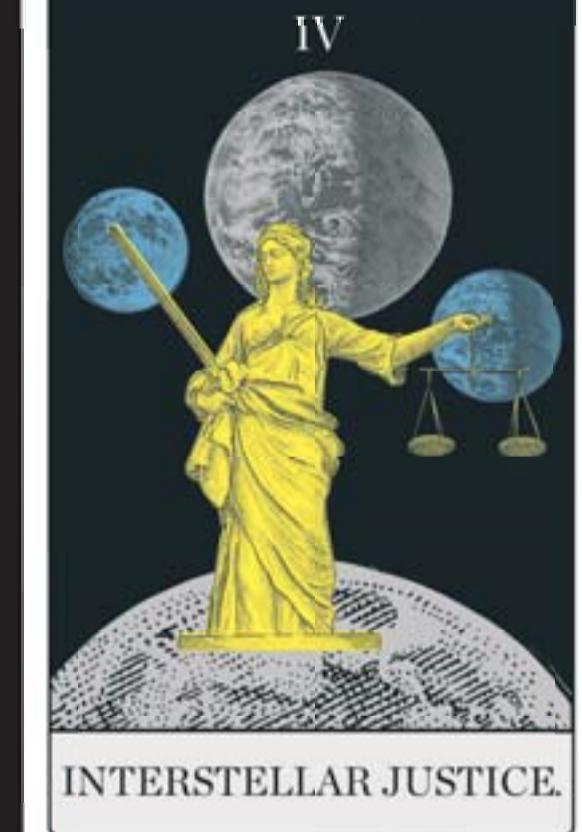
## What Laws Will Rule the Final Frontier?

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## TECHNOLOGY

# Wal-Mart To Build Back Home

By SARAH NASSAUER

**Wal-Mart Stores** Inc. said Friday it will build new headquarters in its hometown of Bentonville, Ark., a little over a week after rival **Amazon.com** Inc. announced it would establish a second headquarters outside its Seattle campus.

Wal-Mart has used its current main office—a one-story building with few windows and a shortage of parking spots—since company founder Sam Walton in 1971 chose what was warehouse as an inexpensive base of operations. The retailer, which owns more than 20 buildings in the area, has long considered building a new headquarters.

"Many of these facilities, including the current Home Office, are significantly beyond their shelf life," Chief Executive Doug McMillon told employees in a blog post. "Because they are so dispersed, they literally encourage us to work in silos and cause us to waste time and energy traveling between locations."

Last week, Amazon said it was soliciting proposals as it considers where to open a new corporate campus, triggering intense interest because of the potential for thousands of high-paying jobs that the location would attract.

Wal-Mart said its announcement wasn't prompted by the Amazon news. The two retailers are battling for customers, with Wal-Mart investing in e-commerce and physical stores to hold on to shoppers, while Amazon recently bought Whole Foods Market Inc. in part to diversify beyond its online operations.

CHINA CIRCUIT | By Li Yuan

# Tips on Luring Amazon to Your Town



**Ama-**  
**zon.com** Inc.  
set off a bidding race  
among cities  
in North

America last week when it announced plans to build a second headquarters. Would-be hosts might look to Wuhan for tips.

The central China city is a gray titan of the old industrial economy that is trying to reposition itself as a new hub for technology companies. Wuhan sees opportunity because the costs of living and labor have soared in the established tech centers of Beijing and Shenzhen, just as they have in Silicon Valley and Seattle, driving Amazon and others to look elsewhere.

What sets Wuhan apart is the broad array of incentives on offer. These include not just tax breaks and office rent rebates, but research-and-development funding, investment financing and bonus awards for engineers, coders and other top talent. That is on top of more affordable housing prices and an abundant supply of college graduates.

Wuhan needs to be aggressive. Several other fading industrial cities—Chengdu in the west, Xi'an in the north and Changsha in the south—are competing for the same pool of people and companies.

Dozens of companies have heeded Wuhan's appeal and set up operations, including smartphone maker Xiaomi Corp. and bike-sharing startup **Ofo** Inc.

For Beijing-based Xiaomi, Wuhan pulled out all the stops.

The city, along with the



Generous incentives are helping the development of a tech hub in Wuhan, a city in central China.

provincial government, in May announced a 12 billion yuan (\$1.83 billion) joint investment fund with Xiaomi—to lure hardware startups and nurture local tech companies.

The local Communist Party chief showered attention on Xiaomi co-founder and chief executive Lei Jun, a graduate of one of Wuhan's universities. The pair met three times in one month—an unusual gesture in a country where officials almost always outrank business executives.

Other financial incentives

weren't announced, though there should be plenty more, according to executives whose companies have received such benefits. The city and company are discussing developing an industrial park.

As a result, Xiaomi will open a regional headquarters, base its retail-store operations in Wuhan and develop high-tech products there, according to the government.

Xiaomi declined to comment. Wuhan's zeal illustrates the resources and political will that authoritarian govern-

ments can muster to meet an objective—in this case moving up the value chain.

American cities offer incentives, too. Amazon can expect to receive breaks on property, state and local taxes, as well as tax rebates and other possible sweeteners such as grants for training employees and expedited permit approvals.

To get electronics maker **Foxconn Technology Group** to locate a \$10 billion plant in Wisconsin, the state promised \$3 billion in tax credits, spread out over 15

years.

Wuhan's main press office declined to comment. A business-development official at the East Lake High-tech Development Zone—the city's tech-industry center—says Wuhan is very conscientious about not wasting taxpayers' money. The city, he says, needs to spend now, even if the payoff isn't imminent.

"If we don't take the first step, we won't be able to build up a high-quality talent reserve. Then we'll never have the opportunity to move up the value chain," he says. "We will be completely irrelevant."

Live-streaming video company Wuhan Douyu Internet Technology, received five million yuan last year for locating its headquarters in the city, even though it did so three years ago, says Douyu's vice president, Yuan Gang. The company gets an office rent subsidy of about 10 million yuan a year and a 15% tax rate on profits, lower than the 30% to 40% common for Chinese businesses. Then there are grants for R&D, for equipment, for top personnel and more, so many in fact that Mr. Yuan hired two full-time staff to file grant applications.

Follow Li Yuan on Twitter @LiYuan6 or write to li.yuan@wsj.com.

# AMAZON

Continued from page B1

many as 50,000 employees, will be equal in stature to Seattle. Amazon is soliciting proposals for the \$5 billion project from metro areas that meet criteria including access to an international airport, mass transit and more than a million people.

An Amazon spokesman declined to comment on the company's plans.

Multinational corporations like computer maker Lenovo Group Ltd. and advertising giant WPP PLC maintain several large business centers, but most are the result of mergers or cross-border shareholding structures, such as European plane maker **Airbus SE**.

Amazon already has more than a dozen tech hubs across the U.S. as well as international offices, with about a quarter of its corporate staff

operating outside Seattle. But Amazon's power center has always been in and around the place where Mr. Bezos founded the company.

Mr. Bezos, 53 years old, still works to preserve the remnants of startup culture at Amazon, including a mandate to make quick decisions.

"I've been reminding people that it's Day 1 for a couple of decades," he wrote in his annual shareholder letter this year. "Day 2 is stasis. Followed by irrelevance. Followed by excruciating, painful decline. Followed by death. And that is why it is always Day 1."

Mr. Bezos constantly emphasizes Amazon's leadership principles, such as customer obsession, ownership and frugality. Managers know that the optimal size of a team is one that can be fed on two pizzas.

He frequently forwards customer emails to teams with the message "??," to jog them to respond. Through "feedback mechanisms like that, we got

clarity of what he was looking for," says Jennifer Arthur, who worked at Amazon for 16 years and is now a general manager at online home-improvement marketplace BuildDirect. "He also delivered a lot of the messages and a lot of that consistency" via his senior leadership team, she says.

Indeed, Mr. Bezos is likely to lean heavily on his team of executives in opening the second headquarters. Veterans, including senior executives who have shadowed Mr. Bezos, are often chosen to open new remote offices to help ensure cultural cohesion.

Mr. Bezos will "probably send over some of his leaders who he thinks are some of his strongest culture carriers," says Adam Grant, an organizational psychologist and professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. "The people make the place."

One trait that might prove helpful for a dual-headquartered company is the decen-

tralization of teams at Amazon. A former lead engineer recalls being kept in the dark about other projects under way just a floor or two above him in the same office building. Other former employees say teams were at times purposefully kept unaware of similar projects.

"Every team functions like an independent company," says Elaine Kwon, founder of e-commerce management and software firm Kwontified and a former Amazon manager. "They're all moving as quickly as they can because they're given a lot of autonomy."

That can lead to confusion or duplication at times, some former employees say—something that could worsen with two headquarters. "One team rarely knows what another team is doing," says Chris McCabe, a former Amazon performance-evaluation and policy-enforcement investigator who now works with sellers on the retailer's marketplace.

## 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.

**e**-Ex-distribution. **f**-Previous day's quotation. **g**-Footnotes x and s apply. **j**-Footnotes e and s apply. **k**-Calculated by Lipper, using updated data. **p**-Distribution costs apply. **12b-1 r**-Redemption charge may apply. **s**-Stock split or dividend. **t**-Footnotes p and r apply. **v**-Footnotes x and e apply. **x**-Ex-dividend. **z**-Footnote x, e and s apply. **NA**-Not available due to incomplete price, performance or cost data. **NE**-Not released by Lipper; data under review. **NN**-Fund not tracked. **NS**-Fund didn't exist at start of period.

**Friday, September 15, 2017**

**Net YTD** is the percentage change in NAV from January 1 to September 15. **Net YTD % Ret** is the percentage change in NAV from January 1 to September 15, adjusted for dividends and capital gains.

**Net NAV** is the latest published NAV per share. **Net NAV % Ret** is the percentage change in NAV per share from January 1 to September 15, adjusted for dividends and capital gains.

**Net YTD % Chg** is the percentage change in NAV per share from January 1 to September 15, adjusted for dividends and capital gains.

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**Net YTD % Chg % Ret**

## COMMODITIES

## Futures Contracts

## Metal &amp; Petroleum Futures

	Contract	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg	Interest
Copper-High (CMX)-25,000 lbs.; \$ per lb.							
Sept	2.9460	2.9480	2.9100	2.9280	-0.0085	3,096	
Dec	2.9625	2.9755	2.9310	2.9490	-0.0085	200,547	
Gold (CMX)-100 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.							
Sept	1320.60	1321.20	1319.80	1320.40	-4.30	1,111	
Oct	1331.70	1334.30	1319.50	1321.30	-4.10	38,987	
Dec	1333.70	1338.20	1323.00	1325.20	-4.10	452,222	
Feb'18	1339.90	1342.30	1328.00	1329.40	-4.10	38,429	
June	1348.70	1350.00	1335.60	1337.30	-4.10	9,234	
Dec	1358.70	1358.70	1348.40	1349.10	-4.10	10,396	
Palladium (NYM)-50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.							
Sept	937.20	937.20	935.25	927.40	7.45	14	
Dec	921.80	926.50	912.30	921.75	7.45	31,635	
March'18	913.75	915.30	908.85	915.00	6.85	1,038	
Platinum (NYM)-50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.							
Sept	991.20	991.20	991.20	971.00	-9.10	6	
Oct	986.50	990.30	966.60	971.80	-9.10	56,861	
Silver (CMX)-5,000 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.							
Sept	17,760	17,800	17,550	17,611	-0.087	736	
Dec	17,845	17,915	17,630	17,701	-0.088	156,795	
Crude Oil, Light Sweet (NYM)-1,000 bbls.; \$ per bbl.							
Oct	49.72	50.13	49.41	49.89	...	160,272	
Nov	50.19	50.61	49.88	50.44	0.09	530,077	
Dec	50.51	50.94	50.21	50.81	0.15	348,359	
Jan'18	50.76	51.18	50.47	51.09	0.20	204,745	
June	51.16	51.60	50.91	51.55	0.28	173,914	
Dec	51.15	51.52	50.88	51.47	0.22	224,625	
NY Harbor USLD (NYM)-42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.							
Oct	1,775.75	1,801.6	1,769.30	1,798.80	.0213	75,451	
Nov	1,771.8	1,793.9	1,757.7	1,790.8	.0192	106,962	
Gasoline-NY RBOB (NYM)-42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.							
Oct	1,626.0	1,667.5	1,615.0	1,661.7	.0330	77,443	
Nov	1,592.5	1,625.5	1,582.8	1,621.4	.0247	137,100	
Natural Gas (NYM)-10,000 MMBtu.; \$ per MMBtu.							
Oct	3.065	3.074	3.006	3.024	-.046	157,350	
Nov	3.126	3.133	3.068	3.085	-.042	240,485	
Dec	3.276	3.278	3.219	3.236	-.035	112,643	
Jan'18	3.267	3.278	3.222	3.240	-.021	144,452	
March	3.316	3.320	3.277	3.298	-.022	106,098	
April	2.950	2.964	2.940	2.960	...	122,804	

## Agriculture Futures

Corn (CBT)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
Dec	353.50	355.50	352.50	354.75	.50	803,542	
March'18	366.00	367.75	365.00	367.25	.75	237,794	
Oats (CBT)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
Dec	238.00	238.75	234.50	236.00	-2.00	4,798	
March'18	245.00	245.00	241.75	243.25	-2.25	1,070	
Soybeans (CBT)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
Nov	975.50	977.75	967.25	968.75	-.75	368,297	
Jan'18	985.25	987.50	977.50	979.00	-.022	96,439	
Soybean Meal (CBT)-100 tons; \$ per ton.							
Oct	309.30	310.10	306.40	308.00	-.150	41,398	
Dec	313.10	313.70	310.10	311.40	-.170	191,430	
Soybean Oil (CBT)-60,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
Oct	34.80	34.95	34.45	34.56	-.27	42,543	
Dec	35.04	35.20	34.70	34.81	-.27	216,507	
Rough Rice (CBT)-2,000 cwt.; \$ per cwt.							
Nov	1282.00	1282.50	1276.50	1280.50	-.50	9,870	
Jan'18	1309.50	1310.00	1300.50	1305.00	...	595	
Wheat (CBT)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
Dec	443.50	450.25	440.75	449.00	6.00	261,559	
March'18	463.25	469.25	460.75	468.00	5.50	82,127	
Wheat (KK)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
Dec	442.50	447.50	440.50	446.00	4.00	143,369	
March'18	459.50	465.25	458.00	463.75	4.50	76,172	
Wheat (MPLS)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.							
Dec	632.50	632.50	621.00	621.50	-.1100	44,022	
March'18	645.50	645.50	634.00	634.75	-.10-50	21,923	
Cattle-Feeder (CME)-50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
Sept	148.950	150.500	148.200	150.225	1.425	4,759	
Oct	149.975	150.850	148.875	150.650	1.050	15,519	
Cattle-Live (CME)-40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
Oct	107.300	108.000	106.525	107.750	.825	88,196	
Dec	112.200	112.975	111.375	112.825	1.050	119,511	
Hogs-Lean (CME)-40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
Oct	58.600	61.200	58.500	60.975	1.950	66,236	
Dec	56.300	58.625	56.200	58.475	1.950	96,651	
Lumber (CME)-110,000 bd. ft., \$ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
Sept	411.70	411.70	395.10	395.20	-.14-00	7	
Nov	381.70	383.80	377.60	379.20	.30	4,423	
Milk (CME)-200,000 lbs.; cents per lb.							
Sept	16.28	16.30	16.22	16.23	-.03	5,180	
Oct	15.93	16.03	15.77	15.77	-.14	4,565	
Cocoa (ICE-US)-10 metric tons; \$ per ton.							
Dec	1,959	2,017	1,956	2,009	36	145,171	
March'18	1,970	2,020	1,965	2,016	37	59,477	
Coffee (ICE-US)-37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.							
Sept	139.25	140.15	139.25	140.00	4.15	37	
Dec	137.80	141.65	137.10	141.40	3.75	110,837	

Source: SIX Financial Information

## Index Futures

Mini DJ Industrial Average (CBT)-\$5 x index							
Sept	22213	22244	22175	22283		27,696	
Dec	22175	22233	22128	22219	47	150,684	
S&P 500 Index (CME)-\$250 x index					</		

## MARKETS DIGEST

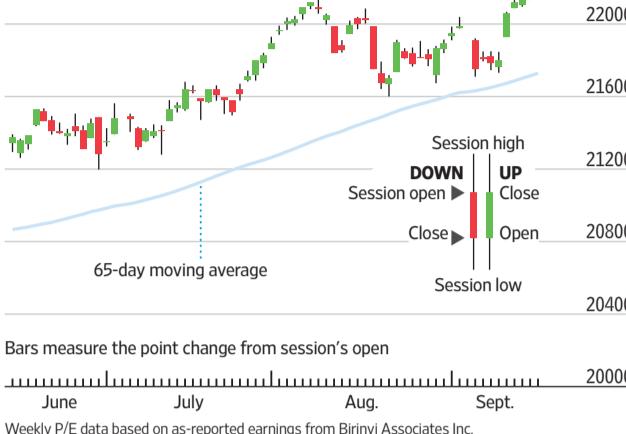
### EQUITIES

#### Dow Jones Industrial Average

**22268.34** ▲ 64.86, or 0.29%  
 High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

Trailing P/E ratio 20.38 19.65  
 P/E estimate \* 18.80 17.56  
 Dividend yield 2.31 2.60  
 All-time high 22268.34, 09/15/17

Current divisor 0.14523396877348



Bars measure the point change from session's open  
 June July Aug. Sept. 20000

Weekly P/E data based on as-reported earnings from Birnvi Associates Inc.

#### S&P 500 Index

**2500.23** ▲ 4.61, or 0.18%  
 High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

Trailing P/E ratio 24.11 24.47  
 P/E estimate \* 19.10 18.25  
 Dividend yield 1.99 2.14  
 All-time high: 2500.23, 09/15/17



June July Aug. Sept. 2350

#### Nasdaq Composite Index

**6448.47** ▲ 19.38, or 0.30%  
 High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

Trailing P/E ratio \*26.03 23.82  
 P/E estimate \* 21.67 19.92  
 Dividend yield 1.10 1.22  
 All-time high: 6460.19, 09/13/17



June July Aug. Sept. 5900

#### Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	Latest		52-Week		YTD		% chg	
	High	Low	Close	Net chg	% chg	High	Low	3-yr. ann.
<b>Dow Jones</b>								
Industrial Average	22275.02	22214.52	<b>22268.34</b>	64.86	<span style="background-color: green;">■ 0.29</span>	22268.34	17888.28	<b>22.9</b> 12.7 <b>9.3</b>
Transportation Avg	9546.25	9466.95	<b>9546.25</b>	36.48	<span style="background-color: green;">■ 0.38</span>	9742.76	7770.33	<b>22.9</b> 5.6 <b>3.9</b>
Utility Average	748.27	743.01	<b>746.25</b>	1.22	<span style="background-color: green;">■ 0.16</span>	754.80	625.44	<b>11.1</b> 13.1 <b>10.6</b>
Total Stock Market	25865.97	25783.62	<b>25865.74</b>	56.69	<span style="background-color: green;">■ 0.22</span>	25865.74	21514.15	<b>16.8</b> 11.1 <b>7.7</b>
Barron's 400	653.44	650.19	<b>653.36</b>	1.57	<span style="background-color: green;">■ 0.24</span>	661.93	521.59	<b>20.1</b> 8.6 <b>7.2</b>

Nasdaq Stock Market	Latest	52-Week	YTD	% chg
Nasdaq Composite	6464.27	6419.65	<b>6448.47</b>	19.38
Nasdaq 100	6009.44	5957.85	<b>5988.00</b>	19.18

Standard & Poor's	Latest	52-Week	YTD	% chg
500 Index	2500.23	2493.16	<b>2500.23</b>	4.61
MidCap 400	1754.55	1745.33	<b>1753.91</b>	7.24
SmallCap 600	861.07	852.21	<b>860.84</b>	5.09

Other Indexes	Latest	52-Week	YTD	% chg
Russell 2000	1431.99	1422.25	<b>1431.71</b>	6.69
NYSE Composite	12080.68	12050.52	<b>12080.14</b>	17.52
Value Line	526.46	523.79	<b>526.46</b>	2.34
NYSE Arca Biotech	4194.10	4151.45	<b>4177.34</b>	3.26
NYSE Arca Pharma	550.02	545.55	<b>546.23</b>	-2.77
KBW Bank	93.81	93.10	<b>93.81</b>	0.46
PHLX® Gold/Silver	89.11	88.00	<b>88.38</b>	-0.50
PHLX® Oil Service	133.97	131.83	<b>133.85</b>	0.44
PHLX® Semiconductor	1147.64	1130.28	<b>1146.68</b>	19.26
CBOE Volatility	10.74	10.00	<b>10.17</b>	-0.27

\$Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Sources: SIX Financial Information; WSJ Market Data Group

#### Late Trading

Most-active and biggest movers among NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE Amer. and Nasdaq issues from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. ET as reported by electronic trading services, securities dealers and regional exchanges. Minimum share price of \$2 and minimum after-hours volume of 5,000 shares.

#### Most-active issues in late trading

Company	Symbol	Volume (000)	Last	Net chg	After Hours % chg	High	Low
Cadence Design Systems	CDNS	30,655.9	37.82	-0.45	<span style="color: red;">-1.18</span>	38.42	37.82
SPDR S&P 500	SPY	24,310.2	249.34	0.15	<span style="color: green;">0.06</span>	249.47	248.62
General Electric	GE	8,689.0	23.91	-0.02	<span style="color: red;">-0.08</span>	24.09	23.81
Chesapeake Energy	CHK	8,180.3	4.02	0.02	<span style="color: green;">0.50</span>	4.03	3.99
ILG	ILG	8,167.0	25.35	...	<span style="color: red;">unch.</span>	25.48	25.32
Bank of America	BAC	8,014.0	24.39	0.01	<span style="color: green;">0.04</span>	24.41	24.20
PwrShrs QQQ Tr Series 1	QQQ	7,821.4	146.06	...	<span style="color: red;">unch.</span>	146.19	145.94
Callon Petroleum	CPE	7,103.1	10.52	...	<span style="color: red;">unch.</span>	10.54	10.46

#### Percentage gainers...

Company	Symbol	Volume (000)	Last	Net chg	After Hours % chg	High	Low
Tempur Sealy	TPX	68.9	64.12	3.52	<span style="color: green;">5.81</span>	64.12	60.50
Myomo	MYO	5.1	6.80	0.22	<span style="color: green;">3.34</span>	7.40	6.80
T2 Biosystems	TTOO	38.8	4.65	0.13	<span style="color: green;">2.88</span>	4.65	4.52
Brookfield Infrastructure	BIP	630.8	43.15	1.02	<span style="color: green;">2.42</span>	45.49	42.25
Plymouth Industrial REIT	PLYM	7.9	17.96	0.40	<span style="color: green;">2.28</span>	18.01	17.96
...And losers							
Neos Therapeutics	NEOS	310.4	8.60	-0.60	<span style="color: red;">-6.52</span>	9.80	8.05
22nd Century Group	XXII	91.7	3.07	-0.14	<span style="color: red;">-4.36</span>	3.21	3.03
ZAGG Inc	ZAGG	13.7	14.17	-0.48	<span style="color: red;">-3.26</span>	14.75	14.17
Gerdau ADR	GGB	17.9	3.75	-0.12	<span style="color: red;">-3.10</span>	3.88	3.75
National CineMedia	NCMI	35.7	6.66	-0.21	<span style="color: red;">-3.06</span>	6.89	6.66

\*Primary market NYSE, NYSE American NYSE Arca only. †TRIN comparison of the number of advancing and declining issues with the volume of shares rising and falling. An Arms of less than 1 indicates buying demand; above 1 indicates selling pressure.

#### Trading Diary

##### Volume, Advancers, Decliners

	NYSE	NYSE Amer.
<b>Total volume*</b>	2,164,062,375	43,687,012
<b>Adv. volume*</b>	1,259,005,862	25,796,298
<b>Decl. volume*</b>	866,293,172	17,637,843
<b>Issues traded</b>	3,069	335
<b>Advances</b>	1,8	

# 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, ISYE 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.  
 l-New 52-week low.  
 dd-Indicates loss in the most recent four quarters.  
 FD-FIRST day of trading.

**h-Does not meet continued listing standards**  
**lf-Late filing**  
**q-Temporary exemption from Nasdaq Bankruptcy Code, or securities requirements.**  
**t-NYSE bankruptcy**

Wall Street Journal stock tables reflect composite regular trading as of 4 p.m. and changes in the closing prices from 4 p.m. the previous day.

Friday, September 15, 2017

YTD %Chg	52-Week				Yld %	Net Chg	YTD %Chg	52-Week				Net Chg	YTD %Chg	52-Week				Yld %	Net Chg			
	Hi	Lo	Stock	Sym				Hi	Lo	Stock	Sym			Hi	Lo	Stock	Sym					
<b>NYSE</b>																						
15.95 25.82 20.26 ABB	<b>ABB</b>	3.1 23 24.43						11.38 46.98 39.88 Coca-Cola	<b>KO</b>	3.2 48 46.18					16.70 137.08 109.32 J&J	<b>JNJ</b>	2.5 23 134.45	0.27	18.53 120.17 92.95 SempraEnergy	<b>SRE</b>	2.8 18 119.29	0.20
-2.32 13.52 10.60 AES	<b>AES</b>	4.2 44 11.35	0.09				-3.35 46.17 36.74 JohnsonControls	<b>JCI</b>	2.5 37 39.81	-0.29				-21.13 47.26 35.10 SensataTech	<b>ST</b>	.. 28 47.18	0.68	51.74 39.49 24.15 CadenceDesign	<b>CND</b>	.. 44 38.27	0.25	
18.93 83.39 66.50 Aflac	<b>AFL</b>	2.1 13 62.81	0.01				-1.63 30.96 22.40 JuniperNetworks	<b>JNP</b>	1.4 16 27.80	0.24				-23.35 45.89 24.90 ServiceCorp	<b>SCI</b>	1.7 19 35.03	-0.29	54.43 23.90 14.35 Carlyle	<b>CG</b>	7.1 18 23.55	0.00	
21.66 73.97 46.64 AGCO	<b>AGO</b>	0.8 31 70.39	0.71				7.46 47.03 38.16 KAR Auction	<b>KAR</b>	2.8 28 45.80	0.02				23.92 47.52 32.41 ServiceMaster	<b>SERV</b>	.. 28 46.68	-0.07	22.71 121.69 96.93 Celgene	<b>CELG</b>	.. 44 142.04	1.43	
-12.77 43.03 35.10 AT&T	<b>T</b>	5.3 18 37.10	0.78				33.52 54.36 33.58 KB Fin	<b>KB</b>	.. 7 74.12	0.49				-56.19 118.64 72.80 ServiceNow	<b>NOW</b>	.. dd 116.11	0.15	36.37 48.94 34.35 Cerner	<b>CERN</b>	.. 36 71.48	-0.46	
34.76 56.20 37.38 AbbottLabs	<b>ABBV</b>	2.0 27 51.76	0.14				23.00 20.34 13.57 KKR	<b>KKR</b>	3.6 8 18.93	0.23				26.88 32.62 23.98 SherwinWilliams	<b>SHW</b>	1.0 28 340.98	-0.56	33.79 116.63 74.34 CheckPointSoftware	<b>CHKP</b>	.. 25 113.03	0.24	
39.92 86.99 55.06 AbbVie	<b>ABBV</b>	2.2 27 31.77	-0.85				1.70 18.82 13.43 KT	<b>KT</b>	.. 11 44.33	-0.06				11.75 48.98 35.15 ShinhanFin	<b>SHG</b>	.. 8 44.32	0.87	11.24 118.11 41.69 ChinaLodging	<b>HTHT</b>	.. 60 111.63	-0.77	
15.56 136.10 95.102 Accenture	<b>ACN</b>	1.8 24 135.35	0.51				-26.41 19.93 79.05 KSCitySouthern	<b>KSU</b>	1.3 22 107.26	0.95				-10.70 81.98 68.11 CincinnatiFin	<b>CINF</b>	2.7 22 75.22	-0.40	16.09 139.74 102.07 Citrix	<b>CTXS</b>	1.0 32 134.5	-0.46	
-26.15 26.07 15.73 AcuityBrands	<b>AYI</b>	0.2 24 170.50	-0.49				-7.31 78.69 65.06 Kellogg	<b>K</b>	3.2 31 68.32	0.70				-27.26 35.86 24.90 ServiceCorp	<b>SPG</b>	4.4 30 164.77	1.02	50.90 122.77 47.01 Cerner	<b>CERN</b>	.. 36 71.48	-0.46	
<b>36.96 30.29 39.66 Adient</b>	<b>ADNT</b>	1.4 44 80.26	0.86				-1.92 19.53 11.89 KeyCorp	<b>KEY</b>	2.1 18 79.12	0.04				-22.37 37.22 26.96 Smith&Neafew	<b>SNE</b>	1.3 20 58.82	0.04	28.32 40.83 24.50 CharterComms	<b>CHTR</b>	.. 107 369.47	-0.53	
-41.16 17.73 8.21 AdvanceAuto	<b>AAP</b>	2.0 22 99.51	-0.51				13.13 43.15 29.25 KeyWestTechs	<b>KEYS</b>	.. 31 41.37	0.42				-13.31 43.68 10.50 Smucker	<b>SJM</b>	2.3 22 112.73	0.10	33.79 112.18 49.23 Cognex	<b>CNX</b>	.. 0.31 511.95	0.67	
18.87 6.70 4.89 AvemEng	<b>AVS</b>	3.8 14 5.99	0.02				13.70 34.21 27.17 KSCoreElPwr	<b>KEP</b>	.. 6 18.24	0.40				-18.47 30.24 17.02 KimcoReal	<b>KIM</b>	5.3 21 307.05	0.05	28.18 17.73 4.45 CoagranTech	<b>CTPS</b>	0.8 23 71.82	0.08	
2.87 6.06 3.70 Aegeon	<b>AEG</b>	5.4 16 5.69	0.03				15.25 77.72 63.43 ColgatePalmolive	<b>CL</b>	2.2 27 72.28	0.14				-6.52 23.36 18.23 KinderMorgan	<b>KM</b>	2.6 2 19.36	0.02	84.71 27.89 100.01 Coherent	<b>COHR</b>	.. 38 25.73	4.00	
19.23 50.90 36.38 AerCap	<b>AER</b>	.. 8 49.61	0.61				17.49 44.91 28.19 KinrossGold	<b>KGC</b>	3.3 70 4.82	0.02				-6.52 20.57 23.98 SherwinWilliams	<b>SHW</b>	1.0 28 340.98	-0.56	6.97 44.28 30.20 ComcastA	<b>CNSA</b>	1.7 19 36.93	-0.67	
31.18 164.52 104.59 Aetna	<b>AET</b>	1.2 36 168.00	0.78				17.49 47.19 28.19 KoninklijkePhil	<b>PHG</b>	2.2 24 41.19	-0.04				-14.73 22.49 11.28 Snap	<b>SNA</b>	1.9 15 146.66	-0.35	4.77 42.75 29.57 CommerceBsns	<b>CBSS</b>	1.6 20 55.17	0.46	
29.86 60.30 29.09 Antonielli	<b>ANT</b>	2.9 20 99.51	0.51				13.74 47.19 28.19 KoninklijkePhil	<b>PHG</b>	2.2 24 41.19	-0.04				-7.93 47.25 29.57 ComScope	<b>CNSP</b>	.. 28 33.58	0.32	17.38 33.10 24.90 Copart	<b>CPR</b>	.. 31 32.52	0.06	
<b>41.16 17.73 8.21 Antvista</b>	<b>AAP</b>	2.0 22 99.51	0.51				13.74 47.19 28.19 KoninklijkePhil	<b>PHG</b>	2.2 24 41.19	-0.04				-10.78 37.86 17.92 CoStarGroup	<b>CSPG</b>	.. 93 27.78	0.19	17.38 33.10 24.90 CoStarGroup	<b>CSPG</b>	.. 93 27.78	0.19	
18.87 6.70 4.89 Arivaca	<b>AEG</b>	5.4 16 5.69	0.03				13.74 47.19 28.19 KoninklijkePhil	<b>PHG</b>	2.2 24 41.19	-0.04				-13.27 37.22 26.96 StarwoodProp	<b>STWD</b>	1.3 22 18.71	0.20	1.37 18.31 22.41 Costar	<b>COST</b>	1.2 28 16.20	-0.07	
19.23 50.90 36.38 Aricap	<b>AER</b>	.. 8 49.61	0.61				15.25 77.72 63.43 ColgatePalmolive	<b>CL</b>	2.2 27 72.28	0.14				-13.27 37.22 26.96 StarwoodProp	<b>STWD</b>	1.3 22 18.71	0.20	1.37 18.31 22.41 Costar	<b>COST</b>	1.2 28 16.20	-0.07	
31.18 164.52 104.59 Aetna	<b>AET</b>	1.2 36 168.00	0.78				15.25 77.72 63.43 ColgatePalmolive	<b>CL</b>	2.2 27 72.28	0.14				-13.27 37.22 26.96 StarwoodProp	<b>STWD</b>	1.3 22 18.71	0.20	1.37 18.31 22.41 Costar	<b>COST</b>	1.2 28 16.20	-0.07	
23.79 18.08 10.00 Akamai	<b>AMC</b>	0.4 20 17.97	1.30				15.25 77.72 63.43 ColgatePalmolive	<b>CL</b>	2.2 27 72.28	0.14				-13.27 37.22 26.96 StarwoodProp	<b>STWD</b>	1.3 22 18.71	0.20	1.37 18.31 22.41 Costar	<b>COST</b>	1.2 28 16.20	-0.07	
15.53 23.98 19.62 Amherst	<b>AMH</b>	0.9 3d 22.14	0.25				15.25 77.72 63.43 ColgatePalmolive	<b>CL</b>	2.2 27 72.28	0.14				-13.27 37.22 26.96 StarwoodProp	<b>STWD</b>	1.3 22 18.71	0.20	1.37 1				

## NEW HIGHS AND LOWS

The following explanations apply to the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca, NYSE MKT and Nasdaq Stock Market stocks that hit a new 52-week intraday high or low in the latest session.  
% CHG-Daily percentage change from the previous trading session.

**Friday, September 15, 2017**

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
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<b>NYSE highs - 114</b>			<b>Moody's</b>	MCO	136.82	1.0	<b>DeepValueETF</b>	DVP	29.48	0.2	<b>Van Eck Vectors</b>	VET	122.42	0.2	<b>Bancorp</b>	BZUN	37.44	3.4	<b>Mirant Corp</b>	MINTX	120.49	135.8	
<b>AbbVie</b>	ABBV	89.69	-2.1	<b>NorthstarResources</b>	NR	9.60	0.5	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBBR	12.19	1.6	<b>Boeing</b>	BNE	80.73	0.2	<b>AppliedGenetic</b>	AGTC	35.0	-4.1	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>Adient</b>	ADNT	80.29	5.1	<b>OFG BancorpFD</b>	OFGPd	25.18	1.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	23.60	0.8	<b>BluePointMed</b>	RPMC	56.67	2.2	<b>Microchip</b>	MVIX	22.05	0.2	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>Advientis</b>	ASIN	36.75	1.0	<b>Oshkosh</b>	OSK	177.0	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	83.57	0.1	<b>Windstream</b>	WIN	51.55	1.5	<b>U.S. Truck</b>	UTR	12.15	-0.5	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>Albemarle</b>	ALB	56.05	-0.5	<b>PhoenixNewMedia</b>	FENG	5.50	-1.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	151.60	0.1	<b>Neogen</b>	NEOG	73.45	2.3	<b>CytoriTherap</b>	CYTXW	5.02	-17.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>Albemarle</b>	ALB	127.83	0.3	<b>ParkerHannifin</b>	PH	170.67	1.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	173.05	0.3	<b>WistriTEmeSOE</b>	BSFT	51.60	1.1	<b>NortheastBancorp</b>	NBB	23.95	1.7	<b>UnivLogistics</b>	ULH	18.45	-1.7
<b>Allegion</b>	ALLE	82.97	0.4	<b>RELEX Tech</b>	REXN	21.70	1.8	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	139.37	0.2	<b>WistriTEmeSC</b>	DGS	40.83	0.8	<b>CME Group</b>	CME	132.34	-0.6	<b>NVIDIA</b>	NVDA	180.11	6.3
<b>Ambev</b>	ABEV	6.82	0.2	<b>RepublicServices</b>	RSG	66.93	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	148.25	0.2	<b>UroPenPharma</b>	URGN	33.77	-0.1	<b>EnergyX/GulfCoast</b>	EXXI	9.79	-7.0	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>AmeriVanguard</b>	AVD	21.03	0.1	<b>Rockwell</b>	ROK	174.03	0.4	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	159.08	0.2	<b>WistriTEmeSOE</b>	DGS	26.54	0.3	<b>DeMarPharm</b>	DMPI	10.6	-5.2	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>Amtek</b>	AMT	65.84	0.1	<b>Rogers</b>	ROG	126.50	1.7	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	171.11	0.1	<b>WistriTEmeSOE</b>	DGS	50.93	0.1	<b>FederalStRvt</b>	FISACW	9.07	7.0	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>AshfordHospitl</b>	AHPD	25.19	-0.3	<b>SJ Group</b>	ST	47.26	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>AveryDenison</b>	AVV	17.01	0.3	<b>SensataTech</b>	ST	47.26	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>Azul</b>	AZUL	29.01	3.1	<b>SocialCap</b>	IPOA	10.60	1.9	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BancoBradescoP</b>	BBD	11.50	2.3	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SPR	77.17	1.0	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BancoBradesco</b>	BBD	63.60	-0.4	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	63.60	-0.4	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>SpiritAeroSys</b>	SP	19.63	0.1	<b>DeutscheMSLBiz</b>	DBEM	180.00	0.1	<b>OrbSciTechs</b>	OSUR	22.25	-0.8	<b>GoodTimesRes</b>	GTRM	2.50	-1.8	<b>GenMark</b>	GMK	29.14	0.2
<b>BKInvestment</b>	BNS	65.96	-0.2	<b>Spirit</b>																			

## MONEY & INVESTING

# Exchanges Warn of Hacking Risks

By DAVE MICHAELS

WASHINGTON—Stock-exchange executives are warning that a comprehensive data repository designed to help regulators detect market manipulation faces hacking risks, one week after Equifax Inc. disclosed one of the biggest data breaches in U.S. history.

Speaking Friday at the Security Traders Association conference here, executives from the New York Stock Exchange and Bats Global Markets Inc. expressed worry that the project, which is known as the Consolidated Audit Trail, or CAT, will be a juicy target for hackers.

The system will track the life cycle of every order in the stock and options markets and will include personal information about stockbrokers' customers, such as Social Security numbers and dates of birth.

"Now is the time to ask not can CAT be killed, but can we rethink what we've delivered thus far?" said Chris Concanon, president and chief operating officer of CBOE Holdings Inc., the parent company of Bats. "I am not comfortable with CAT going live unless we are certain the industry's data will be protected."

Stacey Cunningham, chief operating officer of NYSE Group Inc., said at the same conference where Mr. Concanon spoke that she fears hackers will target the database for the rich trove of personally identifiable information that it

*'Now is the time to ask...can we rethink what we've delivered thus far?'*

contains.

"I have concerns with the level of (personal information) and other commercially sensitive information that will be in that database," Ms. Cunningham said in a statement. "As we know and have recently seen, it is very hard to assure the protection of information."

U.S. regulators required Wall Street to build the Consolidated Audit Trail after a chaotic trading session on May 6, 2010, when the Dow Jones Industrial Average plunged nearly 1,000 points in a few minutes before rebounding.

It took the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission more than four months to reconstruct the cause of the so-called flash crash, because neither agency kept an inventory of all quotes and trades across equities, options and futures markets.

The audit trail will absorb orders from 21 stock and options exchanges and more than 40 private trading venues known as dark pools. The database also will include granular information on trades that are filled by large wholesale brokerages from their inventory.

The development of the audit trail has often been caught in red tape and industry fights over who will pay for it.

While the SEC mandated its creation, the project has been carried out by the exchanges, which are working on a new proposal for how costs will be divided after some options market makers and smaller trading venues complained they were being asked to pay too much.

Brokers have also complained that CAT is an expensive substitute for existing surveillance tools. The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority maintains an audit trail that records data on stock orders and executions, but doesn't include options data.

Republican SEC Commissioner Michael Piwowar raised expectations on Thursday that a delay or rethinking of CAT requirements might be in the offing. He told the traders conference that he feels comfortable with the project's data-security standards but wants "to make sure everything is locked down."

He declined to comment after his remarks about whether the SEC is weighing a delay.

# U.K. Pound, Gilt Yields Surge

By JON SINDREU

The pound rose for a second day in a row and U.K. government bonds continued to sell off after Bank of England rate-setters Friday doubled down on their aim to start tightening monetary policy.

Sterling finished European trading up 1.3% against the dollar, climbing to \$1.357.

CURRENCIES This was the highest late European level since June 24 of last year, the day after Britons voted to leave the European Union—when sterling fell 9% on the day.

The yield on U.K. 10-year government bonds, or gilts, jumped, too, and ended trading at 1.320%, the highest in two months. Before the BOE policy decision, the 10-year yield traded around 1.13%. Yields rise as bond prices fall.

U.K. markets have been shocked out of a summer lull

by central-bank officials, who warned Thursday that they might start nudging up interest rates from their current 0.25%—a record low—sooner than investors expect.

On Friday, Gertjan Vlieghe, who economists consider to be one of the U.K. central bank's most dovish rate-setters, said in a speech that borrowing costs could go up "as early as in the coming months." An uptick in pay growth and stronger-than-expected consumption could "lead to somewhat more upward pressure on medium-term inflation," he added.

"The BOE will hike in November, so now the conversation moves onto how fast and how far do they go," said Jordan Rochester, a strategist at Nomura.

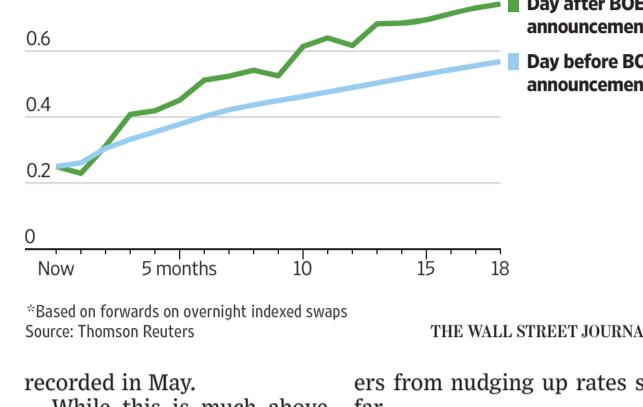
U.K. inflation figures for August surprised to the upside, with consumer prices rising 2.9% from a year earlier, matching the four-year high

recorded in May.

While this is much above the BOE's 2% target, most of the price increases are still because of sterling's post-Brexit tumble—which has made imported goods more expensive—and are unlikely to last, which has stopped policy mak-

## The Difference a Day Makes

Where investors believe the Bank of England will set interest rates in the future\*



\*Based on forwards on overnight indexed swaps

Source: Thomson Reuters

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

ers from nudging up rates so far.

Because of the BOE's statement Thursday, however, investors have moved to shield against future moves in interest rates. Shortly after the announcement, money managers rushed into derivatives called

overnight indexed swaps to protect against a rise in borrowing costs as early as February. Rate expectations later stabilized to predict an increase to 0.5% in April.

Before the BOE's statement Thursday, these derivatives predicted that rates wouldn't go up for more than a year.

"We continue to believe that hawkish BOE talk is aimed at propping up the pound in order to limit the inflation overshoot," said David A. Meier, economist at Julius Baer, who believes that "a rate hike seems like the wrong medicine at a time when consumers are already squeezed by prices and low wage growth."

We expect some sobering of overeager rate expectations to soften the currency later down the road," he added.

Late Friday in New York, the pound was up 1.4% against the dollar, to \$1.3592, and up 2.9% in the past two sessions.

# Rovio IPO Prices Come In Below Expectations

By NATHAN ALLEN

Rovio Entertainment Oy, the company behind the "Angry Birds" mobile-gaming franchise, on Friday set the pricing for its initial public offering, valuing the company at about \$1 billion—well short of shareholders' more-optimistic forecasts.

The Finnish company said it would offer shares within a range of €10.25 to €11.50 (\$12.22 to \$13.71), giving it a market capitalization of between €802 million and €896 million.

The range would value Rovio at roughly three times its annual revenue, on par with similar companies, a person involved in the IPO said. When Rovio earlier this month announced plans to float, shareholders hoped the IPO would value the company at about €2 billion, people familiar with the matter said at the time. "This number wasn't realistic," the person said.

When China's Tencent Holdings Ltd. bought Supercell Oy, last year, it valued the Finnish mobile-game maker at more than \$10 billion, or 4.3



People toured an Angry Birds theme park during its July 2016 opening in Tianjin, China.

times its 2015 revenue.

"It set a ceiling because Supercell is the best monetizing game company," said Tero Kuittinen, a strategist at Finnish software developer Kuuhubb Oy.

A valuation in the range of €2 billion could have been doable three or four years ago,

but given more recent performance in the sector, was "really way too high," said Atte Riikola, an analyst for In-

deres, a Helsinki-based research firm. Mr. Riikola added that he thought the IPO pricing is now "quite fair" compared with other gaming companies.

The IPO will raise gross

proceeds of about €30 million and allow existing shareholders, including majority owner Kaj Hed, the uncle of Rovio co-founder Niklas Hed, to sell shares.

Rovio, which has videogame and brand licensing, says the listing will help it pursue its growth strategy, including through acquisitions, and gain more flexibility to remunerate its employees.

It expects to begin trading on the Nasdaq Helsinki prelist on Sept. 29 and on the official list around Oct. 3, under the code ROVIO.

Struggling to repeat the success of its Angry Birds franchise, Rovio has gone through several cost-cutting rounds and management changes in recent years.

For the first six months of the year, the company reported a 94% rise in revenue to €152.6 million.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or Ebitda, rose to €39.9 million from €11 million a year earlier.

—Sam Schechner and David Gauthier-Villars contributed to this article.

## U.S. Treasurys Extend Declines

By SAM GOLDFARB

U.S. government bonds edged lower Friday, extending recent declines amid fresh signs of a shift to tighter monetary policy by major central banks.

CREDIT MARKETS The yield on the benchmark 10-year Treasury note settled at 2.02%, compared with 2.19% Thursday and 2.058% last Friday.

Yields, which rise when bond prices fall, climbed overnight as a key Bank of England policy maker said the central bank may need to raise interest rates in the coming months in response to building inflation pressures.

U.K. government bond yields rose sharply after the comments from Gertjan Vlieghe, dragging yields on government bonds in other markets higher.

Treasuries then pared losses after the Commerce Department reported that U.S. retail sales fell 0.2% in August from the prior month.

After setting fresh 2017 lows this past week, Treasury yields have climbed in recent days, reflecting waning con-

cerns about the economic impact of Hurricane Irma and signs of a possible end to the recent slowdown in inflation.

Once investors determined that Hurricane Irma wouldn't be as damaging as they had feared, there was a sentiment change in markets that "carried through this entire week," said Larry Milstein, head of government and agency trading at R.W. Pressprich & Co.

A report Thursday showed that U.S. consumer prices rose last month at the strongest pace since January, in a sign that inflation could be picking up after months of weakness

just in time for the Federal Reserve's Sept. 19-20 policy meeting.

The somewhat brighter outlook for inflation helped modestly lift investors' expectations that the Fed could raise interest rates once more this year.

The yield on the two-year Treasury note climbed to 1.384% Friday from 1.270% a week earlier, marking its largest weekly gain since early March. Yields ticked higher Friday despite a string of events that analysts said might have pushed them lower on other days.



Comments from Bank of England's Gertjan Vlieghe boosted yields.

## Fannie, Freddie Fix Is on Back Burner

By ANDREW ACKERMAN AND JULIET CHUNG

Mortgage-finance giants Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which have been under government control since the financial crisis, don't appear to be getting a new life as quickly as some had hoped might happen under a Trump presidency.

Overhauling the two companies remains a back-burner issue for the Trump administration and Congress, crowded out by matters such as taxes, immigration and flood insurance. Moreover, prospects that the Senate will eventually pass a broad revamp of the companies also have dimmed, according to people familiar with the matter.

The delays leave in limbo hedge funds and distressed-debt investors which have bought up shares in the companies in the hopes they could score a large windfall. The funds are effectively betting that Washington is unable to come up with a plan that eliminates Fannie and Freddie.

They instead want the government to allow the companies to build up capital and return to private control.

In the Senate Banking Committee, Chairman Mike Crapo (R., Idaho) and Sen. Sherrod Brown of Ohio, the panel's ranking Democrat, have held months of closed-door talks; yet their efforts to develop bipartisan legislation remain far from bearing fruit, these people said.

"It doesn't feel like Brown and Crapo [negotiations] will come to a conclusion," said a Republican official familiar with the discussions.

At a private meeting in July, Mr. Brown remarked to Sens. Bob Corker (R., Tenn.) and Mark Warner (D., Va.) that he wanted to "put a wedge" between the pair as they devel-

oped a bipartisan plan with other members of the banking panel, according to a person in the room. Though the comments were said in jest, they were interpreted by some Senate staffers as a sign Mr. Brown may not be willing to commit to reshape the companies at this time, the person said.

Messrs. Brown and Crapo, who are said to have a good personal relationship, have been bogged down by other issues, such as how to renew a federal flood-insurance program currently set to expire in December.

A spokeswoman for Mr. Brown said he and Mr. Crapo "are interested in results, and hope the Banking Committee can reach agreement on housing-finance reform during this Congress." Mr. Crapo said in a separate statement that he is working with Mr. Brown "to explore a number of options to fix the flawed system."

The Trump administration has yet to outline its goals for a revamp of Fannie and Freddie. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin on Thursday said the administration would focus on an overhaul to the mortgage-finance system next year.

"Realistically this is a 2018 issue, but we're going to fix it, and when we fix it we want to make sure we never put the taxpayers at risk," Mr. Mnuchin said, speaking at a conference hosted by Politico in Washington.

Mr. Brown and five other Democrats recently urged Mr. Mnuchin and Federal Housing Finance Agency Director Mel Watt to allow the companies to retain some of their earnings—to build up a cash buffer against a short-term loss. A group of moderate lawmakers, led by Messrs. Corker and Warner, oppose unilateral steps by the FHFA to allow the companies to retain their earnings.

## Compliance Officer to Leave Barclays

By MAX COLCHESTER

The senior compliance official responsible for Barclays PLC's whistleblower program, Jonathan Cox, is set to depart after settling an employment dispute with the bank, according to a person familiar with the matter.

Mr. Cox's dispute was scheduled to be heard this past week at a London tribunal, but it was withdrawn. The bank wouldn't disclose what the dispute concerned or whether it was linked to the continuing investigation into Chief Executive Jes Staley's at-

tempts to unmask a whistleblower. Mr. Cox couldn't immediately be reached for comment.

Mr. Staley is under investigation by U.K. and U.S. regulators after he tried to reveal the identity of a whistleblower who criticized his hiring of a longtime associate for a top job. The U.K.'s Prudential Regulation Authority and Financial Conduct Authority are probing both Mr. Staley and the bank over its treatment of whistleblowers.

Mr. Staley already has apologized for his actions and the board has said it would dock

# MARKETS

## Dow Logs Best Weekly Advance in 2017

Rise of 2.2% follows string of daily records as investors shake off latest missile launch

By AKANE OTANI

The Dow Jones Industrial Average posted its biggest one-week gain of the year, capping off a stretch that included four consecutive record closes.

Major indexes

FRIDAY'S have risen in recent sessions, with the S&P

MARKETS 500, Dow industrials and Nasdaq Composite notching fresh closing highs together on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Fears around worst-case scenarios for storm damage that pressured stocks in the previous week have largely subsided, investors and analysts said, helping push up stocks and government-bond yields. Stocks also remained buoyant after the latest provocation from North Korea, which late Thursday fired a missile over Japan for the second time in a month.

"In general, and the markets have kind of figured this out,

geopolitical events are fairly short-lived. You have to be careful of them, and they will create stress moments in the market, perhaps corrections, but they don't tend to last," said Matthew Peron, head of global equities for Northern Trust Asset Management.

The Dow industrials rose 64.86 points, or 0.3%, on Friday to 22268.34, notching its 39th record of the year and its sixth consecutive session of gains. The index rose 2.2% for the week.

The S&P 500 added 4.61 points, or 0.2%, to a fresh closing high of 2500.23, and the Nasdaq Composite rose 19.38 points, or 0.3%, to 6448.47.

Shares of energy companies rallied, rising with U.S. crude prices after data showed inventories are shrinking and global demand is expected to pick up.

The S&P 500 energy sector added 0.3% on Friday and posted its biggest one-week gain since September 2016.

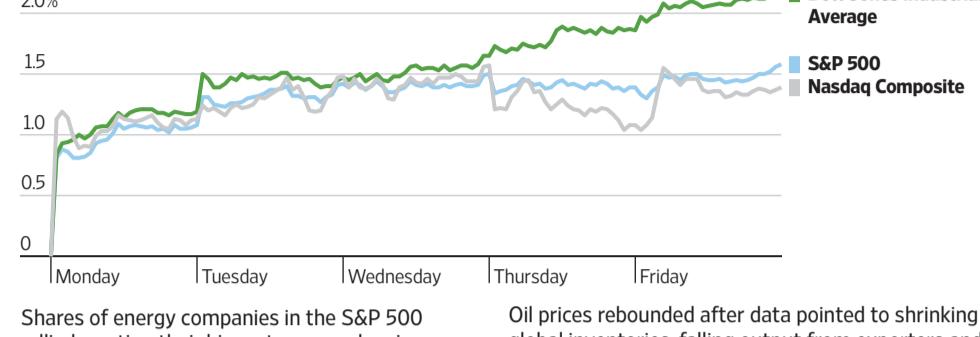
U.S. crude for October delivery finished the week up 5.1% at \$49.89 a barrel.

Financial stocks added 0.5% in the S&P 500 on Friday, notching their fourth advance in five sessions, as bond yields edged higher. Banks benefit

from higher rates since they

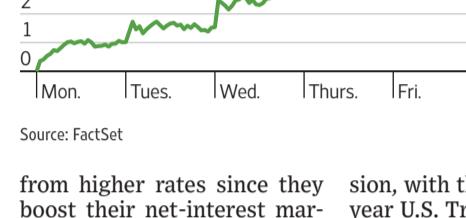
### New Heights

U.S. stocks returned to record territory this past week as investors' fears around severe storm damage waned.



Shares of energy companies in the S&P 500 rallied, posting their biggest one-week gain since September 2016.

### Change in S&P 500 energy sector



Source: FactSet

from higher rates since they boost their net-interest margins, a key measure of lending profitability.

Government-bond prices fell for a fifth consecutive ses-

sion, with the yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury note rising to 2.202% from 2.199% on Thursday. Yields rise as bond prices fall.

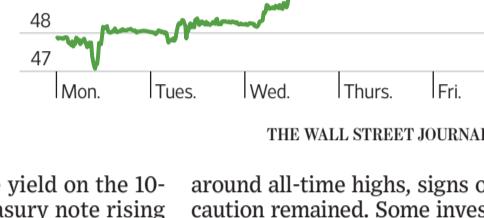
Even as stocks traded

around all-time highs, signs of caution remained. Some investors said there are few reasons to extend bets ahead of several potential risks, including the negotiations over a potential

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Oil prices rebounded after data pointed to shrinking global inventories, falling output from exporters and higher demand.

### Crude-oil price, most-active contract



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Republican tax plan and the coming week's Federal Reserve meeting.

While a series of muted inflation readings had left many investors skeptical that the Fed would raise rates a third time this year, data Thursday showing a rebound in U.S. consumer prices made some rethink their bets.

Federal-funds futures, used by investors to place bets on the Fed's rate-policy outlook, showed late Friday a roughly 58% chance of a rate increase by year-end, up from 31% a week earlier, according to data from CME Group.

The stock rally could stall if the Fed moves toward normalizing monetary policy more aggressively than expected, investors and analysts said.

Elsewhere, the U.K.'s FTSE 100 fell 1.1% and finished at its lowest level since April, weighed down by a rally in the pound. The currency jumped this past week after the Bank of England signaled that it is preparing to raise rates in response to a pickup in inflation.

Japan's Nikkei Stock Average added 0.5%, rising for the fourth time in five sessions.

—Marina Force contributed to this article.

## HEARD ON THE STREET

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY

WSJ.com/Heard

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### Left Behind

P&G's growth rate has been slowing for a decade and its shares have trailed its industry, prompting activist investor Nelson Peltz to push for a board seat.



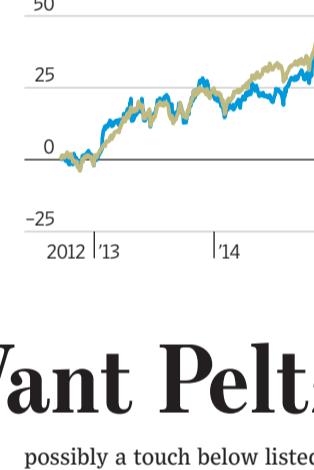
Note: Organic growth rates are through June of each year.

Sources: the company (growth rate); FactSet (total return); Bloomberg News (photos)



David Taylor, CEO of Procter & Gamble

Nelson Peltz, founding partner of Trian Fund Management



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

## P&G Investors Should Want Peltz on the Board

Rabble-raising investor Nelson Peltz is testing the law of large numbers in his fight for a board seat at **Procter & Gamble**. His fellow shareholders should support him—and hope he wins despite the odds.

P&G is the largest company ever to face an activist challenge of this sort. Once the ultimate blue chip stock, a member of the Dow Jones Industrial Average since 1932, the consumer-goods giant famous for Ivory soap, Dawn dish liquid and Bounty paper towels has a market capitalization of \$238 billion.

But the stock has been a laggard for the past five years. Stalwart brands have lost market share, which gets to the heart of the challenge. Prime among them is Gillette, acquired by P&G in 2005 for \$54 billion. The razor brand has since lost out to subscription-based upstarts Harry's and Dollar Shave

Club in the U.S. Another notable lapse: Diapers brand Pampers has ceded hard-won ground in the huge and fast-growing Chinese market.

P&G welcomed Mr. Peltz's

**Trian Fund Management** when it disclosed a \$3.5 billion investment in February. The mood quickly soured as management resisted Mr. Peltz's demands for a board seat. The stake represents a puny 1.48% of the company, raising the legitimate question: Should an investor with such a small slice of a company carry outside influence?

An expensive and contentious proxy vote ahead of an annual general meeting on Oct. 10 will let shareholders decide whether he gets his seat.

Mr. Peltz wants P&G to improve its innovation and M&A capabilities, "up its game" in online sales and marketing, and fix an "insular culture" with more external hires. The most contro-

versial idea is a reorganization that would give more independence—and thus accountability—to three global divisions.

P&G Chief Executive David Taylor argues that he has already implemented changes necessary to fix P&G since taking the top job in late 2015. Creating three global divisions would risk undermining the company's bargaining power with ad agencies and retailers. He told CNBC this past week a further reorganization would be "dangerous."

Neither side throws a knockout punch when it comes to the facts. Management argues its turnaround plan is showing early progress. Organic growth, which strips out the impact of brand divestments and currency movements, improved to 2% in the most recent financial year, from 1% in the year through June 2016. But because 2% still implied market-share losses—and was

possibly a touch below listed U.S. and European peers, which grew by 2.1%—Trian says the company hasn't gone far enough. In fact, because P&G rounds organic-growth figures to the nearest whole number, unlike key peers, whether it actually outperformed the sector as defined by Trian isn't clear.

The company's share-price performance since Mr. Taylor's appointment is equally inconclusive: P&G stock has outperformed the broader market, but this is heavily dependent on the low starting point. The track record is simply not long enough to support the burden of analysis being placed on it by either side.

The bluster makes it easy to forget that Messrs. Peltz and Taylor ultimately want the same thing: faster growth. They also largely agree on how to achieve it: by untangling reporting lines and thus improving accountability for

results. Mr. Peltz just wants to hold Mr. Taylor himself to account, which he can do better from the boardroom.

In taking on such a big fish, Mr. Peltz faces a peculiar challenge. Unable to amass a large stake on his own, he needs to convince a mass of loyal P&G lifers to vote for his cause. Individual shareholders, including a fair number of ex-employees, account for as much as 40% of P&G's share register by some estimates. The company is spending an estimated \$35 million on telling them how to vote. Trian has estimated its bills at \$25 million.

Shareholders should cast their vote for Mr. Peltz. Having an investor in the room, among around a dozen board members, can only aid robust board discussions, the bedrock of good corporate governance. The existing board is a mostly one-dimensional pantheon of establishment

corporate leaders—the likes of Hewlett-Packard boss Meg Whitman and Macy's chairman Terry Lundgren.

Voting for P&G's existing board looks like the riskier option. The company has a record of complacency, and Mr. Taylor, for all his talk of change, is an insider. A board seat may be the only way for Mr. Peltz to assess the company's underlying performance. It is all but impossible to judge from the outside the underlying improvement of a company that has sold as many brands as P&G has in recent years, including Duracell and CoverGirl.

A watchful outsider has a valuable role to play on the inside, and management's stubborn resistance to his presence raises troubling questions about its openness to change. After a half-decade of disappointments, P&G has lost the right to say: Just trust me.

—Stephen Wilmot

## Weak Sales Report Shows Why U.S. Consumers Feel Spent



TY WRIGHT/BLOOMBERG NEWS  
Rebuilding after storms will boost spending on items such as lumber, but low wage growth and saving rates crimp retail gains.

The thing about consumers is that they can spend only so much.

The Commerce Department reported retail-sales figures on Friday, and they were weak. Overall sales fell 0.2% in August from July. Economists had expected them to rise. Sales figures for July and June were revised lower. September, when the brunt of Hurricane Harvey and Irma show up in the data, will likely be a bad month as well.

Part of the problem is that, with wage growth muted and the saving rate low, Americans' wherewithal to increase their spending is limited. Rebuilding and replacement efforts in the storms' aftermaths, which will boost spending on items such as lumber and cars in

the coming fourth quarter, don't change that. Moreover, the higher prices for gasoline and other items that the hurricanes ushered in will keep the money people do have to spend from stretch-

ing quite as far. Inflation-adjusted spending, therefore, will be weaker.

U.S. income growth has been muted recently. Hourly wages have been gaining only about 2.5% annually, and, although job gains have

added to the number of people drawing a paycheck, hiring growth has moderated. Meanwhile, Americans have been supporting their spending by saving less. As of July, the personal saving rate—the share of after-tax income that wasn't spent—stood at just 3.5%. That compares with 5.1% a year earlier.

As a result, the paths to stronger spending gains are rather limited. One would be for job growth to reaccelerate. Another would be for wage growth to finally start picking up. Or people could save even less—something that might occur temporarily as households in hurricane-hit areas draw down savings to cover losses, though that isn't sustainable.

Through much of the fall, the problem of Americans'

limited spending power will be compounded by the higher prices they will be paying for many items as a result of the hurricanes.

Chief among them is gasoline: As of Monday, a gallon of regular fetched \$2.69 nationally, according to the Energy Information Administration, versus \$2.40 two weeks earlier. Car prices will likely be firmer as people in the Houston area replace vehicles lost to Harvey. Building-material costs also are rising.

It is hardly the environment struggling retailers wanted to face this fall. Investors who hoped this would be the year the U.S. economy finally pulled itself free of its low-growth morsass will probably have to wait some more.

—Justin Lahart

The historian of  
Broadway's  
'Hamilton' sees a  
different tune in  
Ulysses Grant

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# REVIEW



A vivid new book  
shows how  
Truman handled  
Mao's Chinese  
Revolution

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BOOKS | CULTURE | SCIENCE | COMMERCE | HUMOR | POLITICS | LANGUAGE | TECHNOLOGY | ART | IDEAS

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WORKERS with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency unload boxes of cooking oil from the U.S. Agency for International Development at a refugee camp, Gashora, Rwanda, April 29, 2015. J. LAWLER DUGGAN/THE WASHINGTON POST/GETTY IMAGES

## Let's Keep Investing In the World's Poor

U.S. foreign-aid programs have helped developing countries make enormous progress against disease and poverty in recent years. This is no time to reverse course, write **Bill and Melinda Gates**.

**T**HE TWO OF US HAVE spent nearly every day of the past 17 years working on the fight against disease and poverty, but today, we are concerned. After a generation of historic progress, the world's commitment to helping its poorest people is more uncertain than at any time since we started our foundation.

President Donald Trump has recommended a cut of some 30% to the State Department's budget, which includes the funding for the U.S. Agency for International Development and most of America's investments in global health. Congress is unlikely to go along with such large cuts, but our best guess is that, by the time the dust settles, key foreign-aid programs will be scaled back. Even modest cuts would represent the reversal of a long-term trend of increasing U.S. support for foreign aid, and a similar mood of retrenchment has taken hold elsewhere. In the U.K., the world's second-largest aid donor, there has been heated public debate about the value of foreign assistance, but the government has held the line on its commitments.

Public-opinion research shows that many Americans want to spend less on foreign aid, and even those in favor of it register soft support. But the research also reveals that most don't have a clear understanding of what foreign aid is, how much the U.S. spends on it or what it has accomplished.

When our foundation ran focus groups, we asked

people to draw pictures of how they thought U.S. foreign aid worked. We got back lots of illustrations of airplanes dropping dollar bills randomly over dystopian landscapes. That may have been an accurate depiction during the Cold War, when foreign aid was used to curry political favor, but it has nothing to do with the work that our foundation and its partners invest in now.

We've been advocating for aid for almost two decades, but it turns out that we and those who share

### When people anywhere are desperate, people everywhere are at risk.

our commitment haven't done a very good job of explaining just what it is we're advocating for. We'd like to start doing better.

Foreign aid is nothing more than the money that the U.S. spends to help poor countries around the world to improve the lives of their citizens. Disease and poverty are the clearest examples we know of solvable human misery, and the moral case for wiping them out is clear on its face. The lives of millions and the livelihoods of billions depend on the pro-

grams that American foreign aid supports.

The practical case is also becoming increasingly obvious. We see repeatedly that when people anywhere are desperate, people everywhere are at risk. In a world where pandemic disease spreads from one continent to another in the span of a few hours, where terrorist attacks are more random and frequent, and where political crises trigger mass migration, it is in our collective interest to fight against the daily reality of poverty, sickness and frustration. Spending a little to keep a child healthy isn't only a moral imperative; it is also a long-term investment in a secure and thriving world.

The U.S. devotes less than 1% of its annual budget to foreign aid (though there is no single foreign aid budget, so it's challenging to be precise). According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, American taxpayers spent \$12.8 billion last year on global public health. Total global public health spending from all donor governments was \$37.6 billion. Philanthropies like ours also invest in this work, but our spending is dwarfed by that of governments. Last year, our foundation, by far the largest in the

Please turn to the next page

The authors are the co-chairs of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. This week they released a new report about meeting the U.N.'s Sustainable Development Goals. It can be read online at [gates.ly/goalkeepers](http://gates.ly/goalkeepers).

## INSIDE



**ESSAY**  
Children get stressed out chasing popularity. They're better off with close friendships.

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**ESSAY**  
Judaism's high holy days are a courtroom drama like no other, writes Jonathan Sacks.

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**EVERYDAY PHYSICS**  
Quite a yarn: The surprising science of what makes sweaters cozy.

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Alice McDermott's new novel, 'The Ninth Hour,' focuses on female self-sacrifice.

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**ESSAY**  
Americans are getting panicky about North Korea's threats. South Koreans aren't.

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## REVIEW

# U.S. Aid for a Safer, Healthier World

Continued from the prior page

world, spent \$2.9 billion on global health.

The work of ensuring that the poorest have a chance to lead healthy and productive lives is funded primarily by the governments of developing countries themselves. But the aid supplied by the U.S. government fills crucial gaps that no other funder can fill. Continuing to invest in that aid is vital to the future of our country and the world.

In 2015, the U.N. adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs, a set of targets in key categories like health, agriculture and nutrition that all countries pledged to hit by 2030. This week, in conjunction with the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington, we are releasing a report, "Goalkeepers: The Stories Behind the Data," to highlight some of the most promising approaches to meeting the SDGs.

The report tracks progress on a number of data points that give the clearest picture of the world's health and well-being. It also tells the stories of the countries that have been most innovative in tackling issues such as family planning (Senegal), financial inclusion (India), maternal mortality (Ethiopia) and stunting (Peru).

In preparing the report, we kept coming back to three observations. First, there is a set of key priorities on which long-term global stability depends. Second, innovative programs have addressed these priorities effectively in countries around the world. Third, U.S. foreign aid has played a catalytic role in helping leaders to implement these successful programs.

You don't hear much about HIV/AIDS anymore—certainly not as much as you used to. That is because AIDS drugs have turned what used to be a death sentence into a chronic disease, not just in the U.S. but also in the world's poorest countries. It is easy to forget the mood of crisis around the turn of the millennium, when a *Newsweek* cover read "10 Million Orphans."

The global success of the fight against HIV is due to two very effective development programs: the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, or PEPFAR, a U.S. program created under President George W. Bush, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, a global program to which the U.S. is a key contributor.

Funding cuts to either PEPFAR or the Global Fund would be deadly. A 10% cut in funding to HIV treatment now would cost the lives of more than five million people by 2030. But cuts won't just affect treatment. They will also reduce the funds available for HIV prevention, and given population-growth projections, we need to be ramping up HIV prevention programs, not scaling them back.

Consider the demographics of Africa. In 1990, there were 94 million people on the continent between the ages of 15 and 24, the period when people are most at risk of contracting HIV. By 2030, Africa will have more than 280 million people in that age cohort. If we just maintain the current level of success, the absolute number of people getting HIV in Africa will surpass its peak in the early 2000s, when HIV was a globally recognized crisis.

One way to help manage this crisis is investing in family planning, which contributes to the success of virtually every single development goal. Maternal and child survival, education, prosperity—every-

national plan to help women take more control of their lives.

In 2011, only 10% of women of reproductive age in Senegal were using modern contraceptives (compared with more than 75% in the U.S.). Part of the problem was extremely low demand. Cultural norms dictated that women have a lot of children, and most people didn't understand the health risks of frequent pregnancies. It didn't help that there were also serious problems with supply. Some kinds of contraceptives were out of stock in public-health clinics 80% of the time.

Senegal invested in a massive public-awareness campaign, involving everything from televised debates to training sessions with local imams, to help build demand. It also brought in private sector partners to decentralize its supply chains and reduce stock outages to less than 2% nationally.

In just five years, the percentage of women using modern contraceptives in Senegal went up by more than half. Now that the program is proven to work, the government is in the process of increasing its share of the funding for it—a budgeted 66% increase by 2020—but the loss of U.S. support now could derail the whole effort.

One of the many goals that family planning helps to achieve is reducing stunting. Children who meet the medical definition of "stunted" are short for their age by a specified amount. But it isn't actually children's height we're concerned about. Stunting is a proxy for how children are developing cognitively and physically. Stunted children are unlikely to reach their full potential, and countries with high levels of stunting are less likely to develop economically.

Stunting is complex because it is caused by multiple factors—a mother's health, a child's diet, disease history, environment—that accumulate over time. Researchers are still piecing together a complete picture of the root causes, and there is no single intervention to prevent it. Countries have to mix and match a variety of approaches.

Peru has gotten closer than any other country to cracking the problem. In the early 2000s, Peru had pushed into the ranks of middle-income countries but still had the stunting rates of a low-income country (about 30%). Donors were pulling out, but one of the last projects funded by U.S. aid tested the effects of a mixed package of health and nutrition interventions in 1,200 villages. The results were extraordinary.

So extraordinary, in fact, that with help from local advocates, the Peruvian government decided to entirely reconceive its anti-stunting program based on the evidence from that U.S.-funded initiative. In less than a decade, Peru cut its stunting rate in half. Now the U.S. Agency for International Development is helping millions of children in 19 countries to thrive by contributing to nutrition programs based on the lessons learned in Peru and elsewhere.

The key to delivering basic services like family planning and nutrition counseling is primary health care. Good primary care addresses 90% of people's health needs. Countries that have put in place good systems, such as Ethiopia, have made amazing advances.

Ethiopia's Health Extension Program employs 40,000 health workers, almost all of them women, who fan out across the country, reaching all 100 million Ethiopians. As a result, child mortality in Ethiopia fell by more than half in just 10 years. The Health Extension Program is one reason that a country once notorious for famines is now on the path to middle-income status.

Unfortunately, in many developing countries, including such very large ones as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Pakistan and Yemen, health systems are reaching just a fraction of their people. These countries are also projected to have the fastest population growth, which means that a larger proportion of the world will live where people are the most vulnerable. A stable future will depend on addressing this demographic shift and ensuring that basic health services are available to all.

We have worked in international development for a long time. We started because we believe that what Warren Buffett calls the "ovarian lottery"—the happenstance of where children are born—shouldn't determine the fate of individuals.

Over time, we've learned how the moral argument for foreign aid dovetails with practical ones. The recent outbreaks of Ebola and Zika have shown us that weak health systems and underinvestment in research and development put everyone at risk. If a disease equivalent to the Spanish flu of 1918 were to spread quickly today, as many as 30 million people could die, and the economic impact would be in the trillions of dollars. U.S. investments in global health security help developing countries to prepare so that outbreaks don't become pandemics, and basic research funded through the National Institutes of Health leads to new drugs and vaccines that can prevent outbreaks from happening in the first place.

Creating more opportunities in poor places also makes the world more peaceful. As Defense Secretary Jim Mattis said when he was a Marine general and led U.S. Central Command, "If you don't fully fund the State Department, then I need to buy more ammunition."

Foreign aid isn't perfect. Like the private sector, the development sector sometimes fails, and we learn from our failures. When we succeed, we still think about how to do more for less, whether the money comes from taxpayers or philanthropic organizations like our own. But U.S. foreign aid is spent purposefully and measured constantly, and on balance it is extremely effective.

This doesn't put all debate to rest. The American people still have to decide how much they want to spend and how it should be spent. That is a discussion we look forward to having, once we're all agreed on what the discussion is really about.

Our country's modest investment in the well-being of the poorest saves and improves lives, frees up vast amounts of human potential that's been locked away by disease and poverty, and helps prevent global crises before they happen. Generosity is one of our best exports. We are confident that Americans will want their government to continue making strategic investments in a safer, healthier, more prosperous world.



## EVERYDAY PHYSICS: HELEN CZERSKI

### The Science of A Cozy Sweater

**FALL IS ARRIVING**, at least here in London. The leaves have been turning brown for a couple of weeks, and horse-chestnuts are starting to dot the sidewalks. But the real switch came yesterday, when it was time to retrieve sweaters and scarves from their summer hibernation.

I love the first few weeks of wearing cozy, warm clothes on crisp, cool days, before the novelty wears off and the real winter sets in. But some sweaters are better than others. The sweet spot has to do with the subtle and surprising physics of what holds them together and makes them warm.

One of the fascinating and wonderful oddities of life is that you can make a sweater without glue. A single cotton or wool fiber is about a couple of inches long and has a diameter about half that of a human hair. A typical ball of wool is made of a single piece of yarn, perhaps 200 yards long and containing a half million individual fibers. No adhesive is involved, and yet you could easily suspend a couple of bags of sugar from this yarn without it breaking. Sleeping Beauty knew the trick: It's all about spinning.

When yarn is made, the fibers are combed until they are roughly parallel. They are then twisted together in an overlapping chain. As you twist the bundle, the fibers on the outside have to stretch; the helter-skelter route coiling around the outside is longer than the straight line taken by fibers in the center.

Cotton and wool will stretch a bit, but those outside fibers will still squeeze the ones on the inside closer together. The inner rough surfaces are all shoved together, and none of the fibers can slide out because of the friction generated when they press into their neighbors. This is the only thing that holds wool yarn together: friction. We think of friction as a minor nuisance that slows trains down,

but give it a chance (and a lot of surface area), and it can act like glue.

Why doesn't the yarn just untwist when you let it go? The answer is ingenious: Each length of it is

made from several individual strands of wool twisted together in the opposite direction to their individual fibers. The two twists cancel each other out, while still pushing inward enough to hold the fibers together. You can keep going like this, twisting together several strands in the opposite direction to the one before, until you've got giant ropes that are strong enough to moor a ship (although most ships now use steel rope, twisted in the same way).

That's enough to hold a piece of yarn together, but the lovely thing about sweaters is their warmth, and that depends on something else: how much air they have inside them. When I touch my softest, warmest sweater, it feels like that because very little heat is lost from my skin when I touch it. The yarn itself doesn't conduct heat very well, but more important, it contains huge numbers of tiny, connected air pockets, and it's hard for this air to move around. Since the air can't move around, it can't carry heat away.

This is why sweaters with big, open stitches feel warmer—they trap more air. It's also why wool feels warmer than cotton. The wool fibers are naturally crimped (they have tiny waves in them), so they don't sit completely parallel with their neighbors. That allows them to trap tiny pockets of air within the yarn itself, adding to the thermal insulation. But the tighter you twist the yarn, the less air you trap.

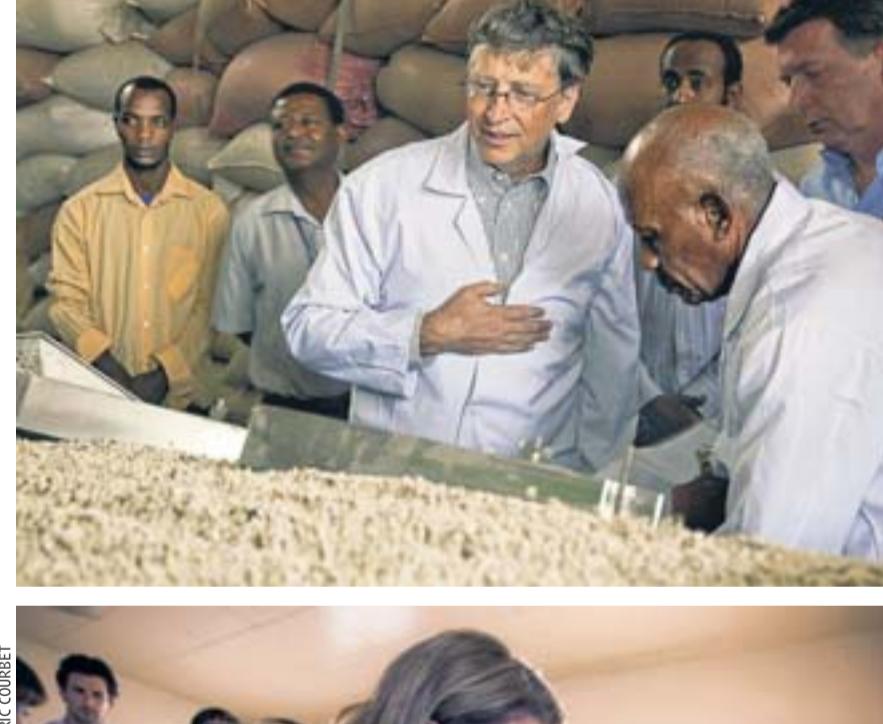
So my favorite sweater has a perfect balance: The fibers are packed tightly

enough to hold the yarn together with

friction alone but loosely enough that the

material is flexible and traps lots of air.

The best fashion this fall is a sweater held together by touch but held apart by air.



TOP, Bill Gates visits an agricultural facility that processes, bags and ships beans and chickpeas to European markets, Adama, Ethiopia, March 28, 2012. ABOVE, Melinda Gates visits a baby at the Marie Stopes International outreach program, Dakar, Senegal, July 9, 2012.

thing improves when women can plan their pregnancies so that they have children only when they are physically and economically ready.

The president's recent budget recommendation, however, called for the complete elimination of U.S. funding for global family planning programs. Early indications from Congress are that it won't zero out the budget, but American aid to family planning may be reduced significantly. This would devastate efforts in countries like Senegal, where U.S. aid is supporting the government's launch of an ambitious

## REVIEW



# The Challenge of Jewish Repentance

In the High Holy Days, a drama about choice and sin

BY JONATHAN SACKS

**THE TEN DAYS** of Repentance are the holy of holies of Jewish time. They begin this Wednesday evening with Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, and culminate 10 days later with Yom Kippur, our Day of Atonement. At no other time do I feel so close to God, and I suspect the same is true for most Jews.

These days constitute a courtroom drama like no other. The judge is God himself, and we are on trial for our lives. It begins on Rosh Hashanah, with the sounding of the shofar, the ram's horn, announcing that the court is in session. The Book of Life, in which our fate will be inscribed, now lies open. As we say in prayer, "On Rosh Hashanah it is written, and on Yom Kippur it is sealed, who will live and who will die." At home, we eat an apple dipped in honey as a symbol of our hope for a sweet new year.

On Yom Kippur, the atmosphere reaches a peak of intensity in a day of fasting and prayer. Repeatedly we confess our sins, whole alphabetical litanies of them, including ones we probably had neither the time nor the imagination to

commit. We throw ourselves on the mercy of the court, which is to say, on God himself. Write us, we say, in the Book of Life.

And at the end of a long and wrenching day, we finish as we began 10 days earlier, with the sound of the ram's horn—this time not with tears and fears but with cautious yet confident hope. We have admitted the worst about ourselves and survived.

Beneath the surface of this long religious ritual lies one of the more transformative stories of the human spirit. The sociologist Philip Rieff pointed out that the movement from paganism to monotheism was a transition from fate to faith. By this he meant that in the world of myth, people were pitted against powerful, capricious forces personified as gods who were at best indifferent, at worst hostile, to humankind. All you could do was try to propitiate, battle or outwit them. This was a culture of character and fate, and its noblest expression was the literature of Greek tragedy.

Jews came to see the world in a completely different way. The book of Genesis opens with God making humans "in his image and like-

ness." This phrase has become so familiar to us that we forget how paradoxical it is, since for the Hebrew Bible, God has no image and likeness. As the narrative quickly makes clear, what humans have in common with God is freedom and moral responsibility.

The Jewish drama is less about character and fate than about will and choice. To the monotheistic mind, the real battles are not "out there," against external forces of darkness, but "in here," between the bad and better angels of our nature. As the religion writer Jack Miles once pointed out, you can see the difference in the contrast between Sophocles and Shakespeare. For Sophocles, Oedipus must battle against blind, inexorable fate.

For Shakespeare, writing in a monotheistic age, the drama of Hamlet lies within, between "the native hue of resolution" and "the pale cast of thought."

The trouble is, of course, that faced with choice, we often make the wrong one. Given a second chance, Adam and Eve would probably pass on the fruit. Cain might work a little harder on his anger management. And there is a straight line from these biblical episodes to

**The real mystery is God's faith in us, not vice versa.**

**ON ROSH HASHANAH**, the sounding of the shofar announces that God's court is in session.

the destruction left by Homo sapiens: war, murder, human devastation and environmental destruction.

That is still our world today. The key fact about us, according to the Bible, is that uniquely in an otherwise law-governed universe, we are able to break the law—a power that we too often relish exercising.

This raises an acute theological dilemma. How are we to reconcile God's high hopes for humanity with our shabby and threadbare moral record? The short answer is forgiveness.

God wrote forgiveness into the script. He always gives us a second chance, and more. All we have to do is to acknowledge our wrongs, apologize, make amends and resolve to behave better, and God forgives. It allows us to hold simultaneously to the highest moral aspirations while admitting honestly our deepest moral failings. That is the drama of the Jewish High Holy Days.

At the heart of this vision is what the post-Holocaust writer Viktor Frankl called our "search for meaning." The great institutions of modernity were not constructed to provide meaning. Science tells us how the world came to be but not why. Technology gives us power but cannot tell us how to use it. The market gives us choices but no guidance as to which choices to make. Modern democracies give us a maximum of personal freedom but a minimum of shared morality. You can acknowledge the beauty of all these institutions, yet most of us seek something more.

Meaning comes not from systems of thought but from stories, and the Jewish story is among the most unusual of all. It tells us that God sought to make us His partners in the work of creation, but we repeatedly disappointed Him. Yet He never gives up. He forgives us time and again. The real religious mystery for Judaism is not our faith in God but God's faith in us.

This is not, as atheists and skeptics sometimes claim, a comforting fiction but quite the opposite. Judaism is God's call to human responsibility, to create a world that is a worthy home for His presence. That is why Jews are so often to be found as doctors fighting disease, economists fighting poverty, lawyers fighting injustice, teachers fighting ignorance and therapists fighting depression and despair.

Judaism is a supremely activist faith for which the greatest religious challenge is to heal some of the wounds of our deeply fractured world. As Frankl put it: The real question is not what do we want from life but what does life want from us.

That is the question we are asked on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. As we ask God to write us in the Book of Life, he asks us, what have you done with your life thus far? Have you thought about others or only about yourself? Have you brought healing to a place of human pain or hope where you found despair? You may have been a success, but have you also been a blessing? Have you written other people in the Book of Life?

To ask these questions once a year in the company of others publicly willing to confess their faults, lifted by the words and music of ancient prayers, knowing that God forgives every failure we acknowledge as a failure, and that He has faith in us even when we lose faith in ourselves, can be a life-changing experience. That is when we discover that, even in a secular age, God is still there, open to us whenever we are willing to open ourselves to Him.

*Lord Sacks, the 2016 Templeton Prize Laureate, is the former chief rabbi of the UK and Commonwealth. The most recent of his many books is "Ceremony and Celebration: An Introduction to the Holidays" (Maggid Books).*

## CHILDREN NEED CLOSE PALS, NOT POPULARITY

BY JENNIFER BREHENY WALLACE

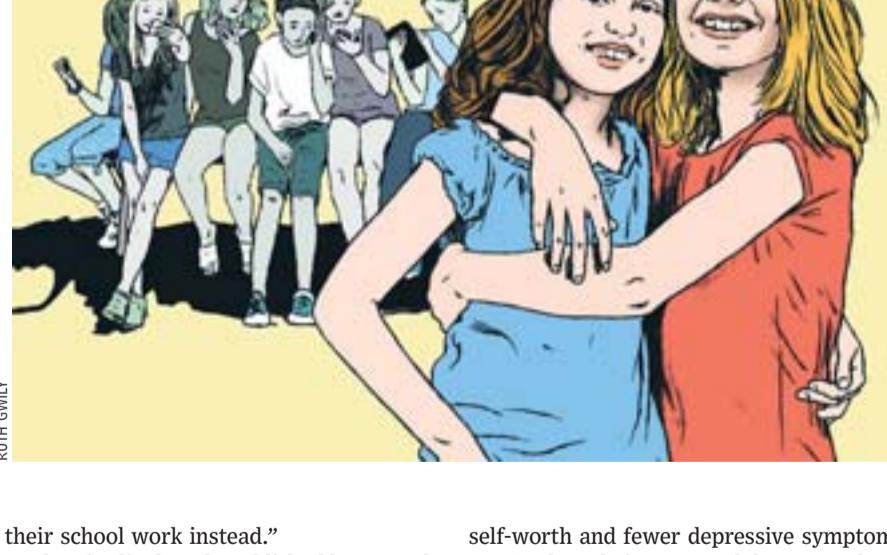
**CHASING AFTER** popularity can be stressful for children—and for their parents. A growing body of research suggests that they should give a different focus to their social energies. Having intimate friendships, it turns out, brings more long-term benefits, such as higher self-esteem and lower levels of anxiety and depression.

In fact, says Princeton, N.J.-based psychologist Eileen Kennedy-Moore, the skills needed to be "popular" can be at odds with those needed for friendship, such as trust and support. The most popular kids often aren't particularly well-liked because they engage in unfriendly behaviors (such as putting people down or gossiping) to maintain their status.

"Having one good friend is enough to protect against loneliness and to help bolster self-esteem and academic engagement," says Cynthia Erdley, a professor of psychology at the University of Maine. In a 2011 study published in the *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, Dr. Erdley and colleagues followed 365 students as they transferred from elementary to middle school. Using self-reported questionnaires that measured things like peer acceptance, friendships, loneliness and academic engagement, researchers found that feeling accepted by peers, as well as having at least one quality friendship, served as unique predictors of both psychological well-being and academic performance during the middle-school transition.

Dr. Erdley says that one reason for the boost may be because "students who feel a sense of belonging don't have to worry as much about what's going on socially in the classroom, so they can save those cognitive resources to focus

RUTH GWINN



on their school work instead."

In a longitudinal study published last month in the journal *Child Development*, researchers found that the quality of friendships during adolescence may have long-term effects. Researchers at the University of Virginia studied the friendships and mental health of 169 subjects, first at age 15 and then again at age 25. They used interviews and questionnaires to assess levels of anxiety, self-worth, depressive symptoms and feelings about social acceptance, as well as the quality of relationships. The participants' friends were also interviewed.

The researchers found that those who had a more intimate bond with a best friend at age 15 reported less social anxiety, bigger boosts in

self-worth and fewer depressive symptoms at age 25 than their peers. Adolescents who possessed a larger but less intimate social network reported higher levels of anxiety when they reached their mid-20s.

While teens who are less anxious and have higher self-esteem may find it easier to form strong friendships, the research finds that close, supportive friendships contribute to greater mental-health outcomes in the long term, no matter the baseline, says lead author Rachel Narr. Teens who have experienced good friendships gain the motivation and ability to build more supportive social networks in the future.

How can parents help their children to de-

velop the skills for making and keeping close friends? Some tips:

**Bolster conversational skills.** Dr. Kennedy-Moore, the author of "Growing Friendships," suggests a simple formula to keep a conversation going. When a potential friend asks how you're doing, respond "Great!" plus one (that is, an additional fact, compliment or question). The "Great!" signals interest, and the statement shows that you'd like to keep the conversation going.

**Read cues.** To read people and situations well, children need to learn to recognize non-verbal cues, such as tone of voice, facial expression and body language. Researchers find that preteens who spend less time in front of screens are better with these cues because they get more practice. For parents, that means limiting electronics use and encouraging activities that require peer interaction.

**Build rapport with "intimacy management."** To make a new friend, start by talking about superficial things, like class schedules, says Fred Frankel, a professor of psychiatry and behavior sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles. Then test the waters by moving on to something more intimate, like difficulty with a teacher. If the peer is receptive, that's an invitation to open up more and maybe seek advice.

**Practice forgiveness.** All friends make mistakes. "If it wasn't deliberate, if it's unlikely to happen again, and the friend is genuinely sorry, encourage your child to let it go," says Dr. Kennedy-Moore. The secret to keeping long-term friendships, and being a good friend, is knowing when to forgive and move on.

*Ms. Wallace is a freelance writer in New York.*

## REVIEW



AT A RAILWAY STATION in Seoul, South Koreans watch TV news images of a North Korean intercontinental ballistic missile test, July 29.

# Amid Talk of 'Fire and Fury,' South Korea Isn't Panicking

South Koreans have been living with Pyongyang's provocations since 1945

BY SUE MI TERRY

**NORTH KOREA'S** sprint to expand its arsenal of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles—with yet another shot fired over Japan early on Friday—is causing near panic in Washington. With Pyongyang on the verge of being able to hit any city in the U.S., American policy makers and pundits are even talking about the possibility of a U.S. preventive strike. President Donald Trump and his aides have issued one ultimatum after another. Even the stock market was spooked over the Labor Day weekend by North Korea's biggest nuclear test to date.

But while concern is building in the U.S., South Korea remains strikingly calm, even as it ramps up its own military preparations. I visit the country every year (most recently in July, to teach at Seoul National University), and I have yet to detect any sign of panic. Far from it.

The hottest news in Seoul this summer wasn't North Korea's test of its first intercontinental ballistic missile but the wedding announcement of the leading actor and actress from the hit television soap opera "Descendants of the Sun." Even after the latest and largest North Korean nuclear test, the South's media was focused on the couple's trip to San Francisco for a wedding photo shoot.

I occasionally got asked in Seoul whether "that Samsung guy"—Samsung heir Lee Jae-yong, convicted by a South Korean court in August of bribing the country's president—was going to jail. No one asked me whether North Korea was about to attack. Even after two ICBM tests and a sixth nuclear test, a Gallup Korea poll in early September found that nearly 60% of South Koreans see no possibility that North Korea will cause a war.

On its face, this makes no sense. If a war did break out on the peninsula, far more South Koreans would die than Americans. North Korea wouldn't need to use nuclear weapons to devastate the South. Pyongyang has more than 10,000 artillery tubes trained on Seoul from just across the demilitarized zone, just 50 miles away. So why do South Koreans seem so nonchalant about the possibility of apocalypse now?

Part of the explanation is that they have been living with the danger for so long. Americans may just be waking up to the North Korean threat, but South Koreans have been facing it since 1945. In 1950, Kim Il Sung, the grandfather of today's North Korean dictator, launched a ruinous and bloody war. No peace treaty has ever been signed, and the uneasy quiet that has prevailed since combat ended in 1953 has been broken by serial North Korean provoca-

tions, including multiple attempts to assassinate South Korean presidents, terrorist attacks (such as the 1987 downing of a civilian airliner) and, in 2010, the torpedoing of a South Korean navy ship.

South Koreans, in short, have spent their entire lives with serious cause for concern. Few Koreans alive can remember any other reality—and that was pretty dismal too, since before 1945, the peninsula spent 35 years under brutal Japanese occupation. If South Koreans freaked out every time that the North did something threatening, they would be in a constant state of paralytic

aren't necessarily the same as ours. The biggest hard-liners in South Korea are the country's generals, but most of them are more worried about Mr. Trump than about Kim Jong Un.

Even those concerns aren't what you might think. South Korea's top brass worry less about Mr. Trump's launching a preventive strike on the North than about the mercurial U.S. president's starting talks with Mr. Kim that would lead to the departure of U.S. troops, something that Mr. Trump has suggested he would favor. South Korea's military establishment also fears that once the North has the ability to hit any city in the U.S. with a nuclear strike, the U.S. will no longer be willing to defend South Korea.

South Korean progressives, by contrast, are worried not about Mr. Trump's deal-making but about his threats to unleash "fire and fury." That includes many younger people who grew up in the 1990s—a prosperous, post-Cold War period that culminated in South Korea's "Sunshine Policy," when Seoul showered the North with humanitarian and economic aid. They are less inclined to see North Korea as a threat, favor accommodation over confrontation, and fear that Mr. Trump will drag South Korea into a war that it doesn't want. A June poll showed that some 77% of South Koreans support resuming dialogue with the North.

President Moon Jae-in, a veteran progressive activist, took office in May declaring his ambivalence about the deployment of American anti-missile defenses in South Korea. Only North Ko-



SOUTH KOREANS leave a shelter after a civil-defense drill at Seoul City Hall, Aug. 23.

fear, unable to go to work or to school, huddled in the bunkers scattered all over Seoul.

It turns out that people can get used to almost anything. North Korea's unhappy citizens have seemingly resigned themselves to brutal repression and deprivation, including a mass famine in the 1990s that killed millions and concentration camps for political prisoners today. South Koreans are infinitely better off, living in one of the world's freest and wealthiest societies. They can be forgiven for repressing the possibility that they are living in a fool's paradise—for not dwelling on the risk that everything they have achieved since 1953, when their country was one of the poorest on Earth, could all go up in a mushroom cloud.

Life in South Korea seems sometimes to have a slightly frantic quality about it. This may stem, at least in part, from an unconscious awareness that it could all end tomorrow—and from a corresponding impulse to hit as many *noraebangs* (karaoke bars) and indoor "screen golf" simulators as you can today.

South Koreans are hardly oblivious to what's happening north of the DMZ, but their concerns

rea's continuing missile tests have convinced him (at least temporarily) of the need to accept Thaad, the system that the U.S. military has installed in South Korea.

Most South Koreans, of whatever political persuasion, worry that Mr. Trump isn't as close to Mr. Moon as he is to Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe—or even Chinese President Xi Jinping. Mr. Trump has further alarmed South Koreans by threatening to abrogate the five-year-old U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement. They fear that he will decide their country's fate without consulting them.

The increasingly divergent viewpoints of South Koreans and Americans spell trouble. Confronting North Korea is hard enough when the allies are united; if they are split, it becomes impossible. As the Trump administration weighs how to deal with North Korea, it should do much more to bring South Koreans along, especially if the U.S. pursues a tougher policy than most of them want. South Koreans simply don't see the threat the way that Americans do.

Dr. Terry, a former Korea analyst at the Central Intelligence Agency and Korea director at the National Security Council, is senior adviser for Korea at Bower Group Asia.

## WORD ON THE STREET: BEN ZIMMER

### The Stormy Origins of 'Hunker'

"AS MILLIONS take shelter from Hurricane Irma, some residents stay put and hunker down," read a USA Today headline last weekend.

Every time a major hurricane strikes, news reports wind up focusing on people who choose not to evacuate from areas in the storm's path. Most recently, when Harvey hit Texas and Irma hit Florida, we heard a familiar refrain: Some hardy souls were "riding out the storm," "sheltering in place" or, most frequently, "hunkering down."

Some of our hurricane lingo comes from old nautical expressions, like "riding out the storm," which dates back to the 16th century as a way to describe a ship and its passengers withstanding nasty weather. "Sheltering in place," a common order in emergency management, is much more recent, dating to the 1970s, when it came up in congressional hearings on civil defense in the event of nuclear fallout.

But what about "hunkering down"? "Hunker" (which we rarely hear without "down") first emerged in the Scots language in the 18th century. It originally referred to squatting down on the balls of one's feet, keeping low to the ground but still ready to move if necessary. The word likely comes from a Germanic root with descendants in other languages, all having to do with crouching, such as the Dutch *hukken*, the Old Norse *húka* and the German *hocke*.

**A Scots term for squatting on the balls of one's feet.**

The Dictionary of the Scots Language provides examples going back to 1720, when the term appeared in a line of poetry: "And hunk'ring down upon the cold Grass." In Scots, one could also describe a low squatting position as "sitting on one's hunkers" or "sitting hunker-tottie."

When "hunker down" entered American English, it took on more metaphorical meanings. A list of regionalisms from southeast Missouri published in 1903 defined the phrase as "to get down to one's work." Lyndon Johnson took the expression from his Texan upbringing and introduced it into American political discourse. When facing adversity during his presidency, he said he could only "hunker down like a jackass in a hail-storm and take it." (Sometimes, he changed it to a "jack rabbit.")

Media coverage of major storms has turned "hunkering down" into a cliché. With Irma approaching Florida, the Orlando Sentinel's managing editor, John Cutter, shared a hurricane drinking game: "Each time someone on TV says 'hunker down' during storm coverage, you take a shot."

A variation on the theme has been encroaching on "hunker down" lately: "bunker down." "Bunker" isn't etymologically related to "hunker" (though it too has a Scottish pedigree). But "bunker down" makes sense semantically, since an underground bunker is a place where you could imagine riding out a storm.

"Bunkering down" seems especially popular in Australian English. Australia's Macquarie Dictionary defines "bunker down" as "to find shelter against attack, whether that shelter is physical or metaphorical." Americans are picking up on it too: During Irma, Fort Lauderdale's Fire Rescue Department advised, "Stay inside and bunker down." Hunkering down in a hurricane might not require an actual bunker, but it couldn't hurt.

**Answers**  
to the News Quiz on page C13:  
1.A, 2.C, 3.D, 4.B, 5.C, 6.A,  
7.B

# BOOKS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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## Through a Glass, Darkly

In 1949, Truman and U.S. policy makers struggled to foresee the consequences of the Chinese revolution

### A Force So Swift

By Kevin Peraino

Crown, 379 pages, \$28

BY HAL BRANDS

**ONE OF THE MOST** daunting challenges of statecraft is how to fashion coherent policy in the midst of a revolution. Foreign policy frequently rests on established diplomatic relationships and ingrained assumptions; revolutions sweep such verities away, creating geopolitical turmoil in the present and intellectual uncertainty about the future.

For more than two centuries—particularly since the United States became a global power—American leaders have frequently been forced to confront the dilemmas presented by revolutions in countries of strategic importance. The uncertain and contradictory nature of the Carter administration's policy toward the collapsing regime of the shah of Iran in 1979, the indecisive character of the Obama administration's response to the Arab Spring in 2011, and other such episodes testify to the perpetually vexing nature of the challenge. As Kevin Peraino reminds us in "A Force So Swift: Mao, Truman, and the Birth of Modern China, 1949," much the same difficulty confronted the Truman administration amid the culmination of the Chinese revolution.

The year 1949 marked the final collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime, a deeply flawed government that the United States had, nonetheless, supported out of necessity for many years, and the rise of Mao Zedong's Communist dictatorship, which would eventually become one of the bloodiest tyrannies ever to plague the earth. Although no one in a position of authority in Washington wished for Chiang's forces to be defeated by Mao, by 1949 the consensus among American officials was that Chiang's regime was simply too corrupt and incompetent to be saved. Meanwhile, Mao's dictatorial tendencies were clear enough, but his future geopolitical orientation—whether he would lean decisively toward Stalin's Soviet Union or take a more neutral course in the manner of Yugoslavia's Tito—remained murky, at least to those watching anxiously in the West.

So how should the United States respond to the likely takeover of the world's most populous country by a Communist movement at a time of intensifying Cold War between Washington and Moscow? Mr. Peraino recounts the endgame of the Chinese civil war over the 12 months beginning in December 1948, as well as the resulting debates in Washington. As Mao's and Chiang's forces battled each other in China, he writes, "American policymakers battled fiercely with one another as they struggled to shape a response."

Indeed, the disputes were as fierce and profound as any that occurred during the Truman years, and they were only complicated by the myriad

**RED TIDE** Communists entering Beijing after the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists, 1949.



other dilemmas faced by U.S. global strategy in the early Cold War. The Truman administration had wrapped its call for the energetic containment of an expansionist Soviet Union in inspiring, universalistic rhetoric, and yet Truman's advisers understood that limited resources compelled them to choose carefully where America would actually make a stand. American strategists preferred—correctly—a "Europe first" approach to containment, due to the enormous geopolitical significance of that continent, but it was in Asia where Communist movements were gaining the most ground. The administration had sought to build bipartisan support for containment in the late 1940s, and yet the loss of China—whether the result of American abandonment or Chiang Kai-shek's own inadequacies—was certain to ignite a political firestorm in Washington. In these circumstances, and amid the cloud of uncertainty and confusion created by the rapid progression of events in China, the Truman administration pursued a policy that was itself uncertain and confused.

The administration moved progressively toward a break with Chiang over the course of 1949, for instance, and yet it continued to send military supplies to his regime. Truman and his secretary of state, Dean Acheson, sought to distance themselves from the Nationalists—

both to deflect blame for their collapse and to signal openness to a relationship with the Communists—by publishing a white paper detailing the failings of Chiang's government. But that initiative also offended Mao by holding out hope for a restoration of "democratic individualism" in China. Acheson and his chief advisers—such as Policy Planning Staff director George Kennan—hoped eventually to drive a wedge between the domineering Stalin and the

held as a critical bulwark against communism in Asia. Throughout 1949, U.S. strategy was more hesitant and contradictory than coherent and purposeful, and by the end of that year the civil war had concluded in precisely the scenario—a Communist China seeking an alliance with Stalin—that American officials had feared most.

In fairness, it is not clear that there were many better options available to U.S. officials or that bad policies—as opposed to rotten circumstances—were the root of America's problems in China. By 1949 there was no possibility of saving Chiang's government absent a major military intervention that would have consumed untold and badly needed American resources with scant chance of success. Nor, in retrospect, was there ever much hope for a positive relationship with Mao (some excessively optimistic State Department reporting to the contrary), who was a devoted Communist and deeply suspicious of the U.S. "Third forces"—movements that were both anti-Chiang and anti-Mao—were simply not strong or cohesive enough to exert much influence.

The trouble, as Kennan aptly put it in 1948, was that "there are operating in China tremendous, deep-flowing, indigenous forces which are beyond our power to control." Under the circumstances, the policy toward which the Truman administration

stumbled—avoiding a quixotic military intervention on behalf of Chiang, shoring up the Southeast Asian perimeter through military and economic assistance to neighboring countries, and hoping that Communist ideology would eventually tear Beijing and Moscow apart rather than bind them together—was not such an unreasonable course to follow. It reflected, as Mr. Peraino writes, "a dark, but coherent, worldview."

Mr. Peraino's book is a useful guide to the final months of the civil war and the challenges that U.S. officials confronted. The story he tells will be largely familiar to those who have studied this period, for the book—despite diligent research in many of the relevant archives and sources—breaks relatively little new ground in terms of argumentation or analysis. The value lies primarily in Mr. Peraino's ability to tell an interesting story well, to illuminate the personalities of the key actors—Chiang and Mao, Truman and Acheson, and others—and to capture the travails inherent in coming to grips with a revolution in progress. The intimate, blow-by-blow reconstruction of the story offers a vivid sense of what it must have been like for American policy makers as they grappled not just with the rapidly deteriorating situation in China but with the political pressures, bureaucratic disputes and

Please turn to page C6

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## BOOKS

'What makes me such a lightning rod for fury? I'm really asking. I'm at a loss.' —Hillary Clinton

POLITICS: BARTON SWAIM

# Can They Forgive Her?

ONLY HILLARY Clinton could make this book boring. "What Happened" (Simon & Schuster, 494 pages, \$30) recounts the events of her 2016 presidential campaign, defends her own conduct and decisions, and assigns the blame for her loss to Donald Trump in the November election. Ms. Clinton has always been a tough critic of her foes. Surely we were in for a scorcher. And yet it's a snoozer—excruciatingly tedious.

Readers of her first two memoirs won't be surprised. The reason for the dreariness of "Living History" (2003), about her upbringing and eight years as first lady, and "Hard Choices" (2014), about her time as secretary of state, isn't bad writing or the inability to tell a story. They're fluent and well-structured narratives, and they don't avoid the controversies and scandals that have dogged her public career: Travelgate, the Rose law firm's billing records, Whitewater, the Lewinsky scandal and impeachment trial of her husband, her response to the attacks on American diplomats in Benghazi, Libya.

What makes these accounts so hard to enjoy, even for her admirers, is Ms. Clinton's intense belief in her own righteousness and her effort to use every word at her disposal to make you believe in it, too. "What Happened" is full of long, detailed explanations of why Ms. Clinton and her campaign were always well-meaning and principled but constantly disadvantaged and repeatedly sabotaged at crucial moments. Ms. Clinton blames her loss on Donald Trump's dishonesty; his campaign's ability to generate unthinking resentment; FBI Director James Comey's unprecedented blabbing about his agency's investigation into her use of a private email server; the media's fixation on that investigation; Vladimir Putin's interference on the Trump campaign's behalf; sexism; and the voters who assumed she would win and didn't vote. But Americans with any interest in politics have been discussing and debating these points for the past 10 months. The only thing distinguishing Ms. Clinton's discussion is the rigorously one-sided way in which she presents it.

The author seems vaguely aware that the book's chief hypothesis is



improbable—was everybody really at fault except her and her senior campaign staff?—and so at various points she offers half-hearted declarations that she bears the ultimate blame. But how can she bear the blame if she never did anything wrong? This paradox haunts all three of her memoirs and deprives them of any genuine insight or interesting thought.

In a passage early in this book, she recalls the severe criticisms she received as a result of earning millions of dollars in speaking fees from banking groups and refusing to release the transcripts of what she said. "When you know why you're doing something and you know there's nothing more to it and certainly nothing sinister, it's easy to assume that others will see it the same way," she writes. "That was a mistake. Just because many former government officials have been paid large fees to give speeches, I shouldn't have assumed it would be okay for me to do it. . . . I should have realized it would be bad 'optics' and stayed away from anything having to do with Wall Street. I didn't. That's on me."

Her "mistake" was to think her critics were honest and fair. Her

fault was failing to remember that perfectly innocent activities can have "bad 'optics.'

Other moments of self-criticism similarly miss the "self" part. "Why did I lose?" she asks nearly 400 pages in. "I go back over my own shortcomings and the mistakes we made. I take responsibility for all of them. You can blame the data, blame the message, blame anything you want—but I was the candidate. It was my campaign. Those were my

A memoirist no less than a politician must have some genuine awareness of his or her deficiencies.

decisions." Note the pronoun: "You" can blame the data or the message. If you do, Ms. Clinton will "take responsibility."

But what does that mean, exactly? Throughout the book, she pointedly does not blame the data or the message; she vigorously defends her campaign on both counts. What's meant to sound like a *mea culpa* is

just another insistence that she was basically right about everything.

A memoirist no less than a politician must have some genuine awareness of his or her deficiencies. The trouble with "What Happened" is not that Ms. Clinton insists that she was right and that her adversaries were wrong and unfair in their criticisms. The trouble with her writing, and indeed with her whole political persona, is that she is obsessed with her own rectitude, and nobody else is.

In all three of her memoirs, she quotes an apocryphal line from John Wesley and claims that it's a personal credo: "Do all the good you can, for all the people you can, in all the ways you can, as long as ever you can." Ms. Clinton thinks of this implausible dictum as somehow essential to her political brand, even as the rest of us think of her as a tough, ambitious and pragmatic politician. Her determination to make us see her as she sees herself is what makes her writing so profoundly dull—and perhaps also what made her susceptible to defeat by a man who, whatever his weaknesses, can't be called boring.

# Truman, Mao and 1949

*Continued from page C5*

personality clashes that made their labors all the more trying.

That said, "A Force So Swift" is unsatisfying in some key respects. Mr. Peraino's focus on the events of 1949 is a good device for keeping the narrative moving and covering the climax of China's revolution. Yet it means that crucial parts of the story get less attention than they deserve. Many of the key developments in both the civil war and U.S. policy came in 1947-48, when Chiang's forces suffered disastrous military setbacks and the Truman administration deprioritized China—with obvious implications for Chiang—in order to focus on Europe. These events are treated mostly as prologue in the book. Similarly, although Mr. Peraino describes the connections between the Chinese civil war and U.S. domestic politics, he curiously declines to say much about the ties between the "Who Lost China?" debate that followed Chiang's flight from the mainland and the rise of McCarthyism. Not least, one of the most surprising outcomes of the Chinese revolution—that the United States, which had tried so hard to cut Chiang loose, ended up committed to preserving his regime on Taiwan as a result of the Korean War—is treated almost as an afterthought. In reading this book, one sometimes gets the sense that one is reading only part of a much longer and more fascinating tale, and perhaps not the most important part.

Yet the fact that the narrative leaves the reader wanting more rather than less is the mark of a tale well told. And what Mr. Peraino does well in this book is to capture a critical moment in the founding of what is today the most important bilateral relationship in the world and to show the dynamics that so often complicate the policy maker's task at times of upheaval and revolution. One imagines that U.S. officials will confront those dynamics many times again in the future. By way of preparation, they could do far worse than to read Kevin Peraino's book.

*Mr. Brands is a professor of global affairs at Johns Hopkins University.*

# The Cold War on the Ocean Floor

## The Taking of K-129

By Josh Dean

Dutton, 431 pages, \$28

BY HOWARD SCHNEIDER

THE COLD WAR wasn't a shooting conflict, but that doesn't mean there weren't casualties. Nor does it mean that the United States and the Soviet Union didn't use every resource at their disposal to learn as much as possible about each other's military capabilities. Josh Dean's "The Taking of K-129: How the CIA Used Howard Hughes to Steal a Russian Sub in the Most Daring Covert Operation in History" is an absorbing, suspenseful chronicle of a remarkable Cold War episode.

On Feb. 24, 1968, the Soviet submarine K-129, 328 feet long, diesel-powered, with a crew of 98, sailed from its base on the Kamchatka Peninsula in Russia's far east. It was equipped with "the newest, most advanced navigation system in the Pacific Fleet," Mr. Dean writes, and carried three nuclear ballistic missiles. The submarine's mission: patrol off the Hawaiian Islands and, in case of war, annihilate three vital military bases there. The Soviet navy lost contact with the vessel on March 8 and a day later commenced a search. The operation, which encompassed a million square miles of the Pacific, was a failure. In September, Mr. Dean says, the Soviets announced that "the sub had been lost . . . and that all the men on board were 'presumed dead.'"

The American Navy quickly realized that the Soviets were searching for a lost submarine and that it was probably the K-129. After the U.S.S.R. ended its hunt, America's superior technology succeeded where its opponent hadn't. Hydrophones in the Pacific designed to detect Soviet undersea nuclear tests registered an explosion on March 11 that was al-

most surely the K-129. Further analysis of the data revealed that the sub had sunk 1,560 miles northeast of Hawaii under almost 17,000 feet of water.

A U.S. submarine was dispatched to the site and took photographs that confirmed the K-129 was where the hydrophones indicated. American government officials were eager to examine what was inside the sub, Mr. Dean writes: "communications codes, code-breaking machinery, and most compelling of all, the nuclear warheads atop the ballistic missiles. Any combination of these things would provide the greatest intelligence haul of the Cold War."

Obtaining those items, however, meant somehow raising the subma-

a huge, technically dazzling ship, the Hughes Glomar Explorer, that was created by government agencies, defense contractors and other arms of the military-industrial-intelligence complex. In the days before modern computers, Mr. Dean notes, it was designed with "faith, and pencils."

The vessel's main features were a "moon pool," a huge hollow in the ship's bottom to hold the sub; a system to disgorge and retract "twenty thousand feet of threaded gun-barrel pipe"; and a "mechanical grab-

account for it. The "Hughes" in the ship's name was the astounding Howard Hughes. His companies were enlisted to tell the world that they were building the Explorer to mine the ocean floor for valuable manganese nodules. This cover story—complemented by some discreet CIA arm-twisting of journalists—hoodwinked the public and even Soviet intelligence.

On July 4, 1974, more than six years after the K-129 sank, the Explorer reached the submarine's loca-



COVER The barge inside which the Glomar Explorer's claw was assembled.

rine, and conventional wisdom held that no technology existed that could perform the task. Furthermore, if the Soviet Union discovered an American attempt to seize the K-129, all geopolitical hell would break loose, including, possibly, armed confrontation. But because Americans in high places (including, eventually, Presidents Nixon and Ford) fervently desired the K-129, a stealth project was launched.

The venture, code-named Project Azorian, was assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency rather than the Navy because the agency had a great deal of technological expertise with spy planes, like the U-2, and spy satellites. How did Project Azorian—"retriev[ing] a 3-million-pound submarine from 16,700 feet under the Pacific Ocean," a task "every bit as daunting as the moon landing"—proceed? With

ber or claw," attached to the steel pipe, for enfolding the K-129. The claw was so large that, to avoid detection, it had to be assembled offshore inside a nondescript barge, which was then submerged and towed to the Explorer. The extraordinary planning and construction would take five years and cost at least \$250 million, and the personnel involved wouldn't know if many of the Explorer's novel high-tech elements worked until the ship was hovering over its target.

The CIA realized that a spectacular vessel like the Explorer couldn't be kept a secret, and so the agency crafted an ingenious cover story to

tion. Thirty days after it arrived, the pipe and claw began lifting the K-129. But some of the claw's tines were stressed by contact with the sea floor and by the pressure of clutching the K-129, and two-thirds of the sub plummeted back to the bottom of the Pacific—along with its missiles, code books and coding machinery. The Explorer retrieved the rest of the sub, however, and the Navy and CIA did obtain some useful information about Soviet submarine technology and the K-129's missiles.

When the Explorer returned to the U.S., some government officials wanted to order the ship to return to

the K-129 and secure the remains. But in the fall of 1974 the Soviet Embassy in Washington was tipped off that the American government had designs on the K-129, and in February 1975 the Los Angeles Times disclosed the real purpose of Project Azorian. The Explorer never returned to the Soviet submarine; its glory days were over. In 1975 it was sold for scrap.

"The Taking of K-129" is admirably thorough in its research. Mr. Dean, a longtime magazine journalist, clearly loves technology, and he is quite good at describing it. He is also deft at detailing how government agencies interacted with one another and with the private sector. Two cavils: Thirty pages after Richard Helms, the director of central intelligence, is described as "want[ing] very badly for [the CIA] to take over" Project Azorian, Mr. Dean says that in that same year Helms strongly disliked the idea—clarification by the author would have been helpful. And the relationship between the Hughes Tool Co. and the Summa Corp. (also a Hughes business) is confusingly blurry.

Was Project Azorian worth the money spent and the incredible work that went into it? Mr. Dean thinks it was. He takes what can be called the aesthetic-existential view: "The fact that the [CIA] built and protected a cover story for five years is undeniable; by that measure alone, the project was a success. And the program engineers . . . did design and build the most complicated ship in history, a vessel that everyone considers a marvel. That ship was able to do something that seemed nearly impossible." But as an ornery taxpayer and amateur realpolitiker, I suspect that the Cold War would have followed the course it did even if the Explorer had secured the entirety of K-129. Incidentally, it has never been learned what destroyed the submarine.

*Mr. Schneider reviews books for newspapers and magazines.*

## BOOKS

'Here I am, out from behind the disguises and inventions and artifices of the novel. Here I am . . . denuded of all those masks.' —Philip Roth

# Against Trivialization

### Why Write?

By Philip Roth

Library of America, 452 pages, \$35

BY JAMES CAMPBELL

**WHY WRITE?** In an interview with the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet in 2014, four years after the publication of what he claimed would be his final novel, Philip Roth offered an oblique answer to the question that gives the title to this collection. "Writing for me was a feat of self-preservation. . . . It was also my good luck that happiness didn't matter to me and I had no compassion for myself. Though why such a task should have fallen to me I have no idea. Maybe writing protected me against even worse menace."

The interview is one of 15 in "Why Write? Collected Nonfiction, 1960-2013." A reader opening the book in expectation of an assortment of literary and social essays, in the manner of James Baldwin, John Updike or Gore Vidal, will be disappointed. In addition to the interviews, there is a scattering of brief memoirs and some appreciations, but Mr. Roth's subject matter can be summed up as "My novels. And me."

The sense of disappointment will not last long. Mr. Roth's responses to interviewers are eloquent and free from inhibition. A man who can say "It was . . . my good luck that happiness didn't matter to me" is in a strong position to weather stormy accusations, such as being a "Jew hater" and a "woman hater," charges that have pursued him down the years, since the publication of "Goodbye, Columbus" (1959) and, especially, "Portnoy's Complaint" (1969). It was Mr. Roth's "good luck" to grow up feeling confident that orthodox opinion—or correct thinking—is the artist's enemy.

There is one form of tyranny that troubles Mr. Roth, however, of which he makes mention more than once in this enjoyable book: "the trivialization of everything," which, speaking in 1988, he felt was "of no less importance for Americans than repression is for Eastern Europeans." The threat to serious literary debate in America (he could have thrown in Britain and most of Western Europe, too) is not "the censorship of this or that book in some atypical school district somewhere. . . . It's the *superabundance* of information." If that claim sounds perfectly up to date, remember that Mr. Roth was speaking a decade and a half before the words "smartphone" and "Facebook" were coined.

The trivialization of everything, he continues in an interview titled "On Zuckerman," "results from exactly what they do *not* have in Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union—the freedom to say anything." This leads to a discussion of the proposition, not uncommon at a time when the Soviet empire still stood, that the Western writer, blithe about freedom and



shuttered from existential drama, might benefit from a little state oppression.

Mr. Roth's experience of Eastern Europe and his involvement with writers from Czechoslovakia in particular forbids any such glibness. "Why Write?" is unusual in containing not only interviews *with* Roth, for the Paris Review and other journals, but several interviews *by* him, with foreign writers: Aharon Appelfeld, Primo Levi, Ivan Klíma and Milan Kundera among them. All justify the space they occupy in another writer's book, the last two in particular.

At almost 30 pages, the conversation with Mr. Klíma is the longest piece in "Why Write?" Mr. Klíma and Mr. Kundera were allied in their opposition to the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia, but not in much else. Mr. Klíma explains that the picture of the totalitarian system that one finds in the émigré Mr. Kundera's novels—novels that have had much greater success in the West than those of Mr. Klíma himself—is the sort of picture that you would see from a very capable foreign journalist who'd spent a few days in our country. Such a picture is acceptable to the Western reader because . . . it reinforces the fairy tale about good and evil, which a good child likes to hear again and again.

Czech readers expect "a deeper insight into our lives from a writer of Kunclera's stature."

The interview with Mr. Kundera, though shorter, is equally engrossing and a reminder of why in the 1980s and '90s he was seen by Western readers as a wise and witty messenger from an obscure planet, whatever the merit of Mr. Klíma's criticism may be.

Particularly striking is Mr. Kundera's belief that it was in Central Europe "that modern culture found its greatest impulses: psychoanalysis, structuralism, dodecaphony, Bartók's music, Kafka's and Musil's new aesthetics of the novel." A Modernist Enlightenment, snuffed out by the postwar division of Europe.

Mr. Roth can be said to have played a part in rekindling the aesthetic flame—he would say a minor part, but it is a significant one nevertheless. In 1976, he was instrumental in establishing the Penguin series "Writers From the Other Europe," featuring works by Mr. Kundera, Danilo Kiš (Yugoslavia), Bruno Schulz (Poland) and George Konrád (Hungary). In "A Czech Education," included here, Mr. Roth relates

Roth grew up confident that orthodox opinion is the artist's enemy.

how, between 1972 and 1977, he traveled regularly to Prague to visit writers, journalists and historians whose books could not be published and whom he terms "the repudiated." Some "were selling cigarettes at a streetcorner kiosk, others were wielding a wrench at the public water works, others spent their days on bicycles delivering buns to bakeries. . . . These people, as I've indicated, were the cream of the nation's intelligentia."

In 1977, Mr. Roth was refused a visa to return to Czechoslovakia, doubtless because his activities in pro-

moting writers of the "Other Europe" had by then reached the ears of the authorities. On one of the many occasions on which he was accosted by the police, Mr. Klíma was questioned about his friend Mr. Roth's regular visits to Prague. What was it all about? Mr. Klíma reacted with faux-naïveté: "Don't you read his books?" The policemen were stymied, "but Ivan quickly enlightened them. He comes for the girls."

As a punch line to a speech—in this case before the PEN Literary Gala in 2013—it would have raised a laugh, but readers of a collection of "essential statements" on Mr. Roth's writing life might hope for a more thorough account of his involvement with that Penguin series: the risks it presented to both authors and editor, its estimated successes and frustrations. "A Czech Education" is one of 14 pieces in the third and final part of the book, eight of which derive from the texts of speeches.

"Why Write?" also contains roughly half the contents of "Reading Myself and Others" (1985) and the complete contents of "Shop Talk" (2001), his two previous collections of nonfiction. There is a fond essay on his friend Bernard Malamud—whose character surely shadows that of E.I. Lonoff, the principal figure in Mr. Roth's novel "The Ghost Writer"—and another about the artist Philip Guston. In each case, the subject of the article is as much Philip Roth as anything else. "Rereading Saul Bellow" is the closest the collection comes to straightforward literary criticism. Its pedestrian development, novel by novel, helps to answer the question why Mr. Roth has not done more in that line.

If Mr. Roth's basic subject is me and my novels, the former is protective of the latter. An amusing 14-page letter to Wikipedia, titled "Errata," sets out to correct the misrepresentations of his work that he found on the website. The first concerns the novel "The Human Stain" (2000), described in the Wikipedia entry at the time of writing (2012) as "allegedly inspired by the life of the writer Anatole Broyard." Broyard was a book critic for the New York Times, who, although African-American by heritage, passed in literary society for white (there is debate about how much of a secret his passing was). When Mr. Roth contacted Wikipedia to correct the misstatement that his novel was based on Broyard's experience, he was told (through his "official interlocutor") "that I, Roth, was not a credible source. I understand your point that the author is the greatest authority on their own work," writes the Wikipedia Administrator—"but we require secondary sources."

Mr. Roth reveals that the inspiration for "The Human Stain" was "an unhappy event in the life of my late friend Melvin Tumin, professor of sociology at Princeton for some thirty years," the type of event involving student complaint that has become more common since Tumin's ordeal in 1985. Wikipedia amended the entry on "The Human Stain" but not enough to satisfy the "greatest authority" on the work of Philip Roth. As well as being consistently intelligent and entertaining, "Why Write?" is a primary source.

*Mr. Campbell is the author of a biography of James Baldwin, "Talking at the Gates," and a columnist at the Times Literary Supplement.*

## The Sport of Kingpins

### Bloodlines

By Melissa del Bosque

Ecco, 394 pages, \$27.99

BY TOM NOLAN

**THE SOUTH TEXAS CITY** of Laredo, on the banks of the Rio Grande, is the largest inland port in the country. Every day, 12,000 semi-trucks pass through the streets of this border town, giving the air a distinctive blue metallic-tasting haze. In the year 2009, life for Laredo's 240,000 inhabitants was imbued with "a surreal normality," reports Melissa del Bosque in her absorbing true story of how a Mexican drug lord became a major player in American quarter horse racing. In contrast, just across the river, in Mexico's sprawling Nuevo Laredo, shots could be heard daily from the escalation of a brutal 7-year-old drug war.

Into Laredo that year came FBI rookie Scott Lawson, a 30-year-old former Tennessee law enforcement officer who soon found out why the Bureau considered "America's Truck Stop" a hardship post. NAFTA had increased vehicle traffic between the U.S. and Mexico, along with opportunities for smuggling drugs and other contraband. Yet jurisdictional boundaries prevented U.S. agencies from pursuing crooks into Mexico, and officials in Nuevo Laredo were often slow

to provide necessary assistance. ("The drug lords paid better than the government," Ms. del Bosque writes.) When Mexican cops did help, they were likely to be assassinated. Mr. Lawson, one of the author's key sources for this chronicle, had to fight crime coming from "an entire country next door that was off-limits." At first he did it by writing intelligence reports about the drug war.

The Tennessee transplant missed the action he'd enjoyed as a local lawman. But soon he found entry into a potentially career-making case when

Two FBI border agents follow dirty money from a Mexican drug cartel to an Oklahoma racing stable.

he learned that Miguel Treviño, a leader of the Zetas drug cartel, had begun laundering Mexican drug money through an Oklahoma-based quarter horse stable he had induced his brother José, a U.S. citizen, to set up.

Guiding the FBI man into the arcane world of quarter horses was an Austin horse breeder, Tyler Graham, who had unknowingly become entangled with Zetas cartel figures via the handling of a likely champion named Tempting Dash. Once Agent Lawson warned Mr. Graham about his new associates, he

offered him a chance to work covertly with the FBI. Mr. Lawson got his potential source to sign an agreement making their arrangement official. But when Mr. Graham was slow to make further contact, "Lawson wondered whether he really had a case. All he had was a piece of paper and a promise."

Perez, born in the U.S. but with family in Mexico. They seemed an unlikely duo, writes Ms. del Bosque, Alma the married mother of two and Scott a tobacco-chewing bachelor. What they had in common—what kept them going during a crisis-strewn, 3-year-long saga which culminated in a day of judgment involving 1,200 FBI, IRS and

DEA agents and staff in four states—was the make-a-difference spirit of born peace officers. Agent Perez yearned to help end the killing in Mexico: "Everything she had known in her parents' homeland was slipping away." Agent Lawson, son of a sheriff's deputy, often recalled his father's warning: "The job will harden you. Don't let it. Don't ever lose your heart."

He did not. And in 2013, Agent Lawson had the satisfaction of witnessing José Treviño, at the end of an Austin court trial, receive a 20-year prison sentence. By then, brother Miguel—"a man considered by many to be one of the worst mass murderers in Mexican history"—was incarcerated in a maximum-security prison in Mexico City.

In "Bloodlines," the author gives us both the engrossing drama of a police procedural—from seeming dead ends to panic-stricken emergencies—and a scrupulous journalistic account of a significant episode in the drug wars. The personal crises that her protagonists endure during their investigation enhance the reader's involvement in the narrative, but, Ms. del Bosque says, she never took the liberty of inventing dialogue: "I relied on the agents who were present, court transcripts, wiretap recordings" and other documents.

Like Alma Perez, the National Magazine Award-winning Ms. del Bosque, raised in the border city of San Diego, Calif., has, she testifies, a personal stake in the fate of the country she grew up next to and has covered extensively for years: "It is because I love Mexico so much that I write about the devastating violence that has gripped it in recent years [as well as] the truth behind the violence, which is that the drug war is more about politics and corruption than drugs."

*Mr. Nolan reviews mysteries for the Journal.*



Agent Lawson's colleagues thought his plan to "follow the horses" was a dopey idea. As Ms. del Bosque writes: "More than once he'd heard neighing from the other side of his cubicle followed by muffled laughter. . . . An agent in the white-collar squad . . . asked whether he'd put the cuffs on Mr. Ed yet." The agent Mr. Lawson found to partner with him was Alma

DEA agents and staff in four states—was the make-a-difference spirit of born peace officers. Agent Perez yearned to help end the killing in Mexico: "Everything she had known in her parents' homeland was slipping away." Agent Lawson, son of a sheriff's deputy, often recalled his father's warning: "The job will harden you. Don't let it. Don't ever lose your heart."

## BOOKS

'It's sometimes more torment for a man . . . to consider what might have been than to live with what is.' —Alice McDermott

# Salvation and Self-Sacrifice

### The Ninth Hour

By Alice McDermott

Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 247 pages, \$26

BY MAUREEN CORRIGAN

**IF VARIETY WERE** an absolute requirement for literary greatness, Alice McDermott would be out of luck. With few exceptions, her characters are always Irish-American and Catholic. They live the kind of lives that are unfailingly called "small"—meaning that they're mostly working class. And Ms. McDermott's novels frequently look back to an era (from the twilight years of Tammany Hall to the ascendancy of JFK) when Irish-Americans were a distinct and dominant urban ethnic presence. So resolutely does Ms. McDermott, who was born in Brooklyn, remain on native grounds that her dedicated readers no longer bother to ask what a new McDermott novel is "about," but, rather, which outer borough of New York City the story is set in this time: Brooklyn, Queens or, for those characters who've moved on up, the outermost aspirational borough of all, Long Island.

Ms. McDermott's range may be confined, but she sees a world within those dusty parish halls, tenements, bars and funeral homes whose interest is inexhaustible. With the precision of a master—never over-reaching for significance or relaxing into sentimentality—Ms. McDermott lays bare the reasons why those "small lives" matter. Though the culture of her novels is very Catholic ("real holy," as we used to say in my own Catholic girlhood in Queens), even readers who think that the term "extreme unction" refers to excessive flattery can appreciate the comforting coherency and power of her characters'



IVE DIAGNOSIS OF MS. McDERMOTT'S narrators (the novel is told from the omniscient point of view of Jim's future grandchildren) is, at once, more chilling and poetic:

His trouble was . . . he liked to refuse time. He delighted in refusing it. He would come to the end of a long night, to the inevitability of 5 a.m. . . . and while other men, poor sheep, gave in every morning, turned like lambs in the chute from the pleasures of sleep or drink or talk or love to the duties of the day, he had been aware since his childhood that with the easiest refusal, eyes shut, he could continue as he willed.

Jim's suicide leaves his pregnant wife, Annie, adrift and also marks the exit—except for brief appearances—of men from this novel. Nuns from a nearby convent undertake the mission to provide for Annie and, eventually, her baby daughter, Sally. (The name of the nuns' order all but demands a spontaneous genuflection: "The Little Nursing Sisters of the Sick Poor, Congregation of Mary Before the Cross.") Even priests—

"pampered momma's boys," in the words of an otherwise good Catholic mother in the neighborhood—are elbowed to the sidelines in this city of busy women.

Annie is given a job in the "quiet underworld" of the convent's basement laundry, helping the aged Sister Illuminata wash, iron and mend donated clothing, as well as the nuns' own habits, soiled by their nursing work. (Annie contends with "the odor of vomit on wool" and the excretions of the nuns' own "mortal bodies": "menstrual rags and long johns stained yellow at underarm or crotch.") The infant Sally sleeps at her mother's feet in a wicker basket lined with towels, then graduates to playing on an old rug, helping to sort the laundry, going to school and ultimately declaring her intentions to become a nun—against Annie's wishes. The irony is that Sally is secretly motivated to join the convent to save her beloved mother's immortal soul.

What sounds like a simple plot-line is complicated by a narrative that jumps around in time, spanning events from the Civil War to the present, and that also noses its way

deep into the lives of other characters in the neighborhood and within the convent. There's Sister Lucy, a tough nut with a habit of stopping neighborhood women in the street and demanding, "Is your husband good to you?" Just as trying is Mrs. Costello, the milkman's wife, who's missing a leg; she spends days propped up by the window in a room filled with "light that was the color of urine, the color of bile." Ms. McDermott's language is, as always, precise, unpredictable, and gorgeous. She can make music even out of a catalogue of Sister Illuminata's laundry supplies: "Borax and Ivory and bluing agents . . . bran water to stiffen curtains and wimples, alum water to make muslin curtains and nightwear resist fire."

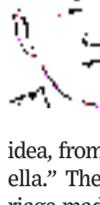
Back to that reckless idea of Sally's to join the convent: Given that "The Ninth Hour" is narrated by Sally's children, we readers already know her vocation isn't going to stick. The decisive moment comes during one of the most mesmerizing sections of the novel, when Sally takes an overnight train from New York's old Penn Station to Chicago to enter the novitiate. The whole hallucinatory journey reads like a specifically female riff on the infamous Nighthtown chapter in James Joyce's "Ulysses"; instead of reveling (as Leopold Bloom and Stephen Dedalus did) in the lewd jokes, liquor and hot bodies pressed upon her, Sally is repulsed and, by journey's end, she realizes that her own capacity to generously minister to her fellow human beings has limits. Because Sally is a young Catholic woman of her time, she feels guilty about this failing and, so, tries harder and harder to sacrifice herself.

Female self-sacrifice—its allure and moral complications—is Ms. McDermott's overarching subject here. (Her title alludes to the ultimate Christian image of self-sacrifice: In the New Testament, the "ninth hour" is the hour when Christ died on the cross.) As Mary Gordon did almost 40 years ago in her now classic debut, "Final Payments," Ms. McDermott brilliantly dramatizes the pull, especially on loving Catholic daughters, of martyrdom. But, you don't have to be Catholic to understand the impulse. "Save yourself; others you cannot save," urges Adrienne Rich in her early (1963) feminist poem "Snapshots of a Daughter-in-Law." Rich wouldn't have had to issue that warning if the danger weren't general. In "The Ninth Hour," Ms. McDermott has once again managed a marvelous literary feat: She's written another one of those "parochial" novels of hers whose reach is universal.

MS. CORRIGAN, THE BOOK CRITIC FOR THE NPR PROGRAM "FRESH AIR," TEACHES LITERATURE AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

### SCIENCE FICTION: TOM SHIPPEY

## Neverland Revisited

 **CHANGED** circumstances often re-energize old motifs. Within living memory stepmothers were mostly a fairy-tale idea, from "Snow White" and "Cinderella." The rise in divorce and remarriage made them an issue to be coped with much more often, in real life.

In "Lost Boy" (Berkley, 292 pages, \$15), Christina Henry, author of two earlier reworkings of "Alice in Wonderland," recasts "Peter Pan." J.M. Barrie's original idea was that Peter takes homeless "lost boys" from the streets of London to a place where they can play among the personnel of children's adventures: pirates, braves, mermaids and fairies. The promise is that they'll never grow up, and never leave.

What made Captain Hook tick? A riveting rewrite of 'Peter Pan' has all the answers.

Won't Neverland get very crowded? No, because as Barrie hinted, if the lost boys get too many, Peter will "thin them out." Raiding pirates, teasing crocodiles—it all causes casualties. And are those boys really lost? Michael, John and Wendy had parents, for their part, and even a nursemaid, though it's true she was a dog.

This looks like abduction, not rescue. The boys remember their mothers, which is why Wendy gets accepted as a surrogate. And there's a big question: what makes Peter and Captain Hook such deadly enemies?

These are the thoughts that triggered Ms. Henry's rewrite. What she gives us is a love story, a triangle of jealousy. Jamie (the future Capt. Hook) is Peter's favorite, the only one who lasts—until Peter abducts 5-year-old Charlie. Charlie turns out to be no fun, too small to fight, demanding constant attention from Jamie.

It turns into a contest for Charlie between Peter and Jamie, driven by love turning to hate, and Peter doesn't fight fair. He has his charisma, he has Tinker Bell the fairy-spy. Never wanting to grow up, never wanting anyone else to grow up, doesn't look like such an innocent and charming ambition any more. The spell is broken once a girl enters Neverland, and it isn't Wendy.

"Lost Boy" is a riveting story on its own, but it gets extra force from its questioning of what we used to take for granted. Heroes and villains: It seems we got them the wrong way round.

The Irish-Catholic women in McDermott's fiction feel the pull of martyrdom.

religious worldview. A great McDermott novel—and "The Ninth Hour" is a great one—makes you realize the wisdom of her decision to stay put in the old neighborhood.

"The Ninth Hour" is a Brooklyn novel. Like its immediate predecessor, "Someone," it's set in the early-to-mid-20th century and is largely a female story. It opens on a dark February afternoon when a young Irish immigrant named Jim sends his wife out to do her shopping and then turns on the gas tap in their apartment. Jim has just been discharged from his job as a trainman on the BRT. These days, we would call him clinically depressed, but the collec-

THE SUBURBS are a hazardous place for novelists to venture, and the more comfortable they are the more acute their dangers. Storytellers are in their natural element when finding meaning amid confusion, like creators dividing light from the darkness. The problem with suburbia is that it has already done the work for them. Its very purpose is to provide order and stability. Because its universe is designed to be predictable, novels set

For a novel that sides with rebels and freethinkers, Celeste Ng's latest is a bit too poised and orderly.

there need to be in the business of un-making—of creative destruction.

This is especially true for the affluent Cleveland suburb of Shaker Heights, which, built in 1912, is among the country's oldest planned communities. The eeriest details of Celeste Ng's novel "Little Fires Everywhere" (Penguin Press, 338 pages, \$27) concern the city ordinances that keep Shaker Heights running with the precision of a futuristic dystopia. To avoid unsightliness, trash bins are stashed behind each house and picked

up by garbage collectors on motor scooters. Families who fail to mow their lawns in a timely fashion wake up to find city employees doing it for them, before receiving hefty fines. On Halloween sirens blare at 6 and 8 p.m. to mark the start and end of trick-or-treating.

Elena Richardson is a third-generation Shakerite who has raised her children to respect its rules and regulations. She's a journalist at the local newspaper, her husband is an attorney, and their kids are Lexie, Trip, Moody and Isabelle, the last-named being the youngest and the "black sheep" of this neatly groomed fold. When the book begins, the Richardsons' beautiful house has burned down and everyone correctly assumes that Izzy, who has vanished, started the blaze. Ms. Ng unfolds the story of why she did it.

As with so many novels, events are set in motion when a stranger comes to town, in this case the multimedia artist Mia Warren, who rents a property from the Richardsons with her teenage daughter, Pearl, after years of nomadic, hand-to-mouth subsistence. Just as Pearl is seduced by the easy comforts in the Richardson home (and by Trip's pouting smile), Izzy becomes besotted with Mia, a woman, Elena disapprovingly reflects, "who took an almost perverse pleasure in flouting the

normal order." Shaker Heights has rules about what shingle colors you can use but none about meddling, and when Elena pries into the mystery of Pearl's father she starts a series of deceptions and reprisals that culminate in the fire.

Ms. Ng, whose best-selling debut, "Everything I Never Told You" (2014), also took place in small-town Ohio, captures her setting with an ethno-

gist's authority, fleshing out the region's politics (progressive), its local scandal (a divisive custody battle), its infamous high school prank (the legendary Toothpick Day incident). And there are time-capsule pleasures in her evocation of 1997, when Jerry Springer ruled afternoon TV and internet searching was done on AltaVista.

The writing is poised and tidy as well—to tidy, in fact, for a novel

whose allegiances are with rebels and freethinkers. The characters' central traits are so baldly stated that they may as well be spelled out in topiary. Elena believes "that passion, like fire, [is] a dangerous thing," whereas our budding arsonist Izzy senses in Mia "a similar subversive spark to the one she often felt flaring inside her." Suburbia's insidious power is that it, much like high school, transforms people into stereotypes, defining them exclusively by the degree to which they "fit in." Ms. Ng doesn't dodge this trap.

Which isn't to say that "Little Fires Everywhere" isn't smart and readable. It's both, eminently so. But 2017 has seen unforgettable breakdowns of suburban domesticity in treatments as various as Nicole Krauss's intellectual fantasia "Forest Dark," Dan Chaon's gothic horror novel "Ill Will" and the undiluted surrealism of David Lynch's "Twin Peaks" reboot. Ms. Ng's book seems, in contrast, a little too orderly.

A wildfire sets the tone for Bolivian novelist Rodrigo Hasbún's "Affections" (Simon & Schuster, 132 pages, \$23), translated from the Spanish by Sophie Hughes. To goose up the finale of his documentary about the search for the lost Incan city of Paititi, filmmaker Hans Ertl starts a conflagration in the Amazon. "They were explorers," she thinks, "but looked like guerrillas."

rainforest. Cameras follow the blaze until the wind changes and the crew, which includes Hans's children, is forced to race back to their lodging and save what they can. The only person who keeps her cool in the chaos is his eldest daughter, Monika.

Rough yet vivid, like a drypoint etching, "Affections" is the fictionalization of a real but fictional-sounding family. Hans was the star cameraman for Nazi propagandist Leni Riefenstahl. After the war he took his family to Bolivia, making movies before turning to farming. Monika left an unhappy marriage to become a "diehard militant" in Che Guevara's guerrilla army, notorious for carrying out the assassination of a high-profile Bolivian official.

In quick, pointillist chapters that span 1955 and 2000 and rotate among the perspectives of Monika, her sisters and her lovers, the book relates the implausible fortunes of the Ertl clan, whose experiences on the opposite fringes of revolutionary politics curl over each other like a scroll. Mr. Hasbún cannily shows the way that all monomania comes to look alike, whatever its objects of obsession. Though estranged early on, Hans and Monika drift into parallel habits of madness and isolation. In their last encounter, Monika notices a photograph of her family taken during the shambolic expedition in the Amazon. "They were explorers," she thinks, "but looked like guerrillas."



## BOOKS

'To live in Venice or even to visit it means that you fall in love with the city itself. There is nothing left over in your heart for anyone else.' —Peggy Guggenheim

# A Museum for Living Works of Art

### The Unfinished Palazzo

By Judith Mackrell  
Thames & Hudson, 408 pages, \$34.95

BY BEN DOWNING

**UNFINISHED BUILDINGS** are a common sight in some parts of the world, their jutting fingers of rusted rebar a testament to their owners' excessive ambition, sudden insolvency or determination to evade Greek taxes. Less so, however, along the Grand Canal—the main thoroughfare of Venice isn't the place for aborted projects. An exception is the Palazzo Venier dei Leoni. Commissioned in the mid-18th century by the prominent Venier family, it was to have been the canal's widest house, and one of its tallest. But the family fell on hard times, and in 1780 the place was abandoned with only one story built; *il palazzo non finito*, locals called it. In the 20th century, it was successively occupied by three women who shaped it to their needs and used it to show off their status, their possessions or simply themselves. Judith Mackrell's "The Unfinished Palazzo" is a biographical study of the trio.

The first was Luisa Casati, born in Milan in 1881. The daughter of a textile magnate, she was orphaned at 15 and inherited a pile. Grudgingly, she married a marchese and produced a daughter, but family life held no appeal. What she wanted, desperately, was to be looked at by fancy people and to make them gasp. This she achieved in part by being 6 feet tall and rail-thin, in part by paying top designers to make her outrageous outfits and artists to portray her in them, and most of all by cultivating her eccentricity, which became as freakishly flamboyant as a Martian orchid.

The half-ruined Palazzo Venier, where she lived for 14 years beginning in 1910, was the ideal setting, given its air of "gothic romance" (to quote Ms. Mackrell) and prime location. Casati decked it out in gold this and gold that and stocked it with a menagerie that included a cheetah—sometimes "drugged with mild opiates"—and a boa constrictor named Anaxagoras. She seemed determined to make life resemble an Aubrey Beardsley drawing.

With her deep pockets and exotic plumage, Casati got herself noticed. Indeed, she knew—as friend, lover or patron—many of the cultural icons of her day, including Nijinsky, Cocteau and D'Annunzio (with whom she had a long affair). Evidently she had, besides a surfeit of style, magnetism of a kind. She was certainly a very odd duck, and a paradoxical one too: Despite her compulsive exhibitionism, she was so shy and awkward that Ms. Mackrell conjectures she may have had Asperger's syndrome. That might help explain the childlike purity of her



PATRON Peggy Guggenheim in a gondola in front of the Palazzo Venier dei Leoni, 1968.

narcissism. As for her Wildean wish to be a "living work of art," its preposterousness makes it almost touching.

The ambition of Doris Castlerosse was more ordinary: to escape the middle class. Born in London in 1900, she was blessed with high spirits, good looks and erotic self-confidence. "There's no such thing as an impotent man," she liked to say, "only an incompetent woman." After a spell as a "professional mistress," she snared a viscount. Valentine Castlerosse, whom she married in 1928, was a fellow hedonist, and the couple enjoyed a racket few years hobnobbing with the likes of Noël Coward and Tallulah Bankhead. Then came acrimony and divorce.

The 1930s brought Doris some impressive new conquests, including the photographer Cecil Beaton, who

was primarily gay. Her biggest catch of all—though some dispute it—was Winston Churchill, who painted three portraits of her. According to rumor, he was so impressed by her prowess in bed that he paid her a memorable compliment: She could bring even a corpse to climax, he declared.

Eventually, Doris wound up in an ambiguous relationship with a lesbian American heiress, who essentially bought her the Palazzo Venier in 1936. After modernizing it, she fulfilled her fantasy of high-level hostessing by throwing a series of parties that were attended by Douglas Fairbanks and a royal or two. But her career was cut short by the war. She fled Venice for New York, where in 1942 she died, a likely suicide. (Some whispered that Churchill had had her eliminated, because she was

a potential source of scandal—shades of Marilyn Monroe.)

It is tempting to label Doris a poor man's Pamela Harriman. (She even had a fling with Harriman's first husband, Randolph Churchill.) Ms. Mackrell compares her to Thackeray's Becky Sharp and remarks that she had "a touch of larceny in her veins." But if she was a scalphunter and gold digger, she was also charismatic and clever, and even Coward was struck by her wit. Café society teemed with women like her, but her story has its quirks.

The palazzo's next owner, Peggy Guggenheim, is easily the most famous, so much so that a recap of her life seems unnecessary. After decades based in New York, Paris and London, during which she collected art as avidly as husbands and lovers, she

bought the Palazzo Venier in 1949 and opened it as a museum two years later. Not as rich as commonly assumed, she kept a "careful eye on her budget," according to Ms. Mackrell. But that was no check to her outlandishness. She sunbathed nude on the roof, in full view of neighbors, and on the terrace she placed an equestrian statue featuring a nude man with a detachable erection that she could unscrew "when 'stuffy' visitors came."

When Guggenheim went out, it was in her custom-made gondola, accompanied by a swarm of terriers and with her signature huge sunglasses in place, to guarantee recognition. But if she was a pretentious grande dame, she knew Venice intimately, spoke Venetian dialect and was "a far more neighbourly figure than either Luisa

Two equally outrageous women lived in the Palazzo Venier before Peggy Guggenheim moved in.

or Doris." Her collection was a boon to the city, which made her an honorary citizen. And the palazzo finally found a purpose.

What did its owners have in common? Their social circles overlapped; they were independent and sexually adventurous; Casati and Guggenheim were devoted to cutting-edge art and fashion. Ms. Mackrell, the dance critic for the *Guardian* and the author of two other biographies, sees them as being driven by similar "aspirations and dissatisfactions," and she has a point. But her three portraits don't resonate that deeply with one another, and the book is basically the sum of its parts. It's also a little careless. The real name of the writer known as Baron Corvo, who died in Venice, is Frederick Rolfe, not Wolfe. The former currency of Italy is the lira, not the lire ("lire" is plural). The Italian words for "city," "walk" and "water" are "città," "passeggiata" and "acqua," not "città," "passagiato" and "aqua." That last word is particularly good to know if you plan to write about Venice.

Despite these limitations and small flaws, "The Unfinished Palazzo" is thoughtful, gracefully written and engaging. Like Paris, Venice is a subject ripe with cliché. (Even to say so is a cliché.) Ms. Mackrell sidesteps this pitfall by focusing on one tiny part of the city. By book's end, the complexly fated, much-altered Venier comes to seem a mirror of its occupants. Self-realization is often bound up with real estate, and rarely more so than at the *palazzo non finito*.

*Mr. Downing is the author of "Queen Bee of Tuscany: The Redoubtable Janet Ross."*

# A Superstar Courts a Comeback

### Unstoppable: My Life So Far

By Maria Sharapova  
Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 292 pages, \$28

BY TOM PERROTTA

**FOR A WOMAN** who just turned 30, Maria Sharapova has lived an incredible life. She was born in western Siberia and moved from Russia to Florida, with only her father, at age 6. They were there with an outrageous goal: to make her a tennis superstar. Ms. Sharapova learned English, mastered her chosen sport and, at age 17, won Wimbledon, a rapid and improbable achievement. All told, she has won five Grand Slam titles, and she has spent more than a decade among the best players in the world. Her career, it seems, is one of the most interesting and compelling you can find.

Considering all this, it's disappointing to read Ms. Sharapova's autobiography, "Unstoppable: My Life So Far." The book has a few worthy bits on her childhood and career, but mostly it lacks depth and drama—everything sounds too simple and smooth. If this version were a draft, it would be a solid one, fit to be reworked into a fine book after her retirement. At the moment, though, it is too little too soon. It aims to announce her comeback after spending 15 months away from the sport. But one suspects that, in her career as well as in her life, there is more to uncover than she's willing to yet disclose.

Andre Agassi has written the best

tennis memoir by far, "Open" (2009). His secret? He was honest about his emotions and his actions—whether it was the way he cheated in tennis (he lied about a drug) or the way he handled his own personal struggles. (He also hired a fantastic co-writer, J.R. Moehringer.) Ms. Sharapova, assisted here by the journalist Rich Cohen, can't be accused of dishonesty, but she stays too far away from emotions, especially those involving her and her family.

At age 6 Sharapova left Russia—and her mother—to study tennis in Florida. At 17, she won Wimbledon.

Ms. Sharapova's mother had to stay behind in Russia for a few years, when the young player and her father moved to the United States. Maria missed her mom, she says, but she writes little about how her absence affected her parents' relationship, or hers with them. There are a few mentions, and nothing more, of her learning the English language (her accent is certainly impeccable). But considering how brutal it must have been to be transplanted to a foreign culture at such an early age, there has to be more to say. Instead, things happen quickly and often appear to have been easy for Ms. Sharapova, even on the occasions when she says they were hard.

Ms. Sharapova's view of tennis as

a sport has a few odd errors, including the claim that professional tennis players are indifferent toward the sport. "I know you want us to love this game—us loving it makes it more fun to watch," she writes. "But we don't love it. And we don't hate it. It just is, and always has been." This

may be true of some: Mr. Agassi says that he was relieved to discover that Steffi Graf (his future wife) shared his own indifference.

But as a general statement Ms. Sharapova's sentiment is easily swept aside with two words: Roger Federer. Or for that matter: Rafael Nadal. Or Venus Williams, who still plays—and loves—the game at age 37. For Ms. Sharapova, it seems, the sport is an obsession but not a passion. How she has played so well with such a weak perspective is hard to comprehend.

Ms. Sharapova sticks with another tennis fault in the book: She claims that you can't be friends with players off the court if you want to defeat them on it. It's not an uncommon thought among players, but it doesn't, in the end, hold up. Serena Williams has a few friends on the



tour, and no relationship is closer than that with her older sister. Their matches matter, and Serena wins most of them, with no mercy.

As for Ms. Sharapova's rivalry with Serena Williams, she reports that it began as a young girl, when she refused to watch Ms. Williams practice. "Someday, when all this is in our past, maybe we'll become friends," Ms. Sharapova writes. "Or not. You never can tell." I can't tell for sure, but I have a good guess: The answer is no.

At the start of the book, Ms. Sharapova gives the reason she had time to write sooner than expected. She was suspended 15 months for taking meldonium, a substance banned in tennis at the start of 2016. She says that she took the drug for 10 years due to illnesses and a family history of diabetes. Her error, she says, was not learning the new rule that banned the drug rather than ignoring it. The incident upset her and, at one point—after condemnation from her sponsor, Nike—brought her to tears.

When her suspension was reduced from two years to 15 months, Ms. Sharapova claimed victory. Her recent play has shown how much she cared about the sport, and her place in it, even if "Unstoppable" claims otherwise. Last month she received a wild-card invitation to the U.S. Open and beat the No. 2 seed, Simona Halep, in the first round. She went on to reach the fourth round, even with a tired and strained arm. It looked like love to me.

For tennis fans, the most important revelation of this book is that Ms. Sharapova's previous plan to retire around her current age no longer works. The suspension has driven her to play until she can't play anymore. "Now I think only about playing," she writes. "As long as I can. As hard as I can. Until they take down the nets. Until they burn my rackets. Until they stop me. And I want to see them try." Maybe when she is done, she'll make this account more complete, too.

*Mr. Perrotta writes about tennis for the Journal and other publications.*

## BOOKS

'In memory's telephoto lens, far objects are magnified. First wives grow in power and size . . . Their very ability to survive the divorce makes them huge.' —John Updike

### CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON



## Liberty on the Move



**THE MEANING** and purpose of civic statuary have been much discussed of late, but most of the time works of public art are just part of the landscape. We walk past the general on the horse or the engraved obelisk without sparing a glance. For the non-tourist, even the Statue of Liberty may come to seem prosaic. Everyone knows her, standing on her little island in New York Harbor with her torch and her book and her strange, spiky headdress. But do we understand her? Have we really seen her?

In a witty, moving and abruptly political picture book for children ages 6 to 11, Dave Eggers asks us to look more closely at the copper-covered figure we think we know. Illustrated with construction paper and ink collage by Shawn Harris, "Her Right Foot" (Chronicle, 104 pages, \$19.99) begins in France, where the piece was conceived and created and where it stood for nearly a year in 1884. "After they assembled the statue in Paris, they took it apart," Mr. Eggers writes. "But we just put it together! the workers said. That is absurd, they said. They said all this in French, the language of the French, a people who appreciate the absurd."

Once the statue was erected in New York the following year, its reddish-brown cladding slowly oxidized until it acquired its distinctive greenish hue around 1920. We learn that Thomas Edison proposed installing a colossal phonograph inside the figure, to give Lady Liberty a voice ("this idea was considered a bit strange and was not pursued") and that its interior was designed by Gustave Eiffel, of the Parisian tower. Then the book makes a turn—one that is at once inspired and problematic.

Mr. Eggers draws our attention to a remarkable and overlooked detail: that the heel of the statue's right foot is lifted, showing that her upright figure is not stationary, as

we may have assumed, but in perpetual suspended forward motion. "If the Statue of Liberty has welcomed millions of immigrants to the United States, then how can she stand still?" the author asks. "After all, the Statue of Liberty is an immigrant, too."

As Mr. Harris's illustrations (see above) fill with ships and new arrivals ("Somalis. Nepalis. Syrians. Liberians"), Mr. Eggers writes of immigration: "It never ends. It cannot end." Such assertions mark this book, handsome as it is, as every bit as doctrinaire as the arguments of those who take the opposite view. Children may be left with the confused impression that a beloved

If this beautiful sculpture is a symbol of freedom, then how can it not be a figure in motion?

statue has settled American opinion, but of course it is not so.

Kids and parents who get a kick out of punny poetry—I mean, funny poetry—have a treat in store with

"Runny Babbit Returns" (HarperCollins, 89 pages, \$19.99), a collection of verses and droll line drawings taken from the unpublished archives

of Shel Silverstein (1930-99). A companion to the posthumous 2005 best seller "Runny Babbit," this new excursion abounds in wacky spoonerisms that are as tongue-twisting to read aloud as they are infectious. "Things are going from wad to borse!" warns a gloomy, scraggly-necked buzzard, who delivers "nad bews" to Runny Babbit as he enjoys a carrot. Among the grim tidings: "The leek is running crow"; and "I fell a smorest fire." After reading a verse or two, younger children in the 4- to 8-year-old cohort may walk around for the rest of the day transposing letters and driving everyone bonkers. Or should I say, biving everyone dronkers? Yes, that sounds better.

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Mark Manson/HarperOne

**Astrophysics for People in a Hurry** 2 1 Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton & Company

**The End of Alzheimer's** 3 9 Dale Bredesen/Avery Publishing Group

**Strengths Finder 2.0** 4 2 Tom Rath/Gallup Press

**Make Your Bed** 5 4 William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing

**Nonfiction E-Books**

**The Radium Girls** 1 - Kate Moore/Sourcebooks

**Thunder Dog** 2 - Michael Hingson/Thomas Nelson, Inc.

**The Miracle of Dunkirk** 3 - Walter Lord/Open Road Media

**The Essential New York Times Cookbook** 4 - Amanda Hesser/W.W. Norton & Company

**An Inconvenient Deception** 5 New Roy Spencer/Roy Spencer

**Fantasyland** 6 New Kurt Andersen/Random House Publishing Group

**The Glass Castle: A Memoir** 7 1 Jeannette Walls/Scribner

**Hillbilly Elegy** 8 4 J.D. Vance/HarperCollins Publishers

**Finding Gobi** 9 - Dion Leonard/Thomas Nelson, Inc.

**The Artist, the Philosopher, and the Warrior** 10 - Paul Strathern/Random House Publishing Group

**Nonfiction Combined**

**The Glass Castle: A Memoir** 1 1 Jeannette Walls/Scribner Book Company

**The Subtle Art of Not Giving A F\*ck** 2 4 Mark Manson/HarperOne

**Milk and Honey** 3 3 Rupi Kaur/Andrews McMeel Publishing

**Astrophysics for People in a Hurry** 4 2 Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton & Company

**Hillbilly Elegy** 5 5 J.D. Vance/Harper

**Being Mortal** 6 - Atul Gawande/Picador USA

**Fantasyland** 7 New Kurt Andersen/Random House

**The End of Alzheimer's** 8 New Dale E. Bredesen/Avery Publishing Group

**Strengths Finder 2.0** 9 6 Tom Rath/Gallup Press

**Before We Were Yours** 9 5 Lisa Wingate/Random House Publishing Group

**Proof of Life** 10 New J.A. Jance/HarperCollins Publishers

### FIVE BEST: A PERSONAL CHOICE

## Lily Tuck on first and second wives

### Winter

By Christopher Nicholson (2014)

**1 A FICTIONAL** account of Thomas Hardy's last years, "Winter" elegantly explores the writer's sudden infatuation with a young actress named Gertrude Bugler, who, he hopes, will restore his waning creativity. The novel is also told from the point of view of Florence, Hardy's second wife, a woman whose "hair lacked lustre" and whose ambitions to write her husband had discouraged. Jealous and anxious, Florence blames Hardy's first wife, Emma, and complains that "the house is like a shrine to her. The calendar on the desk in his study is permanently set to the date upon which they first met." Worse still, on the anniversary of Emma's death, Florence is made to stand solemnly at her graveside. (Hardy planned on being buried next to Emma, which meant, presumably, Florence would be excluded.) Florence bitterly concludes that their lives are so inextricably linked that first and second wives are like sisters.

### In Praise of the Stepmother

By Mario Vargas Llosa (1988)

**2 THIS PLAYFUL** erotic novel begins with a birthday letter from devious young Alfonso to his stepmother, Doña Lucrecia: "You're the best and the fairest one of all, and I dream of you every night." To thank him, Doña Lucrecia goes to give him a good-night kiss that begins chastely but becomes impassioned. Before she married Alfonso's father, Doña Lucrecia's greatest concern had been her step-



GETTY IMAGES

**MRS. DICKENS** Catherine Hogarth,

son. (Cleverly, Mario Vargas Llosa never mentions his age, but Alfonso appears to be a promiscuous 12 or 13.) "That child is always going to hate you," she worried. Truer words were never spoken. By sleeping with her and exposing the affair to his father, Alfonso succeeds in breaking up the marriage. Nor is he about to seduce the poor maid (and get her fired). Likewise, Mario Vargas Llosa has seduced the reader by turning the proverbial romantic triangle on its ear.

### Parallel Lives

By Phyllis Rose (1983)

**3 OF THE FIVE** eminent Victorian writers whose marriages Phyllis Rose examines in this penetrating work, none yields a story more compelling than Charles Dickens's. In 1836, when he was 24 and already the author of published sketches of London life, Dickens married Catherine Hogarth. Catherine, affectionate and pretty, was 20. In the early years of their marriage, Dickens exuberantly referred to her as "his better half." By the age of 30, Dickens was a celebrity. A man who took evident pleasure from family life, Dickens, Ms. Rose notes, "regularly . . . ended his novels with some image of domestic happiness." Then something went wrong. As Ms. Rose explains it, what Dickens "craved was emotional intensity with another person, and he could not find it in his wife." Dickens would in fact go so far as to claim that he had never been happy with his wife, from whom he separated in 1858. Catherine was devastated. He blamed her for household dereliction, among other failings, and was soon comparing her unfavorably with her younger sister, Georgina Hogarth, the family saint. Many came to suspect that there was Another Woman in Dickens's life, but his daughter Kate was one of the few to recognize that it was not Georgina, but the actress Ellen Ternan.

### Rebecca

By Daphne du Maurier (1938)

**4 'LAST NIGHT** I dreamt I went to Manderley again"—the famous first line already suggests the novel's principal theme, obsession. The nameless narrator becomes obsessed with her husband's first wife, Rebecca, whose presence can be felt everywhere. "She had beauty that endured and a smile that was not for-



**MS. TUCK** is the author, most recently, of the novel 'Sisters.'

gotten." The narrator feels herself to be inadequate and inferior, feelings exacerbated by the presence of Mrs. Danvers, the sinister housekeeper. At the end of this absorbing and suspenseful novel, Rebecca is revealed to have been less than a perfect wife. Furthermore, her marriage, based on deceit and secrecy, will prove to have disastrous consequences for Manderley. The movie adaptation would have its own consequences. In the novel, Rebecca is murdered by her husband, while in the famous Hitchcock film her death results from an accidental fall—a change made in deference to industry censors, who frowned on a crime going unpunished.

### Jane Eyre

By Charlotte Brontë (1847)

**5 'WOMEN,'** Charlotte Brontë writes, "feel just as men feel; they need exercise for their faculties, and a field for their efforts as much as their brothers do." Despite her plain looks, her unknown origins and her socially inferior role as a governess, the wonderfully astute heroine of Brontë's novel asserts her own identity—whereas Bertha Mason, Mr. Rochester's wife, is, unlike Jane Eyre, not allowed to "exercise her faculties." Instead, considered mad, she is locked up in the attic and described as bestial and "a clothed hyena." (The portrait is so harsh that Brontë herself admitted in a letter that she had shown too little sympathy for the character of Bertha.) Bertha is also dangerous, and she wants to kill Jane. Still, there are compelling similarities between the two women—both have been, in their different ways, imprisoned. And though Jane is dazzlingly articulate while Bertha can only laugh and growl, Bertha could very well be Jane's dark alter ego. In the end, Jane can only find happiness and marry Mr. Rochester once the stigma of bigamy is removed and Bertha Mason is dead.

## Best-Selling Books | Week Ended Sept. 10

With data from NPD BookScan

### Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
<b>The Subtle Art of Not Giving A F*ck</b> 1 3		
Mark Manson/HarperOne		
<b>Astrophysics for People in a Hurry</b> 2 1		
Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton & Company		
<b>The End of Alzheimer's</b> 3 9		
Dale Bredesen/Avery Publishing Group		
<b>Strengths Finder 2.0</b> 4 2		
Tom Rath/Gallup Press		
<b>Make Your Bed</b> 5 4		
William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing		

### Nonfiction E-Books

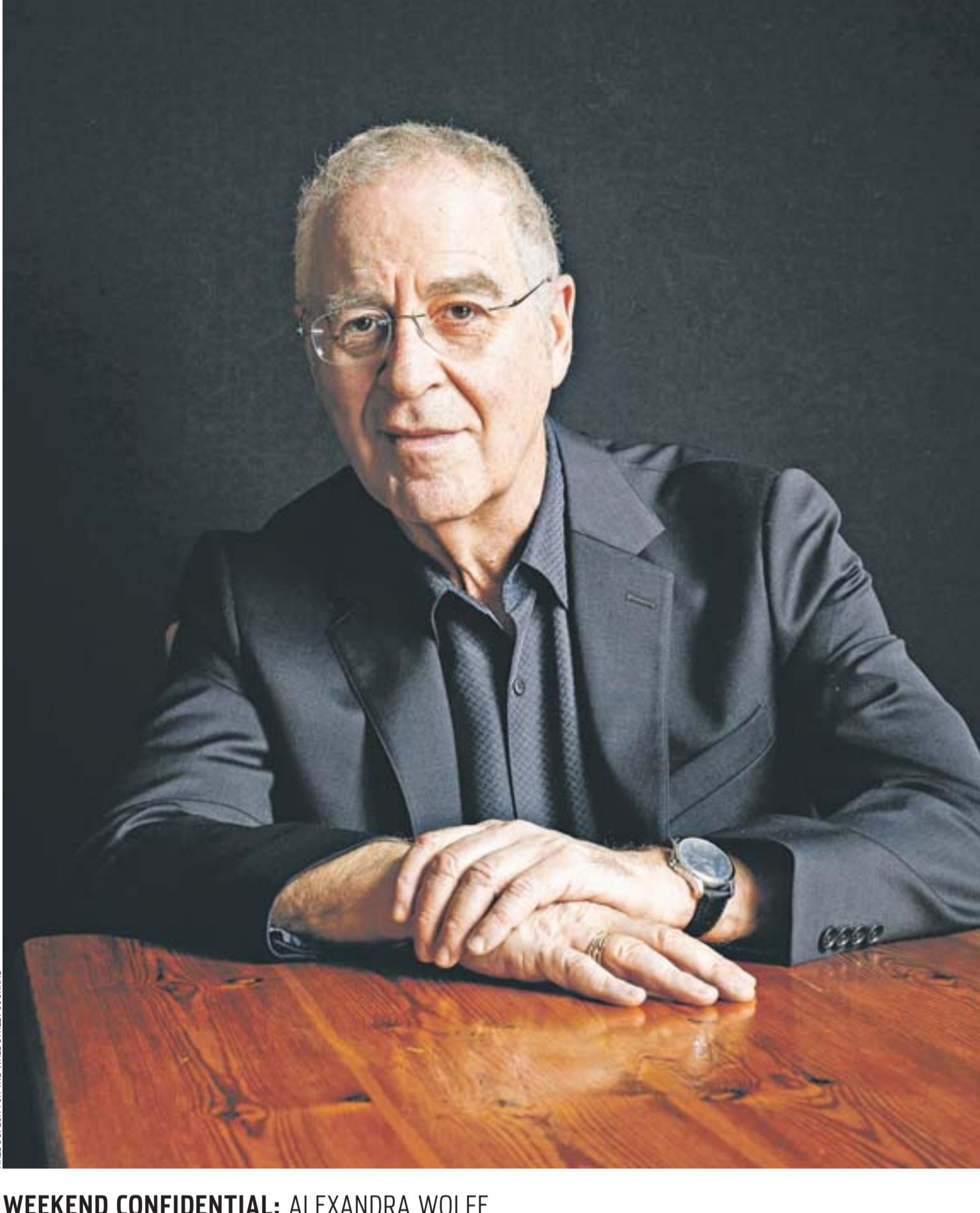
TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
<b>The Radium Girls</b> 1 -		
Kate Moore/Sourcebooks		
<b>Thunder Dog</b> 2 -		
Michael Hingson/Thomas Nelson, Inc.		
<b>The Miracle of Dunkirk</b> 3 -		
Walter Lord/Open Road Media		
<b>The Essential New York Times Cookbook</b> 4 -		
Amanda Hesser/W.W. Norton & Company		
<b>An Inconvenient Deception</b> 5 New		
Roy Spencer/Roy Spencer		
<b>Fantasyland</b> 6 New		
Kurt Andersen/Random House Publishing Group		
<b>The Glass Castle: A Memoir</b> 7 1		
Jeannette Walls/Scribner		
<b>Hillbilly Elegy</b> 8 4		
J.D. Vance/HarperCollins Publishers		
<b>Finding Gobi</b> 9 -		
Dion Leonard/Thomas Nelson, Inc.		
<b>The Artist, the Philosopher, and the Warrior</b> 10 -		
Paul Strathern/Random House Publishing Group		

### Hardcover Fiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
<b>Secrets in Death</b> 1 New		
J.D. Robb/St. Martin's Press		
<b>Fantasyland</b> 2 New		
Kurt Andersen/Random House		
<b>Al Franken, Giant of the Senate</b> 3 --		
Al Franken/Twelve		
<b>It Takes Two: Our Story</b> 4 New		
Jonathan Scott/Houghton Mifflin		
<b>The Whole30: The 30-Day Guide</b> 10 --		
Melissa Hartwig/Houghton Mifflin		

### Fiction E-Books

## REVIEW



AXEL DUPEUX FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

**WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE**

# Ron Chernow | The 'Hamilton' biographer is now tackling Ulysses S. Grant

**BY NOW**, it's well known that Ron Chernow's biography "Hamilton" inspired the megahit Broadway show. He has doubts about the musical potential of his latest subject, Ulysses S. Grant. "I don't think Grant's life moves to a hip-hop beat," the 68-year-old Mr. Chernow says with a laugh. He thinks it's more suited to a movie. Then again, he adds, "I can't honestly tell you that I thought Alexander Hamilton's life would have been a musical, so maybe I'm not the best judge of that."

Mr. Chernow's new book, "Grant," out on Oct. 10, chronicles the life of the Civil War general and 18th president. During his two

terms, from 1869 to 1877, Grant oversaw the creation of the Justice Department and the ratification of the 15th Amendment, granting African-American men the right to vote. His administration also was marred by scandals such as the Whiskey Ring, in which liquor distillers conspired with Treasury Department officials to avoid taxes.

By the end of his life, Grant was bankrupt. After being diagnosed with cancer, he signed a deal with his friend Mark Twain to publish his memoirs to help provide for his wife after his death. Widely considered to be the best book written by a president, the two-volume set has sold more than 300,000 copies

and remains in print. Mr. Chernow calls it "incomparable" as a military memoir. When Mr. Chernow was in the early stages of his own book, a friend asked how he could write a great biography of someone who had already written a great autobiography. "It kind of stopped me dead in my tracks," he says.

But Mr. Chernow realized that he could do what he did in his other biographies—including "Washington: A Life," and "Titan," about John D. Rockefeller—which was to "zero in on the silences." Grant left a lot out of his own memoir, such as his alcoholism and business failings. His personal life was also politically complicated.

His in-laws supported the Confederacy while members of his own family were staunch abolitionists.

"It's telling that so many people I've met who are extraordinarily knowledgeable about the battles of the Civil War...know little or nothing about Reconstruction," says Mr. Chernow. And that period "is really...the second act of the drama."

The events of Grant's life remain relevant today. "In the last month or two, I have watched in amazement that the Civil War and Reconstruction have moved onto the front page of newspapers," he says. Mr. Chernow agrees with his friend, the historian Harold Holzer, who argues that Confederate mon-

**'I don't think Grant's life moves to a hip-hop beat.'**

uments should be removed but not destroyed. He thinks that instead of keeping them in front of courthouses and city halls, where they glorify the Confederacy, they should be placed in "more neutral settings" such as historical societies and museums.

Mr. Chernow studied English literature at Yale and the University of Cambridge, and he credits this education for his novelistic style. "I approach historic research with an almost boyish zest that I may not have had if I had spent years studying it in college," he says.

His first three books were about eminent families in banking and business: "The House of Morgan" (1990), "The Warburgs" (1993) and "Titan" (1998). He moved on to writing about politicians, he says, because he felt that he "had pretty much said what I was going to say about the economic and financial development of the United States."

Alexander Hamilton, he says, "was the perfect transitional figure for me, because there would be enough financial history to interest people who had read the earlier books and, at the same time, it would get me into a new century," he says. "I would get to write about constitutional law and foreign policy, military history, all things I had never dealt with before."

He has no interest in simply glorifying his subjects. "I have a very strong belief that great historical figures carry the weight of their own defects," he says. "It's not my job to pretty them up."

Mr. Chernow usually spends about twice as much time researching a book as writing it. He types up his research on a computer, so that he has it backed up, and then prints out the individual entries on paper with perforated edges that he can tear into 4-by-6-inch cards. (He was inspired to use index cards by Vladimir Nabokov, who wrote his novels on them.) He then files the cards chronologically and indexes them. His research on Grant fills some 25,000 cards packed into 22 boxes, all stacked up in the office of his Brooklyn brownstone under a big abstract painting.

His house is covered with contemporary art, which he's been collecting for the past two decades. "It's been a constant contest for wall space between the books and the art," he says. His wife, Valerie, died of cancer in 2006.

Mr. Chernow isn't sure what he'll write about next, but he may veer away from full-scale biography. "I've become known...for doing these cradle-to-grave biographies, and they're terribly difficult to do," he says. "You have to master an immense amount of information."

In his down time, he has now seen "Hamilton" dozens of times and has very much enjoyed his surprise success on Broadway. His theater friends couldn't believe his luck. "They said, 'This isn't really fair! You're involved in one show in your life, and it's 'Hamilton'!'" he says. "Clearly I had not paid my dues."

## MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN

# What Else Will Soon Sell for a Cool 1K?

FOR ALL intents and purposes, the new iPhone X will cost \$1,000. The official base sticker price of \$999 is just a tease. This development reverses the usual pricing pattern for technology. When laptops first came on the market, they were insanely expensive; today you can buy one for less than \$100. Yet tech companies have determined that customers love their smartphones so much that they will pay anything to get their hands on the latest model. And their kids' hands.

This doesn't just happen in technology. A pair of Manolo Blahnik boots can set shoppers back \$1,000. Tickets to see Bruce Springsteen in his one-man Broadway show can run more than \$8,000. These items fall into the general category of things that are so popular that people will pay just about anything to have them. Well, some people.

This sort of price inflation has been occurring at every level of the economy. A pizza will run you \$32 at some baseball stadiums. If

Rip Van Winkle suddenly emerged from a 20-year slumber, he would be stunned to find that people think nothing of shelling out \$6 for a cup of coffee, \$30 for a movie and \$200 for a pair of jeans. He would also be surprised to find out that Keith Richards is still alive.

Price inflation doesn't occur at a uniform pace. I bought my first guitar for \$29 and my first amp for \$100. That guitar would now cost me \$500, but for some strange reason only Adam Smith can explain, the amp still runs \$100. A friend recently saw a guitar in Nashville that was going for \$195,000. Not a 300-year-old Stradivarius. A guitar.

With smartphones crossing the \$1,000 barrier, the question is: What other products might soon command this previously unimaginable price? A few possibilities:

**Toast.** Good old toast used to be taken for granted, a throw-in at diners. No more. Greasy spoons

**The iPhone X is just a start. Toast and pajamas are sure to follow.**



may still let you have an order of charred bread for two bucks, but up against the likes of 59-grain toast drowning in a filet of Isle of Skye baby salmon—prepared according to a secret recipe that dates back to the days of Lady Godiva—the forlorn dish will bear the same relationship to designer toast as the flip phone does to the Galaxy S8.

**Teeth cleaning.** Like the smartphone, teeth are something we just can't live without. Yet both are constantly breaking and regularly need to be upgraded or replaced. As market forces prevail, getting your teeth cleaned will cost as much as seeing Beyoncé in concert. And that's not even for good seats.

**Goldfish.** High-quality imported goldfish make a statement that no other household pet can make. And the neighbors never complain about the noise they

make. Considering how much dog and cat owners spend on vet bills, \$1,000 for a fish is a bargain.

**Pajamas.** Isn't it time for pj's to step into the spotlight? The parallels between them and smartphones are positively eerie. You have to have them; they're the last thing you check before bedtime. Pajama envy, like smartphone envy, makes you jealous of other people who have newer, fancier models with more features. One critical difference: If you drop your pajamas into water, you can still salvage them.

The \$1,000 line in the sand isn't going to be erased. A night in Maine will soon run you a cool grand. Paying to see Tim Tebow play paddleball will set you back a thousand. A meet-and-greet with the members of Air Supply will run you \$1,000 a pop; the same goes for Heart. And that'll only cover Nancy Wilson—meeting Ann will run you an extra \$500. Didn't think it was possible? Just remember what Jackson Browne said: "Don't think it won't happen just because it hasn't happened yet."

## REVIEW

### EXHIBIT

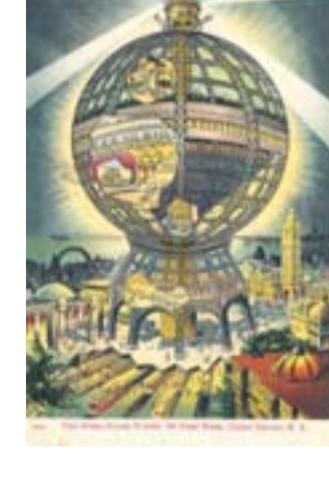
# VISIONS OF A NEW GOTHAM

"YOU DON'T have to build a building to have it enter the dialogue. Especially in New York," says architect Steven Holl in "Never Built New York," a book about some of the city's unrealized architectural projects. Co-authors Greg Goldin and Sam Lubell are also curating a related exhibit at the city's Queens Museum, opening Sept. 17, that showcases more than 70 examples. Many of them tried to address urban challenges such as mass transit and affordable housing. Some concepts that were shelved returned later, such as a 1982 proposal for an elevated walkway that came to fruition in a different form with the High Line in 2009. "The buildings might not be here, but the ideas stay around," says Mr. Lubell. —Alexandra Wolfe



Frank Lloyd Wright's Last Dream

Just before he died, America's most visionary architect designed this "perfect city of tomorrow." Which can be built today?



**Top:** Key Plan for Ellis Island, 1959. Frank Lloyd Wright started this design before he died in 1959. The futuristic city on Ellis Island had apartments at the center.

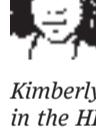
**Below left:** Elevated Railway, 1871. Rufus Henry Gilbert's proposal featured trains running through pneumatic tubes at the top of 24-foot-high arches.

**Below middle:** Gate of Peace, 1863. Richard Morris Hunt came up with this entryway to merge with the style and scale of the buildings cropping up around Central Park.

**Below right:** Coney Island Globe Tower, 1906. This proposed 750-foot structure contained a theater, roller-skating rink and dance hall.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: THE FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT FOUNDATION ARCHIVES; QUEENS MUSEUM; LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (2)

### PLAYLIST: KIMBERLY HÉBERT GREGORY



## The Parent Two-Step

Amid housecleaning, a Luther Vandross song starts an actress's mom and dad twirling

Kimberly Hébert Gregory, 44, stars in the HBO comedy series "Vice Principals" and ABC's "Kevin (Probably) Saves the World." She spoke with Marc Myers.

My mother bought all the music that played on the stereo in our home in Houston. She loved putting on albums while we all cleaned the house on Saturday mornings. The song that reminds me most of those mornings is Luther Vandross's "**BAD BOY/HAVING A PARTY**," from 1982.

During those cleaning sessions, my parents typically stopped at some point as my older sister, Tracey, and I continued. One day my mother put on Vandross's album, "Forever, for Always, for Love." Today we associate Luther with romantic ballads, but "Bad Boy," the first track on his early album, was a dance song.

As soon as the music came on, my parents moved to it. It was rare to see them dance together in the house. Typically, my mother, my older sister and I would sing and dance while my dad read the paper in his recliner. He was a quiet man. But this was one of those moments when my father couldn't resist. Just watching him take my mother's hand and lead her around the den in a two-step was a thrill. They even danced side by side facing forward. It looked like a Victorian dance.

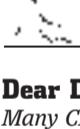
The song opens with people laughing at a party, followed by a bass playing a

I suddenly saw them as everyday people.



LUTHER VANDROSS in the early 1980s.

### ASK ARIELY: DAN ARIELY



## Is Golf Good for Business?

Dear Dan,

Many CEOs claim to use golf to informally "get things done." How much are they really accomplishing on the links? —Paul

I used to believe in the popular notion that golfing is an important business tool, but a paper published last year in the journal Management Science changed my view.

Lee Biggerstaff, David Cicero

and Andy Puckett collected golfing

records for more

than 300 CEOs

from S&P 1500

firms from 2008 to

2012 and found

that the more golf

a CEO played, the

more a firm's per-

formance and value

decreased. When

CEOs played at

least 22 rounds in

a year, they found,

the mean return on

assets was more than

100 basis points lower than for firms whose CEOs

played golf less frequently.

I'm inclined to think

that the idea of golf as a business tool is a self-

serving tale that CEOs tell themselves and us to

justify spending time and money at play.

Dear Dan,

I am an economics professor, and many of my stu-

dents don't complete their readings before class.

That makes class activities ineffective and mean-

ingful discussions impossible. I have tried incen-

tives and punishments related to their final grades,

but these haven't done much. Any suggestions for

nudging my students along here? —Amarendu

This is a challenge. You're right to think about of-

fering incentives, but they have to be fairly imme-

diate. Waiting until the end of the semester isn't going to

work. Your goals include fos-

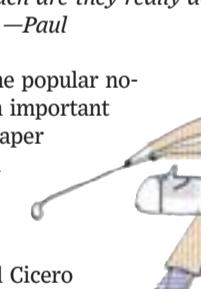
tering a love of learning that

will endure long after your

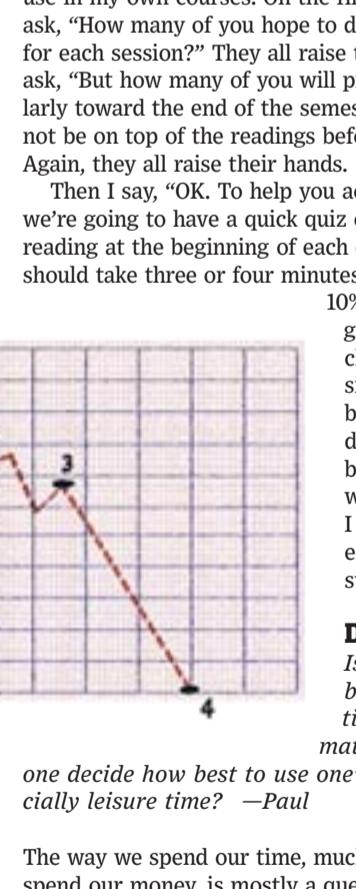
class, which means that your

nudges shouldn't be perceived

as penalties but as ways to



SERGE BLOCH



one decide how best to use one's time, especially leisure time? —Paul

The way we spend our time, much like the way we spend our money, is mostly a question of opportunity cost. If you spend an hour reading, that's an hour that you can't spend training for a marathon.

People vary somewhat in what makes them happy, but the longevity expert Dan Buettner has found some general lessons. His research shows that the world's happiest people, in an average day, spend less than 30 minutes watching TV, devote just 30 to 60 minutes to social media, listen to music for at least two hours and get six to nine hours of sleep. They also volunteer two to four hours a week, practice relaxation techniques, take at least four weeks of vacation a year, read a book at least every other month, engage in sexual activity (the more, the merrier, Mr. Buettner says), and have close friends who are racially and ethnically diverse.

All that may be too much of a lifestyle change for you, but try picking a few of the elements that seem simplest to implement—and over time, try to take on more.

Have a

dilemma

for Dan?

Email

AskAriely@

wsj.com.



# PLAY

## NEWS QUIZ: Daniel Akst

From this week's  
Wall Street Journal



- C. "iPhone Ex"  
 D. "iPhonics"

1. Myanmar leader Aung San Suu Kyi, under fire for her military's push to clear Rohingya villages, canceled a foreign trip. Where was she supposed to go?

- A. To the U.N. General Assembly in New York  
 B. To the U.K., where she has family  
 C. To Bangladeshi camps where Burmese Muslims have taken refuge  
 D. To Beijing, to meet with Xi Jinping

2. The proportion of Americans lacking health insurance fell—to what rate?

- A. 28.8%  
 B. 18.8%  
 C. 8.8%  
 D. 0.8%

3. Atropia is afflicting some American soldiers. What in the world is it?

- A. The loss of the ability to understand or use speech  
 B. An aversion to light  
 C. A bacterial illness with flu-like symptoms  
 D. An imaginary pro-Western dictatorship invented for use in war games

4. Apple unveiled some new smartphones. How do you pronounce "iPhone X"?

- A. "Too expensive"  
 B. "iPhone Ten"

To see answers, please turn to page C4.

5. While serving as President Donald Trump's national security adviser, retired Lt. Gen. Mike Flynn promoted a controversial private-sector project for the Middle East. What was it?

- A. A chain of kosher restaurants for the Arab world  
 B. A bikini superstore in Riyadh  
 C. Dozens of nuclear power plants  
 D. A Russian hotel-franchising venture

6. Which of these surpassed the nation's capital last year as the highest-earning large U.S. metropolitan area?

- A. San Francisco  
 B. New York  
 C. Boston  
 D. Buffalo

7. The Cassini-Huygens space-craft burned up on a final approach to Saturn after years of sending home data, including on two of the ringed planet's moons—Titan and which other?

- A. Europa  
 B. Enceladus  
 C. Mimas  
 D. Daphne



## VARSITY MATH

The team travels to its first math tournament of the year, held at MoMath in New York City.



ILLUSTRATION BY LUCI GUTIÉRREZ

### Math for the Ages

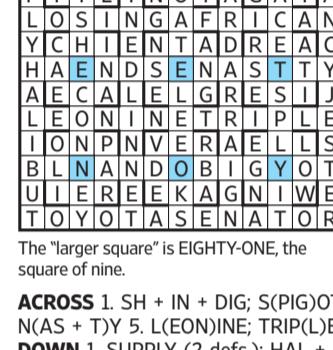
At the math tournament, three volunteers—a woman, her daughter and her granddaughter—are each at least 16 years apart in age. Their ages multiplied together equal 15,400 years, and the sum of their ages equals that of the competition's founder. What are the ages of the volunteers and the founder?

For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to [WSJ.com/puzzle](http://WSJ.com/puzzle).

+ Learn more about the National Museum of Mathematics (MoMath) at [momath.org](http://momath.org)

### SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

#### Nines



The "larger square" is EIGHTY-ONE, the square of nine.

**ACROSS** 1. SH + IN + DIG; S(PIG)OT 2. PE + EVE; STEIN (anag.) 3. LO(SIN)G; A(F)RICAN ("arnica" anag.) 4. HAN(D)S; N(AS + T)Y 5. L(EON)INE; TRIP(L)E 6. B + LAND; BI(GO)T 7. TO(Y)OT + A; SENATOR (anag.)

**DOWN** 1. SUPPLY (2 defns.); HAL + I + BUT 2. IRIS + H; CO(N)EY 3. D(IV)INED; L(INN)ET 4. G + LO + AT; LEEKS ("leaks" hom.) 5. PET(A) + RD; A + RR + AIGN ("gain" anag.) 6. G + RACE; SPLIT (2 defns.) 7. TENANCY ("ten" overlapping "Nancy"); JE(S)TER

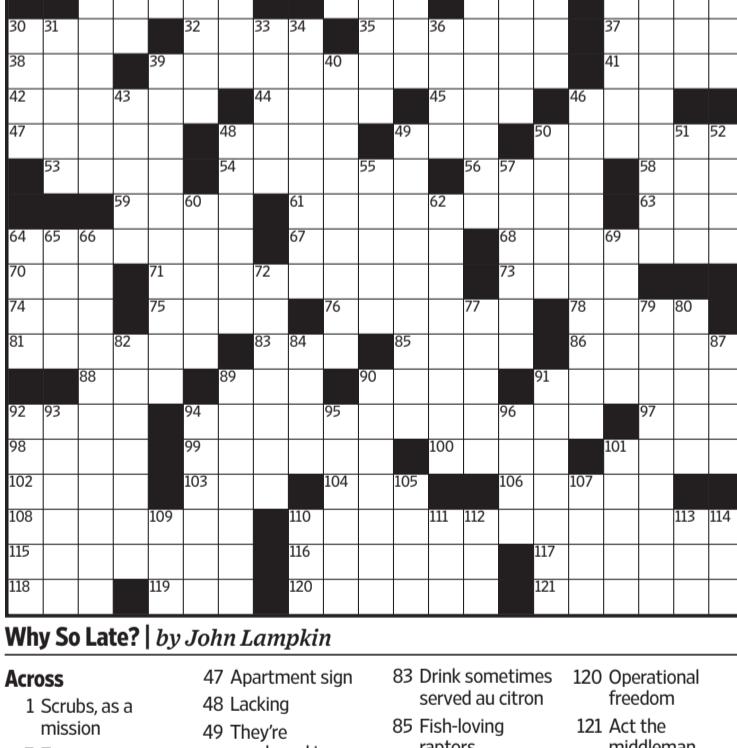
**NINES** a. NONPAREIL (anag.) b. HER(M)ITAGE c. YELL + OWING d. pENTANGLES e. IS(R) + A + ELITE f. O(VERB)AKED g. E(CHIN + ACE)A h. TREATISES (anag.) i. GAL(L)'S + TONE

#### Literary Surroundings



**Varsity Math**  
The answer to last week's **Perfect Pairings** question is "yes." The number written on the chalkboard in **X Factor** is 40,319.

## THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES Edited by Mike Shenk



### Why So Late? | by John Lampkin

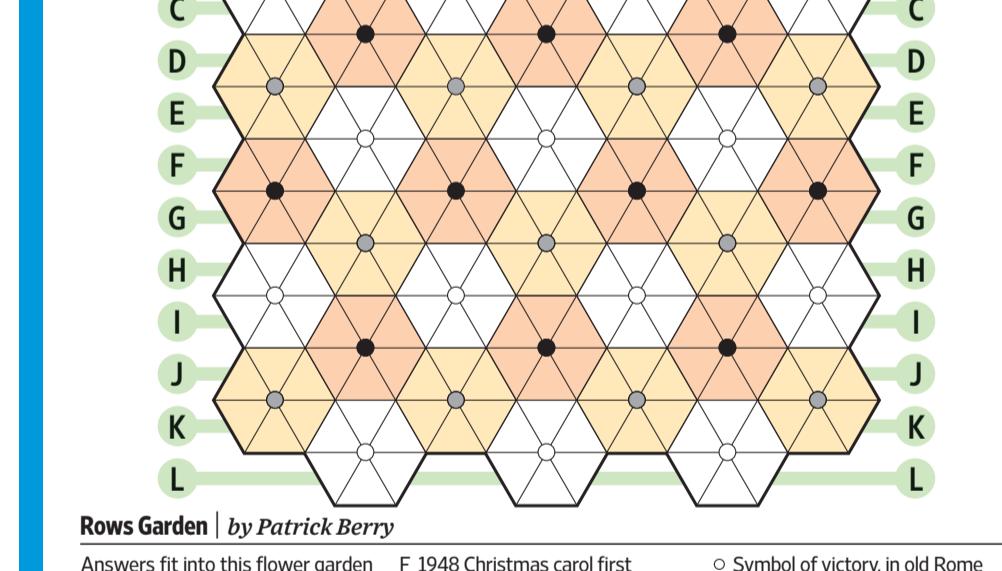
#### Across

- 1 Scrubs, as a mission  
7 Zany  
13 Org. with an iron grip?  
16 Mob pariah  
19 Least believable  
20 Part of Richard III's cry  
21 Much-anticipated night out  
23 Circus performer: "I had a \_\_\_\_"  
25 Move from first base to second, say  
26 Thingy  
27 Be behind  
28 Org. of concern to AARP  
29 Unrestricted user account on a computer  
30 One of Fallon's predecessors  
32 Bubbly brand  
35 Become proficient in  
37 Skydiver's reward  
38 USN bigwig  
39 Bank teller: "I got \_\_\_\_"  
41 Kin of -kin  
42 Begin's successor  
44 Mom's mom  
45 Blockhead  
46 Progressive spokeswoman

- 47 Apartment sign  
48 Lacking  
49 They're numbered in NYC  
50 Flitch  
53 Change jar item  
54 Fast, for fiddlers  
56 "Voice of Israel" author  
58 Car that "really drives 'em wild" in a 1964 song  
59 She-bear, to Seneca  
61 Undercover destination?  
63 Dough dispenser  
64 "The Child's Bath" painter  
67 Half of a Roald Dahl creature  
68 Proctor's declaration  
70 Marseille mate  
71 Disapprove of  
73 It features rock bands  
74 Deplorable  
75 Alternative to a jail sentence  
76 1986 movie featuring Goose and Maverick  
78 Fox den denizens  
81 Nickname for baseball's Leo Durocher  
83 Drink sometimes served au citron  
85 Fish-loving raptors  
86 November lawn sign verb  
88 Idiosyncrasy  
89 Historically black Houston sch.  
90 JLo's 2017 beau  
91 "Ta-tal!"  
92 Pull down  
94 Computer tech: "I \_\_\_\_"  
95 Mountain wear  
100 Change one's story, perhaps  
101 Foxborough squad  
102 Gluten-free grain  
103 Riled (up)  
104 Vegas opener  
106 Mendelssohn's Opus 20, e.g.  
108 Rick of Yes  
110 Goatherd: "I had to \_\_\_\_"  
115 Endured a humiliating defeat  
116 Protector of Odysseus  
117 Ace's value, perhaps  
118 Like some ballots  
119 USN noncom

#### Down

- 1 Loser to Franklin  
2 Spot for a shot  
3 Guy with no drive  
4 Show again  
5 Disapproving sounds  
6 Result of public speaking anxiety  
7 Buddy  
8 Sushi tuna  
9 Bird on the Mauritius coat of arms  
10 Hand  
11 Comparable to a pin  
12 Collar wearer  
13 They may be set on stun  
14 Close temporarily, as a theater  
15 Off-road transport  
16 Anesthesiologist: "I \_\_\_\_"  
17 Forgoing profit  
18 Get choppers  
22 Hammond with a record 14 seasons on 14-Down  
24 "Awesome!"  
28 Emmy-winning TV reporter John



### Rows Garden | by Patrick Berry

- Answers fit into this flower garden in two ways. Row answers read horizontally from the lettered markers; each Row contains two consecutive answers reading left to right (except Rows A and L, which contain one answer reading across the nine protruding spaces). Blooms are six-letter answers that fill the shaded and unshaded hexagons, reading either clockwise or counterclockwise. Bloom clues are divided into three lists: Light, Medium and Dark. Answers to Light clues should be placed in hexagons with white centers; Medium answers belong in the hexagons with gray centers; and Dark answers belong in hexagons with black centers. All three Bloom lists are in random order, so you must use the Row answers to figure out where to plant each Bloom.

#### Rows

- A Sour candy, or a vodka cocktail named for it (2 wds.)  
B Financial corporation taken over by the U.S. government in 2008 (2 wds.)  
C Sport whose three basic techniques are hook, top roll, and press (2 wds.)  
D Spot cleanser? (2 wds.)  
E Forest ranger on call for emergencies (2 wds.)  
F 1948 Christmas carol first recorded by the Boston Pops Orchestra (2 wds.)  
G Steinbeck novel whose title is taken from the Bible (3 wds.)  
H Venezuelan landmark named after an American aviator who overflowed it in 1933 (2 wds.)  
I One-club game (2 wds.)  
J Request that might be unfulfillable (2 wds.)  
K Large-scale outbreaks  
L Rodent with white feet and underside (2 wds.)

#### Light Blooms

- O Symbol of victory, in old Rome  
O Appointing  
O "Anchors \_\_\_\_!"  
O Treat abominably (Hyph.)  
O Considered  
O Acquisitive to a fault  
O Fast-growing ornamental tree

#### Medium Blooms

- O Turn quickly, as pages  
O Apple products  
O First game of the season  
O Gives rise to  
O Word before class or school  
O Renaissance fair garments  
O Sayers's blue-blooded creation  
O Released without punishment (2 wds.)  
O Fish that can inflate itself  
O "Mary \_\_\_\_" (1996 Julia Roberts film)  
O Prefect who oversaw a trial in the Book of Matthew  
O Much city housing  
O Systematically increased, with "up"  
O Grand Lodge members

#### Dark Blooms

- O Make fun of  
O Cruel sort  
O Ring around a bolt  
O Holders of visual aids  
O Dancer on Schroeder's piano  
O Worked on in the lab  
O Unfavorable crowd reaction  
O Pileup in a river  
O Person who suits you?  
O Wall decoration in a dorm

► **Get the solutions** to this week's Journal Weekend Puzzles in next Saturday's Wall Street Journal. Solve crosswords and acrostics online, get pointers on solving cryptic puzzles and discuss all of the puzzles online at [WSJ.com/Puzzles](http://WSJ.com/Puzzles).

## REVIEW



RENOIR'S  
'Luncheon of  
the Boating  
Party.'

## ICONS

# The Logistical Headache of the 'Luncheon'

A new D.C. exhibit goes behind the scenes of Renoir's famous tableau

BY BRENDA CRONIN

**PIERRE-AUGUSTE RENOIR** was fed up with herding people to sit for his ambitious tableau of revelers on a restaurant balcony. "I'm obliged to go on working on this wretched painting because of a high-class cocotte who had the impudence to come...wanting to pose," he railed in a letter to a friend. That, he continued, "put me a fortnight behind schedule and, in a word, today I've wiped her out."

Renoir persevered, replacing the figure in his painting with a different sitter: the woman who became his wife. The painting—"Luncheon of the Boating Party"—became an impressionist masterpiece. Through photographs, paintings and documents, "Renoir and Friends: Luncheon of the Boating Party," examines how the artist prepared for and pulled off the feat—and looks at the friends and patrons who encouraged him. The exhibition opens Oct. 7 at the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C.

"Luncheon of the Boating Party" depicts a lazy afternoon on the balcony of the Maison Fournaise, on the banks of the Seine in the town of Chatou. For years beforehand, Renoir painted around Chatou, now a western suburb of Paris. Some of those earlier pictures are in

the exhibit, such as the riverscapes "The Seine at Chatou" and "Oarsmen at Chatou," as well as a portrait of Alphonsine Fournaise, the daughter of the Maison Fournaise's proprietor. The restaurant was a haven for boating enthusiasts as well as impressionists, providing them with colorful company in a picturesque setting.

But the scene of convivial leisure beneath the restaurant's red-striped awning turned into a logistical headache for the 39-year-old artist, who started the work in the late summer of 1880 and completed it the following year. Painting from real life, Renoir gathered groups of friends and acquaintances on several occasions at the restaurant. He shifted to his studio only for the picture's finishing touches.

"Luncheon of the Boating Party" isn't a group portrait, said Eliza Rathbone, the Phillips' chief curator emerita, "but certain individuals are fundamental to how he conceived of this group of people." The sitters who contributed to the 14 figures in the picture are evidence of Renoir's "great gift for friendship," Ms. Rathbone said.

Among the lineup:

• Aline Charigot, who married Renoir in 1890, is considered the model for the woman wearing a straw hat and holding a dog in the left foreground. An X-radiographic examination of the painting suggests that Renoir painted

Charigot's image over that of the troublesome tart who delayed his schedule. An entire gallery is devoted to the future Madame Renoir, who was about 21 years old when "Luncheon of the Boating Party" was under way. A seamstress amid Paris's Bohemian circles, Charigot posed often for Renoir. The exhibit includes a portrait of her painted the following year by Renoir's friend, Gustave Caillebotte.

• Caillebotte is believed to be the model for the jaunty figure in the right foreground of "Luncheon of the Boating Party." A gifted sailor as well as an artist, he is casually dressed in a sleeveless jersey and a straw hat, one hand clutching a cigarette. He was in his early 30s at the time of "Luncheon of the Boating Party." While Renoir had working-class roots, Caillebotte

came from a prosperous family, allowing him to champion the careers of friends who were artists. The exhibit includes several Caillebotte paintings, many capturing life on the water.

• Charles Ephrussi, a writer, critic and collector born in 1849, is thought to be the model for the man in a black coat and top hat, chatting in the background. Studies of "Luncheon of the Boating Party" show that the artist tweaked the angle of the figure's face to make him appear more engaged in conversation. An omnivorous collector, Ephrussi amassed troves

of paintings, porcelain, Japanese lacquer boxes and other creations. A portrait by Léon Bonnat in the exhibit shows the aesthete with a dark beard and piercing stare against a somber green background, wearing formal clothes and a white pocket square.

"Luncheon of the Boating Party" has been a jewel of the Phillips Collection, which marks its 100th birthday in 2021. Founder Duncan Phillips first glimpsed the painting in 1911 and stalked it for more than a decade before buying it in 1923 from dealer Joseph Durand-Ruel for \$125,000. Phillips edged out other hopefuls by agreeing to exhibit "Luncheon of the Boating Party" publicly, rather than squirrel it away in a private collection. The painting is "both a logistical feat as well as a compositional feat," Ms. Rathbone said, and displays Renoir "at the height of his powers."

To track Renoir's progress on the painting, the Phillips studied it with techniques such as infrared imaging and pigment analysis. In one gallery, visitors can go beneath the surface of "Luncheon of the Boating Party" and examine how the artist changed a dress from red to blue or rejiggered the food and glasses on the table.

The exhibit culminates with a display of "Luncheon of the Boating Party," which is more than 4 feet high and almost 6 feet wide. "I think it is one of the world's favorite works," Ms. Rathbone said, adding that it's widely reproduced. "I've walked into a hotel room in Helsinki, and there it was on the wall."

THE PHILLIPS COLLECTION

## MASTERPIECE: 'SLEEPING LADY' (C. 3000 B.C.)

# A POWERFUL SYMBOL OF A LOST CIVILIZATION

BY JUDITH H. DOBRZYNNSKI

**WHEN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS** accidentally uncovered a Neolithic burial ground in Malta in 1902, they stumbled upon quite a site. Dating from around 4000 to 2500 B.C., the Hal Saflieni Hypogeum is a labyrinthine underground complex, decorated with red ochre spiral and honeycomb wall paintings and cut with bays, windows, carved roof supports and other architectural features mimicking those of contemporaneous above-ground temples. Inside, archaeologists discovered many artifacts and human bones, some amid ochre deposits, as if to represent blood.

Unesco, which in 1980 added the Hypogeum to its World Heritage list, calls it "one of the best preserved and most extensive environments that have survived from the Neolithic."

All these decades later, experts still do not know much about the people who built the Hypogeum, where they came from, or why they died out around 2500 B.C. Suddenly, the population simply disappeared, though no signs of war, invasion or natural disaster have ever been found. They had no written language, leaving only conjecture about them and their culture.

In one way, though, there's no

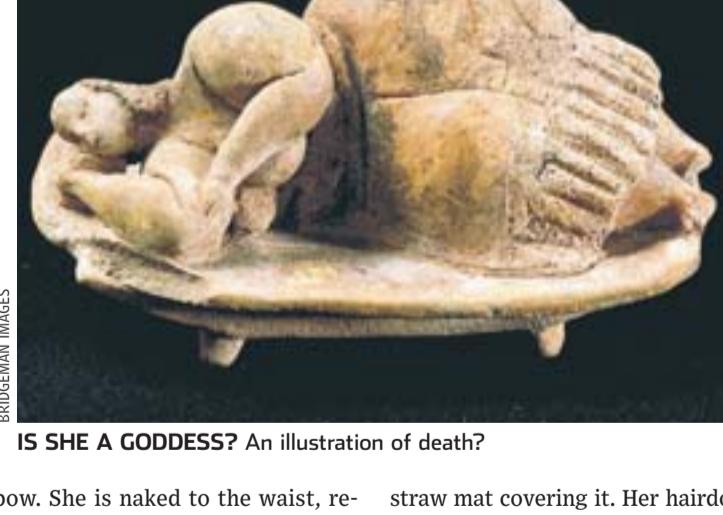
mystery about one of the objects found in the Hypogeum among the pottery, carved animals, amulets, beads and clay figurines. The "Sleeping Lady," as she is known, is a remarkable treasure—if one whose true nature and full significance may never be determined. Her most probable date of origin is c. 3000 B.C., but that's not sure, either.

"Sleeping Lady" now resides in the National Museum of Archaeology in nearby Valletta, in a dark gallery, all her own, that is meant to simulate her former surroundings. She's small—about the size of a man's fist. Like other terra-cotta statues excavated at Malta's prehistoric sites, she is corpulent, with bulging upper arms, wide hips and ballooning thighs that overwhelm her small head.

Unlike the others, she is nearly complete and wonderfully detailed considering that whoever made her had only primitive tools of bone, stone and, possibly, wood with which to work.

"Sleeping Lady" strikes a completely lifelike pose. She lies on her right side, with her head tilted slightly upward and resting on a hard pillow that is held in place by her right hand, her right arm positioned naturally. Her left hand, with tiny fingers, finds a comfortable spot on her right el-

BRIDGEMAN IMAGES



IS SHE A GODDESS? An illustration of death?

bow. She is naked to the waist, revealing ample breasts. She wears a skirt covering her knees that is decorated near the bottom with fine pleats and dots that some believe resemble embroidery. Both the front and back of her skirt are marked down the center, as if joined by a seam, and the skirt seems to have a waistband.

Her feet, unfortunately, are missing—but they would have overhung her bed, or couch, just a little. The bed itself sags slightly under her weight. And if visitors could turn it over—a picture on the wall nearby shows this—they would see a neat, slatted framework and glimpse a

straw mat covering it. Her hairdo is downright strange: Her scalp has been shaved bald from her crown down the back of her head to about ear level. Thereafter, her hair drops to her shoulders in what look like tight finger-curls, in contrast with the short bobs of other female statuettes of the period.

In a few places—the crook of her neck, the seam down her rump—there are tinges of ochre, so she may have been decorated with color at one time. But was she herself decorated? Or did she serve a purpose? That we do not know.

"Sleeping Lady" has so far proved to be unique, but she comes from a

culture that produced other so-called fat ladies (lacking heads and sometimes flat-chested, some may in fact be fat men or perhaps asexual), many also dressed in pleated skirts. These have been interpreted by some scholars as goddesses—mother goddesses, earth mothers, fertility goddesses—whose obesity signifies the abundance of the land in which they were a totem.

Other experts venture further into speculation, suggesting that the "Sleeping Lady" may demonstrate the rite of incubation—a spiritual practice common in many ancient cultures in which one sleeps in a crypt or sacred area in hopes of receiving, through dreams, the seed or spirit of an ancestor or knowledge or healing inspired by the gods.

In another very logical interpretation, "Sleeping Lady" may simply be an illustration of death, or death as eternal sleep. Perhaps she is also an allusion to belief in an afterlife, which scholars say was prevalent in Malta when the Hypogeum complex was erected. Certainly, though her mouth has eroded, she looks relaxed, even content.

And well she should. The enigmatic "Sleeping Lady" has become a powerful symbol of a lost civilization.

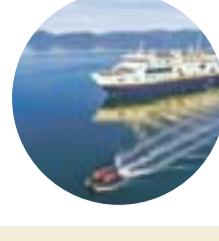
Ms. Dobrzynski writes about culture for many publications and blogs at [www.artjournal.com/reviews](http://www.artjournal.com/reviews).

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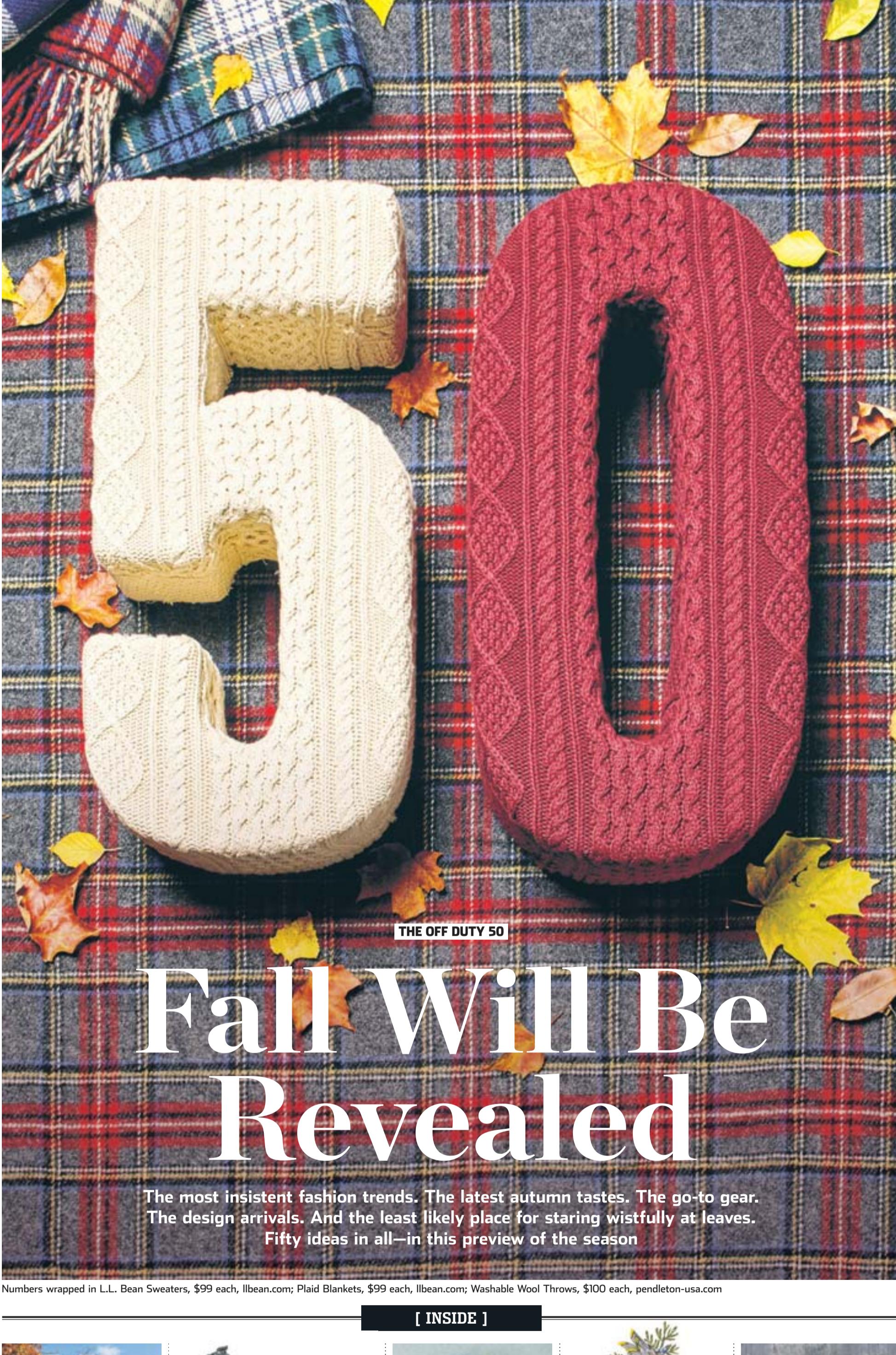
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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, September 16 - 17, 2017 | **D1**



**THE OFF DUTY 50**

# Fall Will Be Revealed

The most insistent fashion trends. The latest autumn tastes. The go-to gear. The design arrivals. And the least likely place for staring wistfully at leaves. Fifty ideas in all—in this preview of the season

F. MARTIN RAMAM/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, STYLING BY ANNE CARDENAS, SWEATER NUMBERS BY BLAKE RAMSEY; INSIDE NUMBER AND LEAF ILLUSTRATIONS BY KERRY HYNDMAN

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[ INSIDE ]



**CHANGE YOUR VIEW**  
Leaf peepers who really go the distance go to this Japanese city come fall **D13**



**GET A LOAD OF THIS**  
An electric cargo bike lets you haul—even uphill—without huffing **D16**



**BUNDLE UP AND AWAY**  
Elevate your look with a shearling aviator jacket **D2**



**SUMMON SONGBIRDS**  
Plant berry-yielding bushes to hear avian arias—and nourish birds—all winter **D11**



**ROOT OUT SATISFACTION**  
Four new seasonal sweet-potato recipes to savor **D8**

  
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## STYLE & FASHION

I

# Be Fly in a Shearling

Rugged but not a jerk, the aviator jacket is fall's most stylish navigator

BY SCOTT CHRISTIAN

**IN CHRISTOPHER** Nolan's hit film "Dunkirk," one of the most compelling characters is the steely RAF pilot played by British actor Tom Hardy. But a close second may well be Mr. Hardy's aviator shearling jacket. With its roots in battle-wear, this style combines roguishness and sophistication, a genetic profile few pieces of outerwear can equal.

Like a motorcycle jacket, it has an air of daring and adventure but cuts a more elegant figure. Though a man in a shearling won't be messed with, he lets you know it in a gentlemanly way. *Shut up, sir.*

One key to the jackets' enduring popularity is their utility. Pilots during WWII found them virtually indestructible. "The sheepskin is moisture-wicking, so it allows the body to breathe while keeping you warm," said Jason Scott, COO of Schott N.Y.C., the New Jersey-based company that supplied the U.S. Army with shearling B3 jackets during the war.

It's also a protective layer that improves over time. "Leather jackets have character and look better with age," said Mr. Schott. Which means a superlative shearling needn't be replaced every few years.

Perhaps the biggest draw? Its versatility. From the casual vibe of Aziz Ansari's version in "Master of None," to the street cool of Kanye West's roomy suede Yeezy style, and the classic one worn by Robert Redford's bookish-yet-braven CIA analyst in the 1975 thriller "Three Days of the Condor," this jacket can morph. However you style it, make sure the rest of your outfit is fairly low-key. A jacket this bold can wing it alone.



### DEVIATIONS FROM THE AVIATION NORM

- A. Jacket, \$4,950, [tomasmaier.com](http://tomasmaier.com) B. Jacket, \$4,158, [Rick Owens](http://rickowens.com), 212-627-7222  
C. Jacket, \$4,110, [Prada](http://Prada.com), 212-334-8888 D. Jacket, \$1,225, [schottnyc.com](http://schottnyc.com) E. Jacket, \$2,600, [acnestudios.com](http://acnestudios.com) F. Jacket, \$8,950, [Berluti](http://Berluti.com), 212-439-6400 G. Jacket, \$1,400, [coach.com](http://coach.com)  
H. Jacket, \$795, [thearrivals.com](http://thearrivals.com) I. Jacket, \$4,490, [loewe.com](http://loewe.com)

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\$2,250, [calvinklein.com](http://calvinklein.com)



Sneakers,  
\$400, Nike,  
212-226-5433



Dress, \$795, [Tibi](http://Tibi.com),  
212-226-5852



HI, SILVER Coat, \$2,950 and Pants, \$2,450, [proenzaschouler.com](http://proenzaschouler.com); T-shirt, \$145, [officinegenerale.com](http://officinegenerale.com); Paco Rabanne Bag, \$990, [Bergdorf Goodman](http://BergdorfGoodman.com), 212-753-7300

2

## Get Foiled Again

Space-age silver is back, but this time it's showing up on understated basics that won't threaten to blast off

BY RENATA MOSCI

WITH MORE sangfroid than go-for-it gold, silver is

having a moment this fall. Designers are revisiting the metallic's Space Age-era appeal to polish up everyday separates, unadorned dresses and simple accessories. While the trend evokes the mod silver sheaths crafted by Paco Rabanne in the 1960s, this time around, the metallic is less conspicuously trendy. Silver has come of age, say designers: No need to underline its self-evident star power with avant-garde design.

Anthony Vaccarello, creative director at Saint Laurent, took the folksy fisherman knit sweater and dotted it with a constellation of

starry crystals. New York designers Jack McCollough and Lazaro Hernandez of Proenza Schouler gave classically handsome trousers a mirror-like shine. Off the runway, Nike revamped its trademark Air Max 97 sneakers in the jeweler's hue, while Loeffler Randall made a day bag less quotidian in silvery matte leather.

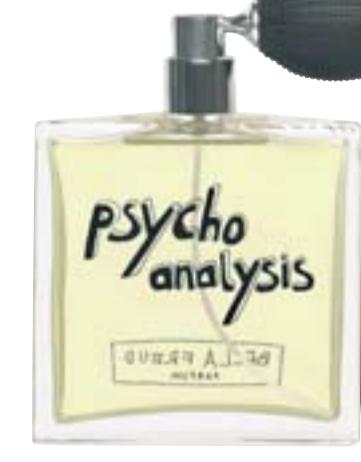
The trend allows you to inject charisma into a look when your rotation of more subdued basics becomes relentlessly practical. "People are looking for something that brings some sunshine to an outfit," said Laure Hériard Dubreuil, founder and president of the Webster, which has shops in Miami, Houston and elsewhere.

Besides, asks Jessie Randall, co-founder and creative director of Loeffler Randall: "How many black booties

can anyone buy?" Silver accessories can go a long way to energize a neutral uniform, be it cool gray or navy, or toastier tan.

And those who have warmed to silver say it can stand in for a neutral: "It is a real alternative to black," said Linda Levine, director of operations at Linné Botanicals, a skin care line in New York. Ms. Levine, who recently purchased a metallic jacket, added, "To me, it's just a blazer to wear with a T-shirt and white jeans. But it also dresses them up."

Claire Distenfeld, owner of Fivestory, a Manhattan boutique, said skirts are the easiest way into the trend. "You're never going to look costumey if you balance it with cashmere or cotton." And you generally don't want your clothes to out-sparkle your conversation.



Bella Freud  
'Psychoanalysis'  
Eau de Parfum, \$230,  
[libertylondon.com](http://libertylondon.com)



## FREELY ASSOCIATE WITH FRAGRANCE



Scent gets a little thinky this season, as British fashion designer Bella Freud—the great-granddaughter of Sigmund—draws on her storied family heritage to create her latest eau de parfum, Psychoanalysis.

This admittedly sounds unlikely, and rather gimmicky, but there's a method to her madness: Ms. Freud said she composed the scent to conjure the "feeling of intimacy" that the psychoanalytic relationship fosters. "It's this intense exchange of language and thinking between two

people, that can be very emotional," she explained.

Theorizing aside, the result is heady: The fragrance combines notes of tobacco flower—a nod to Dr. Freud's ever-present cigar—with bitter-orange petitgrain and honeyed neroli. It's a mix that she likened to "the morning air coming through the window of a study in Vienna," where the legendary psychoanalyst lived. If that association seems far-fetched, feel free to repress your judgments and just give yourself over to the smoky-citrusy scent. —Nina Jones



4

## Take a Himalayan Journey

Call it high-altitude fashion: For fall-collection inspiration, Etro designer Veronica Etro looked to the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, where the nation's traditional woman's dress has the saturated colors and linear cuts she often favors. Ms. Etro's elevated take on the togo ("an almost regal wrap with striped trims and ribbon borders," as she put it) exemplifies the collection with its colorful collages of rich-hued brocades in folkloric patterns. In other pieces, such as loosely structured dresses, elegant chinoiserie and bold leopard prints politely mingle with European paisley. The palette is spiked in bordeaux red and pine green with touches of turquoise, acid yellow and hot pink. Best of all, you don't have to scale Mount Everest to get your own togo, though you may have to hike up your credit limit. Jacket, \$4,700, [etro.com](http://etro.com) —Donna Bulseco

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## THE OFF DUTY FALL 50 STYLE & FASHION

5

# Turn a Double Into a Triple

The lean double-breasted suit—minus the big shoulders and stiff inner lining—is fall's top pick. Here, three ways to wear it

BY JACOB GALLAGHER

**YEAR AFTER YEAR,** a debate rages among the staff at A.K. Rikk's, a boutique in Grand Rapids, Mich.: Is the double-breasted suit cool? Opposed are those employees who feel it has a cheesily aggressive swagger right out of "Miami Vice." More supportive are staffers who say the suit packs the panache of a Milanese industrialist. "It's a constant back and forth," said A.K. Rikk's president Jim Murray, who admits he currently sides with the panache contingent: "A solid wool flannel double-breasted suit can be an amazing thing to break out."

The suits are impeccably tailored yet still have 'the comfort of a cardigan.'

The din at the store is quieter this fall, because a positive consensus has emerged. What's different about the new double-breasted suits is a sense of ease. Designers took a typically uptight silhouette and shook it free of the usual linings, ditching the macho padded shoulders and stiff canvas panels from the inner body of the jacket. Suits have "the elegance of an impeccably tailored double-breasted jacket with the comfort of a cardigan," said Elisabetta Canali, the group communication director of 83-year-old Italian menswear label Canali.

A flexible fit means you can wear the suit more flexibly, too. "Because the jacket is [unstructured], it lends itself to casual pairings, like a cable knit sweater, jeans and loafers," said Mr. Murray. Yet the cut is still office-ready, when formalized with leather cap-toe shoes and a smart striped tie.

To prove our point, we styled a Canali suit three ways, but don't let us box you in: The slouchier double-breasted suit gives you a Rubik's Cube of options. There's no debate about that.



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### Nice, Not 'Vice'

It's time to reappraise one of menswear's most underappreciated combos: the T-shirt and double-breasted jacket. Done right, it's a cool and commanding look. Done wrong, it's Detective Sonny Crockett reporting for duty on "Miami Vice." Fortunately, the big shaggy shoulder pads of the '80s have gone to shoulder-pad heaven, so you can pull off this casual pairing without its looking forced. Finish things off with gray wool trousers and black-and-white sneakers for a high-low combo. T-Shirt, \$25, *jcrew.com*; Pants, \$550, *Canali*, 212-752-3131; Falke Socks, \$28, *clubmonaco.com*; Sneakers, \$80, *adidas.com*.

### The Dignity of the Office

The eagle-eyed will note that this suit is not merely double-breasted but subtly patterned with classic menswear checks—appropriate for work but not dully so. "The check creates an eye-catching look without being too showy," explained Ms. Canali. Go for a small-scale Prince of Wales pattern or houndstooth check in a neutral palette—nothing that "runs the risk of looking like a picnic blanket," she said. Keep the rest quiet: solid shirt, solid tie. Those familiar with Savile Row savant Tommy Nutter will detect your nod to him. Shirt, \$165, *drakes.com*; Tie, \$245, *Giorgio Armani*, 212-207-1902; Shoes, \$1,340, *John Lobb*, 212-888-9797.

### Bottoms Up

"You wouldn't break apart a double-breasted suit that is very dressy," said A.K. Rikk's Mr. Murray. That's not an issue with this relaxed design: The trousers can play backup for a sport coat on Friday and further loosen up come Saturday. What creates this versatility is the suit fabric itself—soft wool, lightly brushed and less formal than traditional gabardine. So play up the texture with a chunky knit sweater when the temperature dips below 50°. Befriending it: a pair of unassuming leather loafers and a cozy plaid scarf. Sweater, \$995, *Ermengildo Zegna*, 212-421-4488; Scarf, \$355, *drakes.com*; Loafers, \$275, *grenson.com*.



6

### Elevate the Sweatshirt

A sweatshirt sans jacket has a finite window of wear: anything chillier than 55° and you may as well be out in a tank top. Not so with this burly Italian pullover from Noah, the New York City label known for its wryly detailed functional garb. Stitched from 19-ounce, water-resistant wool—the sort you'd find on an urban duffel coat—this hoodie-like "sweatshirt" provides a meaty amount of coverage when worn with a T-shirt underneath. The regimental stripe gives it a surprising dose of dignity: Think Beau Brummel sophistication by way of hipster Brooklyn. Hoodie, \$628, *noahny.com*.



7

### Ditto the Sweatpants

Menswear today is ruled by a king named Comfort. So it's no surprise that track pants are being given the royal treatment. These plush polyester ones by Swedish upscale-skate label Polar Skate Co., in partnership with Très Bien, a Malmö-based fashion brand, have the sharp cut of a dress trouser and a shiny ribbon stripe down the leg. They're fancy but not precious, like tuxedo pants you needn't send to the cleaners. Skip the matching track jacket and wear them with a navy or tan merino crewneck to avoid becoming a "Suburban Soccer Dad-in-Waiting." Pants, \$180, *openingceremony.com*.

If you could go back to school for another degree, what would it be?

"Heaven forbid! Life itself is the best school of all if one is always hungry for knowledge."

Grace Coddington  
author of *Grace: A Memoir*,  
who just launched  
sketchbooks for Smythson,  
the British leather  
goods line



8



### MAKE ROOM FOR DESERT

The iconic suede-topped desert (or chukka) boot beloved by sockless surfers and nerdy Ivy Leaguers gets a suave update this fall by Parisian menswear label Lemaire. It's a neatly done revision that purists won't hate; Lemaire is known for its self-consciously austere tailored suits. The boot's textured, bark-toned gumsole runs the entire length of the shoe, traveling from the top of the heel down and across the sole, then swooping smoothly up the front of the toe. This uninterrupted line gives the chunky chukka a sophisticated upgrade, making them wearable with nearly any kind of attire, self-consciously austere or otherwise. Shoes, \$585, *lemaire.fr*.



### Punctuate with Plaid

At first glance, these cocky chapeaus could be an imaginative upcycling of your Uncle Milt's tweed sportcoat collection. But these bucket hats and ball caps are original creations by the Milanese label Missoni in partnership with Larose, the Parisian-based milliner. Done in Missoni's Italian-loomed wool, they'll punch up a sweater-and-jeans combo, or keep your noggin warm when worn with your boiled-wool topcoat. Not recommended: Nestling an incontinent puppy in one for an Instagram photo op. Hats, \$495 and \$445, *missoni.com*.



GIORGIO ARMANI

## THE OFF DUTY FALL 50 STYLE &amp; FASHION

10

# Behold the Blouse

Look beyond its prim 19th-century lines and you'll see there's nothing at all bashful about this feminine statement piece for fall

BY KIMBERLY CHRISMAN-CAMPBELL

**W**HEN DID THE blouse get a bad name? In all of the fuss over the crisp tailored white shirt, what's been lost is just how beautiful blouses can be. Our favorites for fall exhibit a streak of Brontë-era romanticism, but there's nothing retrograde about them. With high necklines and long, full sleeves, rendered in fluid fabrics like silk georgette and crêpe de chine, these are not prudish throwbacks but blank canvases for designer whimsy.

Fetching hues or embellished with ladylike appliqués and embroidery, these blouses will make your wardrobe of office skirts and trousers sing a roundelay, repeating the refrain of "how pretty, how pretty!" throughout the workday.

Candy-colored patterns are a signature of Valentino's fall 2017 collection, and none is sweeter than the playful "Counting" print by Milan-based textile designers Nathalie du Pasquier and George Sowden, illustrating mathematical equations with images of slender fingers. The design duo were co-founders of the Memphis Group collective, whose sunny, 1980s-era graphics served as a touchstone for Valentino creative director Pierpaolo Piccioli.

A darker mood prevailed in the blouses from the Red Valentino line, on which embroidered eyes lent sinister overtones to girlish ruffles.

Worn tucked into a sweeping midi skirt or as a tunic over skinny pants, this kind of statement blouse is fueling conversation among the



**NECKLINE NEWS** Above, clockwise from right: Flower Blouse, \$840, Sonia Rykiel, 212-396-3060; Valentino Counting Print Blouse, \$1,490, matchesfashion.com; Ruffle Blouse, \$1,390, dereklam.com

fashion crowd this fall. "From Op Art geometrics to crazy 'Beetlejuice' stripes, prints were everywhere this season," said Natalie Kingham, buying director at online luxury emporium Matches Fashion.

Her advice? Go bold, pairing a boisterous blouse "with a pleated print skirt for an explosive hybrid of pattern and color." Alternatively, keep things well-mannered, subduing the top with a solid-colored midi skirt or wide-leg wool trousers.

At Sonia Rykiel, artistic director

Julie de Libran was inspired by pieces from her grandmother's wardrobe dating back to the '70s, when the flower power generation rediscovered Victorian romanticism. With its flounced collar and sleeves, her buttoned-up floral smock is unabashedly pretty and proves to be exceptionally versatile. "The sunshine yellow hydrangea print on this feminine silk georgette works as an unexpected accent with so many fall colors and fabric textures, from velvet to denim," Ms. de Libran said.

Many statement blouses are office-appropriate, but they willingly work overtime on weekends. "It can be dressed up in a more formal way, or dressed down simply with jeans," said New York-based designer Derek Lam. On the runway, he showed a vibrant heliotrope-hued blouse with high-waisted, black twill wide-leg pants. Though the mock-turtleneck silhouette is classically understated, "the color provides that bolt of unexpectedness, which makes a blouse desirable and special this

fall," Mr. Lam said.

His demure blouse holds a few other surprises, too. Though it's sweet and innocent in the front, with lettuce-edge frills tracing the seams of the sleeves from the cuffs up, it plunges into an enticingly deep V in back, held closed by a scarflike tie at the neck. Valentino's version similarly ties behind the neck. We suggest you loosely knot these ties, leaving the long ends trailing, so the blouses look exceptional, either coming or going.

F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, STYLING BY ANNE CARDENAS (CLOTHING, ACCESSORIES, PENCIL); COZY CABLE KNIT THROW, \$99, POTTERY BARN.COM (CARDINAL); CABLE CASHMERE THROW, \$595, RALPHLAUREN.COM (CREAM)

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## MEET THE LIZARD KING

"Of course!" said film director Sofia Coppola when asked via email if she recalled her first pair of Manolos: "Black kitten heels!" The question could easily be an initiation into a Manolo Blahnik fan club, one with members such as Rihanna, Karlie Kloss and Bianca Jagger. And that circle is sure to widen with the release of "Manolo: The Boy Who Made Shoes for Lizards," a new documentary by Michael Roberts. The curious title refers to the shoe designer's childhood in Santa Cruz de la Palma, where he dreamed up fantasy footwear for the reptilian population. A special collection marks this month's premiere, including a patent leather brogue (shown) and a sexy stiletto replete with snakeskin lizards slithering up the leg. Agatha Heels, \$765, manoloblahnik.com —D.B.

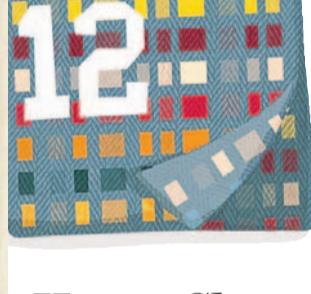


## Tap into a Collaboration

Set a calendar reminder now: Next week Uniqlo will release its premiere collaboration with the British brand J.W. Anderson.

While it's not the first time the Japanese retail goliath has partnered with a fashionable significant other (recent notables include Lemaire, Carine Roitfeld and Inès de la Fressange), this one has an edgy charm with designer Jonathan Anderson's signature quirkiness all over it.

The 33-piece men's and women's collection plays on essentials with twists of tartan and reworked denim. We'll be poised to snag this ruffly wrap skirt but everything from the Fair Isle knits (\$50) to Mr. Anderson's take on the ubiquitous ultralight down puffer (\$100) will disappear in a poof, starting Sept. 19 (U.K. only), before going global on Sept. 21. Skirt, \$50, uniqlo.com —Lauren Ingram



## Honor Cher Horowitz

Every self-respecting fashion lover knows at least one line from "Clueless," the 1995 high-school dramedy: "This is an Alaia!" So whines Cher Horowitz (Alicia Silverstone), referencing her body-hugging dress by designer Azzedine Alaïa, when a gun-wielding attacker demands she lay face down on concrete, potentially sullying her frock. This fall, similarly devoted fans of the Parisian designer are happily counting up their loose coinage to spend on one of his fanciful new handbags. Our favorite? This mini bucket bag in studded black suede. Small enough to elegantly transition from day to night, it can still easily hold the tech essentials so necessary to a modern woman's survival.

Defend it with your life. Bag, \$2,390, net-a-porter.com

—Rebecca Malinsky

## Groom a Can't-Beat Brow

Look to the frames of the face for autumn's defining beauty trend: Well-defined brows go a long way to highlighting your peepers. But that doesn't mean you need to book a brow-shaping session with a meticulous microblading pro or spend a tiresome hour at the salon having your brows tinted an unlikely color. We've run across a new tool that makes

pencil combines a twisty spiral brush to shape and tame unruly hairs and a sponge triangular color tip to heighten your natural hue. Tucked into this multitasking pencil as well is a gleaming ivory highlighter you apply just below the arch of the brow. That's the bit that makes this a real find. Phyto-Sourcils Design Brow Pencil, \$62, Sisley Paris, 212-645-1013 —L.I.

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She's a fan.



**MANDARIN ORIENTAL  
THE HOTEL GROUP**

## EATING & DRINKING

15

# Get to the Root of the Matter

In the new cookbook 'Sweet Potatoes: Roasted, Loaded, Fried, and Made into Pie,' **Mary-Frances Heck** digs deep to reveal the remarkable versatility of this colorful root vegetable. Here, four recipes that put it to unexpected uses

### Sweet Potato Galette

TOTAL TIME: 45 minutes

SERVES: 2

Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Line a rimmed baking sheet with parchment paper. // Lightly dust a work surface with all-purpose flour and unfold 1 sheet (about ½ pound) frozen puff pastry, thawed, onto it. Use a rolling pin to roll pastry into a 12-inch square. Place pastry on prepared baking sheet. // Peel and slice 1 medium sweet potato (about ½ pound) into ¼-inch-thick rounds. Shingle sweet potato slices on top of pastry, leaving a ½-inch border all around. Thinly slice ¼ red onion or 1 shallot. Scatter onion slices, 1 bacon strip cut into ½-inch pieces and 1 teaspoon fresh thyme leaves over sweet potatoes. Sprinkle vegetables with a little kosher salt and freshly ground black pepper. // Bake until sweet potatoes are tender, bacon is sizzling and pastry is puffed and golden, about 20 minutes. // Remove from oven and crack 1 large egg onto galette. Sprinkle egg with salt and pepper. Return to oven and bake until egg white is set and yolk is still a bit runny, about 6 minutes. Serve warm or at room temperature.



Sweet Potato Galette



Thai-Style Noodle Curry

coriander seeds, 1 teaspoon cumin seeds and ½ teaspoon yellow mustard seeds, shaking pan frequently, until fragrant and a few mustard seeds pop, about 1 minute. Pour onto a plate and let cool. Put 3 dried small hot red chiles, such as bird's-eye chiles or chiles de árbol, in pan and toast, turning, until puffed, softened and bright red, about 30 seconds. Set chiles on plate with spices to cool. Once cool, crack spices by pressing on them with the bottom of a skillet. Add cracked spices and chiles, ⅓ cup chopped shallots, ¼ cup garlic cloves, chopped stems from 1 bunch cilantro, 1 (3-inch) piece fresh ginger, peeled and sliced into coins, and 1 (1-inch) piece fresh turmeric, peeled and sliced into coins, or 1 tablespoon ground turmeric, to a food processor, and pulse to form a paste. (Alternatively, pound to a paste with a mortar and pestle.) // Open can of coconut milk and spoon solid cream at top into a medium heavy pot. Set pot over medium heat and melt coconut cream. Add curry paste and fry it in fat, stirring, until smooth and fully combined, about 1 minute. Reduce heat to low and cook, stirring, until paste darkens a shade and orange oil begins to seep from paste, about 8 minutes. Stir in coconut milk, 1 large orange-flesh sweet potato (about 1 pound), peeled and cut into 1-inch cubes, and 3 cups water. Increase heat to medium-low and bring to a simmer. Cook, stirring often, until sweet potatoes are very soft, about 30 minutes. Let cool slightly, then purée in a blender until smooth. Strain curry through a fine-mesh sieve into a clean pot. Stir in 12 ounces shredded cooked chicken or cubed tofu, 1 tablespoon fish sauce, 1 tablespoon light brown sugar, 1 tablespoon fresh lime juice and 1 teaspoon kosher salt. Adjust seasoning with more fish sauce or brown sugar, as needed. // Bring a large pot of water to a boil and add 1 pound fresh Chinese-style egg noodles. Cook until tender, about 2 minutes. Drain and rinse noodles under cool running water. Divide noodles among 4 deep bowls. Ladle curry over noodles. Garnish with thinly sliced shallots, cilantro leaves, lime juice and a drizzle of chile oil.

—Recipes adapted from "Sweet Potatoes: Roasted, Loaded, Fried, and Made into Pie" by Mary-Frances Heck (Clarkson Potter)

► Find a recipe for cracked sweet potatoes with chiles and coconut at [WSJ.com/food](http://WSJ.com/food).



Ultimate Cream Cheese Cinnamon Rolls



Cracked Sweet Potatoes With Chiles and Coconut

Dough should be soft and a little sticky. // Brush a large, clean bowl with some melted butter. Shape dough into a ball and set in bowl, seam-side down. Cover bowl loosely with plastic wrap and let rise in a warm spot until almost doubled in volume, about 1 hour. Punch dough down. // Butter a 9-inch square cake pan. Line a rimmed baking sheet with parchment paper. // Place dough on a lightly oiled work surface and pat into a rectangle with a long side near you. Use a rolling pin to roll dough into a rectangle about 18 by 12 inches and ¼ inch thick. // In a small

bowl, combine ¾ cup packed light brown sugar and 2 tablespoons ground cinnamon. Use the back of a spoon to spread 4 tablespoons (½ stick) very soft unsalted butter in a thin, even layer over surface of dough. Sprinkle brown sugar-cinnamon mixture over butter. // Beginning with long side nearest you, lift edge of dough and roll it away from you into a tight coil. Pinch edge to seal. Place roll on prepared baking sheet and pop into freezer for 10 minutes. // Use a long serrated knife to cut chilled dough log into 2-inch-thick rounds. Ar-

range rounds, cut-side up, in prepared cake pan, snuggling them together. Cover pan loosely with plastic wrap. Let dough proof at room temperature until puffy, 45-60 minutes. // Preheat oven to 350 degrees. // Make icing: In a medium bowl, beat 6 tablespoons cream cheese, at room temperature, with 4 tablespoons (½ stick) unsalted butter, at room temperature, until smooth. Add 1½ cups confectioners' sugar and ½ teaspoon vanilla extract, and beat until smooth and fluffy, about 1 minute. // Bake rolls until golden and cooked through, 20-25 min-

utes. Remove pan from oven and immediately spread with icing. Let cool at least 15 minutes before eating. Serve warm or at room temperature.

### Thai-Style Noodle Curry

TOTAL TIME: 1 hour

SERVES: 4

Put 1 unopened (15-ounce) can coconut milk in the freezer for 15 minutes to solidify the layer of cream at the top. // Make curry paste: In a small dry skillet set over medium heat, toast 1 tablespoon

A decorative autumn-themed advertisement featuring a plaid blanket with the number '16', red maple leaves, and a gold nutmeg grinder on a wooden surface.

## Bump Up Your Grind

No other spice conjures fall quite the way nutmeg does. It's the warm, woodsy je ne sais quoi in eggnog, mulled cider, creamy pastas, vegetable gratins, and, of course, pumpkin pie. Freshly ground nutmeg delivers far more oomph than the pre-pulverized sort, especially with the aid of this deluxe nutmeg grinder made exclusively for Food52 by William Bounds, an American manufacturer of spice mills. Fitted with a 24-karat gold-plated hand crank, the handsome little device fits comfortably in the palm of your hand and works like a charm, delivering a flurry of fragrant spice with every turn. \$100, [Food52.com](http://Food52.com)

—Gabriella Gershenson

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## DON'T BE A SAP—GO FOR MAPLE FLAVOR

Chocolatière Christine Blais sources the highest quality cacao from around the world for her Palette de Bine bars, made by hand in her small shop in Mont Tremblant, Quebec. The crown jewel of the collection combines 70% wild-harvest Bolivian cacao and local maple sugar, which costs 10 times as much as the cane variety. And it's worth it. The late-season maple Ms. Blais uses has a potent flavor that complements the mild, nutty character of this particular cacao. "I call them my diva beans," she said. "They're very tiny and hard to work with, and so I offer them the best sugar I have." \$27, [formaggiokitchen.com](http://formaggiokitchen.com) —G.G.

PALETTE DE BINE

Fabrique de chocolat Mont-Tremblant

70 g

## THE OFF DUTY FALL 50 EATING & DRINKING

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# Find Your Wine Store's Sweet Spot

Looking for the best values? Focus on the \$15 range. **Lettie Teague** found some of the season's finest buys there



**YOU CAN'T GET TOO** far on \$15 these days—a soda and sandwich, maybe, or a movie ticket for one (hold the popcorn). But \$15 can still get you a nice bottle of red, white, rosé or even sparkling wine. The price-quality ratio of wine is particularly high at the moment. If you know where to look, you can find plenty of good \$15 bottles from regions all over the world.

It might mean exploring a grape or a style of wine you've never tasted before (sparkling rosé from South Africa?), but it might also mean buying a type of wine that's tried-and-true, such as Oregon Pinot Gris or Argentine Malbec. Italy is currently a particularly fertile source of great buys for the buck. The \$15 bottles I tasted came from around the world and the following 15 met my criteria of deliciousness and drinkability. They may not be profound, but they're definitely pleasurable—not to mention highly affordable.

### A. 2015 Gianni Gagliardo "Falle-gro" Bianco

The Gagliardo family were some of the biggest champions of the white Favorita (Vermentino) grape, which had all but disappeared from the Piedmont region of Italy when they took on the task of bringing about its revival. The wine they make from it is charming and slightly frizzante (partway between still and sparkling.)

### B. 2015 Luigi Pira Dolcetto d'Alba

Marked by juicy red-berry fruit, the Luigi Pira estate's Dolcetto is truly delicious. There are plenty more serious wines made in Piedmont but this one is a full-out pleasure to drink.

### C. 2015 Zorzal Malbec Terroir Unico

You can find lots of simple, high-alcohol Argentine Malbec fruit bombs on the market; this is thankfully not one of them. Produced in a high-altitude Mendoza vineyard, it's a much more subtle, earthy, minerally Malbec and great with food.

### D. 2016 Château Riotor Côtes de Provence Rosé

Here's a textbook example of a Provençal rosé. From its pale-salmon color to its lively acidity and fragrant red-berry nose, this Grenache- and Cinsault-dominant blend is a terrific last-rosé-of-the-summer choice.

### E. 2016 Whitehaven Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc

The Marlborough region of New Zealand is home to many reliably



good Sauvignon Blancs, including this approachable, medium-bodied wine from Whitehaven.

### F. 2016 Gini Soave Classico

There is an ongoing renaissance of Soave, the once-scorned commercial white wine from Italy's Veneto region, and Gini is among the producers who have restored its reputation. Their basic Soave Classico is a crisp, fragrant delight.

### G. 2013 Gregorina Sangiovese di Romagna Superiore

Though the Sangiovese grape is most often associated with Tuscany, it's grown successfully in other regions of Italy too. This appealing, slightly earthy example comes from the Gregorina winery in Emilia-Romagna.

### H. Graham Beck Brut Rosé Western Cape Non Vintage

This sparkling blend of Pinot Noir and Chardonnay was made by the same process as Champagne by top South African producer Graham Beck. Marked by lively notes of raspberry fruit, it's a luscious and easy drink.

### I. 2015 Valle dell'Acate Il Frappato

Producer Valle dell'Acate produces one of my favorite renditions of the native Sicilian red grape Frappato. A bright and toothsome red with a pleasingly bitter note, it's best served with a bit of a chill, like Beaujolais.

### J. 2015 Willamette Valley Vineyards Pinot Gris

Though Oregon's Pinot Noir gets most of the attention, Pinot Gris, the state's workhorse grape, regularly delivers ripe, sometimes slightly



tropical and eminently drinkable wines like this one from Willamette Valley Vineyards.

### K. 2015 Bortoluzzi Pinot Grigio

With a bit more body and weight than the typical Pinot Grigio, this one from the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region in northern Italy is a dry, well balanced wine with surprising persistence and length.

### L. 2016 Beckmen Vineyards Cuvee Le Bec Santa Ynez Valley

This Rhône-style red from Beckmen Vineyards is simply a terrific wine for the price. A soft, approachable, Syrah-dominant blend from California's Central Coast, it's marked by lush dark-red fruit and notes of pepper and spice.

### M. 2015 Collestefano Verdicchio di Matelica

Verdicchio is a key white grape in the Marche region of Italy. Matelica produces some of its best examples—in particular, those from winemaker Fabio Marchionni of Collestefano. This 2015 is a delightfully bright, zingy expression of the grape.



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## Take the Toast Trend to a Whole New Level



It's a bird, it's a plane. Actually, it's a toaster. And a convection oven, dehydrator, dough proofer and air fryer. The Smart Oven Air is the largest and most multifunctional of Breville's do-it-all models. The super-convection capacity of this machine will air-fry chicken to a crisp or, at a low temperature, produce first-class jerky. Come November, this countertop oven can even roast a 14-pound turkey. \$400, [brevilleusa.com](http://brevilleusa.com) —G.G.



Hospitality in a box: That's the idea behind this kit, all you need to pull off a gracious Moroccan-style tea service. Created by Ron and Leetal Arazi, owners of New York Shuk, a Brooklyn-based maker of Middle Eastern pantry staples, it includes glass cups; a brass teapot; a bespoke herbal tea made with fennel seeds, sage and cinnamon; Turkish delight and pistachio halvah to nosh on; and a tray to hold it all. Ms. Arazi based her tea blend—brewed the traditional way, along with fresh mint—on one she serves at home. "The sage and the fennel aid digestion," she said, "which makes people feel good after a meal." \$275, [nyshuk.com](http://nyshuk.com) —G.G.

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## Shake On It (Your Pizza, That Is)

There's no such thing as bad sex or bad pizza, or so the saying goes. But why not shake things up? The La Boîte x Martina Pizza Spices trio combines the palate-pleasing panache of La Boîte's master spice blender Lior Lev Sercarz with the pie prowess of Nick Anderer of Manhattan's Martina Pizzeria. Far tastier than what's in the shakers at your average pizza joint, the Chili Flakes deliver a balance of smoky ancho, hot Calabrian and fragrant Aleppo peppers. Parmigiano-Garlic Salt packs a serious savory punch. And the Finocchio, made with fennel and mushroom, adds floral and umami notes to each bite. \$49 for the set, [shop.labotenyc.com](http://shop.labotenyc.com) —G.G.

## THE OFF DUTY FALL 50 EATING & DRINKING



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# Tune Into the Turmeric Age

Healthy eating no longer means martyrdom as a new generation of restaurants promotes pleasure over platitudes

BY MARI UYEHARA

**A** NEW GOLDEN age is upon us—though maybe “turmeric age” would be a better name. Good-for-you food has never been this good. Fat is no longer ingredient non grata. Vegetable dishes are often the most exciting items on the menu. American chefs draw on a global pantry for nutritional powerhouses such as kimchi and chia seeds. If there was once a wall between health food and serious cooking, it's been kicked in.

The new brand of healthy eating that's displaced the old flavorless, fat-phobic fare can be traced, at least in part, to a cookbook with a cultish following, “Nourishing Traditions” by Sally Fallon, first published in 1995. It lays out ways of eating that have sustained good health for millennia in traditional cultures around the

rice with preserved lemons. “I don't pretend that all of it is healthy,” said Ms. Koslow of her menu. “I remember thinking that fat was the enemy. And now it's about good fat and balance. But that's my balance. Everyone can have their own balance.”

Ms. Koslow's format for what she calls “craveable” all-day eating, which has been widely mimicked, includes: gluten-free and vegan foods as well as brioche slathered with ricotta and jam; and colorful, Instagrammable bowls packed with grains and produce and a little meat, too.

In Los Angeles, Baroo drew enthusiastic reviews when it opened in 2015 with flavorful fermented dishes conceived by founding chef Kwang Uh. Earlier this year, Sara Kramer and Sarah Hymanson opened the Middle Eastern-inflected Kismet, also in L.A., with a vegetable-heavy menu that also includes main dishes like roast lamb belly and rabbit for two. In San Francisco, Aaron London has made vegetables the mains and meats the sides at Al's Place.

New York's dining scene has been slow to catch up. A few early influencers—Blue Hill, in Manhattan, and Blue Hill at Stone Barns, just north of the city; the soon-to-close Franny's, in Brooklyn—planted their farm-to-table flags over a decade ago. But now, more New York restaurants are opening up in the sunny, vegetable-centered, fermentation-happy all-day-eating mode of their West Coast counterparts.

“When I started cooking, everything was drowned in butter sauces and roux,” said Andrew Whitcomb of newly opened, Scandinavian-influenced restaurant Norman in Brooklyn's Williamsburg neighborhood. “There are so many flavors outside the realm of heavy. And we can do more with vegetables than salads.”

For one of those non-salad vegetable dishes (see recipe below), Mr. Whitcomb chars red cabbage and layers on texture (toasted hazelnuts, smoky dehydrated cabbage), sourness (a gooseberry dressing) and creaminess (house-made ricotta cheese). Dishes like this share the menu with a dry-aged New York strip steak.

As the trend continues toward eating more meals per week outside the home, diners' expectations are shifting. “Middle-class dining is a whole new concept that wasn't there 25 years ago,” said Mr. Whitcomb. “You either went to a burger restaurant or a special-occasion restaurant. It wasn't a time when [most] people would go somewhere two or three times a week.” Chefs, too, want to be making the kind of food they can eat every day—something other than foie gras and prime rib. Mr. Whitcomb drinks the Indian herb ashwagandha to help him manage stress while work-



DAVID CHOW FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (3)

**HEALTHY AND HAPPY** The restaurant Norman in Brooklyn and, at right, chef Andrew Whitcomb.



ing intense, long hours. Ms. Koslow named her debut cookbook, which came out last year, “Everything I Want to Eat.”

Some of the biggest names in fine dining are also

opening restaurants with a healthy approach. Mexican star chef Enrique Olvera, of the celebrated Pujol in Mexico City, recently debuted Atla in Manhattan. There you can order flaxseed chilaquiles; café con leche with your choice of coconut, cashew or cow's milk; and, of course, a chia bowl. To Mr. Olvera, it's nothing new. “All those ingredients Mexicans eat daily,” he said.

One of the most successful veterans of New York's restaurant scene, Jean-Georges Vongerichten, also offers a chia bowl at his newest restaurant, abcV, where the vegetarian menu has a South Asian bent. It has featured the rice-and-dal porridge kitchari, cumin-flecked avocado toast and wild mushroom burdock noodles with tempeh.

A decade ago, a multi-Michelin-starred French chef serving chia bowls and tempeh would have been almost unthinkable. No longer. “I've experienced the shift from when people were talking about health as separate from restaurants,” said Sqirl's Ms. Koslow. “Now, I just want to go out and eat at a place that doesn't make me feel bad.”

### Char-Roasted Cabbage With Gooseberry Dressing, Hazelnuts and Ricotta

At Norman in Brooklyn, chef Andrew Whitcomb tops this dish with a sprinkling of smoky dehydrated cabbage. For a similar flavor, you can swap in the Turkish pepper urfa biber, available at many supermarkets and at [kalustians.com](http://kalustians.com).

ACTIVE TIME: 30 minutes TOTAL TIME: 2½ hours SERVES: 4-6

Preheat oven to 500 degrees and set a rack in lowest position. Rub 1 head red cabbage all over with 1 tablespoon

canola oil. Place cabbage on a parchment-paper-lined tray, and roast in oven, turning halfway through cooking, until outside is charred, about 20 minutes. Reduce heat to 375 degrees and roast cabbage until evenly browned on the outside and tender throughout, 1½ hours more. Remove cabbage from oven and leave oven set to 375 degrees. Let cabbage cool to room temperature before cutting head in half and thinly slicing with a serrated knife. //

While cabbage is cooling, line a baking sheet with parchment and spread with 1 cup (1-inch) rye bread cubes. Toast bread in oven, stirring occasionally,

until very crisp and evenly browned, 12-15 minutes. Let cool completely, then pulse bread in a food processor to make coarse crumbs. Set aside ¼ cup crumbs for this recipe and save any extra for another use. While bread is toasting, also toast ¼ cup hazelnuts on a rimmed baking sheet, stirring occasionally, until fragrant and lightly browned, 4-8 minutes.

Remove from oven, cool completely and roughly chop. //

Make gooseberry dressing: In a medium saucepan, heat ½ cup

halved gooseberries or green grapes, 2 tablespoons plus 2

teaspoons water, 2 table-

spoons plus 2 teaspoons ap-

ple cider vinegar, ½ cup

sugar (if using grapes, cut

sugar to 6 tablespoons) and 2

tablespoons diced red onion

over medium-high heat until simmering. Reduce heat to low and cook until liquid is syrupy, 13-15 minutes. Set a fine-mesh strainer over a medium bowl and strain mixture, pressing on fruit and onions with a wooden spoon to extract as much liquid as possible. Let cool to room temperature. Once cool, in a large bowl, whisk together

½ cup gooseberry liquid, 1 ta-

blespoon plus 1 teaspoon

canola oil and 1 tablespoon

plus 1 teaspoon hazelnut oil. //

Toss cabbage with dressing and season to taste with ko-

sher salt and freshly ground

black pepper. Transfer to a

serving platter. Top with ¾ cup

ricotta, shredded burrata or

stracciatella, ¼ cup hazelnuts,

rye crumbs and a sprinkling of

urfa biber (optional).



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serving platter. Top with ¾ cup

ricotta, shredded burrata or

stracciatella, ¼ cup hazelnuts,

rye crumbs and a sprinkling of

urfa biber (optional).

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## SAY CHEESE. OR FORMAGGIO... OR QUESO...OR QUEIJO

Cheese goes so well with wine, and apples, and other things we love about this season. Fortunately, the importers at Forever Cheese keep a steady supply of surprising wheels rolling in from across the pond. New to the U.S., Ubriaco Pinot Rosé is a crumbly cow's milk cheese from Italy bathed in organic sparkling rosé. In Castilla-La Mancha, the Spanish region known for Manchego, Fátima Navarro makes La Dama Sagrada, a shaveable raw-milk goat's cheese. Aged six months, it's milky, balanced and a great match for membrillo. And for the ooze factor, try Omorro Amanteigado, a luscious Portuguese cow's milk cheese. Let it come to room temperature, slice the rind off the top and dunk in a hunk of bread. La Dama Sagrada, \$17 for 1 pound; Omorro Amanteigado, \$17 for a wheel; Ubriaco Pinot Rose, \$12 for 8 ounces, [zabars.com](http://zabars.com) — G.G.



If you could go back to school for another degree, what would it be?

Mind you, I dropped out at the age of 14 to pursue a career in the kitchen. But I'd get a degree in architecture. It was a discipline I grew up around, as my dad was an architect, and the idea of creating something—a home, a museum, a public space—is something I've always admired."

Daniel Humm,  
chef and author  
of ‘Eleven Madison Park: The Next Chapter’  
(Oct. 3, Ten Speed Press)

## Make After-School Snacking an Adventure

Why stop exploring the world just because summer vacation's over? Snackoo delivers sundry Asian treats to your doorstep—some 75 sweet and savory snacks otherwise rarely encountered stateside. Start with the Love Box, a rotating selection of staff favorites ranging from Japanese butter-soy sauce potato crisps to a refreshing Korean watermelon drink. Love Box, \$25, [snackoo.com](http://snackoo.com) — Eleanore Park



# DESIGN & DECORATING

25

## Plant Some Berried Treasure

To ensure you hear your share of songbirds—and shore up their dwindling numbers—cultivate fruit-yielding trees and shrubs this fall

BY BART ZIEGLER

**T**HIS AUTUMN, cardinals and blue jays will snatch orange crab apples from twisted branches. Robins and catbirds will compete for plump, vermillion winterberries. And warblers will make entrees of waxy blue berries hanging from feathery junipers.

These are the lucky birds—those that find forage as temperatures drop. In recent decades, as development and agricultural clearing have eaten up fields and forests, the populations of some common songbirds have fallen dramatically. Purple finches, a dusky-rose habitué of backyard bird feed-

in place.

A chickadee, which doesn't migrate, can lose up to 60% of its body fat during a moderately cold winter night as its metabolism works to stay warm, said Rhiannon Crain of the Habitat Network at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Some evergreens, such as dense, bushy cedars and thorny-leaved hollies, offer birds a twofer: berries as well as protection from weather and predators. And for us humans, evergreens give otherwise bare winter gardens give otherwise bare winter gardens aesthetic oomph.

Southerners have a role to play, too. Though temperatures stay mild in their states, their yards can give birds en route to Central or South America both shelter and berry buffets. "Many migratory birds go through areas that are developed," Mr. Winston said, so their ability to find food can be compromised. The outcome can be grim. "A huge percentage don't make it through migration," Ms. Crain said.

Bird-friendly plants that grow well in the South include American beautyberry, whose clusters of bright lavender-pink berries attract colorfully plumed finches, mellifluous thrashers and sparrow-like towhees; flowering dogwoods, whose delicate springtime blooms lead to fire-engine-red fruit favored by mockingbirds, bluebirds and others; and a viburnum called rusty blackhawk, whose dark blue berries satisfy many kinds of songbirds.

Wildlife groups advise growing native trees and shrubs that have evolved with the birds in a region. Mr. Winston called non-native species "junk food for birds" because their seeds or berries often deliver less nutritional value than native plants.

The websites of the Audubon Society, Cornell Lab of Ornithology and National Wildlife Federation provide searchable databases of native plants suitable for each region to make avian guests feel at home.

'A huge percentage of birds don't make it through migration.'

ers, have declined by half over the past 50 years, while wood thrushes, famed for their flute-like tunes, are down by more than 60%, according to the North American Breeding Bird Survey.

Conservationists, who once focused on preserving lands on which wildlife depends, have recently been advocating for residential yard plantings, too, said Tod Winston, manager of the Plants for Birds program at the National Audubon Society. "People have the power in suburban or urban areas to really have an impact on birds," he said.

If you plant trees and shrubs now—when many are on sale, and cool wet weather helps them establish—even Northerners can enjoy fruits and berries this autumn, and help migrating birds as well as those that tough out the winter



Evergreens such as eastern red cedar, or eastern juniper, offer cedar waxwings and other birds juicy berries and dense sheltering greenery. Some varieties grow 65 feet tall, though smaller versions of this conifer abound. Junipers are hardy from most Northern states through the South.

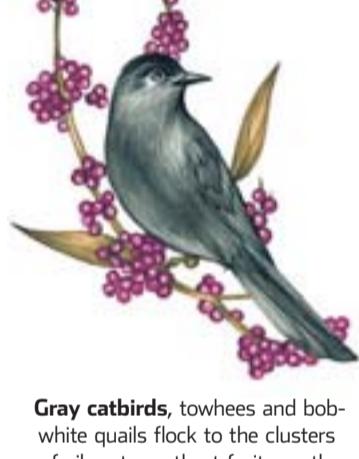
FOR THE BIRDS // FRUIT-BEARING FLORA—AND THE WINGED FAUNA THEY FEED



The brilliant red, yellow or orange fruit of the winterberry—a deciduous holly at home in a wide range of climates—stands out against the bush's bare branches. To ensure berries, plant male and female plants in proximity; the fruit feeds robins, bluebirds and mockingbirds well into winter.



Crabapple trees, famed for their spring display of pink or white blooms, bear colorful autumn fruit that woodpeckers, pine grosbeaks, cardinals and others feast on. Experts advise planting a variety with smallish fruit, such as Adirondack or Prairifire, to attract birds. Large apples won't fit in their beaks.



Gray catbirds, towhees and bobwhite quails flock to the clusters of vibrant amethyst fruits on the American beautyberry bush. Though hardy throughout the Southeast, Texas and lower Midwest, these native shrubs can't tolerate the Northern winters that Asian varieties can withstand.

LISEL ASHLOCK



## Get Schooled in Design History

When home furnishings retailer Rejuvenation caught wind of authentic Thonet chairs being sold by a hotel in New York's Hudson Valley, it promptly scooped up 700 to bring to the masses. Merging the venerated German manufacturer's traditional bentwood techniques with a midcentury aesthetic, this notably affordable 1950s design evokes early classroom chairs—fitting for back-to-school season. "That synthesis of style, along with the amazing patina of the wood, makes these wonderful relics for everyday use," said Nigel Barnes, Rejuvenation's manager of antiques and vintage. The molded plywood pieces come in amber or dark-stain finishes. Thonet Side Chair, \$220; [rejuvenation.com](http://rejuvenation.com). —Sheila Kim

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## Hang Fire

Lather on the SPF 35. These shimmering wall hangings make the most of fall's diminishing daylight. Sean Dougall, half of California design duo Dougall Paulson, said the textile's "sole function is to play with light." The nickel, brass and steel creations can weigh 15 pounds, and shine like a second sun. "They're woven entirely with jewelry wire, so they can be quite monumental," he said. Spectrum Textile Art, from \$5,500 for a 30-inch square, [ateliercourbet.com](http://ateliercourbet.com) —Tim Gavan



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## CUSHION THE FALL

"Deep, sumptuous colors and velvety textures are the perfect layering tool to transition interiors into fall," said New York designer Tamara Eaton, who plans to transition with Gucci's new throw pillows. Adorned with the fashion house's puckish embroidery, the velvet cushions sport flowers topped by snake, wild-cat and bee insignia—soft to the touch with just enough bite. Gucci Décor Snake Pillow, \$1,250; Bee Pillow \$1,150, [bergdorffgoodman.com](http://bergdorffgoodman.com) —T.G.

F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, STYLING BY ANNE CARDENAS (PILLOWS)

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## Pull Up a Poof

Outdoorsy types might observe fall foliage while seated on a mossy stump. Lazier sorts can pull the Thing Stool, from Pennsylvania-based Konekt, in front of a large window or tuck it under a vanity, depending on the preferred view. With velvety green mohair upholstery and horsehair fringe separated by a ring of brass, the 18-inch-high seat combines the natural and domestic in a way that's comfy—and won't dirty your slacks. Thing Stool 3, from \$2,665, [konektfurniture.com](http://konektfurniture.com) —T.G.



## THE OFF DUTY FALL 50 DESIGN & DECORATING

30

# Play the Chesterfield

The endlessly versatile British sofa—especially in new iterations—is sitting at the top of designers' lists this fall

BY CATHERINE ROMANO

**I**T'S THE ZELIG of sofas," said Roman Alonso, of Los Angeles design firm Commune. He is talking about the Chesterfield style, which dates from the Victorian era but blends in with most crowds. "It can fit in any interior," he added, "midcentury modern, Victorian, Spanish colonial."

As decorating trends skew more layered, eclectic and maximalist, designers are embracing the Chesterfield's knack for bridging furniture of different eras. As San Francisco designer Nicole Hollis points out, it can form companionable relationships with modern pieces ("It's long and low and linear") but still has "a lot of detail, craftsmanship and history to it." See its tufted upholstery and rounded arms and back.

Design firm Nickey Kehoe installed a mid-20th-century Chesterfield by Edward Wormley for Dunbar in a 1930s "Storybook" house in the Hollywood Hills. The piece mediated between the clients' furnishings and the home's dark, near-Gothic architectural woodwork. Lime-green nubby linen upholstery helped ensure the sofa didn't look like a reject from a stuffy doctor's office. "For people who have modern collections, a sofa like this becomes a pretty transition," said Todd Nickey. Even if they abruptly swapped all their other furnishings for traditional pieces in an aesthetic spasm, "the sofa would still be fine."

Furniture designers and manufacturers are issuing new riffs on the Chesterfield. Commune's Channel Sofa, a collaboration with esteemed British furniture maker George Smith, trades the button tufting for pleats that call to mind the tuck-and-roll leather seats of vintage automobiles. "George Smith wanted us to take their insane level of craftsmanship and translate it into something American or Californian," said Mr. Alonso. "We made it a little cleaner, more streamlined," he said, noting that the design retained the signature curved arms. "If you take away the rolled arms and back of a Chesterfield, it loses its softness and femininity," said Ms. Hollis.

The Chesterfield's gender-blending no doubt accounts for much of its enduring appeal. "It's bisexual, for sure," said Jonathan Adler of the prototypical model's mix of soft rotundity and strapping blockiness. Mr. Adler's newest interpretation, however, purposefully dispenses with curves. "I wanted to strip it down," he said of his Claridge sofa. "And covering it in blue leather or velvet makes it Englishy and super-masculine."

When Ms. Hollis kitted out the guest rooms for the Palladian, a new Seattle hotel, her firm installed custom Chesterfields, updated to resemble an L-shaped sectional, "but not quite," she said. Italian workshop Poltronafrau added modules to the classic form. Its Chester Line includes a number of elements, from a corner sofa to a chaise longue.

The Chesterfield's cocooning character, courtesy of its "tuxedo back" (a term indicating that a sofa's back and arms are the same height), becomes even more alluring as the weather cools. Whether or not the piece sits in front of a fireplace, as in so many cozily traditional British homes, "it invites you to stay," said Ms. Harris.



**TUFT LOVE** Designer Nicole Hollis created a near-sectional version of the classic Chesterfield for Seattle's Palladian Hotel.

LAURE JOLIET (ROOM)



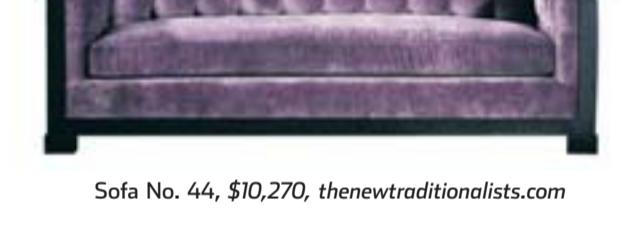
Commune for George Smith Channelled Sofa, \$20,480, [communedesign.com](http://communedesign.com)



Claridge Sofa, from \$3,500 [jonathanadler.com](http://jonathanadler.com)



Chester Line, \$34,060, [poltronafrau.com](http://poltronafrau.com)



Sofa No. 44, \$10,270, [thenewtraditionalists.com](http://thenewtraditionalists.com)



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## FINISH YOUR BUILDING

Next time you set out a warm and gooey soft-boiled breakfast, crack yourself up with these waggish ceramic cups. They're shaped like classical-, oriental-, and Russian-inspired edifices—just waiting for the crown of an egg to complete their forms. "Making the cups into miniature domed buildings that can be used every day during breakfast is silly and a little subversive," said Constantin Boym, head of industrial design at New York's Pratt Institute, of his creations. You'll never again settle for sunny-side up to brighten your morning. Architectural Egg Cups, \$20 for set of 3, [kikkerland.com](http://kikkerland.com) —T.G.

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## Check Out a Tall Drink of Wattage

As backyard barbecues give way to living-room soirees, bring on the Kabuki floor lamp, which sparkles from every inch of its 5-plus-foot height. Injection-molded thermoplastic resembles lace or industrial metalwork, making Kartell's shapely fixture half Eiffel Tower, half colossal goblet. The light shares its name with the stylized form of Japanese theater, but a flick of a switch imbues drama with function. Kabuki Lamp, \$1,260, [hivemodern.com](http://hivemodern.com) —T.G.



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## Take a Pitcher

The blown borosilicate glass of these jugs, part of the Copenhagen design company HAY's Kitchen Market Collection, can tolerate both the aggressive heat of wintery apple cider and the chill of Indian-summer iced tea, making them ideal for the fickle weather ahead. The color combinations—lavender and green or amber and blue—are as suited to the in-between months as changing leaves. HAY Glass Jugs, from \$35, [store.moma.org](http://store.moma.org) —T.G.



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## Immortalize a Shore Thing

No need to pine for your favorite strip of sand just because you've packed up the sun hats. Pangea's customizable coastal maps draw on nautical charts to accurately render underwater topographies in birch plywood and acrylic. The maps can represent anywhere on the globe that abuts water—lakes, rivers, oceans—and arrive framed in an equally impressive plywood box. Though the maps are largely unlabeled, they bring memories to life. Said brand creator Tom Percy of his clients, "They've got stories about where they're from, where their house is, where they grew up." Pangea Maps, from \$390 for about 18" square, [pangeamaps.com](http://pangeamaps.com) —S.K.



**David Adjaye**  
architect and  
author of 'David  
Adjaye: Living  
Spaces' (Nov. 21,  
Thames & Hudson)



If you could go back to school for another degree, what would it be?

F. MARTIN RAMIREZ/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, STYLING BY ANNE CARDENAS (CUPS), COURTESY OF KIKKERLAND (MAPS)

# ADVENTURE & TRAVEL



STAR TURN  
Komyozenji Temple  
in Japan's Fukuoka  
Prefecture.

35

## Go the Distance for Leaf Peeping

Visiting Japan in cherry-blossom season? Rookie move. Head over in fall—when untrammeled Fukuoka gets golden

BY DYAN MACHAN

**I**T FEELS SILLY to apply the term "life affirming" to a bowl of noodles. But when I arrived in Fukuoka, dead-tired after the long flight from New York, and my lips met the ramen invented there, a pork-based variety called tonkotsu, no phrase seemed more apt. My husband, a composer and conductor, has a regular gig at an orchestra in this seaside city on Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island, and for the second year in a row, I tagged along. At my insistence, our first stop off the plane was a tiny ramen restaurant, where all the diners tucked their noses in earthenware bowls of the piquant pork-bone broth. The restaurant serves nothing else.

The city of Fukuoka, capital of the prefecture (or district) of the same name, permits a kind of effortless discovery that tourist-engorged Kyoto, sweet as it is, never could. Last year, 5 million foreigners visited Kyoto, versus 2.8 million to Fukuoka. It feels untrammeled,

unrushed, sophisticated without shouting. The primary pleasures of Japan's more touristy cities—the history, the shrines, the food, the shops full of chic clothing and weird candies—can all be found in Fukuoka (population: 1.5 million) but in more manageable portions. Come spring, you'll find American tourists, on their way from Tokyo or Kyoto, snooping around for cherry blossoms and sidling up to the yatai, the small mobile restaurants that are justly famous in this city. But plenty of locals will say that they should have come in autumn instead.

Fukuoka Prefecture extends some 1,900 square miles, wrapping around a crenulated coastline and forested mountains. In the fall, the region offers prime koyo—or autumnal leaf-viewing. Among the best ogling spots are the 1,000-year-old temples in Dazaifu and in the Zen gardens at Komyozenji Temple, where, in November, maple trees tend to blaze a burnt-orange hue. Both, on the edge of Fukuoka city, are easily reachable by train. Determined leaf peepers also head to the gorge-spanning footbridge in Aburayama Shimin no Mori (Citi-

zen's Park). And at the Akizuki castle ruins, an hour's drive from the city center, towering rows of butter-colored, elm-like zelkovas and aged scarlet maples near Kuromon's gate rarely take a bad photo. Après koyo, you can plop down for tea in one of the traditional teashops nearby.

Among the prime ogling spots are the 1,000-year-old temples.

Back in Fukuoka city, the Hojoya festival, held every September near the Hakozaki shrine is apparently so worthwhile it's lasted a thousand years. Ostensibly, the festival centers on revering nature's abundance, with revelers releasing captive animals like fish or frogs into a stream. But the real attraction seems to be the culinary abundance—myriad food stalls where people can pop takoyaki (fried octopus balls), among other Japanese snacks, down their gullets.

Fukuoka is an ancient gateway city, Japan's Ellis Island, its mixing

pot. Buddhism first entered the country on Hakata Bay, on the city's northern shore, where migrants from Korea and China arrived. It's also where green tea and noodles first came through, starting a craze that's continued since Marco Polo.

The day after we arrived, we met up with a guide—Takakuni Kosuge, a 60-something retired Panasonic executive. I arranged the private tour through Fukuoka SGG, or "Systematized Goodwill Guide," a cohort of locals who volunteer to help tourists. First up was lunch. He took us to Chikae, a seafood restaurant near the city's trendy Daimyo district. I ordered a live squid, which arched its tentacles when the kimono-clad waitress squirted it with lemon.

"You must get used to it tickling in your stomach," said Mr. Kosuge.

Seeing my distress, he directed the waitress to redeliver the squid as tempura.

After lunch, he took us to the ruins of Fukuoka Castle, a relatively little-known site in Maizuru Park, which occasionally pops up on those lists of "best spring and autumn color spots." But I was more inter-

ested in the history than the horticulture. Legions of samurai once lived in the protection of the castle. In 1281, Kublai Khan attacked Hakata Bay, mobilizing 4,000 ships and 140,000 warriors to conquer Kyushu island. With only shields and tricked-out headgear, the city's 40,000 samurais were outmanned and outgunned, but miraculously won the day. It helped that a well-timed typhoon shredded a third of the Mongols' boats.

The castle's stone walls were as thick as a bus, covered with moss and miniature ferns. Cats scattered under a pine. Steps away, a gray building that looked like an airplane hangar turned out to be the dimly lit Korokan museum displaying the remains of a centuries-old trading outpost. Inside, a reconstructed room conjured images of Song Dynasty Chinese or Islamic traders meeting their Japanese counterparts. Only a handful of other visitors wandered around the museum and the castle, soaking up what felt like a secret history.

► For more details on visiting Fukuoka, see [WSJ.com/travel](http://WSJ.com/travel).

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### GET SAUCED IN SALENTO

The tourists who visit Salento know it for its unimpeachable beaches. That's changing: This fall, the swath of Italy's Puglia region where the Adriatic and Ionian seas meet gets its first year-round destination—a 1,000-year-old castle transformed into a posh place to gorge on both food and art. Massimo d'Amore, former president of PepsiCo's Global Beverages Group, spent five years fussing over his family's once rundown castello, restoring its Neapolitan frescoes and unearthing its ancient bones. Then he set out to lure discerning tourists, installing a cooking school in partnership with the Culinary Institute of America and a hotel known as Castello di Ugento. A key import: one of his favorite chefs, Odette Fada, formerly of Manhattan's San Domenico, who runs the school and hotel restaurant. The nine guest rooms, available as of November with high-design contemporary furniture, overlook the 18th-century fruit and vegetable gardens—now supplying the medieval castle's state-of-the-art kitchens. [castellodiusento.com](http://castellodiusento.com) —Jay Cheshire



If you could go back to school for another degree, what would it be?

"The pragmatist in me would get a business degree so I could better understand the mechanics of running a business. Then again, I didn't study photography or filmmaking so it's always a tossup if experience in the field is a better use of time than school."

Jimmy Chin

photographer,  
filmmaker,  
skier and  
mountaineer

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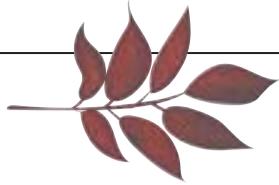


Reintroducing the Bertoia Molded Shell Chair

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### Sleep Steeply

Though many people find it loony, big-wall climbers get their shut-eye perched in tiny camps anchored against sheer mountainsides. (OK, we find it loony, too.) Should you be intrigued, Kent Mountain Adventure Center, in Estes Park, Colo., is letting novice climbers see how it feels to dangle some 150 feet up a rock wall, sandwiched between thin air and starry skies. After training in rope basics, cliff campers and their guides climb up, or rappel down, depending on preference, to a portaledge (a cot-like fabric bench) anchored to the rock. The climbers remain tethered to ropes at all times, even as they snooze overnight. Doubt you can get a good night's sleep snuggling up to a cliff? Skip the sleepover and opt for a day climb with a portaledge picnic. From \$425 for the picnic, from \$1,200 for the overnight, [kmaconline.com](http://kmaconline.com) —Brigid Mander



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## Don't Miss The Boat

Thanks to upscale expedition cruises—the biggest trend afloat—the Arctic just got a lot cozier

BY SUSAN HACK

**N**OT LONG ago, the only way to sail to Antarctica and the Arctic was aboard charmless research vessels and icebreakers, while plying the Amazon and Mekong meant public ferries with dubious plumbing and no air conditioning. But now adventurous cruisers needn't freeze, swelter or hit the public head: Several top-line cruise companies are spinning out rugged ships outfitted for remote locations and the expectations of a luxury-ad-dictated clientele.

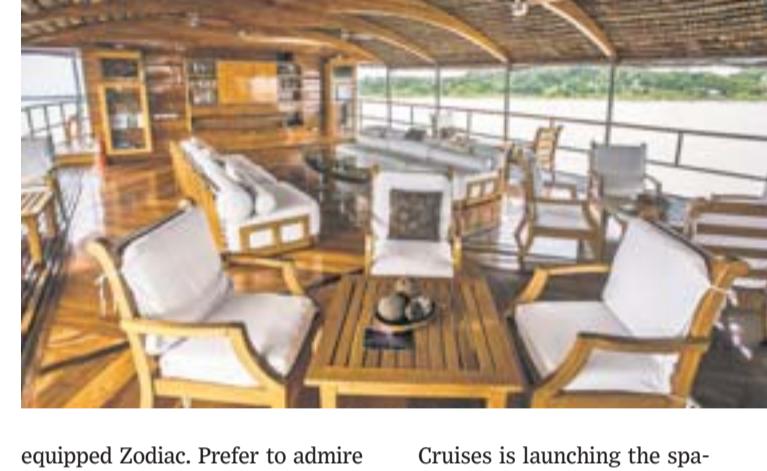
Is photographing the giant tortoises of Aldabra Atoll on your bucket list? Silverseas' 120-passenger Silver Discoverer, extensively spruced up last year, explores the remote islands in the Seychelles, offering guests 12 Zodiac inflatable boats and a glass-bottom vessel to explore Indian Ocean beaches, reefs and sea life up close. Back onboard, butler service awaits. Meanwhile, her newly remodeled sister ship, the famously plush Silver Cloud, has set her sights and strengthened hull on chillier climes—she now motors around Antarctica and the Arctic, with a Relais & Châteaux restaurant daintily poised on one of her decks

([silversea.com](http://silversea.com)). Next summer, the luxury French cruise line Ponant plans to launch two new ice-class expedition ships of its own: Le Lapérouse and Le Champlain. Each will offer 92 cabins, a spa and a boatload of French wine and cheese, as well as a futuristic underwater observation lounge. Screens will project live images from submerged cameras, as you sip a digestif, ensconced in a vibrating "body listening sofa" to which hydrophones transmit sounds of the sea ([us.ponant.com](http://us.ponant.com)). More modestly, Norwegian line Hurtigruten is also planning a big reveal next year: the hardy 530-passenger MS Roald Amundsen, another exploration class ship purpose-built for the Polar waters and able to sail on hybrid electric power in total engine silence ([hurtigrutencruiseline.com](http://hurtigrutencruiseline.com)).

When it comes to more intimate expedition vessels, consider the 50-cabin National Geographic Quest, which launched in June. Swankier than the others in the National Geographic-Lindblad fleet, the Quest was built to cruise around Alaska's Inside Passage, British Columbia, the San Juan Islands and the Meso-American reef off Belize. Its shallow draft enables the ship to access coves and fast-moving channels where guests can set out by kayak, paddleboards or snorkel gear-



IAN STRACHAN/LINDBLAD-NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC (QUEST); RODRIGO RODRICH (DELFIN II)



equipped Zodiac. Prefer to admire the scenery from a comfortable distance? Twenty-two balconied cabins ensure fine views with zero exertion ([expeditions.com](http://expeditions.com)).

Farther afield, Delfin Amazon

Cruises is launching the spa-equipped 43-passenger Delfin III, crafted specifically for the remote northern Peruvian Amazon. Like its smaller sister ship, the 14-cabin Delfin II, it's a replica steamer with

**AN UNCOARSE COURSE** From top: The National Geographic Quest, one of many new high-end expedition ships, at work in Alaska; the well-appointed Delfin II on the Amazon.

picture windows, five-star hotel service and, crucially, air conditioning ([delfinamazoncruises.com](http://delfinamazoncruises.com)). In October, the 31-cabin RV Indochine II, furnished with tropical hardwood interiors, sets out on the Mekong for voyages between Cambodia's Siem Reap and Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City. And in December, the same company plans to introduce the 16-passenger RV African Dream along southern Africa's Chobe and Zambezi Rivers with eight staterooms, a pool and roof terrace for sundowners. If only Stanley and Livingstone had it this good ([croisieuropeivercruises.com](http://croisieuropeivercruises.com)).



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## Let Paper (Yes, Paper) Be Your Guide

While the smartphone has become the millennial globetrotter's Alexandrian Library of resources (loaded up with Instagram, TripAdvisor and Google Maps), many travelers are reverting to good, old-fashioned guidebooks. According to Nielsen BookScan, which analyzes book-publishing data, travel-guide sales inched up 6% in the U.S. for the first half of 2017, compared with the same period last year, thanks in part to fledgling imprints. Among the more innovative newbies are these eye-catching volumes dedicated to favorite cities near and far. —S.H.



### Neighborhood Heavyweights

Photo-packed books, organized by neighborhood, Precincts guides are heavy on shopping, dining and boozing intel, and lighter on standard sights (like historic monuments). Each section offers top picks of a local shopkeeper, chef or, in Tokyo, a toy sculptor. But be warned: Most Precincts are textbook-like hardcovers, which makes them better for planning than packing. About \$30, [hardiegrant.com](http://hardiegrant.com)

**Oddball Collectors** Inspired by the poppy aesthetic of 1960s travel magazines, the Herb Lester series of pocket maps (pictured) and slim travel guides offer charmingly offbeat listings. Must-see stops include, for instance, a dusty bookshop in Reykjavik and the Lone Fir Cemetery in Portland, Ore. Many of the 60 or so titles also adhere to themes, like "Clandestine London" or "The Raymond Chandler Map of Los Angeles." From about \$5, [herblester.com](http://herblester.com)



**Lyrical Locals** Like the Precincts guides, the "Lost In" series intersperses traditional listings with local guidance. But in these guides, the natives—artists, writers, musicians—lead the way, with detailed interviews and essays. The result is meant to simulate the experience of feeling lost in a strange city and of being taken under a resident's wing. The slender volumes are easily packable, but they also come as an app. About \$12, [lost-in.com](http://lost-in.com)



## Get Ingrained In the African Art Scene

Cape Town becomes a point of convergence for Africa's booming creative scene with the Sept. 22 opening of the Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa. Not that the South African city needed a reinvention: The V&A Waterfront, where the Zeitz MOCAA occupies a century-old grain silo building, is already the most visited site in Africa. But a new breed of travelers is expected to descend on the Mother City to scope out British architect Thomas Heatherwick's massive undertaking: a lofty atrium carved from 100-foot-tall cement cylinders and topped with sinuous glass windows. Art aficionados who've been keeping an eye on new African talents will finally have a place to see the most notable ones—including South African Lungiswa Gqunta, Angolan Edson Chagas and Madagascan Joël Andrianomearisoa—under one roof. To beat the lines, check in to the opulent Silo hotel, embedded into six floors atop the building. [zeitzmocaa.museum](http://zeitzmocaa.museum); [Silo](http://siloportfolio.com) rates from about \$920 a night, [the royalportfolio.com](http://royalportfolio.com). For more about the Zeitz MOCAA, see this week's WSJ Magazine. —Sarah Khan

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## Go On the Lam With a Llama

The Great Western Trail, an old indigenous trade route later used by settlers, runs from Mexico to Canada through five western U.S. states. Never heard of its greatness? Don't feel bad. Much of the trail was abandoned, overgrown or motorized long ago. Trekking outfitter, Wilderness Ridge Trail Llamas (named for its pack animals), recently cleared a 45-mile stretch on U.S. Forest Service land in Utah so it's again passable for hikers. The trail winds through alpine desert, alongside Capitol Reef National Park. You can go it alone, but for a more civilized approach, book a Wilderness Ridge multiday trek, where guides serve gourmet meals at lakeside camps and the llamas carry all the stuff. From \$1,120 per person for two nights, [wildernessridgetrailllamas.com](http://wildernessridgetrailllamas.com) —B.M.

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## LAY LOW IN LONDON

**We're calling it:** London's hottest fall hangout will be Laylow, a music venue and restaurant, opening in October a short stroll from Portobello Road. Unlike the British capital's other live music joints, where refreshments are generally limited to beer on tap and bags of crisps, and the most notable décor is the sticky carpets, this one is all glam. Fashion designer Bella Freud (apparently, London's autumn 'It girl'—see page D3) oversaw the velvet-and-brass-laden interiors and Adam Rawson, 2016's Young British Foodie Chef of the Year, helms the restaurant. Laylow will be members-only, but anyone can try their luck for dinner in the first couple of months: Expect small plates inspired by Mr. Rawson's recent globe-trotting, plus his award-winning sliders. Then, if you can infiltrate the basement, you'll find live acts cherry-picked by producers moonlighting from XL Recordings, who count Adele, Radiohead and the XX as clients. And don't forget to gaze up at Brutalist icon Trellick Tower as you leave—it's right opposite. 10 Golborne Rd.; [laylow.co.uk](http://laylow.co.uk) —Kate Maxwell



WAN BAAN (MUSEUM); WILDERNESS RIDGE TRAIL LLAMAS; F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, STYLING BY ANNE CARDENAS (BOOKS); XIAO HUA YANG (LONDON)

## GEAR & GADGETS

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# Drivers, Take Charge

Leaving your car parked can kill the battery. **Dan Neil** explains how to ensure your vehicle starts after extended downtime

**WHILE THEIR**  
owners are flying off to visit friends and family, tens of thousands of automobiles will be left waiting in airport parking lots. Some of these travelers will return to discover their cars' batteries are dead. Welcome home. Here's a set of jumper cables.

Why? Modern cars consume electricity even when they are seemingly dormant: GPS systems, proximity sensors, antitheft systems, data links and automatic vehicle-condition "polling" all draw on the battery. The question: How long can you leave a tech-heavy car parked before the battery dies?

One reader of this column left his 2017 Mercedes-Benz S550 Cabriolet at the airport for nine days. When he returned, the battery was completely dead, not even enough juice to activate the door locks.

"There was no surprise at the dealership," he writes. "This happens," he was informed, due to "electronic activity that happens passively and constantly." He was further advised to keep the car on a "trickle" charger that plugs into a wall outlet—hard to do at airports—or disconnect the negative battery terminal, which is buried in the ass-crack of the S-Class's rear seats.

Before he bought the Benz, our correspondent considered purchasing a Ford Expedition and Toyota Sequoia SUV. Out of curiosity, he called the Ford dealer to ask how long one could leave an Expedition parked before the battery died. "No more than five days, maybe nine if the battery is new," he was told. A Toyota dealer said the Sequoia could go two weeks before the battery



GIOVANNI DA RE

goes flat.

At this point in his story, I'm reeling. First, I feel like an idiot for not observing this sooner. Of course: A Mercedes-Benz S-Class has more than 60 microprocessor control units and more than 100 motor servos. I'm stunned at the stationary equivalent of range anxiety: the fear of being stranded in an electric car with a dead battery.

As for how long you can leave a car sitting, estimates vary. "I am in charge of a fleet of 130 Lexus and Toyota cars," said Leo Santa-maria, a Toyota fleet administra-

tor. "I can usually leave them outside for two to three weeks and the battery is fine." Much depends on the battery's condition—newer and bigger is always better—and the elements. Extreme heat and cold can dim the lights in a matter of days.

"My 2006 Corvette and my 2012 Mini Cooper are dead after one week of sitting, as are my Ducati motorcycles, if not put on a trickle charger," said car photographer Jim Gianatsis, who lives in sunny Los Angeles. Mr. Gianatsis's pet peeve is that if a dry-cell battery is totally

dead, even the most sophisticated chargers can't establish the battery's polarity. That means you have to jump a dead battery with another battery before connecting the smart charger. Oy.

Most luxury car makers offer smart battery chargers as standard equipment, a plug-in charger that both maintains and "conditions" the inflowing current, to avoid overheating the battery or frying delicate electronics. Mercedes-Benz has a remote-starting feature on a mobile app, allowing owners to start and run the engine sufficient to

charge up the battery, though preferably not in an enclosed space like a garage.

But that doesn't solve the long-term airport-parking-lot dilemma. Aftermarket solar chargers, with foldable, dashboard-sized photovoltaic panels, plug into cars' cigarette-lighter sockets. These devices can help keep the car alive, provided it's sitting somewhere sunning itself. However, not all cars' accessory outlets remain active when the vehicle is in Park. And a solar charger cannot crank a dead battery unless attached to panels the size of a football field.

Owner's manuals sometimes recommend disconnecting the negative battery terminal (the black one!), but this operation requires unusual forbearance for pampered drivers. And depending on where the car's 12V battery or batteries are—the S-Class has two, under the rear seats—it may be nearly impossible.

The worst-case scenarios are grim. If the roadside-assistance truck can't get it going again, the car will have to be dragged on locked wheels up a flatbed trailer and unloaded at the service center the same way. And if a lead-acid battery is repeatedly exhausted, it will no longer hold a charge. It will brick.

So be kind to batteries, and be prepared. You have three options: the aforementioned jumper cables, which typically cost under \$20; a portable jump starter or battery booster, like the Cobra Jumpack CPP 7500 (\$150, [cobra.com](http://cobra.com)), which are small enough to fit in a glovebox; or a plug-in trickle charger/conditioner that maintains optimal battery charge while the car is parked, such as a CTEK MUS 4.3 (\$120, [smarter-charger.com](http://smarter-charger.com)).

This fall, give the gift of electrons.



### Smarten Up Without Bulking Up

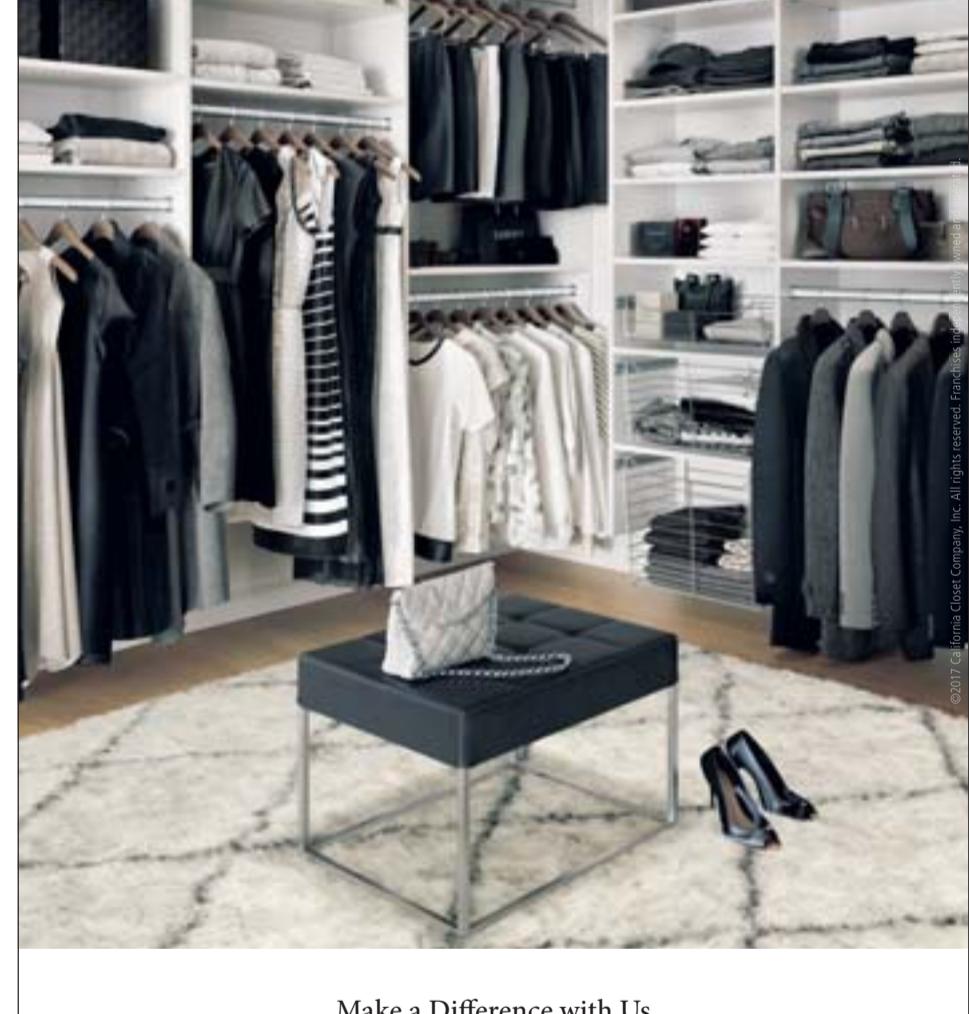
This sleek ticker offers many of the benefits of a full-fledged smartwatch—minus the chunkiness and overly techy touch screen that afflict so many of them. Skagen's Signatur T-Bar Hybrid Smartwatch won't let you read emails or obsessively control your home's thermostat, but, via a companion app, you can set it to track your steps and sleep quality—and to alert you with a gentle vibration only when loved ones call or text. You can also program the three buttons on the watch's side. Set one to make your phone ring when you've misplaced it (so handy), another to start and stop your phone's music player. You can even designate a button to tally each time you complete a goal (drinking 8 ounces of water, making your significant other laugh) if you press it. Those wary of the relative bulk of many smartwatches, take note: The 36-mm case is the slimmest of all the offerings in Skagen's hybrid line. From \$175, [skagen.com](http://skagen.com)



### SNAP A PRINT, PRONTO

After it launched in 1977, the Polaroid OneStep instant camera became America's best-selling shooter, thanks to its addictive ease and easily rationalized \$40 price tag (the equivalent of about \$160 today). This month, the classic returns as the Polaroid OneStep 2—an instant camera that uses the same size film as the original. Designed in conjunction with Swedish electronics company Teenage Engineering, this revamped model imbues snapshots with arty effects—color shifts, overexposure, a slight blur—that smartphone filters attempt to pull off digitally. The OneStep 2's creators recommend leaving the flash on for most shots and sticking with close-ups and portraits. The release of the camera will coincide with the launch of a reformulated instant film specially designed for the One Step 2 called I Type (\$16 for an 8-shot cartridge) that develops faster (in 10 to 15 seconds) than previous-generation film and delivers a crisper, more balanced image. \$100, [polaroid.com](http://polaroid.com)

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## THE OFF DUTY FALL 50 GEAR & GADGETS

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# Stream Must-See TV

Netflix doesn't have it all: A guide to the best fall shows and movies on niche streaming services you haven't heard of—yet

BY JOSHUA FRUHLINGER

**A**T A CERTAIN point in your binge-watching life, Netflix, HBO Go and Amazon Prime no longer cut it. Sure, they offer thousands of excellent options, but they tend to keep things safe: similar concepts, similar actors and similar season-ending cliffhangers that ultimately lead nowhere.

If you want more adventurous (and brag-worthy) fall viewing, look beyond the usual suspects to the myriad specialized, niche streaming services offering everything from Korean soap operas to B-horror.

To tune in, you'll need a smart TV or a streaming device like Apple TV or Google Chromecast. (A game console, like an Xbox or PlayStation, will work, too.) Of course, you can also watch on a computer, tablet, or smartphone.

Here are a few services that will keep you glued to your couch this fall.

### FOR HORROR

#### Shudder

Shudder has an impressive back catalog of classic horror films, like the original "Pulse," directed by Kiyoshi Kurosawa (much better than the American version), and the amazing 1986 haunted-home classic "House." Shudder also offers a generous selection of B-horror, like "Zombie Holocaust" from 1982.

**Must-see show:** "The Valley," a suspenseful Shudder-original series about a man who wakes up with amnesia and a dead woman hanging over his head. Shocking in a good way. *\$5 a month*, [shudder.com](http://shudder.com)

### FOR BRITISH TV

#### Britbox

This service is loaded with original and classic programs from the U.K. You'll find all seven (uncensored) seasons of the outrageous comedy "Absolutely Fabulous" as well as "Are You Being Served?" the show from the 1970s and '80s that epitomized British innuendo.



STEPHAN SCHMITZ

**Must-see show:** The latest season of "Cold Feet," a dramedy about several 50-something best friends from Manchester who are dealing (or not dealing) with entering middle age. *\$7 a month*, [britbox.com](http://britbox.com)

### FOR ANIME

#### Crunchyroll

Anime—the animation genre from Japan—has tackled a wide range of topics, from teenage angst to the supernatural. Crunchyroll offers a broad cross-section to sample, supplemented with a few live-action television shows from Japan and other parts of Asia.

**Must-see show:** Even if you have never been drawn to anime, the series "Attack on Titan" is worth checking out. It combines an otherworldly vibe with deep, humanistic

writing. The series "Black Clover," based on a popular graphic novel, has been generating a lot of buzz online and premieres next month. *\$7 a month*, [crunchyroll.com](http://crunchyroll.com)

### FOR FEEL-GOOD FILMS

#### Hallmark Movies Now

You won't find any downers or gratuitous violence here. Founded by Academy Award-winning producer Rob Fried, Hallmark Movies Now promises programming that will leave you feeling uplifted about life, love and the world as a whole—no easy task if you've looked at cable news lately.

**Must-see show:** "At Home in Miford," an original movie for the service, features the winsome Andie MacDowell. Based on the novel by Jan Karon, it's a story about second

chances and finding happiness that even the jaded can begrudgingly enjoy. *\$6 a month*, [hallmarkchannel.com](http://hallmarkchannel.com)

### FOR MELODRAMA

#### DramaFever

Asian soap operas—especially those from Korea—are now a world-wide phenomenon. Typically lasting a single season of 12 to 20 episodes, K-Dramas are surprisingly addictive tear-jerkers—and DramaFever is the best way to binge on them (with subtitles).

**Must-see show:** "Goblin," about a (you guessed it) goblin who falls in love with a human priestess. He's immortal, his roommate is the Angel of Death, and the priestess is a quirky young lady who steals any scene she's in. It is hard to imagine

this strange set up coming from anywhere but Korea. Watch a couple of episodes and see if you don't get hooked. *Free or \$5 a month to remove ads*, [dramafever.com](http://dramafever.com)

### FOR CURATED ART-HOUSE HITS

#### MUBI

Rather than bombard you with thousands of options, MUBI features just 30 acclaimed indie or foreign films at any given time. The service adds one—and takes one away—every day, creating a movie-festival feel.

**Must-see show:** Just last week, MUBI ran a mini John Carpenter festival with faves "The Fog" and "Escape From New York." Both titles will be available until the end of the month. *\$6 a month*, [mubi.com](http://mubi.com).



## Get a Vroom

Cargo bikes may offer ample room for hauling home your latest reckless investment at Whole Foods or a flea-market plant stand, but the station wagons of the two-wheel world can be a chore to pedal. Enter the Riese & Müller Packster 40, a German-made cargo bike outfitted with a Bosch electric motor that does the bulk of the heavy lifting for you. Zipping up a hill past other bikers, even with your rig fully loaded, it's easy to convince yourself you have minor superpowers. To better accommodate city dwellers, the Packster's proportions have been

slimmed down: At roughly 6 feet long with a 16-inch-wide cargo box, the Packster can maneuver tight spaces. Yet the box, shown here with upgraded padded Cordura side walls, is still large enough to transport multiple cases of beer—or offspring up to around 8 years of age in the optional rear-facing child seat. *From \$5,829*, [r-m.de](http://r-m.de)



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## Go Forth and Amplify

Bluetooth speakers come in many styles these days, but few exude the old-school charm of this new tabletop number from Klipsch. With gunmetal knobs, real-wood veneer (available in blonde walnut, shown, or ebony) and a textured grill cover that harks back to the mega-speakers from which your ancestors once blasted Jethro Tull, this 30-watt model will sit as handsomely next to vintage hardcovers as it will on your modernist kitchen's counter. And while the look may skew retro, the sound quality does not: Two bi-amplified 2 1/4-inch drivers deliver stereo sound; a capable 4 1/2-inch woofer supplies ample bass. A built-in rechargeable battery lets you stream completely wire-free for up to 8 hours at a time. *Klipsch Capitol One Special Edition, \$299*, [klipsch.com](http://klipsch.com)



## Slip Into Some Svelte Felt

Finding a cozy house shoe for fall: Simple, right? Not entirely. A slipper that's fur-lined can make feet sweat and feel clammy; one that's too thin can leave you unintentionally cooling your heels. But this pair from Danish maker Clerups encases your feet in a thick swath of (non-itchy) felts wool—a breathable material that absorbs moisture and keeps toes dry, even when you wear them without socks. This new model, available Nov. 15, is Clerups's first with a rubber (instead of a soft calf-skin) sole, so feel free to roam the woods in them. And don't worry about their getting sullied; you can simply vacuum them or—in a pinch—laundry in a washing machine on the "wool" setting. *Glerups Low Boot Rubber Sole, \$155*, [glerups.com](http://glerups.com)

*If you could go back to school for another degree, what would it be?*

"Architecture. Great architects meld art and science in a way that stirs emotion; like great musicians, they create enduring works."

**Andy Mooney**  
CEO, Fender Musical Instruments Corp.

## PICK 'STICKS WORTH SAVORING

Want to elevate your takeout dining experience while keeping dozens of those splintery disposable chopsticks out of the landfill? This elegant pair, from the Japanese outdoor brand Snow Peak, has stainless-steel handles and polished bamboo tips that can unscrew from each other—and then tuck tidily into an included compact carrying case. Lightweight yet sturdy, these are an ideal bring-along when you've packed dragon rolls for an autumn picnic or simply want to make the experience of eating overpriced airport ramen a little less bleak. *Wabuki Chopsticks, \$40*, [snowpeak.com](http://snowpeak.com)

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