



“Dreamers” from Ecuador, on Tuesday in Manhattan, listening to the attorney general announce the end of the DACA program.

TODD HEISLER/THE NEW YORK TIMES

REGULATORY GAPS EXPOSED BY FIRES

Chemical Plant Accident From Texas Flooding

This article is by **Clifford Krauss**, **Hiroko Tabuchi** and **Henry Fountain**.

CROSBY, Tex. — Residents have returned to their homes here in the shadow of the Arkema chemical plant now that the fires at the plant are out and the immediate safety hazard has passed.

The fires, a result of flooding in the wake of Hurricane Harvey that caused chemicals to become unstable, had little health impact beyond the 21 emergency workers who were treated for smoke exposure. The returning homeowners now face more common problems that follow a flood: crumbling plasterboard, ruined furnishings and, above all, mold.

Still, the accident at the plant has exposed large flaws in regulation of chemical safety, risk disclosure and emergency planning.

Because of a gap in federal environmental laws long criticized by chemical safety experts, Arkema was not even required to address, in the emergency plans it submits to federal regulators, the risk posed by the volatile chemicals that overheated and set off fires several times last week, sending dense black smoke billowing over this town near Houston.

The close call has raised doubts about the preparedness of the nation’s vast chemicals industry for potentially bigger disasters, both natural and man-made. The Environmental Protection Agency ignores a whole class of chemicals in regulating plant safety that experts say pose explosion hazards.

Other federal agencies responsible for inspecting and investigating safety at chemical facilities are poorly funded, leaving the industry to largely police itself. And

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Old, Tangled Alliance Keeps China’s Hands Tied

By **JANE PERLEZ**

BEIJING — The two men stood together on the reviewing stand in the North Korean capital: a top official in China’s Communist leadership wearing a tailored business suit and a young dictator in a blue jacket buttoned to his chin.

Liu Yunshan, the visiting Chinese dignitary, and Kim Jong-un, the North Korean leader, tried to put on a show of friendship, chatting amiably as the cameras rolled, but just as often they stood silent, staring ahead as a military parade passed before them.

Nearly two years have elapsed since that encounter, the last high-level visit between China and North Korea. The stretch of time is a sign of the distance between two nations with a torturous history: one a rising power seeking regional dominance, the other an unpredictable neighbor with its own ambitions.

China has made little secret of

North Korea’s Arsenal Threatens Beijing’s Ambitions

its long-term goal to replace the United States as the major power in Asia and assume what it considers its rightful position at the center of the fastest-growing, most dynamic region in the world.

But North Korea, which defied Beijing by testing a sixth nuclear bomb on Sunday, has emerged as an unexpected and persistent obstacle.

Other major hurdles litter China’s path. The United States, despite signs of retreat in Asia under the Trump administration, remains the dominant military power. And India and Japan, China’s traditional rivals in the region, have made clear that they in-

tend to resist its gravitational pull.

Yet North Korea — an outcast of the international order that Beijing hopes to lead, but also a nuclear state in part because of China’s own policies — presents a particularly nettlesome challenge.

China’s path to dominance requires an American withdrawal and a message to American allies that they cannot count on the United States for protection. But North Korea threatens to draw the United States more deeply into the region and complicate China’s effort to diminish its influence and persuade countries to live without its nuclear umbrella.

At the same time, the strategic location of the North — and its advancing nuclear capabilities — makes it dangerous for China to restrain it.

“North Korea may not be the biggest problem to China, but it does add a unique and very serious dimension to China’s task of

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KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, VIA REUTERS

Kim Jong-un, center, played host to Liu Yunshan, a top Chinese leader, in 2015 at a military parade in Pyongyang, North Korea. No high-level Chinese official has paid a formal visit since.

Red Sox Used Apple Watch to Help Steal Signs, Inquiry Finds

By **MICHAEL S. SCHMIDT**

WASHINGTON — For decades, spying on another team has been as much a part of baseball’s gamesmanship as brushback pitches and hard slides. The Boston Red Sox have apparently added a modern — and illicit — twist: They used an Apple Watch to gain

an advantage against the Yankees and other teams.

Investigators for Major League Baseball have determined that the Red Sox, who are in first place in the American League East and very likely headed to the playoffs, executed a scheme to illicitly steal hand signals from opponents’ catchers in games against the second-place Yankees and other

teams, according to several people briefed on the matter.

The baseball inquiry began about two weeks ago, after the Yankees’ general manager, Brian Cashman, filed a detailed complaint with the commissioner’s office that included video the Yankees shot of the Red Sox dugout during a three-game series between the two teams in Boston

last month.

The Yankees, who had long been suspicious of the Red Sox’ stealing catchers’ signs in Fenway Park, contended the video showed a member of the Red Sox training staff looking at his Apple Watch in the dugout. The trainer then relayed a message to other players

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U.S. ENDS PROGRAM GIVING ‘DREAMERS’ LEGAL PROTECTION

Outcry Is Swift and Emotional, as Trump Tells Congress to Fix Immigration

By **MICHAEL D. SHEAR** and **JULIE HIRSCHFELD DAVIS**

WASHINGTON — President Trump on Tuesday ordered an end to the Obama-era program that shields young undocumented immigrants from deportation, calling it an “amnesty-first approach” and urging Congress to pass a replacement before he begins phasing out its protections in six months.

As early as March, officials said, some of the 800,000 young adults brought to the United States illegally as children who qualify for the program, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, will become eligible for deportation. The five-year-old policy allows them to remain without fear of immediate removal and gives them the right to work legally.

Mr. Trump and Attorney General Jeff Sessions, who announced the change at the Justice Department, both used the aggrieved language of anti-immigrant activists, arguing that those in the country illegally are lawbreakers who hurt native-born Americans by usurping their jobs and pushing down wages.

Mr. Trump said in a statement that he was driven by a concern for “the millions of Americans victimized by this unfair system.” Mr. Sessions said the program had “denied jobs to hundreds of thousands of Americans by allowing

those same illegal aliens to take those jobs.”

Protests broke out in front of the White House and the Justice Department and in cities across the country soon after Mr. Sessions’s announcement. Democrats and some Republicans, business executives, college presidents and immigration activists condemned the move as a coldhearted and shortsighted effort that was unfair to the young immigrants and could harm the economy.

“This is a sad day for our country,” Mark Zuckerberg, the Facebook founder, wrote on his personal page. “It is particularly cruel to offer young people the American dream, encourage them to come out of the shadows and trust our government, and then punish them for it.”

Former President Barack Obama, who had warned that any threat to the program would prompt him to speak out, called his successor’s decision “wrong,” “self-defeating” and “cruel.”

“Whatever concerns or complaints Americans may have about immigration in general, we shouldn’t threaten the future of this group of young people who are here through no fault of their own, who pose no threat, who are not taking away anything from the

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Marching On Under a Cloud Of Frustration

By **MIRIAM JORDAN**

LOS ANGELES — Safir Wazed, a graduate student born in Bangladesh and raised in California, struggled to focus on his studies. Evelin Salgado, born in Mexico and raised in Tennessee, was ending plans to buy a house and wondering what would happen to her teaching job.

And Basilisa Alonso did what thousands of other so-called Dreamers did on Tuesday: She marched in the streets to make her plight known.

“I’m willing to take the risk for my family and for all the other DACA people out there,” Ms. Alonso said, referring to Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, the Obama-era program that she was marching to save. Minutes later, a New York City police officer moved in and placed her hand behind her back with plastic restraints. She was among several dozen people arrested after they blocked an intersection near Trump Tower at various times on Tuesday.

About 800,000 undocumented young adults like them had endured weeks of nail-biting tension over the fate of DACA, which for the last five years has enabled them to legally live and work in the United States.

On Tuesday, Attorney General Jeff Sessions confirmed days of speculation that the Trump administration would end DACA in six months, leaving Congress to come up with a legislative solution to replace it. The announcement, fulfilling a campaign pledge of President Trump, immediately threw into question the future of everyone who signed up under the program.

“I have been blessed with all the opportunities that DACA brought to my life,” said Ms. Salgado, 23, who is now a teacher and was the

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PETE MAROVICH FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Senators Richard J. Durbin, left, and Lindsey Graham.

Call in Congress To Finish a Job Stalled 16 Years

By **YAMICHE ALCINDOR**
and **SHERYL GAY STOLBERG**

WASHINGTON — For 16 years, advocates for legalizing young immigrants brought here illegally by their parents have tried to pass legislation to shield them from deportation. The bill was called the Dream Act, and in Congresses Democratic and Republican, and in the Bush and Obama administrations, whether by stand-alone bill or comprehensive immigration legislation, it failed again and again.

Now, with 800,000 lives in the balance and a fiercely anti-immigration current running through the Republican Party, lawmakers are being asked to try again — with a six-month deadline, to boot. The prospects for success after more than a decade of false starts would already be daunting, but President Trump may have made the odds even longer after he promised voters last year that Republicans would take a hard line on immigration, then punted the issue to Congress.

His invitation to lawmakers on Tuesday to “do something and do it right” for the so-called dreamers will run into the headwinds of his own politics. On the other hand, lawmakers who for 16 years have been unwilling to grant legal status to a sympathetic group of un-

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Hard Questions in the South
Magazines like The Bitter Southerner, edited by Chuck Reece, are re-examining Southern identity. PAGE A13

Storm’s Lessons for Big Cities

For cities facing their own kinds of disasters, Houston is providing a real-life, if terrifying, education. PAGE A14

INTERNATIONAL A4-11

Brazil’s Ex-Leaders Charged

Brazil charged former Presidents Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Dilma Rousseff with running a “criminal organization” that netted millions in bribes. PAGE A4

A Way Out for Trump on Iran

Sick of certifying Iran’s compliance with a deal he abhors, President Trump may kick the decision to Congress. PAGE A11

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A Revival Built on Laughs

The state has invested nearly \$10 million to turn Lucille Ball’s fading hometown into a comedy mecca. PAGE A20



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Pondering His Country

For the Congolese choreographer Faustin Linyekula, dance is a form of poetry written with the body. PAGE C2

A Book Poised for the Moment

Jesmyn Ward’s novel “Sing, Unburied, Sing” tells of a teenager and his drug-addicted mother on a road trip. PAGE C1

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A CNN Team Humbled

Created with much fanfare, CNN’s investigative unit was reshaped and its focus narrowed after an article that led to a retraction and an apology. PAGE B1

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Thrills Chosen by a Machine

Video highlights posted online by the United States Open are selected by Watson, the IBM computer, using visual and audio data from matches. PAGE B8

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Frank Bruni

PAGE A23



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The State of School Lunches

The Trump administration promised to roll back health-conscious Obama-era rules for school cafeterias, but not much has changed so far. PAGE D1



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Inside The Times

THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY



GABRIELLA DEMCZUK FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Speaker Paul Ryan after pulling the American Health Care Act off the floor in March.

The Congress Beat Heats Up

By JONATHAN WEISMAN

As Congress returns this week from its summer recess, Washington and its press corps are stirring from what has been a fitful August slumber. It will be a busy fall, just as it was in 1998, when I became the congressional correspondent for The Baltimore Sun as a new name entered the political conversation: Monica Lewinsky.

Back then, the Capitol’s august press gallery above the Senate chamber was jam-packed with reporters. Every regional newspaper worth its salt had someone in the Capitol keeping an eye on its congressional delegation and the most pressing matters of the day. I sat crammed in next to a reporter from The San Francisco Examiner, another from New York Newsday, another from The Chicago Sun-Times and three from The New York Times.

Then came the long eclipse: the decline of the midsize, then major daily newspapers, and with them, the twilight of the congressional reporter. The Senate press gallery, with its century-old tile floors and chandeliers, is now a sadder place: Where I was once crammed into a carrel, there are file cabinets.

I returned to the congressional press corps in 2012, this time as a reporter for The Times. The hallways of the Capitol were and still are packed with reporters, but most of them work for newsletters and pricey trade outlets catering to Washington lobbyists and insiders.

The reporters writing for a national audience who remain on the Congress beat have greater responsibilities. They must inform readers around the country — indeed around the world — of major legislative actions, of fights brewing in both parties with the leadership of the House and Senate, and of developments on the backbenches, once the purview of regionally focused newspapers.

And in the era of President Trump, congressional reporters have a loftier responsibility as well — one that in the 20 years I have been in Washington I have never felt so keenly. They must cover the legislative branch through the prism of the Constitution, to see Congress not as a bumbling

backwater of policy making but as a co-equal branch of government, designed as a check on the power of the executive.

That was easy enough to see when the party that controlled Congress was not the one sitting in the White House’s West Wing. John Boehner, then the speaker, and Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, the majority leader, were not shy about checking the power of Barack Obama, just as Nancy Pelosi, the speaker in that era, and Senator Harry Reid of Nevada, the majority leader, set themselves up as bulwarks against George W. Bush at his nadir.

But this is different — not only because Mr. McConnell and Speaker Paul D. Ryan are from the same party as Mr. Trump, but also because Mr. Trump appears to have so little regard for or understanding of Congress. The partisan efforts by congressional leaders to block the Bush agenda, and then to block the Obama agenda, were made possible by the powers granted by the Constitution, but they were not motivated by a duty to defend the Constitution itself.

In an op-ed on Thursday, Senator John McCain, the Arizona Republican battling brain cancer, threw down that gauntlet, urging Congress members to “be diligent” in serving as a check on the president’s power. His challenge was meant for all his Republican colleagues, in both chambers of Congress. But it falls hardest on the shoulders of Mr. Ryan, who spent most of his adult life preparing for this opportunity to remake the tax code and reshape the government — only to be confronted with a weightier task: to serve as a counterweight for a president of his own party.

As I move now to *managing and editing* coverage of Congress, I am motivated to capture its importance to American governing.

We don’t yet know what conclusions will be reached by current investigations — into Russia’s efforts to interfere with the 2016 election and the Trump campaign’s possible involvement in those efforts. We do know that deciding the ramifications of those conclusions will fall to Congress, and that The Times will be a key lens through which the world will view them.

On This Day in History

A MEMORABLE HEADLINE FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES
SEPTEMBER 6, 1975

FORD SAFE AS GUARD SEIZES A GUN WOMAN POINTED AT HIM ON COAST

Three front-page articles in The Times were devoted to Lynette “Squeaky” Fromme, the 26-year-old Manson Family member who was intercepted by the Secret Service after pointing a Colt .45 at President Gerald R. Ford in a Sacramento park. Ms. Fromme was found guilty of attempted assassination on Nov. 27 and sentenced to life in prison; she was released on parole in 2009.

The Newspaper And Beyond

CORRECTIONS A24
CROSSWORD C3
OBITUARIES B13
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WEATHER C8
CLASSIFIED ADS A24

THE DAILY 360

The rhythm of steel drums signals the approach of the West Indian American Day Parade in central Brooklyn. But rising rents and increasing noise complaints have made it difficult to continue the tradition. Experience the music in 360 degrees at nytimes.com/thedaily360.



VIDEO

As President Trump moves to end the Obama-era DACA program, which shields young undocumented immigrants from deportation, listen to a few of the 800,000 affected: nytimes.com/video.



PHOTO

Afghans who risked their lives working for the U.S. military were granted safe haven in California. But violence and poverty awaited them there. View photos from The Sacramento Bee that document the situation at nytimes.com/lens.



TIMESTALKS

Spend an evening with Kate and Laura Mulleavy, the co-founders of the C.F.D.A.-winning conceptual luxury brand Rodarte, on Sept. 13 at Merkin Concert Hall. The duo will discuss their creative inspirations and the coming feature film debut “Woodshock.” Buy tickets at timestalks.com.

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Of Interest

NOTEWORTHY FACTS FROM TODAY’S PAPER

China has more nuclear-armed neighbors than any country in the world: Russia, India, Pakistan and now North Korea.

Old, Tangled Alliance Keeps China’s Hands Tied A1

More than 30 million American students are fed as part of the national school lunch program every day.

State of the School Lunch D1

Queensferry Crossing, a bridge that connects Edinburgh to the north of Scotland, is suspended by 23,000 miles of cables, almost enough to wrap around the Equator; the Scottish government says.

Queen Formally Opens Britain’s Tallest Bridge A10



JASON POLAN

Like reading and writing, swimming is among the essential skills that the French Republic has pledged to make available to its citizens since the end of the 19th century.

Sign of Poverty in South France: Not Knowing How to Swim A6

The Louvre has agreed to lend its name to a new museum, Louvre Abu Dhabi, for 30 years and six months.

Louvre Abu Dhabi Has New Opening Date C3

The Southern-interest magazine Garden & Gun makes a practice of avoiding a list of topics — once enumerated by the editor in chief, David DiBenedetto — that might offend its readers: “politics, religion and SEC football.”

For Southern Magazines, an Ambitious Mission A13

In Britain, membership in National Action, a far-right group known for racist, anti-Semitic and homophobic views, is a criminal offense punishable by up to 10 years in prison.

British Soldiers Arrested In Neo-Nazi Terror Case A10

The Conversation

FIVE OF THE MOST READ, SHARED AND DISCUSSED POSTS FROM ACROSS NYTIMES.COM

1. Hurricane Irma, Now a Category 5 Storm, Threatens the Caribbean and Florida

With the Gulf Coast still reeling from Hurricane Harvey’s devastation, the next big storm intensified to an “extremely dangerous” Category 5. As of Tuesday, it was poised over the Caribbean and threatened to make contact with Florida (where the governor has declared a state of emergency) by the end of the week. Several popular Facebook comments emphasized that the storm will make contact with American land — in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands — before it reaches Florida.

2. Trump Moves to End DACA and Calls on Congress to Act

Tuesday’s biggest political news was President Trump’s decision to roll back the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, which protects undocumented immigrants who came to the United States as children from being deported. A large proportion of readers came to this article via Facebook posts from a number of political figures — most prominently, Senator Kamala Harris of California. A1

3. When the Rich Said No to Getting Richer

David Leonhardt’s Op-Ed article, the opinion desk’s most read piece on Tuesday, reminisced about an era in which a top marginal tax rate of 91 percent helped to foster a culture in which business executives didn’t battle to pull down super-sized incomes.

4. U.S. Urges Fuel Cutoff for North Korea, Saying It’s ‘Begging for War’

This article drew a larger-than-average readership from two of North Korea’s nearest neighbors: South Korea and Japan. It was also especially popular on Reddit, where it was posted to politics and world-news threads.

5. What It’s Truly Like to Be a Fashion Model

The Styles desk’s top article, in anticipation of New York Fashion Week’s official start on Thursday, features 12 women in different stages of their modeling careers discussing, in frank terms, the problematic aspects of the industry: ageism, lack of racial and body diversity, sexual harassment and more. Some commenters expressed sympathy for the models’ hardships, while others opined that those unsavory realities come with the territory. Find the piece on Thursday in the Styles section.

Spotlight

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE AND REPORTEES FROM OUR JOURNALISTS

On Tuesday, President Trump ordered an end to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, or DACA, an Obama-era initiative that shields undocumented immigrants who came to the United States as minors from deportation. After the announcement, Julie Turkewitz, a reporter for The Times, took to Twitter to expand on her article about DACA recipients on the Gulf Coast, who face huge losses after Hurricane Harvey and are unsure whether to rebuild. A lightly edited selection of her tweets follows.

No DACA = people in Harvey’s path are going to have a really, really hard time putting lives back together.



This is the Harvey-battered home of a DACA recipient I met yesterday. Not clear how he will rebuild without a work permit.

Just spoke with Aracely Martinez-Ramirez, DACA recipient whose home was ruined by Harvey. “I’m worried, really, really worried for my mom and myself.”

Julie Turkewitz @julieturkewitz

Quote of the Day

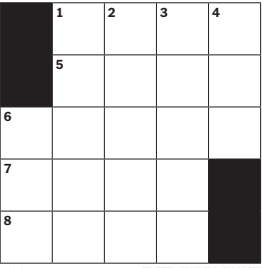
GARDENING WITH A CHECKBOOK D1

“God has given you too much money when you have someone else tend your vegetable garden.”

STEVEN GAINES, who has written about excess and eccentricity in the Hamptons, on how professionally planted and tended vegetable gardens are another status symbol on Long Island’s East End.

The Mini Crossword

BY JOEL FAGLIANO



9/6/2017 EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Mad Libs request
- 5 Internet bidding site
- 6 Lying face downward
- 7 Sick as ____
- 8 Verbal crutch similar to “er” or “um”

DOWN

- 1 Composer of the opera “Aida”
- 2 Purchase for a Kindle
- 3 Place to practice golf
- 4 “See ya!”
- 6 Buddy

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



Here to Help

VANESSA FRIEDMAN ANSWERS YOUR STYLE QUESTIONS



Q: I’m a mid-20s professional working in the city. I work at an office job but often will walk around and run errands after work, and I find myself completely destroying the super-cute work shoes that I spent a few hundred dollars on. I want to try and avoid spending a lot of money. I’m also not a fan of changing shoes before and after work because I like to maintain my appearance of looking put-together during my commute and especially if I meet friends. Do you have any suggestions for classic-looking flats that are reasonably priced but are also of relatively high quality?



A: The shoe question is actually much on my mind because of the looming fashion week. Some editors who shall remain nameless largely get around in this time period via black cars, thus creating a situation in which they can wear any shoes they want (I have seen high-heeled sandals in the snow), but those of us who use the subway and are endlessly marching from Eighth Avenue stops to shows on the West Side Highway and back have to think strategically. We have to think, in other words, of shoes just like the shoes you are describing. So after a decade-plus of show experience, here is what I have settled on:

1. Ballet flats by Repetto. They go with almost everything. Get taps put on for longer life, and though they will wear out, they aren’t so pricey you feel bad about replacing them.

2. Nike’s Lunarlon sneakers in a sort of silky black techno fabric: fancy enough to look good with trousers, and very comfortable. Also, not crazy expensive. Another

good option here: the Converse/Missoni collaboration.

3. Motorcycle boots. These will be more expensive, but they’re also more elegant than Dr. Martens, and their very thick treads mean they last. I have had mine for years. I wear them in the winter with tights, and in the autumn without.

4. If you are willing to invest a bit, a chunky low Flower heel by Ferragamo, designed by Paul Andrew. I bought a pair at the beginning of the summer and have worn them continuously ever since. It has just enough height so it flatters the leg line and doesn’t feel like a flat, but the heel is thick enough, and short enough, that it walks like one. That’s a harder combination to find than you may think.

Every week in the Open Thread newsletter — a look from across The Times at the forces that shape the dress codes we share — chief fashion critic Vanessa Friedman answers a reader’s fashion-related question. Sign up for Open Thread at nytimes.com/newsletters.

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‘Jacindamania’ Derails Ho-Hum New Zealand Race

Fighting Sexism As Party Leader

By ISABELLA KWAI

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — No one had expected New Zealand’s Sept. 23 election to be much of a contest. The conservatives were expected to win, again.

But that was before Jacinda Ardern and a wave of support that is now called Jacindamania.

The selection of Ms. Ardern as the Labour Party’s leader on Aug. 1 elevated a 37-year-old woman without the traditional setup of a husband or children to the head of a national party, and this country’s politics have not been the same since.

She is Labour’s youngest leader ever, as at home on social media as she is in policy debates. And she has already attracted global attention for condemning a television commentator’s question about whether employers have a right to know whether a woman plans to become a parent.

“That is unacceptable in 2017,” she told him. “It is the woman’s decision about when they choose to have children.”

Her main achievement, however, may be disrupting an election that had been seen as a surefire win for the conservative National Party.

One recent poll showed Labour slightly ahead. Since Ms. Ardern’s rise, the party’s projected share of the vote has jumped by around 20 points.

“In the last two elections, it’s been relatively clear that the governing party would be the National Party,” said Andrew Geddis, a professor at the law school of the University of Otago. Now, he added, “we might finally have a real election.”

A rising star in Labour since joining Parliament in 2008 as its youngest sitting member, Ms. Ardern is unconventional, accessible and ambitious.

In an interview with The New York Times last month, she answered questions carefully but also joked about the stress of her new position. The number of days until the election, she said, is written in her diary “like a horrific countdown to Armageddon.”

On Twitter, she has 80,000 followers, more than anyone else in the country’s Parliament. She once performed as a D.J. at a music festival. Her most scandalous moment in public life so far involved her attempt to install her own bathroom rather than hiring a professional to do it, drawing disapproval from a national plumbers’ board.

Her colleagues describe her as intensely focused. She grew up as a Mormon in a rural town, working part-time jobs and earned a degree in communications from the University of Waikato. She worked her way up the Labour Party ranks, and along the way, she said, she discovered a passion for child welfare and economic equality.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY MATTHEW ABBOTT FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Jacinda Ardern, above and at left, in Auckland, New Zealand, last month. She became the youngest leader of the country’s Labour Party less than two months before elections.



Grant Robertson, the party’s finance spokesman and a close friend, recalled sharing a small office with Ms. Ardern in 2005 when they were both advisers to Helen Clark, the prime minister at the time who was the country’s first elected female leader.

Ms. Ardern was “unflappable,” Mr. Robertson said. “She was a person that took seriously everything she did in her working life, and I didn’t get a sense she was there to aim for a particular position. She was just doing the job that had been put in front of her.”

In March, she was elected deputy to the Labour Party’s leader, Andrew Little. But after polls

showed the party was set to fail with Mr. Little at the helm, he made a surprise move: He stepped aside and named Ms. Ardern as his replacement.

When Ms. Ardern found out about the resignation, she was in a car on the way from the airport. An hour later, she officially had the top spot.

There was so little time to transition that she had to “get on with it,” she said.

It seems to be working. Labour and the National Party are statistically even in the polls.

Some political experts question whether Ms. Ardern has the experience needed. She has spent her

career in the opposition and has not championed a bill in Parliament.

“The question will be whether she can add the substance and steel that New Zealanders may look for in a leader of their country,” Professor Geddis said.

Ms. Ardern said that she relishes the challenge.

“I’m actually enjoying the chance to demonstrate that I have in my heart and always will be a policy wonk,” she said.

Her campaign website includes in-depth proposals for free university education and a call for longer limitations on rent increases, among other things.

Ms. Ardern is no stranger to the focus on her appearance and gender; once a panelist referred to her as “a pretty little thing.”

But only a day into her leadership, a television commentator argued that employers had the right to ask women about their child-bearing plans, prompting her steely response, which was applauded by women around the world.

There have been other incidents as well. Earlier in the campaign, Paula Bennett, New Zealand’s deputy prime minister, said that Ms. Ardern, unlike the

prime minister, Bill English, did not have the substance and “the kind of brain to pull this country together,” which prompted another backlash.

Then Gareth Morgan, a leader of the Opportunities Party, said on Twitter that Ms. Ardern needed to prove she was more than “lipstick on a pig.”

The comment was widely condemned, including by the prime minister. Mr. Morgan defended himself, saying that the phrase was a “euphemism for a meaningless face-lift or makeover.”

Ms. Ardern said that she had tried to walk a fine line, standing up against sexism while also trying to share personal details that might help people understand who she is.

“I think probably one of my first interviews in Parliament, someone questioned me at length about my marital status,” she said.

She has decided to speak openly — she often talks about her long-term partner, Clarke Gayford, who hosts a travel and fishing TV show — because she thought it might help other women juggling decisions about their careers and because she believes that people want to get to know their representatives.

“They want to know a bit about them — what kind of humans they are, what kind of values they have,” she said.

And in New Zealand, she added, even the nation’s most powerful figures are expected to be down to earth. She said that people felt comfortable approaching her about the country’s politics, even while she was shopping for groceries.

“I can tell you a number of times where I’ve been standing in the aisle looking at rows of muesli bar boxes and people have come up to give me their opinion or to ask for help,” she said. “And that’s just the way it is here.”

Still, the focus on her looks has been a cause of concern for many women. When Ms. Ardern addressed an environmental conference in Auckland last month, some women in the crowd said they were happy to see the conversation shift toward policy, not appearances.

“I was very inspired by the environmental policy ideas that she put forward,” said Ann Brower, a senior lecturer in environmental policy.

“I have to say,” she added, “I wish people would stop saying how pretty she is.”

Ex-Presidents of Brazil Charged in Bribery Case

By SHASTA DARLINGTON and ERNESTO LONDOÑO

SÃO PAULO, Brazil — Brazil’s attorney general on Tuesday charged former President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva; his successor, Dilma Rousseff; and several other senior figures of the Workers’ Party with running a “criminal organization” that raked in hundreds of millions in bribes during the party’s nearly 14-year reign.

The case is the first in which Ms. Rousseff, who was impeached last year for violating budgetary rules, stands accused of partaking in the kickback schemes that have cast a pall over every major Brazilian political party.

The charges were unveiled the same day that Mr. da Silva wrapped up a 25-city campaign trip through his party’s strongholds in the northeast, during which he sought to play down a recent corruption conviction that may doom his ambition to return to the presidency.

The attorney general, Rodrigo Janot, whose term ends this month, described the governments of Mr. da Silva and Ms. Rousseff as essentially fronts for a criminal enterprise through which senior politicians collected roughly \$450 million from entities that included the state-run oil

company Petrobras and the Brazilian National Development Bank. In addition to his conviction, Mr. da Silva has been charged in several other cases in which he stands accused of accepting bribes of relatively modest sums.

But the 230-page charge sheet released Tuesday puts him at the center of a huge conspiracy. Mr. Janot wrote that the allegations should not be seen as a sign that the judiciary was “criminalizing politics” or routine “political negotiations,” but rather as a record of a ruling elite that systematically used public money to “buy popular support.”

The accusations against Ms. Rousseff, who has portrayed herself as a clean politician who was brought down by a cabal of corrupt rivals, is a startling development in the series of revelations that spun from a routine investigation of money laundering at a gas station in Brasília, Brazil’s capital, in 2014.

“This is very significant,” said Matthew M. Taylor, a professor at American University in Washington who studies Brazil’s justice system. “Dilma had been arguing that she was personally honest.”

Mr. Janot described Mr. da Silva as the mastermind of the kickback scheme, initially as president and later as a result of the “strong influence he exercised over” Ms. Rousseff. The attorney general



LEO CALDAS/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, center, and Dilma Rousseff, in Recife, Brazil, last month.

emphasized that many key players in the bribery scheme were supported or appointed by Ms. Rousseff.

“Dilma Rousseff integrated the current criminal organization since 2003 when she accepted” Mr. da Silva’s invitation to run the Ministry of Mines and Energy, he wrote. “From there, she contributed decisively so that the private interests negotiated in exchange for bribes could be met, especially in relation to Petrobras, where she was the president of the board between 2003 and 2010.”

Mr. Janot wrote that Mr. da Silva and Ms. Rousseff spread the wealth, inviting leaders of other political parties to take part in the scheme.

“Critics had long said that given her prominent roles on the Petrobras board, and as head of the M.M.E., Dilma was either complicit or incompetent,” Mr. Taylor said. “Janot clearly thinks the former.”

But in a statement released Tuesday night, Ms. Rousseff’s press office said, “Without presenting proof or evidence of a

material crime, the attorney general’s office is filing charges without any foundation whatsoever.”

And the Workers’ Party, in its own statement, called the allegations baseless and the continuation of a vendetta by the judiciary to weaken certain political factions through “selective persecution.”

The case was filed as President Michel Temer, who stepped into the job after Ms. Rousseff’s impeachment in August 2016, was himself bracing for a new set of corruption charges. Mr. Janot

OLYMPICS INQUIRY WIDENS

Brazil’s top Olympic official was questioned in an investigation into whether bribes were paid to secure the 2016 Games. Page A11.

charged Mr. Temer with corruption in June over accusations that he authorized a bribe to keep an imprisoned politician silent. The president managed to avoid standing trial in that case by getting enough members of the lower house of Congress to block the case from reaching the Supreme Court — the only court where senior Brazilian elected officials may be tried.

One defendant in the latest case, Senator Gleisi Hoffmann, who took the helm of the Workers’ Party in June, enjoys the same legal protection, which critics say has contributed to a culture of impunity among Brazilian politicians.

It was unclear whether the case caught the defendants by surprise. As Brazilians were poring through the charging document, Mr. da Silva was sounding triumphant at the end of his caravan tour.

“I’ll say one thing: we’re going to govern this country again,” he said in a post on Twitter addressing his followers. “And when I saw we, it’s not me. It’s you.”

Also charged in the case were: Guido Mantega, a former finance minister; Paulo Bernardo, a former communications minister; Antonio Palocci Filho, a former chief of staff for Ms. Rousseff; João Vaccari Neto, a former treasurer for the Workers’ Party; and Edinho Silva, the mayor of Araraquara.

Shasta Darlington reported from São Paulo, and Ernesto Londoño from Santiago, Chile.

‘Suffering Will Continue’ in Rohingya Crisis, U.N. Says

By AUSTIN RAMZY

HONG KONG — At least 123,000 Rohingya have fled from western Myanmar into neighboring Bangladesh since late last month, the United Nations said on Tuesday, as a military crackdown has destroyed villages and killed hundreds.

In recent days, a constant stream of desperate people has marched through muddy fields while trying to escape the violence. At least 46 Rohingya died last week when boats capsized while crossing a river between the two countries, the Bangladeshi authorities said.

The Rohingya are a largely Muslim ethnic group who mainly live in Rakhine State in western Myanmar, where they face severe restrictions on basic rights. On Aug. 25, Rohingya militants attacked several police outposts and a military base, killing at least 12 members of security forces.

The Myanmar military says it killed 370 Rohingya fighters in response to that attack. Soldiers and Buddhist vigilantes have carried out a campaign against people in Rakhine State, and those who have fled described seeing civilians shot from helicopters and homes burned to the ground.

Rohingya fleeing Myanmar have said that members of the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, the militant group that claimed it carried out the attacks on Myanmar government forces, have tried to block men from fleeing villages and demanded they stay and fight against the government.

With villages still in flames in Rakhine State, the exodus that began last month is expected to continue, rights groups and United Nations officials said.

There are “clear signs that more will cross into Bangladesh from Myanmar before situation stabilizes,” Mohammed Abdiker,

director of operations and emergencies for the United Nations migration agency, said on Twitter.

The “suffering will continue” without more international support, he added.

Migrant Offshore Aid Station, a humanitarian group based in Malta that has focused on protecting migrants who travel over dangerous maritime routes, said this week that it was shifting operations from the Mediterranean Sea to Southeast Asia to help with the Rohingya crisis.

Rakhine State is home to about one million Rohingya, and in addition to those who have fled, thou-

sands more face a growing risk of violence and food shortages, Amnesty International said. Last month the government of Myanmar accused aid agencies of colluding with Rohingya militants, a claim that Zeid Ra’ad al-Husseini, the United Nations high commissioner for human rights, called unsupported and irresponsible.

Aid agencies say the government has continued to block their access to Rakhine State, increasing the risk to people of all ethnic groups fleeing the violence. “By blocking access for humanitarian organizations, Myanmar’s authorities have put tens of thousands of people at risk and shown a callous disregard for human life,” Tirana Hassan, Amnesty International’s director for crisis re-

sponse, said in a statement.

“Rakhine State is on the precipice of a humanitarian disaster,” she added.

The continuing violence has fanned criticism of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Myanmar’s de facto leader and a Nobel Peace Prize laureate for her struggle against military rule. On Monday, she was confronted on Twitter by Malala Yousafzai, a fellow peace prize laureate, who asked Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi to speak out about the plight of the Rohingya.

Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi and her government have argued that the Rohingya are migrants from Bangladesh who do not deserve citizenship rights, although most have roots in the area that go back generations.

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MARSEILLE JOURNAL

Sign of Poverty in South France: Not Knowing How to Swim

By BENOÎT MORENNE

MARSEILLE, France — One hot evening this summer, Yanis Fatnassi left his home in a gritty northern neighborhood of this Mediterranean city, his swim goggles, bathing suit and swimming cap shoved in his backpack. After about 40 minutes on a bus meandering past high-rise buildings and dilapidated parking lots, and then a short walk, Yanis, 17, arrived at the Martine swimming pool. Luckily, the 25-meter pool, its rusty, spaceshiplike roof glowing in the setting sun, was open. Yanis, the son of a delivery-man of Tunisian descent and a supermarket worker with Algerian roots, has been training to be a competitive swimmer since the age of 12. It has not been easy. Last year, his practice pool was unexpectedly closed for nearly a month, just weeks before a crucial tournament. Yanis did not perform well. But at least Yanis knows how to swim. In Marseille, a city of nearly 860,000 that stretches over 35 miles of coastline, a record-high number of children cannot swim. The lack of pools in good condition, combined with an atrophied public transportation network and the dominance of other sports — especially soccer — has the city lagging behind the rest of the country. While the phenomenon affects the whole of Marseille, the more underprivileged, northern neighborhoods, the “Quartiers Nords,”

A lack of access to public pools becomes a gauge of inequality.

suffer the most. In this segregated area, where violence and drug trafficking are common, and where youth unemployment has at times reached 50 percent, more than two in three primary schoolchildren cannot swim, said Brahim Timricht, the head of Le Grand Bleu, an association that has given free swimming lessons to hundreds of children from Marseille’s poorer areas. “We have kids that are afraid of water,” said Mr. Timricht, 43, a solidly built, avuncular kayak instructor. Like reading and writing, swimming is among the essential skills that the French Republic has pledged to make available to its citizens since the end of the 19th century. According to local authorities in Marseille, an average 47 percent of children from the Quartiers Nords entering sixth grade fail a mandatory swimming test, compared with 27 percent in the rest of the city. Most pools in France were constructed in the 1970s amid a nationwide effort to build hundreds of sports facilities. Many in Marseille have fallen into disuse; others are frequently closed for repairs. To those who live in poorer neighborhoods, the lack of access to public pools reinforces the overall feeling that residents, most of them descendants of immigrants, are not entitled to the same rights as others in the city. “You live in a tower, with drug dealers downstairs, with no public transport; the sea is far away, and so are pools and good schools,” said Samia Ghali, the mayor of Marseille’s eighth sector, which includes parts of the



PHOTOGRAPHS BY DMITRY KOSTYUKOV FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Above, a pool in the “Quartiers Nords.” Children in the area fail swimming tests at a higher rate than elsewhere. Left, the Corbières beach is popular with people from poorer areas. Below, Yanis Fatnassi, center, is training to be a competitive swimmer.



Quartiers Nords. Of the five public pools in the Quartiers Nords, an area where 250,000 live, one operated about half the time, and the others closed frequently, often without notice. For years, the young talents like Yanis Fatnassi on the Marseille Nord swimming team trained at the Piscine Nord, a sprawling six-lane pool in the Quartiers Nord. It was shut down for renovations in 2010, and has not reopened. Today it sits abandoned, little more than an empty, garbage-strewn pit below a joyful fresco of jumping dolphins. The facility, which served 40,000 inhabitants, has become the focus of an intense dispute between the residents and the local government, which is considering destroying the pool and replacing it with tennis courts. The local government recently decided to close the Malpassé pool, a popular facility tucked between housing projects in the city’s 13th district. About 10 years ago, Richard Miron, the deputy mayor for sports, announced a plan for 250 million euros, or about \$295 million, to renovate and build 10 pools across Marseille. Little has come to fruition. “If it were not for the sea, I wouldn’t know how to swim today,” Sana Jalleb, a respected 18-year-old playing soccer in a local sports hall, said on a recent weekday. “It seems as though they don’t care about us,” she added, referring to the local government. Many in Marseille said they had been surprised to learn that the city was picked by a nonprofit federation, ACES Europe, as the European capital of sport for 2017. Ms. Jalleb said she was wor-

ried about the younger generation. “I’m afraid my nephew may never be able to swim,” she said. The frequent closures of the 14 indoor public pools mean many children in public schools in Marseille receive few swimming lessons. The French Education Ministry requires that children receive at least 30 lessons from ages 6 to 7. “My mother taught me to swim,” Mr. Miron said, adding, “That’s also what parents are here for.” Farès Hamadi Samet, 9, said that he had received no swimming lessons while in primary school because the local pool was closed so often in recent years. His mother had no choice but to pay for lessons at another pool some 45 minutes away. In most cases, children can get to pools only on chartered buses, said Mr. Timricht from Le Grand Bleu, and they often end up spending more time on the bus than in the water. Yanis Slimani, 20, a summer lifeguard at the Corbières beach, a popular spot for residents of the Quartiers Nord, said that he had only recently realized that one of his closest friends could not swim. “I think most people hide it,” Mr. Slimani said as he scanned the beach. Yanis Fatnassi said he was the only person in his class to join a swimming team. Of the dozen or so teams in the city, Marseille Nord is the only club in the Quartiers Nords. He said swimming had taught him discipline, which, in turn, led to excellent results in school. He hopes those results will help him leave Marseille to study in London. “I would say it’s essential,” the young man said.

Cambodian Opposition Leader Is Accused of Plotting a U.S.-Backed Coup

By JULIA WALLACE

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia — The president of Cambodia’s main opposition party was formally charged with treason on Tuesday, after being accused by the country’s authoritarian government of plotting to overthrow its leaders with the backing of the United States. The charge comes amid a wider crackdown on dissent ahead of parliamentary elections next year, with a particular focus on groups linked to Washington. If convicted, the opposition leader, Kem Sokha, could be jailed for up to 30 years and his Cambodia National Rescue Party could be dissolved, under the terms of a law amended this year. Mr. Kem Sokha’s daughter, a party spokeswoman, said the opposition was in severe crisis since her father’s sudden arrest on Sunday, when armed police officers raided his house in the middle of the night and drove him to a remote prison on the border with Vietnam. The daughter, Kem Monovithya, said her father had been charged by a prosecutor who had traveled to the maximum-security prison, about 120 miles

northeast of Phnom Penh. “We are now very concerned about how much longer the party can function when each person taking the leadership position knows what their fate will be,” she said. News outlets aligned with the government of Prime Minister Hun Sen published the names on Tuesday of several other senior Rescue Party officials accused of conspiring in a plot backed by the United States. “They are in complete fear for their safety,” Ms. Kem Monovithya said. The treason charge against Mr. Kem Sokha followed the forced closing of at least 15 independent radio stations broadcasting programs from Voice of America and Radio Free Asia — a crucial conduit for news in a country where much of the population resides in remote rice-farming villages. On Monday, the European Union called the situation a “dangerous political escalation” and asked for Mr. Kem Sokha’s immediate release. Separately, the United Nations high commissioner for human rights, Zeid Ra’ad al-Husseini, said in a statement that he was seriously concerned about

breaches of Mr. Kem Sokha’s rights and parliamentary immunity. “I am also concerned that numerous public statements by the prime minister and high-ranking officials about Sokha’s supposed guilt breach the presumption of innocence and the right to a fair trial to which he is entitled under Cambodian and international human rights law,” Mr. al-Husseini wrote. After forcing the shutdown of a respected English-language newspaper, The Cambodia Daily, saying it owed \$6.3 million in back taxes, the government on Monday barred the publication’s American owners from leaving Cambodia until the bill was paid. The newspaper’s general manager, Douglas Steele, said on Tuesday that he had retained legal counsel in Phnom Penh. He said he had no intention of leaving Cambodia, and was busy running his family’s nongovernmental organizations, which include a hospital and a charity that builds schools. “I signed the check to build another school today,” Mr. Steele said. “We have 120 staff at the NGO, at the hospital. I’ve got

other things to do.” Although the State Department has not responded to the charge that the United States colluded with Mr. Kem Sokha, it condemned his arrest, saying his detention appeared to be politically motivated. Carl Thayer, an emeritus professor of politics at the University of New South Wales in Canberra, Australia, said the Cambodian government seemed to be using laws as weapons to bring down the opposition before the elections. “The current crackdown is far more extensive than ‘normal’ repression under the Hun Sen regime,” he said. Although Cambodia is nominally a democracy that holds regular elections, it has been led for 32 years by Hun Sen, a self-proclaimed “strongman” who has methodically consolidated his power. He has been held in check



Kem Sokha

partly by international donors, including the United States, that have poured billions of dollars of aid into Cambodia, including in health care for the poor and an international tribunal to try the remnants of the Khmer Rouge leadership. Mr. Thayer noted that the Cambodian economy had grown rapidly over the past decade, and that aid from Western nations could soon dry up — along with conditions the donors attach, which generally include adherence to democratic norms. At the same time, he said, Mr. Hun Sen views China as “the rising power that is here to stay in the region.” Beijing, which has become Cambodia’s most prolific donor in recent years, was the only foreign government to issue a statement supporting this week’s crackdown. The Cambodia National Rescue Party is relatively new, having been formed in 2012, but it stunned the government by nearly winning parliamentary elections a year later, with support from a generation of youths seeking greater political and social freedom. Since then, Mr. Hun Sen has

been increasingly vocal about what he insists are plots to overthrow his government via a “color revolution,” fomented by a shadowy force he refers to as “the third hand.” On Sunday, hours after Mr. Kem Sokha’s arrest, the prime minister said in a speech that it had become clear that the United States was the “third hand” interfering in Cambodian politics. As evidence of the supposed plot, the government produced a video from 2013 showing Mr. Kem Sokha speaking to a group of Cambodians in Melbourne, Australia, about his desire to bring about political change. In it, he describes taking advice from American experts on his political career, including a suggestion that he take a break from politics to set up the Cambodian Center for Human Rights, which still receives funding from the United States government although he left the group in 2007. His daughter, Ms. Kem Monovithya, called the charge of treason “ridiculous.” “Why else would you be in opposition politics if you don’t want to change policies through changing the government?” she asked.

OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA

We, the People of Venezuela, wish to address the People of the United States of America. You must know that on August 11, 2017, President Donald Trump threatened the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela with direct military intervention. This dangerous threat was rejected by all nations and by the People of the United States. Nevertheless, two weeks later, President Trump imposed severe and unfair sanctions on us, publicly admitting his intention was to economically isolate Venezuela. It is the same strategy – recognized by the U.S. Government– that was implemented to overthrow the democratic government of Chile in 1973, paving the way for the ruthless dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet to take power.

These threats and unilateral decisions will affect our economy and our means to obtain resources for food, healthcare and production, seriously impairing our citizens' everyday life. President Trump seeks to manufacture a political crisis in our country by forcing President Nicolas Maduro out of office, even though he was democratically elected in 2013.

Furthermore, these actions also affect ordinary U.S. citizens who would face the possibility of a hike in gasoline prices, while thousands of workers risk losing their hard-earned savings as retirement funds are affected by the ban on Venezuelan bonds.

This behavior is inconsistent with Donald Trump's campaign slogan: "Make America great again". Rather, it creates new problems, both inside and outside the United States, making life harder both for Venezuelans and millions of U.S. citizens, while at the same time, it generates global rejection and resentment towards the U.S. government, and indirectly, towards its people, who have nothing to do with these warmongering actions.

As was the case in Iraq, we might be on the verge of an unfair and baseless military intervention, where oil is paramount. Yet nothing can justify that young Americans are driven into another military conflict, much less if it entails confronting a friendly and peaceful country such as Venezuela.

Venezuela is neither an enemy of the United States, nor does it represent a threat to its security. We admire its history, culture and scientific achievements. It is, therefore, imperative to cease this irrational policy of aggression and instead promote political understanding, so this long tradition of friendship between both countries can be made to flourish.

President Nicolas Maduro has tried to reach out to President Donald Trump several times, so as to facilitate communication and generate solutions based upon International Law and mutual respect. Regrettably, thus far, the U.S. Government has ignored and disregarded all dialogue initiatives proposed by the Venezuelan Government.

The People of the United States are a people of peace, and we believe you should lead efforts seeking to neutralize the jingoistic intentions of your government. That is why we reach out to you, in fraternity and sincerity, to urge all Americans of goodwill, to join us in working together for the defense of our peoples' freedoms, our children's well-being, towards cooperation and peace for our region. It is a time for dialogue and understanding. Let us not miss this opportunity and in the words of John Lennon: Let's give peace a chance.

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Tangled Alliance With North Korea Keeps China’s Hands Tied

From Page A1

supplanting America in East Asia,” said Hugh White, a former strategist for the Australian Defense Department. “That’s because it is the only East Asian power with nuclear weapons.”

Even if the United States steps back from the region, Mr. White added, “North Korea’s capability means China can never be able to dominate the region as much as its leaders today probably hope.”

The Trump administration has bet on China to stop North Korea’s nuclear program, shunning talks with Mr. Kim and gambling that Beijing can be persuaded to use its economic leverage over the North to rein it in.

But in doing so, the White House may be misreading the complexity of China’s relationship with North Korea, one that successive generations of Chinese leaders have struggled to manage.

A New Cold War

There is growing resentment against Mr. Kim inside China, both in the general public and the policy establishment. China keeps North Korea running with oil shipments and accounts for almost all its foreign trade. But to many Chinese, the young leader seems ungrateful.

A three-day academic seminar in Shanghai last month brought together some critics, who question North Korea’s value to Beijing as a strategic buffer against South Korea and Japan — and warn that the North could prompt them to develop nuclear weapons of their own.

“The cost is to continue to alienate Japan, enrage the United States and irritate South Korea,” said Zhu Feng, a professor of international relations at Nanjing University. “If Japan and South Korea feel forced to go for radical options like nuclear weapons, it will badly affect regional diplomacy.”

The spread of nuclear weapons, he added, would thrust China into “a new Cold War” in Asia, perhaps with a beefed-up American military presence. That would frustrate Beijing’s ambitions for regional supremacy while also leaving it vulnerable to being labeled an enabler of nuclear proliferation, tarnishing its international reputation.

“A balance of mutually assured destruction in Northeast Asia will not be a satisfactory situation for anyone,” said Bilahari Kausikan, a former foreign secretary for Singapore. “But it will not necessarily be unstable, and it may be of some small consolation to Washington, Tokyo and Seoul that the implications for Beijing are somewhat worse.”

President Xi Jinping is said to be aware of such risks and to have privately expressed disdain for Mr. Kim.

But like his predecessors, Mr. Xi has resisted punishing sanctions that might cause North Korea’s collapse and lead to a destabilizing war on its border, a refugee crisis in China’s economically vulnerable northeast, or a unified Korean Peninsula controlled by American forces.

All these possibilities could pose as much a problem for China’s plans for ascendancy in Asia as an arms race in the region. And if North Korea somehow survived, it would remain on China’s border, angry and aggrieved.

From Mr. Xi’s perspective, a hostile neighbor armed with nuclear weapons may be the worst outcome.

The Pakistan Connection

China has more nuclear-armed neighbors than any country in the world: Russia, India, Pakistan and now North Korea. But that situation is partly one of its own making.

The origins of North Korea’s nuclear program can be traced to a deal in 1976 between an ailing Mao Zedong and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then the prime minister of Pakistan.

India had tested its first nuclear bomb two years earlier, and Mr. Bhutto wanted to keep up. China viewed India as a potential threat; the two had fought a brief border war. So it agreed to help.

The particulars were ironed out by Pakistani visitors to Mao’s funeral, according to the account of A. Q. Khan, the nuclear physicist who founded the uranium enrichment program of Pakistan’s bomb project.

In 1982, China shipped weapons-grade uranium to Pakistan. And in 1990, it opened its Lop Nur test site to Pakistan and secretly let the country test its first nuclear bomb there, according to “The Nuclear Express,” a book by two veterans of the American nuclear program.

The United States, upset by China’s behavior, including its sale of missile technology across the developing world, pressed it behind the scenes to stop and persuaded it to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1992.

But Beijing’s recognition of the risks of proliferation came slowly, and the genie was already out of the bottle. In 1998, when India conducted five nuclear tests, Pakistan responded with a public test of its own less than three weeks later.

At about the same time, Pakistan was sharing nuclear enrichment technology with North Korea — including centrifuges, parts, designs and fuel essential for its nuclear bombs — in exchange for Korean missile technology and design help. Pakistan later accused Mr. Khan of acting on his own, but he maintains that he had the government’s blessing.

By 2002, the trade was so brazen that Pakistan sent an American-made C-130 cargo plane to North Korea to collect a shipment of ballistic missile parts, a flight that was detected by United States satellites.

Some analysts argue that Beijing was complicit in the deal, either encouraging Pakistan to share nuclear technology with North Korea or looking the other way as it happened. China allowed the transfers to occur through Pakistan to maintain plausible deniability, they say.

“My guess is that most Western ana-



WONG MAYE-E/ASSOCIATED PRESS

A military parade in April celebrating Kim Il-sung, North Korea’s founder and the grandfather of the country’s current leader, Kim Jong-un. At left, Mr. Kim, in white, watched a weapons test this year.



KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, VIA AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

lysts, perhaps a bit cynically, would assume that Chinese officials were fully aware of the nuclear trade, given the strong ties between the Pakistani and Chinese nuclear establishments,” said Toby Dalton, a nuclear nonproliferation expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and a former official at the Energy Department.

“I think it is fair to assess that North Korea wouldn’t be where it is today without the earlier trade with Pakistan,” he added. “But given Pyongyang’s determination to have nuclear weapons, it wouldn’t be that far behind.”

Others say that while there is no doubt that China helped Pakistan acquire the bomb, Beijing would not have wanted that know-how passed on to North Korea.

“For China, assisting Pakistan’s nuclear program has had clear strategic benefits,” said Daniel S. Markey, an expert on Pakistan at Johns Hopkins University. “But the onward proliferation to North Korea was almost certainly an unintended consequence not foreseen by Beijing.”

While China wanted Pakistan to counterbalance India, it is less clear how it would have benefited from the North’s obtaining nuclear technology. Beijing’s ties with South Korea were improving at the time, but its relationship with the North had hit a rocky patch — again.

Blood and Betrayal

Mao is often quoted in the West as saying that North Korea and China are “as close as lips and teeth.” But his actual words, an ancient Chinese idiom, are better translated, “If the lips are gone, the teeth will be cold.” He was warning that China would be in danger without North Korea.

In 1950, Mao sent more than one mil-

lion Chinese soldiers, including his own son, into the Korean War to help the North fight the United States. By the time the armistice was signed three years later, more than 400,000 Chinese troops had been killed and wounded, a sacrifice in blood that one might have expected to forge a lasting loyalty between the two countries.

But there has always been an edge to the relationship, bred at the start by two Communist rivalries — between Mao and North Korea’s founder, Kim Il-sung, and between Mao and Stalin, who both saw themselves as overlords of the new state created after World War II.

Then Kim showed who was in charge, purging a faction of senior leaders with Soviet connections in 1955 and moving the next year against more than a dozen members of an elite North Korean military group with ties to Mao. Several were arrested while a handful escaped to China.

The Soviets urged Mao to join them in retaliating against Kim. Chinese troops had not fully withdrawn from the North yet. But Mao demurred, according to a recent article by Sergey Radchenko, a professor of international studies at Cardiff University, citing newly declassified documents from Russian archives.

For the most part, Mao tolerated North Korea’s displays of disloyalty because he was afraid of losing it to the Soviet Union, which was the North’s main economic benefactor and provided it with aid that Mao could not match.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, though, China enjoyed more room to maneuver. In 1992, seeking trade, it established diplomatic relations with South Korea, infuriating the North, which was suddenly poorer and more isolated than ever.

From then on, according to Shen Zhihua, a historian of Chinese-Korean relations, “The treaty of alliance between China and North Korea became a piece of scrap paper.”

China now imports more goods from South Korea than it does from any other country, while the South counts China as its largest market for both exports and imports. One of President Xi’s first foreign policy initiatives sought to take advantage of those ties and weaken the South Korean alliance with the United States.

But North Korea got in the way. After the North conducted its fourth nuclear test in early 2016, South Korea’s president at the time, Park Geun-hye, tried to call Mr. Xi to ask for his help in restraining Kim Jong-un.

Ms. Park’s aides were unable to arrange the call, according to local news reports. Chinese analysts said Mr. Xi was unwilling to accept Ms. Park’s demand for “the most severe” sanctions against the North.

By refusing to abandon Pyongyang, Mr. Xi lost ground in Seoul.

Ms. Park strengthened relations with Washington and agreed to deploy a missile defense system that Beijing opposed.

‘Contingency Plans’

For more than a decade, the United States has asked China for talks to discuss what each nation would do if North Korea collapses — but China has resisted, worried that agreeing to do so would be a betrayal.

Among the most pressing questions: Where are the North’s nuclear weapons and who would secure them? How would the two countries’ military forces avoid clashing as they raced to do so? And



AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

Mao Zedong, center, agreed in 1976 to help Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, right, set up Pakistan’s nuclear program, which later fed North Korea’s arsenal.

In North Korea Crisis, Trump Finds Friend in Japan's Prime Minister

By MOTOKO RICH

TOKYO — President Trump has made some rocky telephone calls to other heads of state in his seven and a half months in office. But he can always count on one world leader for a good chat: Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan.

Ever since the pair met in November at Trump Tower in New York just days after the presidential election, they have had a warm relationship that goes well beyond the typical partnership between two longstanding allies.

“It is very unusual,” said Mitoji Yabunaka, a longtime diplomat and former vice minister at Japan's Foreign Ministry. “It did not happen that way in the past.”

Since Mr. Trump was inaugurated in January, he and Mr. Abe have met in person three times, golfed together once and talked by telephone 13 times, more than Mr. Abe spoke to President Barack Obama in his last four years in office. Over the past week alone, Mr. Abe and Mr. Trump have spoken by telephone four times.

“The president responds to Abe as a buddy and a friend,” said Sheila A. Smith, a Japan expert at the Council on Foreign Relations in Washington. “And Abe has worked hard to cultivate that kind of relationship with him.”

To be sure, with the North Korean nuclear crisis escalating and a missile flying directly over Japan last week, they have ample reason to chat.

But that same logic applies to South Korea, and relations between Mr. Trump and his counterpart there, President Moon Jae-in, are decidedly chillier. Mr. Trump waited until the day after Sunday's nuclear test in North Korea to call Mr. Moon, while he talked to Mr. Abe twice the day it happened, once before and once after the test.

Research was contributed by Makiko Inoue, Hisako Ueno, Kaho Futagami and Thisanka Siripala from Tokyo.

Analysts sift through the terse accounts that both the White House and Mr. Abe's office release describing their conversations. The word “ironclad” appears frequently to characterize the two nations' alliance. As North Korea has come to dominate the conversation, the reports inevitably include censure of the North's actions, with Mr. Trump recently saying that the United States was prepared to defend its allies “using the full range of diplomatic, conventional and nuclear capabilities at our disposal.”

In talking to Mr. Trump frequently, Mr. Abe is partly ensuring that those guarantees remain in place, advisers say, given how erratic Mr. Trump can be, sometimes appearing to change policy direction between tweets. The worry is that the promises of yesterday might not hold today.

A person familiar with the thinking of Mr. Abe and his cabinet who is not authorized to speak publicly said that given the unpredictable pronouncements from the Trump administration, Mr. Abe wants to keep in close contact to ensure there are no misunderstandings.

The Japanese news media have seized on that unpredictability.

In a morning news show on Asahi Television the day after the North's sixth nuclear test, commentators wondered how to reconcile Mr. Trump's “Talking is not the answer!” tweet from a few days earlier with comments from Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson and Defense Secretary Jim Mattis suggesting diplomacy is still an option. “National policy is not clear,” read a graphic on the screen.

“It is still valuable to reconfirm that they have common goals and a common set of strategies or tactics,” said Kunihiko Miyake, a former Japanese diplomat now teaching at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto. “Once is not enough. Reconfirmation should be continual and frequent. All the options are on the table. If the options are limited, you don't have to” keep



DOUG MILLS/THE NEW YORK TIMES

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan with President Trump in the Oval Office in February.

talking.

Aside from the search for clarity, the telephone calls — which often coincide with calls between Japan's defense or foreign ministers and their American counterparts — reflect the alignment of two conservative and nationalistic administrations.

Although Mr. Abe had expected Hillary Clinton to win the presidential election, his cabinet has found a more simpatico national security leadership in Mr. Trump's circle. Mr. Abe, himself a hardliner who has called for increasing Japan's military power, also appreciates the tough talk against North Korea, analysts say.

“I think the Japanese government wants to see some demonstration of American resolve,” said Michael J. Green, a former Asia adviser to President George W. Bush who is now at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

“And saber rattling does not alarm the Japanese government as much as it does the South Korean government,” which has called for more diplomatic and economic engagement with North Korea.

There are some risks for Mr. Abe, as the Japanese public is understandably squeamish about the prospect of a nuclear war on its doorstep given the country's own history.

But the frequency of the phone calls between Mr. Abe and Mr. Trump also simply shows the personal chemistry between the two men.

Mr. Abe was the first world leader to visit Mr. Trump after he won the election, and they spent hours playing golf in February at Mr. Trump's Mar-a-Lago resort in Palm Beach, Fla. During that visit, they bonded over the North Korean challenge when the North test-fired a ballistic missile while the leaders were having dinner.

While other world leaders have criticized Mr. Trump for his decision to withdraw from the Paris accord on climate change and for his comments about white supremacist protests in Charlottesville, Va., Mr. Abe can be a safe harbor.

“Mr. Abe provides him with a world leader who reaffirms Trump's own leadership and says, ‘O.K., I am looking to you, I am depending on you, you're the guy and I'm going to stand with you wherever you go,’” said Daniel C. Sneider, a lecturer in East Asian Studies at Stanford University. “And I think Trump needs that.”

By contrast, President Barack Obama did not feel the need to talk to Mr. Abe as frequently, said an American diplomat in Japan who served during the Obama presidency and was not authorized to speak publicly.

From Mr. Abe's perspective, the frequent calls also demonstrate

strength to North Korea, as well as China, which Mr. Trump has repeatedly called on to solve the North Korean crisis.

The calls between the two leaders “primarily send a message to North Korea,” said Hajime Izumi, a professor of international relations and Korean politics at Tokyo International University. But he said Mr. Abe also “wants China to sweat more.”

Mr. Abe stands out among world leaders for staving off censure from a president who during the campaign criticized Japanese trade barriers and suggested Japan pay a greater share of the cost of United States military support.

“Abe is one of the few Asian leaders who has been able to pretty deftly navigate the unpredictability and eccentricities of Trump to his substantial advantage,” said Evan S. Medeiros, who served as senior director on Asia in the National Security Council during the Obama administration.

Some critics accuse Mr. Abe of being too sycophantic in pursuit of a bromance with Mr. Trump.

But analysts say there is little to be gained by disagreeing with the president.

“It may be that President Trump is profoundly unpopular around the world,” Mr. Green said. “But if you are the prime minister of Japan and you have the opportunity to shape this almost unshapable president, it's in your national interest to do that.”

One way the relationship could cool is if Mr. Abe finds himself in conflict with other leaders he is courting. On Thursday, he will meet with President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia, in Vladivostok, a leader whom Mr. Abe has pursued assiduously.

Russia is likely to want to mediate the North Korean crisis and may diverge from the American approach.

“Putin is going to push him to do what they want to do,” Mr. Sneider said. “And we don't know if that conflicts with what Trump wants to do.”

U.S. Pressure For Oil Cutoff Puts China In Tight Spot

By JANE PERLEZ

BEIJING — What the Chinese call the Friendship Pipeline runs for 20 miles, crossing under the Yalu River and spanning the border between North Korea and China. For more than half a century, it has been both a symbol of the two nations' alliance and a lifeline for the North's economy.

Now, in response to North Korea's latest and most powerful nuclear test, the Trump administration is expected to press China to impose an oil embargo on the North, cutting off the flow of petroleum through the pipeline and on tankers, too. The United States has called for similar measures before, and Beijing has almost always refused.

But no previous American administration has pressed the case as an implicit choice between cutting off the fuel and potential military action.

That puts President Xi Jinping of China in a particularly difficult position. With an important Communist Party leadership conference next month, he will not want to look weak in the face of American pressure. But a destabilizing war on the Korean Peninsula would be even less welcome.

“Xi cannot afford to look like he is caving in under U.S. pressure,” said Zhang Baohui, a professor of international relations at Lingnan University in Hong Kong. “He needs something back from the U.S. to make the Chinese cooperation less costly to its image and geopolitical interests.”

Professor Zhang said that if Mr. Trump agreed to a version of a strategy proposed by China to ease the crisis — a freeze of the North's nuclear program in exchange for suspending joint United States-South Korean military exercises — then Mr. Xi might be more amenable to an oil cutoff.

But while Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson and Defense Secretary Jim Mattis have raised the possibility of a diplomatic resolution, Mr. Trump has expressed little interest in talking to the North. “Talking is not the answer,” the president recently said on Twitter.

On Tuesday, a North Korean diplomat hinted that more nuclear or missile tests were in store, promising what he called “more gift packages” for the United States. The diplomat, Han Tae-song, said at a United Nations disarmament conference in Geneva that “pressures or sanctions will never work” on the North.

China fears that putting too much pressure on North Korea could bring down the government of its leader, Kim Jong-un, perhaps resulting in large numbers of refugees crossing into China and



KEVIN FRAYER/GETTY IMAGES

The Yalu River seen from the Chinese border city of Dandong. A pipeline to North Korea starts in Dandong and travels under the river. At left, workers at a silk factory in Pyongyang, North Korea.



ED JONES/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

leaving an American ally, South Korea, on its border. While Beijing often criticizes the North for its missile tests and nuclear detonations, it keeps the isolated country's economy alive with exports of energy, mainly crude oil.

China cut off oil supplies to North Korea for three days in 2003, after the North fired a missile into waters near Japan. The Chinese government told Pyongyang that the suspension was necessary for technical reasons, diplomats in Beijing said at the time.

But that was a rare exception to China's usual policy. While Mr. Xi has been willing to impose some minor restrictions on China's energy supplies to North Korea, he

has shown no signs of curbing the vital crude oil that keeps the North afloat.

How much crude China sends through the Friendship Pipeline — which starts in Dandong, a trading hub in northeastern China, and travels under the Yalu River into North Korea — is not precisely known. China stopped reporting those figures several years ago.

But given its recent economic growth, North Korea would be expected to import about 850,000 tons of crude oil this year, almost entirely from China, said Peter Hayes, the director of the Nautilus Institute, a think tank specializing in North Korean energy. Some

other experts estimate a slightly lower amount — about 750,000 tons — for the year.

Either figure would seem to reflect a substantial increase from a few years ago, though it is hard to be certain. In 2015, the China National Petroleum Corporation, which operates the pipeline to the North, said that the amount of oil sent through it had been kept at 520,000 tons. And China did report vastly reduced supplies of motor and aviation gasoline to North Korea in July — 92 percent less than the July 2016 value, according to the General Administration of Customs.

Even if China did cut off crude oil supplies, North Korea — particularly its military — would be able to operate for a while, Mr. Hayes said.

The military, which he said uses about a third of the country's imported oil, has enough stockpiles for “a year of routine, nonwartime usage — could be more, doubt it would be less.” The military could fight for a month before running out of fuel, Mr. Hayes said.

The brunt of a fuel cutoff would be felt by ordinary North Koreans, who would be “forced to walk or not move at all,” he said. “There will be less light in households due to less kerosene.”

The North Korean government already uses charcoal to make fuel for vehicles, Mr. Hayes said, so a side effect of an oil embargo could be more deforestation in the countryside as trees are felled to produce charcoal. That could lead to further erosion, floods and the potential for famine.

An embargo would also reduce the supply of diesel used by farmers to pump water for rice fields

Unpopular choices for a neighbor and ally of North Korea.

and to process crops into food, Mr. Hayes said.

Cheng Xiaohu, a Korea analyst at Renmin University, said that a decision by China to cut off oil to the North would signal a willingness to tolerate instability around Mr. Kim's government — a course that Mr. Cheng doubted the Chinese leader would take. “At the top, the North is not unified,” Mr. Cheng said. “There are factions.”

The Global Times, a nationalist Chinese tabloid that sometimes reflects the thinking of the coun-

try's leadership, said on Monday in an editorial that “we should avoid resorting to rash and extreme means by imposing a full embargo on North Korea.” A few months ago, the paper said an oil embargo was worth considering if North Korea detonated a sixth nuclear weapon, as it did on Sunday.

The editorial said that cutting off crude oil would lead to a conflict between China and North Korea and still fail to halt the North's nuclear weapons program.

Besides the political considerations that China must weigh in considering an oil embargo, there are also practical concerns. China National Petroleum Corporation has said that stopping the flow of oil through the Friendship Pipeline might damage the pipeline. In 2011, engineers for the company wrote that wax in the crude oil could build up and block the pipe if the flow were stopped. They said it was safe to stop the flow for eight hours at most during summer, and for no more than two hours during winter.

Mr. Hayes said that China was unlikely to agree to an oil cutoff, however strained its relationship with the North has become. “That would reduce whatever influence the Chinese have left in Pyongyang,” he said.

Danish Inventor Offers Account of Journalist’s Death on Sub

A Skeptical Judge Orders Him Held

By MARTIN SELSOE SORENSEN

COPENHAGEN — He said he was into S-and-M, but not with his submarine passenger. He said she died on board in an accident, and he buried her at sea because that was maritime tradition. And why did he initially lie to the police about what happened? He said he wanted to see his wife and his three cats.

Peter Madsen, a Danish inventor, was charged on Tuesday with the murder of a Swedish journalist, Kim Wall, who had boarded his submarine on Aug. 10 to interview him for an article.

Questioned by lawyers during a court appearance that lasted four and a half hours, Mr. Madsen furnished many details but did not answer an essential question: How did Ms. Wall’s mutilated body — she was missing her head, arms and legs — end up in a bay near Copenhagen, 11 days after she and Mr. Madsen set out on his 55-foot submarine?

Mr. Madsen’s insistence that he did not kill or dismember Ms. Wall was met with skepticism.

The judge, Anette Burko of Copenhagen District Court, said his account was “not reasonable.” She approved the prosecution’s request to upgrade the accusation against Mr. Madsen, who was initially charged with involuntary manslaughter, to manslaughter, which in Danish law implies intentional homicide and is the legal equivalent of murder. She ordered him held for an additional four weeks and scheduled him to appear in court again on Oct. 3.

The case has riveted Scandinavia and gotten attention worldwide.

Ms. Wall, a prolific journalist who had written for The New York Times among many publications, had planned to move to China with her boyfriend. A native of Trelleborg, Sweden, she had lived in many countries, graduated from the London School of Economics and received two master’s degrees from Columbia University. She had reported from Uganda, Sri Lanka and Cuba.

Her death, so close to home, and in a region known for its prosperity and safety, has focused attention on the dangers facing female journalists, especially those who work on a freelance basis.

Mr. Madsen was known as a temperamental and eccentric inventor who, starting in adolescence, built rockets and submarines, including the UC3 Nautilus, the vessel on which Ms. Wall died.

In court on Tuesday, Mr. Madsen confirmed that Ms. Wall had first contacted him to talk about rockets, but became intrigued by his submarines and wanted to go along for a ride. It was not clear when they first communicated, but they met for the first time on Aug. 10.

Mr. Madsen had brought numerous visitors on underwater trips — 300, he estimated, both individuals and small groups. When the prosecutor, Jakob Buch-Jepsen, asked if he had ever had

Sewell Chan contributed reporting from London.

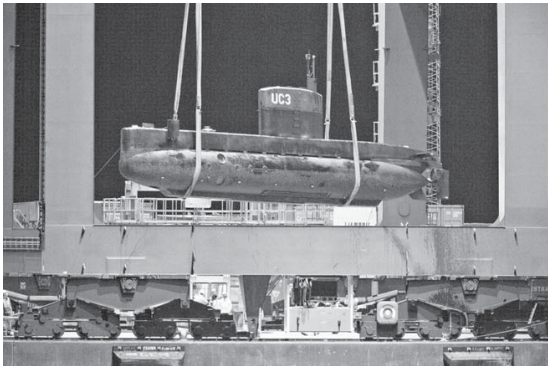


BAX LINDHARDT/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES



TOM WALL, VIA ASSOCIATED PRESS

Top, Peter Madsen speaking to the police in Copenhagen last month after he was rescued from his sinking submarine. He is accused of killing the journalist Kim Wall, above left, who boarded his submarine to interview him. The sub, right, was salvaged.



JENS NOERGAARD LARSEN/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

sex on the submarine at sea, Mr. Madsen said he had, once, with a mistress.

Mr. Buch-Jepsen asked about Mr. Madsen’s involvement in the sadism-and-masochism community. He said that he had once had consensual sex with a woman who held her breath during intercourse — in a simulation of choking — but that he had not hurt her.

As to the evening of Aug. 10, Mr. Madsen offered this account: He navigated the submarine out of the depths of the harbor and toward the surface of the waters, which were calm that evening. Then, he said, he climbed through the hatch, which weighs about 150 pounds, and was holding it open for Ms. Wall to follow him onto the bridge of the submarine.

The surface was slippery, by his account, and he lost hold of the hatch, which struck Ms. Wall in the head. He heard her body fall to the floor of the submarine as the door slammed. He went down and checked on her pulse, and found none. He thought she had fractured her skull.

Believing his career was over,

and out of fear and desperation, Mr. Madsen said, he decided to bury the body at sea. “Sinking the Nautilus is not a suitable ending for Kim, so I removed the body and did a funeral at sea, like it’s been done at sea for hundreds of years,” he said.

Mr. Madsen found a rope, he said, and tied it to Ms. Wall’s legs,

Vivid testimony, but many unanswered questions.

to pull her out through the hatch, in the process tearing off her pantyhose and her shoes. Asked to account for why her underwear and other clothing were missing, he had no explanation.

Mr. Madsen said he had used a nylon strap to secure pieces of iron pipe to the body, and then dumped it overboard. Then he continued his journey, intending to steer the vessel south, toward

the Baltic Sea, and to kill himself, he said.

He did not explain why he had not carried out that plan.

Early the following morning, Aug. 11, Mr. Madsen’s submarine returned to the surface of the bay. As rescuers approached, he said, he opened a valve to let in water — effectively sabotaging his invention — and then jumped into the water to swim to safety.

“Whether I sank her or returned her to port would make no difference for my situation: I’m done as ‘Rocket’ Madsen,” he said, using one of his nicknames. (He noted that he had sunk a previous submarine, Freya, near Flakfortet, an old maritime fortress near Copenhagen.)

When Mr. Buch-Jepsen asked why he had lied to the police, Mr. Madsen answered: “I wanted to see my wife and the three cats. I wanted to see them before all this was going to happen. I had no doubt that everything would come to light. I just wanted five minutes to say goodbye to my wife.”

His lawyer, Betina Hald Engmark, asked why he didn’t call for

help.

“I realized there was nothing left of the world I was living in,” he replied. “I was in a suicidal psychosis, and I had no more plans in this world other than to sink the Nautilus.”

Journalists filled most of the 25 or so seats in the courtroom. During a break in the testimony, Mr. Madsen turned to a woman in one of the seats and smiled at her; she did not appear to respond. He was wearing a military-style camouflage outfit, similar to the one he wore when he was arrested.

The police have interviewed numerous witnesses and are still conducting forensic tests on evidence, including strands of hair, underwear and blood, found at the scene.

The judge ordered a psychiatric examination of Mr. Madsen, who had refused to submit to one. She also approved a search of his computer.

Both Mr. Madsen’s and Ms. Wall’s cellphones are missing. He testified that he threw his overboard, but that he did not know where hers was.

Putin Takes Colorful Jabs At the U.S.

By OLEG MATSNEV

MOSCOW — President Vladimir V. Putin seemed to be in top form during a news conference in China on Tuesday, answering a question about President Trump by saying the American leader is “not my bride, and I am not his groom.”

While the comment could be interpreted as a subtle jab by a macho Mr. Putin against an equally macho counterpart, the Russian president offered it as an explanation of why he could not comment on domestic American politics.

It came in response to a question about whether the Russian leader takes into account the possibility of Mr. Trump being impeached. Mr. Putin refused to answer, but he did say that Moscow reserved the right to respond to the United States’ having ordered the closing of the Russian Consulate in San Francisco and of two other annexes, the latest move in a diplomatic tit-for-tat between the two countries.

Mr. Putin also condemned North Korea’s most recent nuclear tests, but said he doubted sanctions would deter the secretive country’s leaders. “They would rather eat grass than give up their nuclear program,” he said.

Mr. Putin is in Xiamen, China, for a meeting of leaders from the so-called BRICS group, a quintet of nations — Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa — once hailed as dynamic and fast-growing, but that have fallen, to varying degrees, on hard times.

At the news conference, he called the shuttering of some Russian diplomatic facilities in the United States “an obvious violation of property rights” and said that, “for starters,” he would instruct the Foreign Ministry to challenge the decision in court.

“We’ll see how efficient the much-praised American judiciary is,” he added.

Failing that, Mr. Putin said he could reduce United States diplomatic staff in Russia by 155 more positions, in addition to the 755 already eliminated. “But we won’t do that yet,” he said. “Let’s see how the situation develops.”

Mr. Putin said he was not happy about the “boorish manner” in which Russia was stripped of diplomatic property in the United States.

“It’s hard to deal with people who confuse Austria and Australia, but there’s nothing you can do about this,” he said, probably referring generally to Washington foreign policy circles, though the original gaffe is attributed to former President George W. Bush. “Apparently, this is the level of political culture within a certain part of the U.S. establishment.”

Mr. Putin also said he would propose to the United Nations Security Council that it place an international peacekeeping force in eastern Ukraine, where Russia has propped up rebel separatists for three years. The troops would support the monitoring mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

“I consider the presence of peacekeepers — one could call them not peacekeepers but people who ensure the safety of the OSCE mission — to be completely appropriate,” he said.

Queen Formally Opens Britain’s Tallest Bridge

By DAN BILEFSKY

LONDON — When the Mario M. Cuomo Bridge opened late last month in New York State — a \$4 billion structure spanning the Hudson River that replaced the ramshackle Tappan Zee Bridge — New Yorkers were triumphant. A brass band played “Don’t Stop Believin’” as passers-by gave the 3.2-mile-long bridge and its eight 419-foot tall towers rave reviews.

It is perhaps a good thing, then, that they were not comparing the Cuomo bridge with another soon-to-be opened crossing in faraway Scotland over the famed Firth of Forth.

Britons could be forgiven for a bit of triumphalism themselves after Queen Elizabeth II cut a blue ribbon this week to formally open the \$1.7 billion Queensferry Crossing, which connects Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, to the north of the country.

The BBC has heralded the span as “the longest three-tower, cable-stayed bridge in the world.”

Specifically, the bridge is suspended by 23,000 miles of cables, almost enough to wrap around the Equator, the Scottish government says.

The bridge was also blessed by the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on Monday, and an estimated 10,000 residents and students were allowed to walk across the bridge on Tuesday, before it opens to traffic on Thursday.

This being Britain, it was also duly noted that, at 689 feet high, the new bridge was akin to about 48 double-decker buses stacked



ANDY BUCHANAN/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

The new Queensferry Crossing, foreground, connects Edinburgh to the north of Scotland.

one on top of another, making it the tallest in the land. The modernist crossing — illuminated by a light show ahead of its opening — was constructed using 35,000 tons of steel.

For the 91-year-old queen, the ceremonies may have had a familiar ring: It was 53 years ago that she formally opened the bridge the new one is designed to supplement. (In a twist of coincidence, the Mario M. Cuomo Bridge, newly christened for the late New York State governor, had the dis-

tinction of being opened by his son, Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo, who arrived in a yellow 1955 Corvette.)

Still, as The Guardian newspaper noted with pride, “The Firth of Forth will be one of the few major waterways in the world spanned by bridges built in three consecutive centuries.”

The Forth Road Bridge was opened by the queen in 1964, while the Forth Rail Bridge, a wonder of the Victorian age, was constructed beginning in 1883.

In Britain, a nation obsessed by

weather, the Queensferry Crossing is made of hardy stuff and is expected to remain open, regardless of the elements, thanks to its special wind shields.

At the ribbon-cutting ceremony, the queen paid tribute to British engineering prowess.

“The three magnificent structures we see here span three centuries, are all feats of modern engineering, and a tribute to the vision and remarkable skill of those who designed and built them,” Queen Elizabeth said.

British Soldiers Arrested In Neo-Nazi Terror Case

By DAN BILEFSKY

Four serving members of the British Army suspected of membership in a neo-Nazi group were arrested Tuesday on suspicion of being involved “in the commission, preparation and instigation of acts of terrorism,” law enforcement officials said.

The police in West Midlands said the four men — a 22-year-old from Birmingham, in the West Midlands; a 32-year-old man from Powys, in Wales; a 24-year-old from Ipswich, in Suffolk; and a 24-year-old from Northampton, in the East Midlands were being held at a police station in the West Midlands and that police had searched several properties in connection with the arrests.

“The arrests were preplanned and intelligence-led,” the West Midlands police said in a statement, adding that there had been no threat to the public’s safety.

The police did not immediately provide details of any plot in the works, how the men had been arrested or what their roles were in the army.

The Ministry of Defense confirmed in a statement that “a number of serving members of the Army have been arrested under the Terrorism Act for being associated with a proscribed far-right group.” It said that the army had supported the police-led operation.

The police said the men were suspected of being members of National Action, a far-right group

banned last year that is known for racist, anti-Semitic and homophobic views. The group, which was created in 2013, has described itself as a “National Socialist” organization and has made a particular effort to attract young people.

In banning the group, the government made membership a criminal offense punishable by up to 10 years in prison. The home secretary, Amber Rudd, said at the time that the group “stirs up hatred, glorifies violence and promotes a vile ideology.” She added: “I will not stand for it. It has absolutely no place in a Britain that works for everyone.”

Far-right groups have come under closer scrutiny in recent months amid growing fears that their views are attracting a wider audience, spurred by anti-immigrant sentiment and xenophobia that some analysts say has been driven by Britain’s decision to leave the European Union.

Members of National Action have previously praised Thomas Mair, an unemployed gardener obsessed with Nazi propaganda and white supremacist ideology, who in June 2016 was convicted of killing Jo Cox, a Labour member of Parliament. Ms. Cox had supported immigrant causes and Britain remaining in the European Union.

When he appeared in court and was asked his name, Mr. Mair replied, “My name is death to traitors, freedom for Britain.” The group co-opted the phrase as a slogan on its former website.

Trump May Leave Final Iran Nuclear Deal Decision to Congress

Forcing Debate That Few Want

By GARDINER HARRIS
and DAVID E. SANGER

WASHINGTON — In the midst of a nuclear crisis with North Korea, the Trump administration signaled on Tuesday that it is paving the way for a simultaneous stand-off with Iran, suggesting it could refuse to certify that Tehran is complying with the 2015 nuclear accord. But the administration could leave it up to Congress to decide whether to withdraw from the deal.

In a speech at the conservative American Enterprise Institute, Ambassador Nikki R. Haley, the United States representative to the United Nations, presented the administration's argument that Iran was in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the agreement. But by not actually withdrawing from the accord, President Trump could avoid a direct breach with the other signatories — Britain, France, Germany, Russia and China — which appear to agree with international inspectors that Iran has complied with its direct obligations in the agreement.

Administration officials said there was little doubt now that Mr. Trump would not certify Iran's compliance again, as he is required to do every six months. The president said as much in July, when he reluctantly signed the most recent certification. "If it was up to me, I would have had them noncompliant 180 days ago," Mr. Trump said.

On Tuesday Ms. Haley went even further, saying that Mr. Trump would be entirely justified if he decided to decertify an accord he had declared during the campaign was "the worst deal ever negotiated."

"If the president finds that he cannot in good faith certify Iranian compliance, he would initiate a process whereby we move beyond narrow technicalities and look at the big picture," Ms. Haley said. In the administration's view, the larger picture encompasses Iran's sponsorship of terrorism and its continued missile testing, all issues not covered in the details of the accord.

Ms. Haley said that decertification would not mean abrogating the nuclear deal entirely, but would force Congress to take a



AARON P. BERNSTEIN/REUTERS

Nikki R. Haley, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, spoke on Tuesday at the American Enterprise Institute.

stand that many one-time opponents would like to avoid.

"I get that Congress doesn't want this," Ms. Haley said. "This is not an easy situation for anyone." She added: "But our lives are not about being easy. Our lives are about being right."

Ms. Haley's comments came on a day when Mr. Trump was looking for support from world leaders for the most severe sanctions against North Korea that the United States has ever considered: a cutoff of oil flowing into the country. Such a move would require the cooperation of China, which supplies nearly all of North Korea's oil. The sanctions are likely to be the main subject of discussion in an expected phone call between Mr. Trump and President

Xi Jinping of China.

As Mr. Trump spoke on Tuesday about North Korea with Prime Minister Theresa May of Britain, Vladimir V. Putin, Russia's president, argued during a meeting in China that tightening sanctions would only lead to conflict. "It's a road to nowhere," Mr. Putin said. "Whipping up military hysteria — this will lead to no good. It could cause a global catastrophe and an enormous loss of life."

Danielle Pletka, vice president for foreign and defense policy studies at the American Enterprise Institute, who moderated a question-and-answer session after Ms. Haley's speech, said the ambassador should be given credit for publicly laying out the administration's thinking on Iran.

But, Ms. Pletka said, "it is, frankly, a little odd to see the president of the United States punt his constitutional prerogatives down Pennsylvania Avenue" to Congress.

Just last week, international nuclear inspectors declared that the latest inspections found no evidence that Iran had materially breached the agreement, complicating Mr. Trump's plan. But Ms. Haley said that Iran's compliance was almost beside the point.

No matter what Iran is doing, "U.S. law requires the president to also look at whether the Iran deal is appropriate, proportionate and in our national security interests," Ms. Haley argued.

One reason for the unease about simply renouncing the deal

is the united support for it among the United States' European allies as well as Russia and China, whose backing for powerful sanctions against Iran were crucial in forcing Tehran to the negotiating table. If the administration were to jettison the deal now, few of its former partners would likely reimpose sanctions, leaving Iran potentially far better off than it was before the deal.

Although administration officials have repeatedly emphasized to European allies that Mr. Trump's "America First" slogan does not mean "America Alone," going it alone on the Iran nuclear deal would be just fine, Ms. Haley said Tuesday.

"This is about U.S. national security. This is about European

security. This is not about anyone else," she said, a remark that left several European diplomats in the audience fuming.

While the North Korea and Iran nuclear programs are quite different — the North has a small arsenal of atomic weapons, and Iran does not — the decisions about how to handle them are closely related, many experts argue. If the United States abandoned a deal with Iran that the previous president negotiated, there would be little reason for the North to think the same might not happen in any agreement it struck.

Ms. Haley dismissed concerns about North Korea's reaction.

"We should always let every country know, whether it's North Korea, Iran or anyone else, that we will always look out for our interests, our security, and make sure that it's working for us, not making sure that it works for everyone else," she said.

Forcing Congress to take a politically difficult vote on the Iran nuclear accord would be similar to the president's recent decision on whether to save an Obama administration program shielding the children of immigrants from deportation. The administration announced Tuesday that the program was being rescinded but that Congress would have six months to legalize it if it so chose.

Still, Ms. Haley emphasized that nothing had been decided.

"I am not saying this should go to Congress. I'm not saying we should get out of the deal. I'm not saying anything in terms of what should or shouldn't happen," she said. "What I am saying is we owe it to ourselves to look at every aspect of this deal."

Mark Dubowitz, chief executive of the Foundation for Defense of Democracies, which has been pushing for precisely the decertification strategy Ms. Haley outlined, hailed the speech.

"This lays the groundwork for the president to decertify the deal if he chooses to do so but it doesn't necessarily follow that Congress will reinstate the J.C.P.O.A. sanctions," he said, referring to the nuclear deal by its official acronym.

Jonathan Finer, who served as chief of staff to John Kerry, the former secretary of state, said that Ms. Haley's speech "sounded like a pretext for deliberately unraveling the deal, without offering a serious alternative or explaining how they would deal with the consequences."

Inquiry Widens in Rio Olympics Case

By SHASTA DARLINGTON

SÃO PAULO, Brazil — The federal police searched the home of the president of Brazil's Olympic committee on Tuesday and called him in for questioning as part of a widening investigation into allegations that bribes were paid to secure the 2016 Games for Rio de Janeiro.

Prosecutors at a news conference accused Carlos Arthur Nuzman, the head of the committee, of orchestrating bribes to members of the International Olympic Committee. "He was the bridge that linked the criminal scheme together," a federal prosecutor, Fabiana Schneider, said.

Mr. Nuzman spoke with investigators for hours on Tuesday as news footage showed the police at his home in Rio. Outside it, Mr. Nuzman's lawyer, Sergio Mazziolo, told reporters that his client "didn't participate in any irregularities; there isn't strong evidence against him." No charges have been filed against him.

Rio beat out Madrid, Chicago and Tokyo with its 2016 bid, and became the first South American city to host an Olympics. The selection was hailed as recognition of the country's growing global clout. Rio was behind Madrid in the first round of voting, but went on to clinch the Games by a vote of 66 to 32 in the third round of balloting.

Prosecutors in Brazil had already opened corruption investigations into several Olympics-related infrastructure projects.

In June, Sérgio Cabral, the former governor of Rio de Janeiro State, was convicted on bribery and money laundering charges and sentenced to 14 years in prison.

But Tuesday's developments were the first official sign that the Brazilian authorities were investigating the possibility that the Olympics bid itself was tainted by bribes.

On Tuesday, Brazilian and French officials said the police had searched the headquarters of Brazil's Olympic committee, the Rio 2016 organizing committee and numerous business offices as part of the investigation.

Detention warrants were also issued for the Brazilian businessman Arthur Soares and an associate, Eliane Pereira Cavalcante. The federal prosecutor's office in Rio requested that one billion reais (\$320 million) in assets belonging to Mr. Nuzman, Mr.



RICARDO MORAES/REUTERS

Carlos Arthur Nuzman, in dark tie, the head of Brazil's Olympic committee, arriving Tuesday for questioning in Rio de Janeiro.

Soares and Ms. Cavalcante be seized.

Lawyers for Mr. Soares and Ms. Cavalcante could not be reached for comment. No charges have been filed against them.

In a statement, prosecutors said they had "vast documentation and robust evidence" that Brazilian officials bribed a former president of the International Association of Athletics Federations, Lamine Diack.

They said that Mr. Soares, at the behest of Mr. Cabral, deposited \$2 million in bank accounts belong-

ing to Mr. Diack's son just three days before the vote to decide which city would host the 2016 Games.

Ms. Schneider said Mr. Nuzman was "greasing the wheels to organize the payment of bribes from Cabral directly to African members of the I.O.C., which was done via Arthur Soares." She said Mr. Diack was "influential" with those African members.

"The Olympic Games," Ms. Schneider added, "were then used as a trampoline to commit Olympic-size acts of corruption, in civil engineering, in infrastructure projects, in the metro."

The warrants executed Tuesday grew out of an earlier investigation involving Mr. Diack.

Mr. Diack was arrested in France in November 2015 on accusations of taking bribes to cover up failed doping tests by Russian athletes. Evidence gathered by French financial prosecutors in that case led to the discovery of bank accounts that the authorities suspected were used to funnel cash to him in the days before Rio's successful Olympic bid, according to two people familiar with the investigation.

A company set up in Dakar, Senegal, by Papa Massata Diack, Mr. Diack's son, received \$1.5 million from a British Virgin Islands entity linked to Mr. Soares three days before the vote. Around the same time, the company transferred \$500,000 to an account linked to Papa Massata Diack in Moscow, according to those people.

The younger Mr. Diack's company, Pamodzi Sports Consulting, then transferred \$299,300 to a Seychelles firm owned by the former Olympic sprinter Frankie Fredericks on the day of the Rio vote, according to the investigators. Mr. Fredericks was one of three observers of the election. The International Association of Athletics Federations has suspended Mr. Fredericks, who denies any wrongdoing, pending the results of an ethics investigation.

"The I.A.A.F. has and continues to work with the French investigation concerning the activities of the former I.A.A.F. regime," a spokesman said.

The Rio 2016 organizing committee declined to comment. In a statement, the I.O.C. said it had been "in close contact with the French authorities since the beginning of their investigations into alleged bribery."

It added: "It remains in the highest interest of the IOC to protect the integrity of the candidature process and to address and sanction any infringements."

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Tariq Panja contributed reporting from London.

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National

The New York Times

What They Saved: Treasures Plucked From a Hurricane

Story by MANNY FERNANDEZ Photographs by TAMIR KALIFA for The New York Times

HOUSTON — The floodwaters here ruined floors, walls, carpets, furniture, appliances and so much more. And yet the damage caused by Harvey was not total. The towers of debris cluttering the curbs of Houston are a deceptive measure of the storm's devastation. Some things — small things, personal things — survived.



Sonia Saldana
Photo-booth snapshot of her and her husband

In my bedroom I have my dresser. I have like so many pictures, and I just keep everything. When I pulled the drawer, there was just water all in there, because I had about four and a half feet of water in my home. I'm going to go through these and I'm going to kind of salvage them if I can and let them dry.

This is me and my husband, maybe like 25 years ago. It was taken in a photo booth at a movie theater in Houston. I'm probably like 19, 20. It just represents the beginning of us, before we had our family. This is like the beginning and the rest of the pictures are like what comes after that.

When I left my house the water was like up to here. We walked. I didn't grab anything, just my dogs. Things can happen at any minute. It doesn't matter your religion, your age, your nationality. When things happen, they happen to everybody.



Shirley Hines
Fitz and Floyd cups

These cups belong to my mother, and my mother passed in 2000. She lived up by Lake Livingston, in a little town called Cold Springs. She just had them sitting on the cabinet in the kitchen, because she would drink coffee out of them. When my mom died, it's just one of the things I got out of her home. I used to drink coffee out of them occasionally. When I was really feeling down, I'd get one and drink me some coffee.

They were down low, and the water pressure was really high in the house. I think that's what it was.

I know I'm truly blessed. So many people lost their lives, and I didn't. So I know I'm blessed.



Michele and John Walton
Handmade rug from Turkey

MICHELE We are Katrina victims. We were in Gulfport, Miss., and had seven and a half feet of water in our home 12 years ago, so we went through this already. I had very expensive things before Katrina, and after that I never bought them again. But the one expensive rug I had, I bought in Turkey. We went on a cruise with our son and my daughter-in-law. The rug is great memories and the rug is hope. There's one thing that didn't get stolen from us.

JOHN Our daughter-in-law came and washed it. Rug Doctor. Have you ever seen that machine? She worked on it for eight hours.

I don't understand this at all. You really do big lows and then you just come up. My brother, who's a cancer survivor since he was 58, he's 70 now. He had stage 4 lymphoma. He said, 'John, do you have cancer?' And I said, 'No.' He said, 'Then you're going to be fine.'



Tim Wainright and his daughter Haley
Father's Day card Haley made in first grade

TIM Everything was stored underneath her bed, all of her keepsake memories, and inside of that bin was the Father's Day card. The water came up on Sunday and was up just enough and soaked the carpet, and the water crept up into the bin and that card was inside of there.

We'll get back on track. I look at this piece, and you know, for me, it had meaning before, but it has a lot more now.

HALEY I mean, the good thing is that, when pencil gets wet, it doesn't erase. Only an eraser can erase pencil.

So what we did in first grade, every single time we did something like this, we just write it in pencil and then overline it. You could do different colors or stick with black, but I just decided to do rainbow. It kind of looks cool. It looks like a giant explosion of rainbow.



Maria Alvarado
Ceramic lamp

I like it because my husband gave me the set of antiques for our anniversary. Our 21st anniversary. He surprised me. He bought it for me. And because those lamps are rare, I really like it. The store's not there anymore. The set of antiques cost \$7,000. The lamp was a part of it.

Now it looks like nothing, but at the time, it was just incredible how the water was. Water was up to the third step inside the house. I brought the lamp upstairs. The other stuff was heavier. I was scared that I would break it upstairs because everyone was upstairs. I put it on the sofa and then I put something else behind it, and it did slide off.

I think everything is important, but this is what my husband gave me.



LaVern Cox
Wooden urns holding the ashes of her three dogs

I had three dogs. Buddy, Clyde and Daisy. I had them cremated and I have them in my curio cabinet. They're up on the top shelf. The water had got up to the first shelf. They didn't get hurt.

Daisy passed in '13, and Clyde in January of '14. Buddy, he passed away on Oct. 12, 2016. He was only 7, but he got sick just like that. And I was taking him to the vet every day. He was a sweetheart.

They were like our children, like that little devil out there now. That's Daisy. She's an Australian shepherd. We got her from BARC. They had named her Sally, and I said that didn't sound right. So I said let's just go with Daisy.

Michelle O'Donnell contributed reporting from Houston.





MIKE STEWART/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Clouds over Atlanta. A broad collection of magazines and quarterlies across the South are engaged in a conversation, an attempt to explain a complex American region.

For Southern Magazines, an Ambitious Mission

Views on Race, Class, History And Stiff Drinks

By RICHARD FAUSSET

DECATUR, Ga. — It was Friday afternoon at Kimball House, a casually elegant bistro set in a 19th-century railroad depot where the bartenders wield Herbsaint, rye and peach honey. Chuck Reece, 56, editor in chief of the website The Bitter Southerner, was at the bar, poring over the day’s raw oyster menu and using a little pencil to circle all the items of Southern provenance.

Then Mr. Reece recounted his website’s origin story, one he suffuses with a dash of the providential. It was originally going to be a breezy celebration of Southern cocktail culture, he said, until he and his friends hit on that curious name. “Bitter Southerner” suggested a more ambitious mission. “We basically spent a year trying to figure out what that name was telling us to do,” he said.

And this, in essence, is what they heard: “Cross out the ‘i’ and add an ‘e,’” Mr. Reece said. “Bitter” would become “better.” This website was going to try to fix the South.

From the outside, the American South of 2017 may seem stuck in a one-note loop of grim historical disputation, with fights over the Confederate flag and monuments interrupted only by meteorological disaster. But Mr. Reece’s online magazine is engaged in a broader re-examination of Southern identity that is playing out in a clutch of ambitious regional publications, some of them provocatively named — Garden & Gun, Scalawag — and all describing a multifaceted, multiracial future that seems to have already arrived, right alongside the incessant re-litigating of the past.

In the last four years, The Bitter Southerner has emerged, on a shoestring budget, as a kind of kitchen-sink New Yorker for the region. It has tackled issues of race, class, crime and capital punishment, and published profiles of Southern farmers, bartenders, beekeepers, gay teenagers, spiritualists and civil rights pioneers. Begun as a hobby, the web-only magazine now has 100,000 visitors per month, a small staff and a cult readership that supports its journalism with the purchase of T-shirts that broadcast Mr. Reece’s vision of inclusiveness (“All Y’all”) and the good life (“Drink More Whiskey”).

Along the way, it is trying to manage a tension that has long dogged Southern publications: How much to sing the song of the South, especially amid genuine evidence of racial progress, and how much to be a skeptical voice in a place where issues of race and class often shadow conversations about even the most innocent pleasures?

ASSIGNMENT AMERICA

The South

This series explores changes in American politics, culture and technology, drawing on the reporting and personal experiences of New York Times journalists around the country.

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nytimes.com/national

At one end of this spectrum is the Charleston-based Garden & Gun, a gauzy, 365,000-circulation lifestyle magazine that defines and reflects the new Southern aspirational style: Dowdy suburbanism is out, replaced by a vision of vernacular architecture, artisanal everything, the wabi-sabi chic of the rural hunting lodge and an informed embrace of regional cooking. Kimball House, with its vintage scones and heart pine floors culled from a Kentucky distillery, has been featured in the magazine at least twice.

After nearly going under during the recession, Garden & Gun’s bimonthly issues are now fat, thanks to the humming economy and the avoidance of a list of topics, once enumerated by the editor in chief, David DiBenedetto, that might offend its readers: “politics, religion and SEC football.” (Don’t hold them to the last one.) Its aversion to controversy has, oddly, made it the South’s most controversial magazine, criticized by some Southern liberals who contend that it trots out a stylish, sanitized version of the moonlight-and-magnolias myth — even though its vision of the new Southern good life makes room for same-sex garden party hosts, contemporary African-American novelists and inventive Mexican-American chefs.

On the other end of the spectrum is Scalawag, a Durham, N.C., based nonprofit quarterly begun in 2015 by a three 20-somethings, with an unapologetic left-wing agenda and dispatches from self-identified queer Appalachia, gentrifying East Nashville and North Carolina’s death row. Its circulation is about 1,500, and it does not review cocktail bars. Its motto: “Reckoning With the South.”

“The South is not this homogeneous place — it has a deep history, a really full history, and one that’s not just for the upper class,” said Alysia Nicole Harris, 29, an African-American who grew up in Virginia and is an editor in chief of Scalawag. “The demographics are changing. And ultimately, we believe that the South is going to be the voice that emerges to lead this conversation about trauma and healing, because here is where the trauma was the thickest.”

Somewhere in the middle is The Oxford American, the venerable literary journal, less overtly polemical than Scalawag, but more apt to tackle the hard questions than Garden & Gun, in part by publishing some of the region’s best black authors. Here one finds the poet Nikky Finney spinning a “radical libretto” of slavery days and beyond; the cultural critic Zandria F. Robinson measuring the distance, in memoir, between Memphis and the Mississippi Delta; the novelist Kiese Laymon describing how the Atlanta hip-hop duo OutKast shaped his art.

The reigning commercial queen of the region continues to be Southern Living, that anodyne, 51-year-old war horse with the best cheese-straw recipes, and an audited circulation of 2.8 million. After the deadly racial violence in Charlottesville, Va., it published an online essay by the Southern author Rick Bragg, who wrote of his “sadness and disgust” while watching it unfold on television.

But Southern Living has generally left the grappling-with-the-South lane open to the likes of The Bitter Southerner, Scalawag and The Oxford American, which responded to Charlottesville with a mix of probing essays on history and politics, and first-person reporting from the streets. The Bitter Southerner also weighed in with a not-so-bitter take on the flooding in Houston.

The most compelling contribution of



AUDRA MELTON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

‘We believe that the South is going to be the voice that emerges to lead this conversation about trauma and healing.’

ALYSIA NICOLE HARRIS, an editor at Scalawag, a nonprofit quarterly.



AUDRA MELTON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

‘It is about the South that the rest of us know: the one we live in today and the one we hope to create in the future.’

CHUCK REECE, editor in chief of the website The Bitter Southerner.

the Atlanta-based Bitter Southerner may be the voice of Mr. Reece, the kind of 21st-century Southerner not always heard beyond the confines of the place. His is a white voice, simultaneously proud and conscience-stricken, screaming to be heard over the stock-car roar but always cognizant that there are other voices, in other flavors, that may deserve a hearing even more.

“If you are a person who buys the states’ rights argument . . . or you fly the rebel flag in your front yard . . . or you still think women look really nice in hoop skirts, we politely suggest you find other amusements on the web. The Bitter Southerner is not for you,” Mr. Reece wrote when the site began publishing in August 2013. “The Bitter Southerner is for the rest of us. It is about the South that the rest of us know: the one we live in today and the one we hope to create in the future.”

He knows his own publication has a way to go. The founders, a half-decade ago, were all white. Mr. Reece recently recruited a black managing editor, Timothy Turner, and a black music columnist, Joycelyn Wilson, a media studies professor at Georgia Tech. One

of her most recent pieces, riffing on the latest 2 Chainz album, was titled “Four Reasons Pretty Girls Like Trap Music.”

When I returned to the South three years ago to work as a correspondent for The New York Times, The Bitter Southerner was gaining some buzz, but I was leery. Mr. Reece has written that his site exists “to support anyone who yearns to claim their Southern identity proudly and without shame,” and I suppose I think of my Southern identity as something less to claim than to puzzle out. The summer 2017 issue of The Oxford American features an essay by Harrison Scott Key, in which he describes his experience of playing in a Southern R&B band as a kid. I played in one, too. Apparently we shared the same small epiphany:

“We played for friends here and there, and we sounded O.K. — but something was missing,” Mr. Key wrote. “On the outside, we were white, but on the inside, we were also white. And inside that inner whiteness, there existed a deeper shade of white that knew things, such as how our good fortunes had come pretty easy, at least compared to the people we sang about

in the songs we played.”

But I like Mr. Reece’s magazine, which, like any great periodical, feels like it is of its moment. At Kimball House, Mr. Reece held forth on a range of Southern topics both frivolous and deep: The introduction of okra as a cheap New World food supply for enslaved Africans. (“You can’t write a story about how wonderful a thing gumbo is without acknowledging that it is an undeserved gift.”) The mixology skills of New Orleans bartenders. (“There are old bars where folks never stopped doing it right.”) His interview with the Atlanta rapper Killer Mike (“He said, ‘I’m not that different from people you call redneck. I drive a truck. I like to fish.’”) And Southern millennials, born into a world where correctives to the Lost Cause myth are only a couple of clicks away.

They are an important part, he said, of The Bitter Southerner’s target audience.

“We have ancestors, recent ancestors, who grew up a certain way, and never challenged that way of thinking,” he said. “Now we’ve got all of these kids who have all of the world’s information at their fingertips. And they have the courage” — Mr. Reece used a more earthy phrase here — “to challenge it.”

Mr. Reece grew up in tiny Ellijay, Ga., in the Appalachian foothills, raising hogs with the Future Farmers of America and working in a record store for credit that he spent on punk rock records.

In 1979, he attended the University of Georgia, in Athens, where new cultural currents were percolating in a Southern context. He took in both the early music of R.E.M. and the art of Howard Finster, the rural Georgia preacher whose self-taught painting was full of otherworldly vision. Backwoods preaching was the kind of thing Mr. Reece thought he had moved to Athens to escape. Now he discovered the wonder in what he had shunned.

These days, The Bitter Southerner is his only full time job — a labor of love, he says, but one that pays a small fraction of his old work in corporate communications. In the early 1990s, Mr. Reece served as press secretary for Gov. Zell Miller, the Georgia Democrat best remembered for railing against his own party at the 2004 Republican convention.

The publication’s challenge is to reflect a modern South that has one foot in the craft cocktail lounge and one in the racial violence of Charlottesville, a reflection of what Patterson Hood, the leader of the Southern alternative rock band Drive-By Truckers, calls “the duality of the Southern thing.”

At a recent meeting, the magazine’s staff, including the media director, Kyle Tibbs Jones, mentioned two recent articles that had been popular among readers: a feature on Decoration Day, a Southern grave-tending ritual with echoes of Mexico’s Day of the Dead; and one that unearthed a trove of old photos of South Louisiana residents posing next to their beloved azalea bushes.

They spoke of the articles to come. Mr. Reece said they might run something on the novelist Thomas Dixon Jr., whose writings inspired the racist 1915 silent film “The Birth of a Nation,” and celebrated the white backlash that brought an end to Reconstruction.

“Basically a lot of what you see becoming manifest in alt-right philosophy today has antecedents in Dixon’s writing,” Mr. Reece said.

“Dark week,” Ms. Tibbs Jones said. “We need to follow that up with some azaleas.”

One of Most Powerful Hurricanes Ever in Atlantic Churns Off Puerto Rico

By IVELISSE RIVERA and LIZETTE ALVAREZ

SAN JUAN, P.R. — As Hurricane Irma, one of the most powerful Atlantic storms ever recorded, aimed for Puerto Rico and other islands throughout the Caribbean, residents scrambled Tuesday to rush out of flood zones, stock up on the last available water, food and gas, shutter their homes and brace for what is now, and could remain, a mammoth Category 5 hurricane.

“We have to prepare for an event that we have never experienced here,” said Gov. Ricardo Rosselló of Puerto Rico at a news conference, as he went on to call the hurricane’s arrival imminent and its potential catastrophic.

Packing winds of up to 185 miles an hour, Irma threatened havoc and widespread destruction across Puerto Rico, a United States territory of 3.4 million people, the nearby island of Hispaniola (home to the Dominican Republic and Haiti), Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis, and the United States Virgin Islands, among others. Cuba is also threatened. The storm is expected to rake or side-swipe Puerto Rico on Wednesday.

President Trump declared a state of emergency in Puerto Rico, Florida and the United States Virgin Islands on Tuesday.

Hurricane Irma is one of the strongest storms ever recorded in the Atlantic Ocean, according to the National Hurricane Center and Bryan Norcross, the hurricane specialist at The Weather Channel. The hurricane center said Irma had winds of up to 185 mph as it approached the Leeward Islands. There have been other storms with comparable winds in the Caribbean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico, where the warm waters fuel particularly dangerous hurricanes.

With Harvey’s destruction still fresh on people’s minds, Florida hustled into action. Gov. Rick Scott activated the state National Guard to help with hurricane preparations and suspended tolls. The governor declared a state of emergency on Monday and spoke with President Trump, who offered “the full resources of the federal government,” Mr. Scott wrote

Ivelisse Rivera reported from San Juan, and Lizette Alvarez from Miami. Reporting was contributed by Marc Santora and Frances Robles from Miami, Kirk Semple and Paulina Villegas from Mexico City, and Niraj Chokshi and Matthew Haag from New York.

Other Cities Get a Lesson In Disaster Preparedness, And It Proves Terrifying

By ADAM NAGOURNEY and JESS BIDGOOD

LOS ANGELES — Cities across the country that live with the threat of disaster — from earthquakes in San Francisco to hurricanes in Miami — are anxiously watching the catastrophe unfolding in Houston for lessons learned, cautionary tales, anything to soften the blow when their residents are the ones in danger.

“We know we are racing against the clock,” said Elaine Forbes, the executive director of the Port of San Francisco, her office buttressed by a century-old sea wall that could collapse in an earthquake. “Seeing Houston stoked the fire.”

Emergency disaster officials in cities like Baltimore, Boston and Seattle have spent the last week and a half monitoring how Texan government officials and storm-affected residents are responding to a crisis that destroyed homes and disrupted electricity, drinking water and communications.

The causes might be different, but the devastation and social disruption can be similar from disaster to disaster. As such, Houston is offering other cities a real-life run-through of their own emergency plans as well as a stark reminder of the inevitability of such events.

“We look at this and realize that while they might be under water, we someday will be under crumbled buildings,” said Eric M. Garcetti, the mayor of Los Angeles. “And it will take years, if not decades, to rebuild.”

James Redick, the director of emergency preparedness and response in Norfolk, Va., which has found itself vulnerable to hurricanes, said he watched the water rise in Houston and began worrying about his own city’s plans to rebuild after a cataclysmic flood. “I keep asking myself, is our recovery plan good enough for when

Adam Nagourney reported from Los Angeles, and Jess Bidgood from Boston. Reporting was contributed by Lizette Alvarez from Miami, Nicholas Corasaniti and Mark Santora from New York, Thomas Fuller from San Francisco, Kirk Johnson from Seattle, Mitch Smith from Chicago and Louis Keene from Los Angeles.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY ERIKA P. RODRIGUEZ FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



on Twitter.

Most of the latest projections have Irma slamming into the state by Sunday, although it’s unclear where it may make landfall.

The Florida Keys, an especially vulnerable chain of islands, moved quickly to prepare for the crushing wind and its expected tidal inundation. On Wednesday, schools will be closed and mandatory evacuations will begin, county officials said. The Keys’

three hospitals started to evacuate patients on Tuesday.

Miami-Dade, the state’s largest county, announced that schools would close Thursday as officials kicked emergency plans into gear.

But it is Puerto Rico and the nearby northern Leeward Islands that are expected to face Irma’s potentially catastrophic winds first. It has been nearly a century since Puerto Rico was hit by a Category 5 storm, Mr. Norcross said.

Stocking up, above, at a Walmart in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Below, Ellis Cerda hangs storm shutters at a clothing store. Hurricane Irma, a Category 5 storm with winds up to 185 miles an hour, was expected to sweep past Puerto Rico on Wednesday.

Puerto Rican officials have warned that the island’s fragile electrical grid could be shut down for days, weeks or even months in some areas. In his news conference, Mr. Rosselló and emergency officials warned that with such powerful winds expected to thrash the island, infrastructure, houses and the phone system will inevitably be damaged.

For Puerto Rico, the hurricane could not have come at a worse time. The island is deep in the throes of an economic crisis and does not have money for the long process of rebuilding. “This is not going to be easy,” said Héctor Pesquera, the superintendent of public security in Puerto Rico.

Abner Gómez Cortés, the head of Puerto Rico’s emergency agency, warned that coastal zones were particularly vulnerable — not so much because of rain, as with Harvey — but because of high storm surges of up to 20 feet.

On Tuesday, the lines for fast-dwindling gas, food, water and hardware were interminable and anxiety mounted. One hardware store in San Juan had been nearly picked clean by afternoon.

“This has been like this for the last three days,” said Juan Carlos Ramirez, the store manager. “We’ve sold all of the most necessary items — flashlight, batteries, plywood.”

People standing in line said one their biggest worries was the expected loss of electricity for long periods. “The infrastructure can’t cope with a hurricane,” Ashley Albelo, a shopper, said.

Outside a Sears, Maria Ruiz could not help but remember Hurricanes Hugo and George, which badly damaged Puerto Rico. “Destruction,” she said. “That is what we can expect based on past experiences, and it’s already a Category 5.”

Similar frantic scenes played out on other nearby islands. In An-



ALYSSA SCHUKAR FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Above, people returning to the Kingswood neighborhood of Houston on Thursday. Right, a man on an esplanade in Lower Manhattan photographing the approach of Hurricane Sandy in 2012.

“They need to have themselves ready to be on their own, just like an awful lot of folks are stranded and on their own down in Texas,” said Barb Graff, Seattle’s emergency management director.

For city officials who would have to manage these kind of crises, Houston has been a reminder of one of the toughest parts of their jobs. Martin J. Walsh, the mayor of Boston, told a radio audience that a storm of that magnitude would leave the city “wiped out.”

“It’s made me take a real serious look at how we would handle a storm,” Mr. Walsh said in an interview. “Hopefully a lot of cities and towns around America take their time and pay attention to what’s happening.”

Mr. Walsh said he had talked with the city’s water and sewer engineer about how much rain Boston could absorb without flooding, and had considered which neighborhoods might need to be evacuated. He said the city only had access to 7,200 cots, far fewer than he feared would be necessary in the event of massive flooding.

“Our financial district is pretty much on the coast,” Mr. Walsh said. And a number of the city’s neighborhoods, he added, are on the water.



DAMON WINTER/THE NEW YORK TIMES

Across Miami and other Florida cities, like Tampa and Orlando, Harvey ushered in a common refrain: There but for the grace of God. Like Houston, Miami is flat and has gobbled up wetlands like the Everglades and coastal stretches to build and build. The more a city has been paved over, the greater the chance of flooding.

There has typically been an uptick in disaster preparation in the immediate aftermath of a catastrophe — the 1994 Northridge earthquake here prompted many people to stockpile water and batteries, and some cities passed laws requiring vulnerable buildings to install reinforcing walls and pillars. That was just as typically followed by a return to normal behavior as the memory of the disaster faded.

But Lucy Jones, who served for 33 years as a seismologist with the U.S. Geological Service, and was recruited by Mr. Garcetti as his

tigua, southeast of Puerto Rico, many businesses were closed. Supermarkets were overrun and gas stations were packed.

Some island residents sounded stoic and battle-tested. In Guadeloupe, Coralice Line, who was attending the front desk at the Le Creole Beach Hotel & Spa, said she was not particularly distressed. “We are not too worried because we are accustomed to it,” she said by phone from the hotel. “Hurricanes are part of life in the Caribbean islands.”

At the Sugar Bay Club hotel in St. Kitts and Nevis, Ophelia Gardiner, the front-desk supervisor, said that while some guests had fled the island on an American Airlines flight, others had decided to stay and ride out the storm.

“Everything is boarded up and put away and all we have to do is wait and see what happens,” Ms. Gardiner said. She laughed nervously. “I don’t know how you can prepare for a hurricane of that magnitude but we’re doing our best.”

In Miami-Dade County, which is still haunted by the ferocity and wreckage of Hurricane Andrew, a Category 5 storm, residents worried and began to prepare earlier than usual. For some, a sense of panic began to set in. Many hotels across Florida had already been booked for the weekend by hurricane-wary residents. Most stores had run out of water, flashlights and other key supplies. Gas stations ran out of fuel.

Hurricane Harvey in Texas also weighed heavily on people’s minds.

“I think because of Texas, people are freaking out,” said Yoseyn Ramos, 24, a Miami resident who said she was worried because she could not find gas anywhere.

In Brickell, a Miami neighborhood that abuts both the Atlantic and the Miami River, Lucas Mat-tout, 22, was dashing around Publix supermarket looking for water. “They are all sold out,” he said. “Of course, with Harvey, no one wants to take a chance.”

Every storm, though, has its rebels. Jose Fonseca, 52, a Coral Gables resident who works at the Mandarin Oriental on Brickell Key, said he had not done or bought anything to prepare for the storm.

“I think people are panicking because of the news from Texas day after day,” he said. “I will buy some water.” Then, he added, “And some beer of course.”

Rethinking readiness: cots, portable pumps, chemical plants, etc.

Houston, he had refreshed the emergency kit he had set up to help his family survive the next one. “We are very ready,” he said. “We have our emergency kits, we have our evacuation plans, M.R.E.’s, water, kits for tents, warm weather supplies, storage space for materials, a kit that will take care of our family for at least three days.”

And Los Angeles got a reminder this weekend of the kind of disasters it might have to deal with beyond earthquakes, as wildfires broke out in parts of the city, destroying three homes and closing down a highway as temperatures soared above 100 degrees.

Walt Hubbard, the emergency manager for King County, which includes Seattle, said the Texas experience has demonstrated that many disasters can go on for weeks or even months, and that residents should be prepared for the long haul.

For Sam Liccardo, the mayor of San Jose, Houston reinforced the need for shelters evenly spread across the city and powerful but portable pumps, which his aides now hope to buy. “Nothing motivates action like the dreadful disaster that we see in Houston,” Mr. Liccardo said. “You can only hope that we all collectively learn and better prepare.”

Dr. Irwin Redlener, the director of National Center for Disaster Preparedness at Columbia University, said state and city emergency officials in New York were watching Houston to see how the storm affected high-security plants where dangerous chemicals and pathogens are stored.

“We are all questioning if they are secure enough,” he said. “New Yorkers have no problem imagining that any kind of man-made or natural disaster is not out of the question since we have seen both kinds of events.”

Alex Padilla, the California secretary of state and a former state senator who helped push through financing for an early-alert statewide system for earthquakes, said that even though this was a different kind of event in a different state, it could only help efforts here to encourage people to prepare.

“It triggers memories of the Bay Area quake or the Northridge quake, he said, adding that Harvey has prompted many to ask: “Are we ready? Are we prepared?”

Texas Fires Expose Holes in Regulating Safety of U.S. Chemical Plants

From Page A1

now the Trump administration is rolling back Obama-era regulations aimed at preventing such accidents.

Arkema, the multinational French chemical company that owns the plant, identified hurricanes, flooding and power failures as risks to the site nearly a decade ago. But the company did little to address those hazards, its own risk-management plans show.

Flooding from Harvey knocked out electricity to the plant as well as backup systems meant to keep the chemicals, called organic peroxides, cool and stable, forcing an 11-person “ride-out” crew to move them around in trailers as the waters rose before abandoning the plant under the local authorities’ orders.

The workers’ actions most likely averted a wider catastrophe. The plant stores other hazardous chemicals, including sulfur dioxide and isobutylene. Release of those could have led to contamination of a far wider area. Under a worst-case scenario drawn up by Arkema, a leak of sulfur dioxide could affect more than a million residents over more than 1,600 square miles of East Texas.

On Monday, a day after Arkema deliberately burned the remaining chemicals, nearby residents who had been forced from their homes for nearly a week began trickling back.

But concerns over risks at the chemical plant in their midst were on their minds.

“I think they should have had a backup plan for when something like this happens,” said Phyllis Baker, 61, whose ranch home sits about 100 yards from the plant entrance.

In a written response to questions, Daryl Roberts, Arkema’s vice president of manufacturing, technology and regulatory affairs in the United States, said that the company had not reviewed its past risk management plans because its experts remained focused on the situation on the ground. He also said that Arkema had numerous safety protocols for handling organic peroxides.

In describing what happened at the plant, though, Arkema officials repeatedly cited the unprecedented nature of the storm, which dropped about 40 inches of rain in the area, and said that no one could have adequately prepared for it.

“It is not an industrial accident,” said Gilles Galinier, Arkema’s vice president of communications at its French headquarters. “The problems that arose resulted from the hurricane and the torrential rains that fell upon Texas and more particularly on Crosby.”

A Warning Ignored

The Arkema site 30 miles northeast of downtown Houston was not considered particularly prone to flooding. One of about two dozen facilities in the United States run by the French company, which logged worldwide sales last year of 7.5 billion euros, or \$8.9 billion, the Crosby facility is small by the

Clifford Krauss reported from Crosby, Tex., and Hiroko Tabuchi and Henry Fountain from New York. Aurelien Breeden contributed reporting from Paris, Stanley Reed from London, and Lisa Friedman from Washington.



ADREES LATIF/REUTERS



ANDREW BURTON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



ANDREW BURTON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Clockwise from top: the flooded Arkema plant in Crosby, Tex., on Friday; putting on a ventilation mask Monday to help sort possessions outside the Pate family’s home nearby; and inside the evacuated home, which was stripped to the framing to be rebuilt.

standards of the petrochemical industry. It employs about 50 workers to manufacture organic peroxides, used in the manufacture of plastics.

But in 2008, Hurricane Ike made landfall over Galveston, killing 103 people and causing more than \$50 billion in damage. The next year, Arkema identified floods and hurricanes — as well as power failure and loss of cooling — as threats to its Crosby site.

Still, Arkema did little to update its contingency plans. The plans, which the company must file with the E.P.A. every four years, did not include measures to raise critical equipment like backup generators above possible flood levels. Nor did the plans call for isolating hazardous materials from high wind or water.

“They identify new hazards but don’t change anything in their plans,” said Tom Neltner, chemicals policy director at the Environmental Defense Fund. “What should have happened in their revision is that when they considered floods and hurricanes, they should have considered would they have to evacuate because of flooding, for example.”

The United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board said it was opening an in-

vestigation into the Arkema fires. The board, a federal agency charged with investigating chemical disasters, will focus on the site’s risk management plans, said Johnnie Banks, an investigator at the agency who worked on the inquiry into a deadly 2013 explosion at a fertilizer plant in West, Tex.

The investigation will also look at whether unstable chemical, like organic peroxides, should have been addressed in Arkema’s risk management plans, Mr. Banks said.

Organic peroxides have previously caused problems for the plant. In 2006, the plant faced state penalties for improper storage of the chemicals, which triggered a fire at the site. And in 1999, the plant suffered an explosion that sent a ground-shaking boom across Crosby, an episode that was also attributed to organic peroxides. No one was injured, but residents were told to remain in their homes, according to news reports at the time.

Last year, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration also hit Arkema’s Crosby site with multiple serious violations relating to its management of highly hazardous chemicals. Arkema paid \$91,000 to settle those vio-

lations.

“Facilities need to take a more proactive approach and learn from these past incidents,” said M. Sam Mannan, a professor of chemical engineering at Texas A&M University and the author of a study on Texas chemical plants, conducted with The Houston Chronicle, that listed the Arkema plant as one of the most hazardous in the state.

“We need to see what we can do to weather the next storm better.”

Gaps in Regulation

The Arkema explosions point to gaping holes in federal chemical safety regulations.

For years, chemical safety experts, including the Chemical Safety Board, have urged the E.P.A. to regulate chemicals that may not be highly toxic, but may cause violent explosions or fires — like the organic peroxides that caused the explosions in Crosby.

The E.P.A.’s risk management program ignores this class of hazardous chemicals, instead only requiring companies to address about 150 chemicals selected for toxicity and flammability, but not their reactivity.

The 2013 blast at the fertilizer plant in West, which left 15 dead, has heightened calls for more

chemicals to be regulated. The explosion was caused by ammonium nitrate, an unstable compound that is also behind the Takata airbag recalls. Ammonium nitrate is also not on E.P.A.’s list.

That regulatory gap is exacerbated by the lack of oversight from other agencies. OSHA has few inspectors trained to examine chemical facilities, and rarely inspects chemical facilities unless there is an accident or particular complaint. The Chemical Safety Board is hobbled by a tiny staff and budget, and its recommendations are often ignored by federal agencies.

Texas, meanwhile, has tightened chemical disclosure rules, citing terrorism fears. The state’s Homeland Security Act, passed in 2003, made government information that could potentially be used by terrorists confidential. In recent years, chemical companies have pointed to that law to withhold information on chemicals at their facilities, despite a federal rule that mandates their disclosure.

The Obama administration tried to strengthen the nation’s chemical safety laws, requiring companies to make information about dangerous chemicals at plants more easily available to the

public, as well as to local emergency responders. It also would have given the E.P.A. more regulatory oversight.

The chemical industry, including Arkema, fought the rule. In a letter to the E.P.A., Arkema’s senior process safety engineer, Susan Lee-Martin, said audits of the company’s safety plans by third parties would be costly, and require exposing proprietary information.

A number of states also opposed the rule, led by the current E.P.A. administrator, Scott Pruitt, who at the time was the attorney general of Oklahoma. In a letter dated July 27, 2016, to Gina McCarthy, who was then the E.P.A. administrator, Mr. Pruitt and 10 other Republican attorneys general said the rule itself would harm citizens.

“The safety of these manufacturing, processing and storage facilities should be a priority for us all, but safety encompasses more than preventing accidental releases of chemicals, it also encompasses preventing intentional releases caused by bad actors seeking to harm our citizens,” Mr. Pruitt and others wrote.

In June, Mr. Pruitt officially delayed the rule by 20 months, until February 2019. Eleven states, led by the New York Attorney General, Eric T. Schneiderman, have sued over the decision.

The E.P.A. has said that air samples taken at the Crosby plant during the fires showed no immediate health danger. It said in a statement last week that it would “consider using any authority we have to further address the situation to protect human health and the environment.”

Loss and Return

Outside the plant’s locked gate on Monday there were no signs of the fires that consumed nine trailers full of chemicals over the previous several days.

There were also no signs of the drama that unfolded at the plant the weekend before, when a crew of 11 workers scrambled to move a half million pounds of liquid organic peroxides from an overheating warehouse to refrigerated truck trailers.

The trailers were moved to the highest ground on the property, and as far as possible from tanks of sulfur dioxide, a highly corrosive gas, and isobutylene, a highly flammable one.

Even that proved to be not enough, as backup refrigeration systems failed. With explosions inevitable, the workers were ordered to evacuate the area, as were residents within a mile and a half. Mr. Roberts, the Arkema vice president, said that with as much as six feet of water there was little else the crew could do.

“We’ve never experienced anything that would have given us any indication that we could have that much of water,” he said.

That explanation did not satisfy Janessa Zeiler, 28, who returned to her two-acre farm about a half-mile from the plant on Sunday afternoon.

She listed some of her losses: all 10 fish in her fish tank; a cat; a couple of chickens; and a cow, although she and her boyfriend hoped it had escaped to higher ground.

“We’re mostly angry we didn’t find out sooner that something was happening from the company,” she said.

Apple Watch Helped Red Sox Steal Signs

From Page A1

in the dugout, who, in turn, would signal teammates on the field about the type of pitch that was about to be thrown, according to the people familiar with the case.

Baseball investigators corroborated the Yankees’ claims based on video the commissioner’s office uses for instant replay and broadcasts, the people said. The commissioner’s office then confronted the Red Sox, who admitted that their trainers had received signals from video replay personnel and then relayed that information to Red Sox players — an operation that had been in place for at least several weeks.

The Red Sox responded in kind on Tuesday, filing a complaint against the Yankees claiming that the team uses a camera from its YES television network exclusively to steal signs during games, an assertion the Yankees denied.

It is unclear what penalties, if any, Commissioner Rob Manfred will issue against the Red Sox and whether he will order a more expansive investigation to determine the extent of the Red Sox’ sign-stealing system. It is also unclear how he will proceed with the counterclaim.

“We will conduct a thorough investigation on both sides,” Mr. Manfred said to reporters at Fenway Park, where he was present for an unrelated event. “We’re 100 percent comfortable that it is not an ongoing issue.”

Mr. Manfred said he believed he had the power to punish teams in connection with such cheating.

“Could it happen? You know, is there the authority to do that? I

A RIVALRY RESUMES

With accusations flying, the age-old Yankees-Red Sox rivalry gets a digital feel. On Baseball, Page B8.

think the answer to that, under the major league constitution, is yes,” he said. “Has it ever happened with this type of allegation? I think the answer is — I know the answer is no.

“And the reason for that,” he added, “is it’s just very hard to know what the actual impact on any particular game was of an alleged violation.”

Boston’s manager, John Farrell, said he was aware that the players were trying to steal signs but said that he did not know they were using electronics.

“I’m aware of the rule,” Mr. Farrell said. “Electronic devices are not to be used in the dugout. Beyond that, all I can say is it’s a league matter at this point.”

Stealing signs is believed to be particularly effective when there is a runner on second base who can both watch what hand signals the catcher is using to communicate with the pitcher and can easily relay to the batter any clues about what type of pitch may be coming. Such tactics are allowed as long as teams do not use any methods beyond their eyes. Binoculars and electronic devices are both prohibited.

In recent years, as cameras have proliferated in major league ballparks, teams have begun using the abundance of video to help them discern opponents’ signs, including the catcher’s signals to the pitcher. Some clubs have had club-

house attendants quickly relay information to the dugout from the personnel monitoring video feeds.

But such information has to be rushed to the dugout on foot so it can be relayed to players on the field — a runner on second, the batter at the plate — while the information is still relevant. The Red Sox admitted to league investigators that they were able to significantly shorten this communications chain by using electronics. In what mimicked the rhythm of a double play, the information would rapidly go from video personnel to a trainer to the players.

As part of the inquiry, baseball investigators have interviewed the Red Sox team trainers and outfielder Chris Young, a former Yankees player. The Red Sox told league investigators that Mr. Farrell, Boston’s president for baseball operations, Dave Dombrowski, and other front-office officials were not aware of the sign-stealing operation, the people said.

In the first game of the August series in question, the Red Sox prospered the first time they put a runner on second. It occurred in the second inning, and Rafael Devers promptly hit a home run, giving the Red Sox a 2-0 lead. The Red Sox went 5 for 8 in that game when they had a man on second.

Their success when they had a runner on second in the other two games of the series was mixed: 1 for 6 in the second contest and 3 for 10 in the third.

The video provided to the commissioner’s office by the Yankees was captured during the first two games of the series and included at least three clips. In the clips, the



ADAM GLANZMAN/GETTY IMAGES

Boston’s Rafael Devers, right, after a home run in a 9-6 victory over the Yankees Aug. 18.

Red Sox assistant athletic trainer, Jon Jochim, is seen looking at his Apple Watch and then passing information to outfielder Brock Holt and second baseman Dustin Pedroia, who was injured at the time but in uniform. In one instance, Pedroia is then seen passing the information to Young.

The Red Sox’ tactics will add to the longstanding rivalry with the Yankees. Outside New England, the case will be reminiscent of the Spygate controversy that erupted a decade ago when the world-beating Patriots were found to have violated N.F.L. rules by spying on opponents to gain an edge.

Mr. Manfred is in a difficult position as he decides how to discipline the team and whether to continue investigating.

In Spygate, the N.F.L. commissioner, Roger Goodell, hastily took away a first-round draft pick and fined the Patriots and their coach, Bill Belichick, before conducting a thorough investigation. When more evidence of cheating later emerged, Goodell was accused of trying to minimize the damage and protect one of the sport’s premier franchises.

In baseball, the most infamous incident involving sign stealing played out in 1951, when the New York Giants overcame a 13 ½-game deficit over the final two months of the season to catch the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Giants went on to beat the Dodgers in a playoff for the pennant.

Fifty years later, The Wall Street Journal revealed that the

Giants had spies at the Polo Grounds who used a telescope to steal signs from the opposing catcher, which were then relayed to Giants players from the bullpen.

In 1997, teams accused the Mets of planting small cameras near home plate in Shea Stadium to steal signals. The Mets denied that they had used the cameras to try to do so, and the league did not take any action.

More recently, the Philadelphia Phillies faced sign-stealing accusations in 2011. Several teams logged complaints with the commissioner’s office that the team used binoculars and other unauthorized methods to steal signs. Major League Baseball never imposed sanctions on the Phillies.

THE 45TH PRESIDENT Immigration

Fitting Messenger for News the President Was Uncomfortable Delivering

By MATT APUZZO and REBECCA R. RUIZ

WASHINGTON — As an up-and-coming politician in Alabama, Jeff Sessions watched as his state's poultry industry illegally hired Mexican and Central American immigrants to jobs that had once been filled by poor, unskilled American workers. As a senator, Mr. Sessions argued that displaced American workers like these — not the people replacing them — deserved compassion.

So when President Trump chose Mr. Sessions, now the attorney general, to announce on Tuesday the end of an Obama-era immigration program that shielded young immigrants from deportation, there was no doubt what message he would deliver. Mr. Trump has expressed conflicting emotions about those who were brought to the country as children, but Mr. Sessions expressed no such qualms.

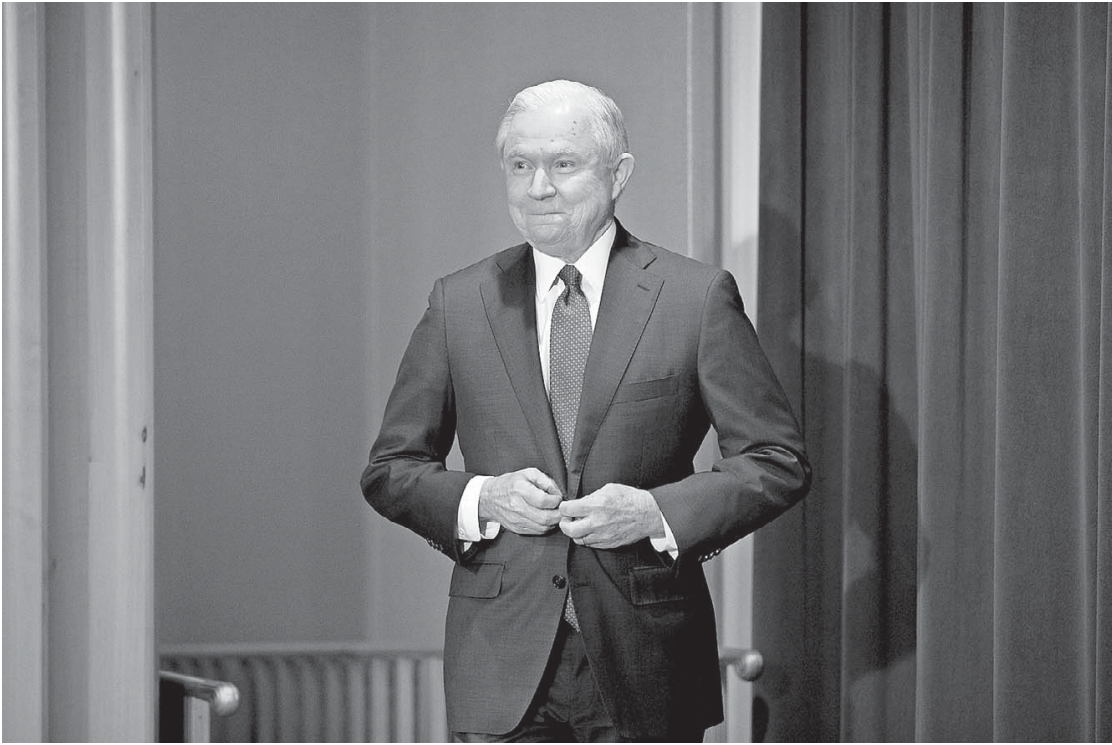
“There is nothing compassionate about the failure to enforce immigration laws,” Mr. Sessions said.

Just a few weeks ago, Mr. Trump was so enraged that Mr. Sessions had recused himself from a Justice Department investigation into Russian meddling into the 2016 presidential election that Mr. Trump publicly expressed his regrets about making him the nation's chief law enforcement official. The president criticized Mr. Sessions so often that he seemed to be encouraging him to quit. But Mr. Sessions, the first senator to endorse Mr. Trump in the campaign and his first cabinet appointment, endured.

And on Tuesday, Mr. Sessions not only served as the administration's spokesman, he also spoke directly to Mr. Trump's base in a blunt, uncompromising way that the president himself was uncomfortable doing.

“The White House needed him to do this because I don't think Trump would have delivered a convincing performance,” said Mark Krikorian, a Sessions ally and the executive director of the Center for Immigration Studies. “His own body language and ad-libbing would have undercut his message.”

Maggie Haberman contributed reporting from New York.



TOM BRENNER/THE NEW YORK TIMES

Attorney General Jeff Sessions told reporters, “There is nothing compassionate about the failure to enforce immigration laws.”

A longtime foe of the ‘Dreamers’ program takes a hard line.

White House advisers and encouraged Mr. Trump to extend protections to the estimated 800,000 people protected under DACA.

“I think he's genuinely uncomfortable,” Mr. Krikorian said, referring to the president. “And I'm sure he's constantly hearing from his daughter, ‘Oh, Daddy, look at the little babies.’”

But if the president was torn, Mr. Sessions had no such doubts and has argued that the nation's compassion is being manipulated and misplaced.

For years, he has encouraged politicians to speak to the millions

of working Americans who have been frozen out of the immigration debate. He helped kill bipartisan immigration legislation and delivered impassioned speeches about the moral and legal obligation of strict border enforcement. And he was a key architect of Mr. Trump's populist “America First” campaign agenda.

Tuesday's speech gave Mr. Sessions his highest profile platform for those arguments. Reading his speech and taking no questions, he revisited many of the themes of his Senate years, declaring that the government's first obligation is to ensure the well-being of its citizens.

“Enforcing the law saves lives, protects communities and taxpayers, and prevents human suffering,” Mr. Sessions said. “Failure to enforce the laws in the past has put our nation at risk of crime, vio-

lence and even terrorism.”

Roy Beck, whose group, NumbersUSA, advocates restricting immigration, watched the address and saw vintage Mr. Sessions, a man whom he has counted as an ally for decades.

“I was loving it,” Mr. Beck said. “I miss watching these on the Senate floor.”

The White House and Justice Department said Mr. Sessions made Tuesday's announcement because it was a question of law.

In his remarks, Mr. Sessions said that President Barack Obama's original executive action was unconstitutional, but did not explain how. He cited a federal appeals court ruling last year that blocked a similar immigration order, but that ruling did not say the executive action was unconstitutional. The Justice Department released no legal memos explaining

Call in Congress to Finish A Job Stalled for 16 Years

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authorized immigrants may find that taking their legal status away is even harder than conferring it.

“I'm hoping that this is a moment where we are forced to finally do something,” said Senator Richard J. Durbin, Democrat of Illinois and an original author of the Dream Act — the letters stand for Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors. “We want to call this bill for a vote on the floor of the House and the floor of the Senate. I am hoping that we will have enough votes to pass it.”

Senator Susan Collins, Republican of Maine, said she believed there is “widespread bipartisan support for legislation that would provide some measure of protection to children who are brought to this country through no decision of their own.”

Before there was Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, there was Mr. Durbin's Dream. In 2007, a version of the measure won the support of a majority of senators but fell victim to a bipartisan filibuster that included eight Democrats. Three years later, the bill passed the House but again did not get through the Senate.

And in 2013, language allowing dreamers to stay in this country and work or attend school was included in a broader immigration package that passed the Senate with 68 votes — then failed in the House.

Frustrated after years of failings, President Barack Obama signed DACA as a temporary order in the hope that Congress would eventually pass the Dream Act and broader immigration changes. But with Republicans in control of both chambers of Congress, the Dream Act stalled once again.

The politics have clearly shifted on the issue — for both parties. With Mr. Trump scheduled to visit her state on Wednesday, Senator Heidi Heitkamp, a North Dakota Democrat who is facing a tough re-election bid, posted a lengthy statement on her Facebook page in which she echoed Mr. Obama's assertion on Tuesday that ending the program was “cruel.”

Some Republicans have softened, as well. Representative Cathy McMorris Rodgers, a Washington Republican who chairs the House Republican Con-

ference, said in a statement that while she has long said she did not agree with the way Mr. Obama enacted his program, Congress “must protect” the dreamers who are currently shielded from deportation.

She added, “That principle is fundamental for me.”

But hard-liners in the Republican conference remain unbowed. Representative Steve King of Iowa, one of the fiercest voices in his party against illegal immigration, tweeted that delaying an end to DACA so Republican leadership “can push Amnesty is Republican suicide.”

The Dream Act's history is tortured. In 2001, a concerned guidance counselor for a frightened young woman whose family immigrated from South Korea reached out to Mr. Durbin for help. The young woman, Tereza Lee, was a pianist who was hoping to apply to top-ranked music schools, but the law said she would have to leave the United States for 10 years and apply for re-entry. To help Ms. Lee, Mr. Durbin introduced the Dream Act.

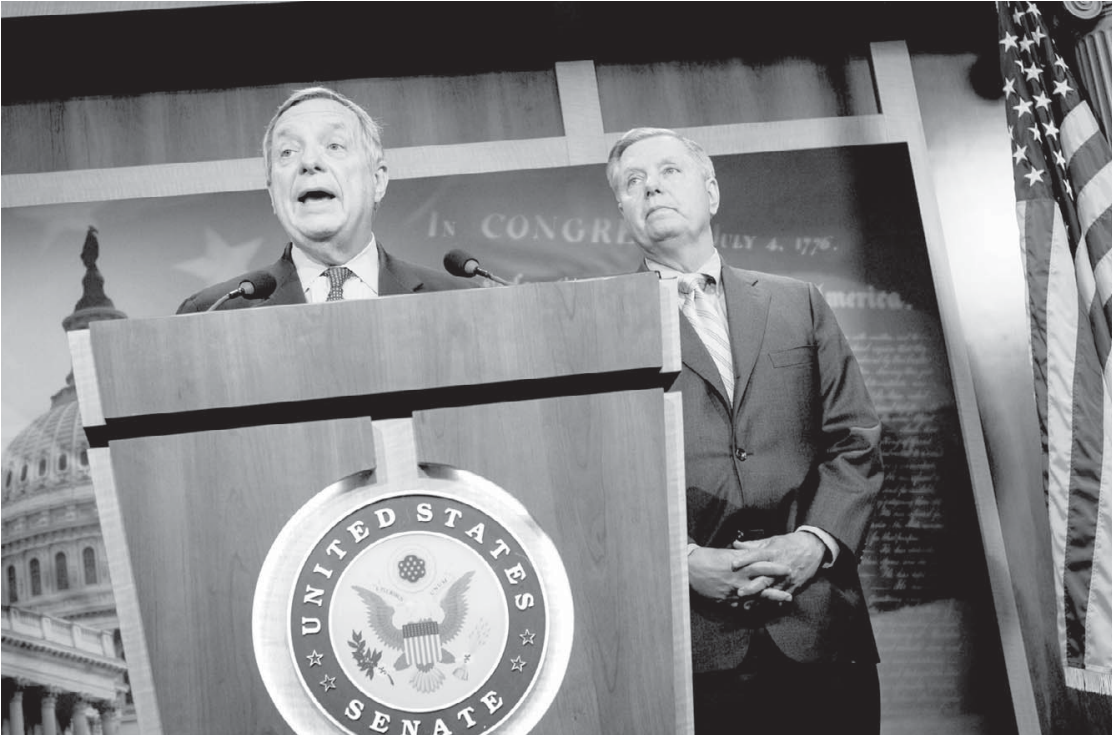
Democrats had a hand in the legislation's historical futility. For years, they used the Dream Act as a bargaining chip to push for broader immigration legislation, hoping a sympathetic group of young immigrants could help win a pathway to citizenship for the far broader pool of 12 million unauthorized immigrants. Now, most Democrats say there is no time for comprehensive immigration changes.

But Republican leaders indicated that they will need sweeteners, perhaps funding for a border wall or other measures to bolster border security.

“The process of taking care of the kids will be a negotiated process,” said Senator Lindsey Graham, Republican of South Carolina, who appeared with Mr. Durbin on Tuesday at a news conference to call for bipartisan action. “There are a lot of people who believe that a good marriage would be border security and Dream Act.”

Both Mr. Graham and Mr. Durbin made clear they could support such a marriage — albeit reluctantly, in the case of Mr. Durbin — but negotiations look inevitable. Others agreed.

“I think it's an opportunity for us to deal with a myriad other issues that we need to deal with, with a broken immigration system,” said Senator Bob Corker, Republican of Tennessee. Among



PETE MAROVICH FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Senators Richard J. Durbin, left above, and Lindsey Graham, Tuesday during a news conference. At left, President Barack Obama in the Oval Office with participants in the “Dreamers” program in 2015.



STEPHEN CROWLEY/THE NEW YORK TIMES

those issues, he said, are border security, efforts by immigrants to overstay their visa and the so-called “E-Verify” system for employers to certify that their workers are in this country legally.

In the House, Republican moderates say they are willing to work with Democrats to enshrine the program in legislation — and to force Republican leaders to abandon

their customary strategy of passing bills only with overwhelming Republican support — a “majority of the majority.”

“I believe the votes are there to pass some kind of a DACA program in the House,” said Representative Charlie Dent, Republican of Pennsylvania and a chairman of the so-called Tuesday Group of House moderates.

Representative Mike Coffman, a Colorado Republican who represents a narrowly divided, heavily Latino district, said Monday that he planned to push a legislative maneuver to get a vote on a temporary extension of DACA that he wrote with Representative Luis V. Gutiérrez, Democrat of Illinois. The so-called discharge petition for the Bridge Act would force Re-

publican leaders to bring the bill to the floor if it has 218 signatures.

“Democrats have to decide, O.K., do we allow the deportation of these young people because we don't like a Republican taking leadership on this issue? Or do we go with a Republican led initiative?” said Mr. Coffman, a top target for Democrats in next year's midterm elections.

Mr. Gutiérrez weighed in for Mr. Coffman's efforts. “I don't care who gets the credit. There are 800,000 kids' futures at stake,” Mr. Gutiérrez said.

It remains unclear if Representative Nancy Pelosi, the House Democratic leader, would back the Bridge Act, which would extend DACA for three years, and rally others to do the same.

But she has requested a meeting with Speaker Paul D. Ryan, who has the power to bring the Dream Act to a vote at any time and who said Tuesday he hoped to find consensus to ensure “that those who have done nothing wrong can still contribute as a valued part of this great country.”

THE 45TH PRESIDENT Immigration

Young Immigrants and Backers March On Under a Cloud of Frustration

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first person in her family to graduate from college.

Since receiving DACA status, Mr. Wazed, 27, has held a job and bought a car and a condominium. He is now a graduate student at the University of Southern California. “Am I supposed to plan to reset my life in six months?” he asked.

“This isn’t over,” Mr. Wazed said, “and we’re not going to be pushed out of our country in six months.”

Indeed, the decision has immediately reawakened a protest movement that helped lead to the program’s creation.

About a decade ago, leaders of undocumented young immigrants used activities like sit-ins and demonstrations to share their cause with the American public, until they reached the White House. Those efforts were repeated Tuesday in cities across the country, from New York to Washington to Denver to Los Angeles, now greatly amplified by social media and institutions — corporate boardrooms, colleges and religious organizations — that touch virtually all corners of society.

In a statement, the nation’s Roman Catholic bishops called the decision “reprehensible.” The Rev. Samuel Rodriguez, president of the National Hispanic Christian Leadership Conference, an evangelical group, announced it will move staff to Washington and fly in hundreds of pastors in October to put pressure on Congress. “We do not intend on letting a single member of Congress have a good night’s rest until they guarantee our young people can rest easy,” he said.

The broad reaction illustrated not only how successful the Dreamers and their advocates had been in persuading the Obama administration to create the program, but how, after five years of living legally in the United States, they had become fully integrated into American colleges, workplaces and civic life. DACA gave immigrants who had been brought to the country illegally as children a reprieve from deportation and a work permit if they met certain conditions.

A survey released recently by the left-leaning Center for American Progress that found at least 72 percent of the top 25 Fortune 500 companies employ DACA recipients. Joining it on Tuesday was the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, a

Reporting was contributed by Liz Robbins, Jeffrey C. Mays, Luis Ferré and Laurie Goodstein from New York.



ALEX WROBLEWSKI FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

The decision to end DACA reawakened a protest movement that helped lead to the program’s creation. Above, a demonstration in Washington on Tuesday.

business advocacy group, which called the administration’s decision “contrary to fundamental American principles and the best interests of our country.” Prominent executives implored the president and Congress in an open letter to keep DACA, saying the recipients were vital to their companies and to the economy.

So with the administration’s decision looming, many Dreamers recently began contemplating a double loss, of their legal protection and the lives and careers they had begun with that protection.

Last week, amid the uncertainty over the program, Ms. Salgado told her real estate agent that she had to scrap plans to buy a four-bedroom house in Fairview, Tenn., for her parents, with whom she lives.

In New York, during the march down Fifth Avenue, some stopped and watched on their smartphones as Mr. Sessions made the

news official. “We pay our taxes, follow the laws,” said Dayana Arrue, 22, as she sobbed beneath her Ray-Ban sunglasses. She came from El Salvador when she was 6, is now a senior at Rutgers University, and was planning to go to graduate school for geoscience engineering. “All that talent that the U.S. is missing out on, it’s unbelievable,” she said. “It kind of all ends.”

Protests continued throughout the day, and the New York Police Department said it had arrested more than 45 people, including some with DACA status. But they would not be fingerprinted if they followed court instructions, according to the police commissioner, James P. O’Neill.

That could protect them from being discovered by federal immigration authorities. Still, Mayor Bill de Blasio cautioned them during a news conference: “Obviously if someone is a DACA recipi-

ent, I would urge them to be careful about anything like civil disobedience.”

On the campaign trail, Mr. Trump pledged to “immediately terminate” the program. Once elected, he softened his stance, praising Dreamers as “absolutely incredible kids” who deserve compassion.

Feeling reassured, tens of thousands of young immigrants filed new or renewal applications. But the program’s fate became uncertain after a group of conservative state attorneys general, led by Ken Paxton of Texas, threatened to sue the administration unless it began to dismantle the program by Tuesday.

Most DACA beneficiaries live in one of five states — California, Florida, Illinois, New York or Texas — and the largest share are from Mexico or Central America. But thousands hail from South Korea, the Philippines or India,

among many other countries, and arrived with visas that their families overstayed.

“In the coming days, weeks and months, many Americans will find out — for the first time — that they know someone with DACA,” said Katharine Gin, executive director of Educators for Fair Consideration, a nonprofit in San Francisco that works with Dreamers. “Maybe it’s their child’s teacher, or the nurse who takes care of their mother, or the young person they always sit next to at church.”

Still, some Dreamers noted there could be a silver lining in Mr. Trump’s decision. The program had always been on infirm legal footing, as conservatives argued that former President Barack Obama did not have the power to create it without Congress. With the president now urging Congress to do something to replace DACA, it was not impossible to dream that a permanent solution

was at hand.

“Ending DACA may be the only solution to Congress acting rapidly,” said Monica Lazaro, a DACA recipient in Miami who is set to start a research job at a veterans’ hospital later this month. “We will push Congress, and especially Paul Ryan. This is not the end, it is just the beginning.”

As Mr. Sessions spoke, Marcela Zhou, a Dreamer and third-year medical student at the University of California, Los Angeles, paused between patients she was seeing at a clinic to watch the announcement.

“I have been anticipating this moment, but it is hard to fully mentally prepare for it,” Ms. Zhou said.

She added hopefully: “The future remains uncertain, but I am confident I will become a doctor one day. The road may be longer and bumpier, but we will get there.”

Trump Administration Ends Program Giving ‘Dreamers’ Legal Protection

From Page A1

rest of us,” Mr. Obama wrote on Facebook.

Both he and Mr. Trump said the onus was now on lawmakers to protect the young immigrants as part of a broader overhaul of the immigration system that would also toughen enforcement.

But despite broad and long-standing bipartisan support for measures to legalize unauthorized immigrants brought to the United States as children, the odds of a sweeping immigration deal in a deeply divided Congress appeared long. Legislation to protect the “dreamers” has also repeatedly died in Congress.

Just hours after the angry reaction to Mr. Trump’s decision, the president appeared to have second thoughts. In a late-evening tweet, Mr. Trump specifically called on Congress to “legalize DACA,” something his administration’s officials had declined to do earlier in the day.

Mr. Trump also warned lawmakers that if they do not legislate a program similar to the one Mr. Obama created through executive authority, he will “revisit this issue!” — a statement sure to inject more uncertainty into the ultimate fate of the young, undocumented immigrants who have been benefiting from the program since 2012.

Conservatives praised Mr. Trump’s move, though some expressed frustration that he had taken so long to rescind the program and that the gradual phase-out could mean that some immigrants retained protection from deportation until October 2019.

The White House portrayed the decision as a matter of legal necessity, given that nine Republican state attorneys general had threatened to sue to halt the program immediately if Mr. Trump did not act.

Months of internal White House debate preceded the move, as did the president’s public display of his own conflicted feelings. He once referred to DACA recipients as “incredible kids.”

Maggie Haberman contributed reporting from New York.



TODD HEISLER/THE NEW YORK TIMES

The president’s wavering was reflected in a day of conflicting messages from him and his team. Hours after his statement was released, Mr. Trump told reporters that he had “great love” for the beneficiaries of the program he had just ended.

“I have a love for these people, and hopefully now Congress will be able to help them and do it properly,” he said. But he notably did not endorse bipartisan legislation to codify the program’s protections, leaving it unclear if he would back such a solution.

Mr. Trump’s aides were negotiating late into Monday evening with one another about precisely how the plan to wind down the program would be executed. Until Tuesday morning, some aides believed the president had settled on a plan that would be more generous, giving more of the program’s recipients the option to renew their protections.

But even taking into account Mr. Trump’s contradictory language, the rollout of his decision was smoother than his early moves to crack down on immigration, particularly the botched execution in January of his ban on travelers from seven predominantly Muslim countries.

In addition to the public statement from Mr. Sessions and a White House question-and-answer session, the president was ready on Tuesday with the lengthy statement, and officials at the Justice and Homeland Security Departments provided detailed briefings and distributed information to reporters in advance.

Mr. Trump sought to portray his move as a compassionate effort to head off the expected legal challenge that White House officials said would have forced an immediate and highly disruptive end to the program. But he also denounced the policy, saying it helped spark a “massive surge” of immigrants from Central America, some of whom went on to become members of violent gangs like MS-13. Some immigration critics contend that programs like DACA, started under Mr. Obama, encouraged Central Americans to enter the United States, hoping to stay permanently. Tens of thousands of migrants surged across America’s southern border in the summer of 2014, many of them children fleeing dangerous gangs.

Sarah Huckabee Sanders, the White House press secretary, indicated that Mr. Trump would support legislation to “fix” the DACA

program, as long as Congress passed it as part of a broader immigration overhaul to strengthen the border, protect American jobs and enhance enforcement.

“The president wants to see responsible immigration reform, and he wants that to be part of it,” Ms. Sanders said, referring to a permanent solution for the young immigrants. “Something needs to be done. It’s Congress’s job to do that. And we want to be part of that process.”

Later on Tuesday, Marc Short, Mr. Trump’s top legislative official, told reporters on Capitol Hill that the White House would release principles for such a plan in the coming days, input that at least one key member of Congress indicated would be crucial.

“It is important that the White House clearly outline what kind of legislation the president is willing to sign,” Senator Marco Rubio, Republican of Florida, said in a statement.

The announcement was an effort by Mr. Trump to honor the law-and-order message of his campaign, which included a repeated pledge to end Mr. Obama’s immigration policy, while seeking to avoid the emotionally charged and politically perilous conse-



EUGENE GARCIA/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

Protesters gathered on Tuesday outside Trump Tower in Manhattan, left, and in Los Angeles, above. “To target these young people is wrong — because they have done nothing wrong,” former President Barack Obama wrote on Facebook.

quences of targeting a sympathetic group of immigrants.

Mr. Trump’s decision came less than two weeks after he pardoned Joe Arpaio, the former Arizona sheriff who drew intense criticism for his aggressive pursuit of unauthorized immigrants, which led to a criminal contempt conviction.

The blame-averse president told a confidante over the past few days that he realized that he had gotten himself into a politically untenable position. As late as one hour before the decision was to be announced, administration officials privately expressed concern that Mr. Trump might not fully grasp the details of the steps he was about to take, and when he discovered their full impact, would change his mind, according to a person familiar with their thinking who was not authorized to comment on it and spoke on condition of anonymity.

But ultimately, the president followed through on his campaign pledge at the urging of Mr. Sessions and other hard-line members inside his White House, including Stephen Miller, his top domestic policy adviser.

The announcement started the clock on revoking legal status from those with protected status.

Officials said people whose DACA status expires on or before March 5 would be able to renew

their two-year period of legal status as long as they apply by Oct. 5. But the announcement means that if Congress fails to act, immigrants who were brought to the United States illegally as children could face deportation as early as March 6 to countries where many left at such young ages that they have no memory of them.

Immigration officials said they did not intend to actively target the young immigrants as priorities for deportation, though without the program’s protection, they would be considered subject to removal from the United States and would not be able to work legally.

Officials said some of the young immigrants could be prevented from returning to the United States if they traveled abroad.

Immigration advocates took little comfort from the administration’s assurances, describing the president’s decision as deeply disturbing and vowing to shift their demands for protections to Capitol Hill.

Marielena Hincapié, executive director of the National Immigration Law Center, called Mr. Trump’s decision “nothing short of hypocrisy, cruelty and cowardice.” Maria Praeli, a participant in the program, criticized Mr. Sessions and Mr. Trump for talking “about us as if we don’t matter and as if this isn’t our home.”

Nafta Talks Lurch Ahead Without Much Progress

No Disclosure About Points of Contention

By **ALAN RAPPEPORT**

WASHINGTON — The renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement sputtered forward on Tuesday as officials from the United States, Canada and Mexico concluded their second round of talks with plenty of pleasantries but little major progress to announce.

After five days of discussions in Mexico City, trade negotiators from the three countries said they were encouraged by the talks' co-operative tenor and remained confident that they could reach a deal by the end of the year.

"I am pleased to report that we have found mutual agreement on

Trump may have to decide if he can accept mere tweaks.

many important issues," Robert E. Lighthizer, the United States trade representative, said during a briefing with reporters at the conclusion of the talks. "Our work continues at a record pace."

In a joint statement, Mr. Lighthizer and his counterparts — Canada's foreign affairs minister, Chrystia Freeland, and Mexico's secretary of the economy, Ildefonso Guajardo Villarreal — said that they had hashed out new ideas and consolidated existing proposals into a single text that will be the basis for future negotiations. The third round of Nafta talks begins on Sept. 23 in Ottawa, Ontario.

Despite their optimistic tone, however, there was no public dis-

cussion of the thorniest points of contention between the countries.

The latest round of talks came as the Trump administration promised to upend America's trade agreements with the goal of creating better deals for domestic manufacturers.

In recent days, Mr. Trump has threatened to withdraw from a trade pact with South Korea. And late last month, he laced into Canada and Mexico for being "very difficult" in the Nafta negotiations, offering a warning in a post on Twitter that he "may have to terminate" the agreement.

The lack of concrete progress raises questions about whether the three countries will be able to rewrite Nafta this year, if at all. Thus far, Canada and Mexico have made it clear that they will not be cowed by Mr. Trump's threats to unilaterally scrap the trade agreement, a move that would most likely damage the United States economy.

"I think they might be tougher than the Trump administration thought," Chad P. Bown, a senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, said of Canada and Mexico. "Trade negotiations are always challenging."

For the United States, reducing trade deficits remains the top priority. Also looming over the talks are contentious changes that Mr. Lighthizer wants to make to Nafta's "rules of origin" that would compel carmakers to use more parts made in the United States. He also wants to overhaul the pact's dispute settlement system to give the United States more leverage.

In the current talks, Canada's top concerns include low wages in Mexico and so-called right-to-



Representatives of Canada and Mexico with Robert Lighthizer, the U.S. trade representative, right, in Mexico City on Tuesday.

work laws that have weakened unions and labor standards in some parts of the United States.

Ms. Freeland noted in her closing remarks that Nafta had yielded substantial economic benefits for the United States since it was enacted in 1994 and said that the trade relationship between the United States and Canada was "reciprocal," a principle that Mr. Trump prizes.

Echoing comments made recently by Vice President Mike Pence, Ms. Freeland said she was confident that the three countries could find a way to reach a deal that is a "win, win, win."

"All three parties are absolutely committed to getting this done,"

Ms. Freeland said.

For Mexico's part, a top priority remains finding ways to incorporate President Enrique Peña Nieto's 2014 energy program in a modernized Nafta. This would further open up Mexico's energy sector to private investment and could reduce the United States' trade deficit with Mexico.

While many details remain to be worked out, the course of the Nafta talks is also likely to be directed by politics and the passions of Mr. Trump. The decision on Tuesday by Mr. Trump to end the Obama-era executive action that shields young undocumented immigrants from deportation could ratchet up tension between the

countries. And Mr. Trump's ongoing commitment to making Mexico finance a border wall rankles its leaders.

"It is hard to reconcile the political language of the U.S. leaders and their aggressiveness and their sense of being abused by Mexico in the relationship," said Alejandro Gómez-Strozzi, Mexico's undersecretary of economy from 2000 to 2006. "Nafta needs some improvement, but not in the light that is being portrayed by the U.S. president."

Mr. Trump may have to decide if he wants to tweak the deal and call it a win, get bogged down in painstaking details or bail on Nafta entirely.

Most trade experts agree that achieving a major rewrite of Nafta in the next few months is a long shot, if only because most major trade pacts take years to reach. To veterans of big trade agreements, the lack of immediate breakthroughs is not necessarily bad news for Nafta, but the urge to rush the negotiations could prove to be counterproductive.

"As you're thinking about the timetable, you need to make sure you have enough time to consult with Congress, consult with stakeholders and find creative solutions to new problems," said Michael Froman, who was a trade representative under President Barack Obama.

Congress Is Back. Where Does It Start?

By **SHERYL GAY STOLBERG**

WASHINGTON — When Congress returns to Washington after the August recess, an unusually heavy workload greets lawmakers, dominated at first by the need to keep the nation's fiscal house in order. Here's what to watch for:

Aiding Hurricane Victims

Emergency aid for victims of Hurricane Harvey will be front and center.

The White House has already submitted an initial \$7.85 billion emergency funding request; the overall tab could eventually top \$100 billion. This first tranche should pass quickly; the House has set a vote for Wednesday.

One possible wrinkle: The Trump administration wants the hurricane aid tied to an increase in the federal debt limit, a move House conservatives oppose.

Raising the Debt Limit and Passing a Spending Plan

September wouldn't be September in Washington without some spending fights before the fiscal year closes at the end of the month. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin has asked lawmakers to raise the government's statutory borrowing authority by Sept. 29; look for House conservatives to demand



President Trump met Tuesday with Paul Ryan, left, speaker of the House, and Mitch McConnell, majority leader of the Senate.

that any debt-limit increase be paired with spending cuts.

And lawmakers must pass a so-called "continuing resolution" funding the federal government by Oct. 1, or risk a government shutdown — political suicide now that victims of Hurricane Harvey are depending on a functioning government for help.

Passing a Defense Bill

Among the Senate's first or-

ders of business will be to take up the National Defense Authorization Act, a huge bill that sets defense policy and spending levels. Among the possible sticking points this year: a fight over whether transgender people who are already members of the military can continue to serve.

Rewriting the Tax Code

Rewriting the tax code — and passing big tax cuts — are high on

President Trump's list of priorities, especially since Congress failed to deliver on its promise to repeal the Affordable Care Act. To tackle taxes, lawmakers must first adopt a budget resolution, which will contain special parliamentary instructions required for the Senate to consider and pass a tax overhaul by a simple majority, as opposed to the 60 votes necessary to overcome a filibuster.

Shielding the 'Dreamers'

President Trump on Tuesday announced his intention to end President Barack Obama's program shielding young illegal immigrants — so-called dreamers — from deportation. In doing so, he called on members of Congress to pass a legislative solution to replace the program, known as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, that would settle the legal status

An early focus for lawmakers will be aid for storm victims.

of the roughly 800,000 dreamers. But it is a challenge that Congress has failed at again and again over the past 16 years.

Funding Children's Health Care

The Children's Health Insurance Program provides coverage for nearly 9 million children in low- and moderate-income families at a cost of about \$15 billion a year. But funding for the program is set to expire Sept. 30, and Congress must renew it. That renewal could provide a vehicle for legislation to help stabilize the individual insurance markets under the Affordable Care Act, which have grown shaky as insurers have pulled out and premiums have risen.

Extending Flood Insurance

In case anyone needed a reminder that insurance is necessary for those who live in flood plains, Hurricane Harvey provided it. But authorization for the National Flood Insurance Program, soon to be swamped with claims from Harvey's victims, is set to expire at the end of the month.

The flood insurance program was created in 1968, after most private insurance companies stopped writing homeowners' flood coverage, and is now run by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Look for debate between conservatives, who want to scale back government costs for the program, and lawmakers in flood-prone states, who want to keep it affordable.

Court Ruling Favors Texas Voter ID Law

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP) — A federal appeals court panel on Tuesday stayed a permanent injunction to throw out the Texas law requiring voters to present an accepted photo identification card.

By a 2-to-1 vote, the three-judge panel in New Orleans left in the injunction's place a previous order by Judge Nelva Gonzales Ramos of United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. That order allows those without an accepted ID to vote by signing a sworn declaration stating they have a reasonable impediment to obtaining one.

Judge Gonzales Ramos had issued the permanent injunction against a subsequent voter ID law

A prediction that a state's defense of its legislation will ultimately prevail.

on Aug. 23, calling it a "poll tax" on minority voters. The stay suspends that order until the appeals court can hear the merits for and against the state's appeal.

The Justice Department participated in the fight to dispose of the law until President Trump took office this year, when it reversed position and supported the Texas voter ID law.

In the six-page majority opinion, Judges Jerry Smith and Jennifer Walker Elrod suggested the state's showing was strong

enough that it appeared likely to succeed on the merits of its appeal.

"A temporary stay here, while the court can consider arguments on the merits, will minimize confusion among both voters and trained election officials," the majority opinion stated.

In his five-page dissent, Judge James Graves Jr. argued that any stay "should be comprehensive."

"In other words," Judge Graves continued, "the correct approach would be to stay both the district court's order and the new" voter ID legislation.

The new law makes permanent the "reasonable impediment" declaration procedure and imposes stiff penalties for violations.

Judge Graves also disagreed that the state had shown that it was likely to succeed on the merits of its appeal.

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Democratic Coalition Plans Attacks on G.O.P. Over Health Care Law

By MICHAEL D. SHEAR
WASHINGTON — For years, Republicans successfully battered Democrats for supporting the Affordable Care Act.

But now, a coalition of Democratic organizations believes public opinion has swung their way, and they plan to spend the fall attacking President Trump and Republican lawmakers for attempting to undermine the success of a law that provides health insurance to millions of Americans.

Encouraged by the failure of Republican efforts to repeal the law, considered former President Barack Obama's most consequential domestic legislation, a group called Protect Our Care said it intends to spend more than \$1 million on digital ads in states across the country accusing the administration and its congressional allies of working to sabotage the Affordable Care Act.

The group will soon launch a new website that will be highly critical of Tom Price, the secretary of health and human services. And it will be organizing rallies and protests in ten states aimed at highlighting the votes that Republican lawmakers took in the failed bid to repeal the law.

“For the first time, since 2010, we are on offense on health care and we are going to prosecute a campaign on offense to ensure the

law never faces the threat of repeal,” said Brad Woodhouse, a veteran Democratic operative who is joining the group to oversee the day-to-day operations on behalf of the health care law.

Mr. Woodhouse said the Trump administration underscored the need for the group's new mission last week, when officials announced that they plan to slash the government's advertising budget for encouraging people to enroll in the health care market-

A website, rallies and protests as a party switches to offense.

places created by the Affordable Care Act. Officials at the Department of Health and Human Services said the advertising budget for the open enrollment period that starts in November would be cut to by 90 percent, to just \$10 million.

Democrats believe the reduction is an effort to destabilize the already shaky insurance markets by making sure that fewer people sign up for coverage. Officials countered that the spending was not necessary because most

Americans already know about that the health insurance options that are available.

President Trump and Republicans have made no secret of their desire to get rid of the health care law. And they have repeatedly said they believe the insurance markets are failing. In March, Mr. Trump tweeted that “Obamacare is imploding. It is a disaster and 2017 will be the worst year yet, by far!”

But now that congressional attempts to repeal the law have failed, the Democratic operatives are betting that Mr. Trump and Republican lawmakers will take steps to weaken it administratively, including withholding subsidies that keep premiums low and failing to invest in keeping the HealthCare.gov website running during peak periods of enrollment.

Protect Our Care, which ran a campaign-style war room during the congressional repeal debate earlier this year, now plans to focus on publicizing those efforts.

“We will highlight stuff like the website going down” if it happens, Mr. Woodhouse said. “We will take our people out in the states and protest in front of Republican offices. We are going to create a hue and cry.”

Mr. Woodhouse takes over from Leslie Dach, a former Obama ad-



CAITLIN OCHS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Outside a rally on July 17 in Manhattan where Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo and Mayor Bill de Blasio spoke about health care.

ministration health care official who started the group the day after the November election. Mr. Dach, who will continue to advise the group as its campaign chairman, said the group will repeatedly highlight the Republican efforts to make the health care law fail.

“The public clearly thinks that's a bad idea, clearly thinks the administration wants this law to fail, and they don't like it,” Mr. Dach said.

The group's strategy is driven in part by Democratic polling that

suggests Americans in both parties would be bothered by efforts to sabotage the health care law, Mr. Woodhouse said. A memo to be released Tuesday by Geoff Garin, a Democratic pollster, concludes that “continued efforts by Trump and congressional Republicans to undermine the Affordable Care Act will be deeply unpopular with voters, including many rank-and-file Republican voters.”

Protect Our Care, which gets its money from labor groups, wealthy individuals and founda-

Expect Band-Aids On the Health Law, Not an Overhaul

By MARGOT SANGER-KATZ

This week, the Senate will do something it hasn't done in seven years: hold bipartisan hearings on the future of the Affordable Care Act. Serious and creative ideas will be presented.

But don't expect big policy changes anytime soon.

Experts and lobbyists close to the congressional process say that, despite consensus that Obamacare's markets are too thin and too expensive, very few reforms have any chance of becoming law before insurers begin selling Obamacare plans for next year.

Instead, the most likely action — if there is any — will simply be to patch cracks in the market caused by President Trump and prevent him from doing more damage.

Congressional leaders are looking at a fix that would bring certainty to payments the federal government makes to subsidize plans for low-income Americans. Those payments, which are called cost-sharing reductions and go to the insurers, are outlined in the Affordable Care Act, but the law left it unclear whether the money could be distributed without a clear spending bill from Congress. So far, the payments have been made every month. But President Trump has repeatedly threatened to stop them. Many health insurers have said their worries about the payments have led them to exit Obamacare markets or charge substantially higher insurance prices next year.

Legislation that assures the subsidies for a year or two could tie the president's hands and reduce the uncertainty for nervous insurers. But even though some Republican congressional leaders have embraced the idea, it's not clear whether enough Republicans will end up voting yes.

Experts close to Congress have identified one other area of possible policy-making: more leeway for states that wish to manage their insurance markets in experimental ways. The Affordable Care Act already had a waiver program, but it established a very high bar for state policy experiments.

That likely package of ideas does not impress Edmund Haislmaier, a senior research fellow at the Heritage Foundation, who worked on the Trump transition team looking at regulations meant to shore up the markets. “Actually, it has nothing to do with market stabilization,” he said, noting that the subsidy payments would simply preserve the current policy environment.

Changes to the state waiver standards might change things down the road, but they are unlikely to make any difference next year. That's because, even with new rules, states would still need to propose new plans and win approval.

On Wednesday, the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee, led by Lamar Alexander, will start hearing from a bipartisan group of state insurance regulators and governors, and will most likely hear a long list of other proposals. They include a request for

tions, has already begun spending small amounts of money to buy online ads. Last month, the group circulated a video in ten Republican House districts urging them to “stand up against Trump's sabotage of the health care system.”

The group also placed banner ads on websites in those districts. For example, the group targeted Representative Peter Roskam, Republican of Illinois, with an ad that asked: “Will Rep. Roskam Stand Up to Trump's sabotage.”

Protect Our Care also intends to target Mr. Price, a former member of Congress and an orthopedic physician who has become the chief health care spokesman for Mr. Trump's administration. The Democratic group plans to highlight what Mr. Price says about the Affordable Care Act and efforts he makes to undermine it.

In addition to a website about Mr. Price, the group plans to begin an aggressive media campaign designed to make people question Mr. Price's statements and actions.

“We want to make him as least credible on these issues as we possibly can,” Mr. Woodhouse said. “Putting Tom Price in charge of the health care law is no different than putting the Cookie Monster in charge of dessert rationing. He doesn't want to support the health care law. He wants to get rid of it.”

TheUpshot

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funding to protect insurers facing huge expenses from patients with rare, very costly ailments. So-called reinsurance funds were part of Obamacare in its first three years, but they have been phased out. Many state officials think a return of the program would make the markets less risky and encourage more insurers to participate.

A reinsurance program was also part of several versions of Republican health overhaul legislation, including the bill that passed the House this spring, suggesting that Republicans are not entirely opposed to the idea. But a meaningful program would probably cost around \$100 billion over a decade, a price that may be unappealing when it is untethered from the spending cuts in those bills. “That's new money on the table with double digit B's after it,” said Caroline Pearson, a senior vice president at the con-

A consensus on the problems, but not on what to do.

sulting firm Avalere Health.

Other ideas will be more novel still. A bipartisan group of eight governors put forward a letter to congressional leaders last week outlining a series of policy ideas. Among them: Let Americans with limited Obamacare insurance choices buy coverage through the federal employee health benefit system. Two of its Democratic authors, John Hickenlooper of Colorado and Steve Bullock of Montana, will testify before Congress on Thursday. Don't expect that idea to go far in the short term.

Patty Murray, the ranking Democratic member of the Senate health committee, signaled as much in a recent op-ed. In The Washington Post, Ms. Murray wrote about a “multiyear solution” to the Obamacare markets. “Tying Trump's hands in the short term is better than nothing, but without long-term solutions, insurers will likely become nervous about the future,” she wrote.

Optimistic observers say that even a small patch job for the A.C.A. this year could lead to something bigger and better. After years of partisan bickering about health reform, truly bipartisan hearings represent a change that could be more than ceremonial. Rodney Whitlock, a vice president at the lobbying firm ML Strategies, and a former aide to Senator Charles Grassley, said he could see a modest, short-term compromise that “create momentum for medium-term solutions.” He noted that the start of the 2019 enrollment period will take place just days after the November election.



AL DRAGO/THE NEW YORK TIMES

Barron Trump and his mother, Melania Trump, in June. He began on Tuesday at St. Andrew's Episcopal School in Potomac, Md.

Two Trump Children Start at New Schools, Quietly

By KATIE ROGERS and NICHOLAS FANDOS

WASHINGTON — In this age of smartphones and a politically divided public, President Trump's youngest children have managed the nearly impossible: They've turned up on their respective school campuses without the traditional news media and security brouhaha that surrounds the first day of school for a commander in chief's child.

There was no breathless coverage as 23-year-old Tiffany Trump, the daughter of Mr. Trump and his second wife, Marla Maples, began law school at Georgetown University a week ago. On Tuesday, the school year quietly began for Barron Trump, the president's fifth child and youngest son, who earlier this year enrolled at St. Andrew's Episcopal School in the leafy, school-bus-clogged enclave of Potomac, Md.

The school is 20 miles and at least a 30-minute drive from the White House in morning traffic.

Schoolgoing children signal to the public that a first family — even one that shuns Washington traditions — has put down tangible roots in the area. But what appears to be a low-key transition belies the complicated logistics of protecting first children and respecting their privacy, according to W. Ralph Basham and Mark J. Sullivan, two of the Secret Service's recent directors.

“The kid wants you to be part of the woodwork,” Mr. Basham said. “They want to have a normal experience, whether it's in grade school, high school or college.” But it's extremely difficult for the Secret Service, he said, “to provide them with that and, at the same time, make sure that nothing happens to them.”

The Secret Service, which has been financially strained and resource-strapped in recent months

by the security demands of the large Trump family, had no comment. The White House, when reached for comment, asked for privacy.

Over the past several decades, the pressure has mounted on presidential children as the first-day-of-school ritual has become increasingly scrutinized. President Jimmy Carter's choice to send his daughter, Amy, to Washington public schools triggered a media circus. The decision by President Bill Clinton and Hillary Clinton to send their daughter, Chelsea, to the private Sidwell Friends School in Washington made national news.

The Obamas' decision to send their daughters, Sasha and Malia, to the same school in 2009 was also met with intense national interest. When both girls were shuttled to their first day of school by their mother, Michelle Obama, and a team of Secret Service agents, a photographer for Mr. Obama's transition team captured the proceedings.

There was no such photo op on Tuesday. Barron's privacy has been fiercely guarded by the Trump White House, where officials have taken pains to keep life normal and protect him from those critical of his family. In January, a writer for “Saturday Night Live” was suspended after she mocked the president's son on Twitter.

When a writer for the conservative Daily Caller wrote that the 11-year-old should dress more appropriately in late August, the column drew widespread condemnation from the news media, the White House and a former first child who was once the subject of such criticism: Chelsea Clinton.

The exchanged spurred a rare moment of bipartisanship — on Twitter, least — between Mrs. Trump and Ms. Clinton, the daughter of Mr. Trump's opponent.

Kate Andersen Brower, the author of the book “First Women,” said the high level of scrutiny di-

rected at Barron, who unlike previous first children did not grow up with a father in politics, could be a factor in the Trump family's decision to buck tradition. They skipped elite, progressive-leaning schools like Sidwell Friends and instead chose to send their son to a school farther from the White House.

In Maryland, Ms. Andersen Brower said, Barron might get some needed breathing room and distance from Washington, a heavily Democratic city where emotions over the outcome of the election still run high.

“Sidwell was very happy to have the Obama daughters,” Ms. Andersen Brower said. “This was a much more fraught situation.”

In May, Melania Trump, the

No brouhaha at Georgetown Law or St. Andrew's, just guys with earpieces.

first lady, released a statement that said the family had chosen for Barron to attend the school because of its “diverse community” and “commitment to academic excellence.” The coed school, which sits on a 19-acre campus, has a median class size of 15 and six students for each teacher. Tuition is \$38,590 for middle school and \$40,650 for high school, not including a \$1,000 enrollment fee.

Georgetown University's law school tuition is \$59,850 a year. In the case of Tiffany Trump, a photo posted to her Instagram account was the only public clue she had arrived in Washington for school. Students there have been quietly wondering for months what Ms. Trump's presence might mean for security on campus.

Students have probably noticed a difference in recent days. When both of the Trump children show

up on their campuses, they bring with them much more than school supplies: the highly trained, earpiece-wearing and hardly school-age special agents of the Secret Service. The agency's black S.U.V.s have toted all recent first children to and from school, and then followed them through the door.

That is where it gets complicated, said Mr. Basham and Mr. Sullivan, the former Secret Service directors.

“There is no playbook you can go by,” Mr. Basham said. “Of course, recognizing the consequences of something potentially happening is obviously extremely concerning, but it can be an incredibly boring assignment. It's very challenging to keep yourself alert and focused day after day, sitting at school, waiting for the bell to ring — but they do.”

Mr. Sullivan, who led the Secret Service when the Obama daughters attended Sidwell Friends, said the agency did everything it could to attract as little attention as possible on campus. The hope, he said, is that the novelty of a presidential child and government agents passing in the hallway fades over time.

“You do everything you can to help them blend in as much as possible,” Mr. Sullivan said. “It gets a lot of attention at first, but after a while, people are going to focused on their own lives.”

Outside St. Andrew's on Tuesday, the flow of parents and students toward the red brick school buildings was uninterrupted. Save for a noticeable contingent of police officers in squad cars and on motorcycles, there was no sign of disorder. A single news van was camped outside.

The Trump children are not the only students in the area with Secret Service details: Back in Washington, school also began at Sidwell Friends, where Sasha Obama is a junior. The Obamas have said they will remain based in the capital at least until she graduates.

Applauding Record as Mayor, de Blasio Laments His Lack of Acclaim

By WILLIAM NEUMAN

Poor Bill de Blasio — so good at being mayor and so misunderstood.

In an interview published in New York magazine and a subsequent news conference on Tuesday, Mr. de Blasio trumpeted his accomplishments during his first term and cast himself as a misunderstood mayor, hounded by an unfair press corps and underappreciated by what should be a grateful public.

His remarks echoed an essay the mayor posted online on Friday, sounding a tone that, as he appears to be cruising toward a likely re-election without strong opponents, is remarkably both self-aggrandizing and self-pitying.

“When I think about how crime’s gone down for four years, graduation rates up, test scores are up, more jobs than ever in our history — I think, wow, just that quick profile, any candidate anywhere would want it,” Mr. de Blasio said in the New York magazine interview, when he was asked why he was not more popular. “You’d assume they’d be having parades out in the streets.”

He continued: “I’m not trying to take away my own missteps or my own insufficiencies as a communicator, but those are facts, and that happened on my watch, and a lot of it is because of my policies and my leadership. And as much as some try to denigrate my management approach, you don’t achieve all those things without managing the hell out of



Mayor Bill de Blasio, at a news conference on Tuesday, said there should be more focus on his administration’s achievements, like a reduction in crime.

the situation.”

The mayor was asked about the comments during a news conference in the Bronx to discuss continued reductions in crime, where a reporter for The New York Post — a frequent target of Mr. de Blasio’s ire — asked where he would like the parade in his honor to be held.

“Misinterpretation, which is the

watchword of your publication,” Mr. de Blasio said curtly, and then called on another reporter.

When The Post reporter, Yoav Gonen, asked Mr. de Blasio to explain himself, the mayor said that good news gets little attention, including improvements in crime-fighting, schools and the economy. “As a city, unfortunately we don’t take a

lot of time to celebrate that, and I think that’s a lost opportunity,” Mr. de Blasio said.

In the news conference, Mr. de Blasio was pelted with questions about the interview and the essay, which was meant to fulfill a pledge he made more than a

Cruising toward re-election with a tone of self-pity but also self-aggrandizement.

year ago, while dogged by multiple investigations into his actions on behalf of campaign contributors, to provide examples of what he called “a stunning number” of instances in which donors had not gotten what they asked for.

The essay supplied only two fresh examples, without names or specifics, and Mr. de Blasio refused on Tuesday to provide more information.

He also said that he wished he had never promised to provide examples, but did so using an unfortunate turn of phrase for a mayor who, especially early on during his administration, was accused of sleeping in and therefore running late to events.

“I said it in a moment of frustration,”

he said. “You know the old phrase, ‘I shoulda stood in bed’? I should have just let it be, but I’m fine with it. I would have been better off saying nothing.”

In the New York interview, Mr. de Blasio initially denied that his long-running feud with Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo was motivated by a personal animus, and he accused the interviewer, Chris Smith, of evincing bias by asking whether there was something personal at play. But after being pressed repeatedly, the mayor said, “We do have a long personal relationship, and that’s a component.”

Mr. de Blasio also said that he would like greater power to create affordable housing.

“People all over this city, of every background, would like to have the city government be able to determine which building goes where, how high it will be, who gets to live in it, what the rent will be,” he said, saying that an excessive regard for private property stood in the way. “I think there’s a socialistic impulse, which I hear every day, in every kind of community, that they would like things to be planned in accordance to their needs. And I would, too.”

He added: “If I had my druthers, the city government would determine every single plot of land, how development would proceed. And there would be very stringent requirements around income levels and rents. That’s a world I’d love to see.”

Governor Bets A Fading Town Can Cure Itself With Laughter

Lucille Ball’s Birthplace Builds a Comedy Mecca

By JESSE MCKINLEY

JAMESTOWN, N.Y. — This is not really a funny place.

Perched in the westernmost county in New York, within heckling distance of Ohio, Jamestown has been leaking population for years as many of its furniture factories flopped and textile mills tanked. With a median household income around \$31,000 and the poverty level hovering at 29 percent, the city’s major claim to fame comes from someone who grew up here, left, and never really looked back: Lucille Ball, the comic doyenne who knew a joke when she saw one.

For the last couple of decades, Jamestown has scraped out a modest tourist trade off of Lucy’s legacy, with a nostalgic museum and an annual comedy festival in her name and honor that temporarily turns the small city — about 30,000 people — into a big deal, drawing comedians like Jerry Seinfeld, Jay Leno and Lewis Black. But just as quickly as the laughter fades, so do the crowds.

Now, in a multimillion-dollar gamble that will test the power of giggles versus geography, the State of New York has invested nearly \$10 million in the hopes that it can turn Jamestown — which has no comedy clubs, no velvet ropes and no two-drink minimum — into an A-list tourist destination and a prime example of civic pluck triumphing over chronic malaise.

The draw? A \$50 million museum and yuk-yuk Hall of Fame known as the National Comedy Center, featuring an array of artifacts and high-tech exhibits, including — no kidding — holograms of comedians, both dead and alive.

“I believe this is going to be a national attraction,” Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo said during a stop here in early August to announce a promotional package for the center, predicting scores of jobs and millions of dollars for the local economy. “You are already hitting it out of the park.”

That may be a wee exaggeration at this point: With opening night still almost a year away, the comedy center has thus far been all setup, no payoff. Ground was first broken here, next to a rehabilitated railroad station along the Chadakoin River, in August 2015. At that point, the state — through the Empire State Development Corporation, its development arm — had already invested \$1.5 million in the center.

In December 2015, New York announced more than \$2 million in funding. In 2016, the state granted \$834,000 to the center, including money for a hologram projection system. Finally, in January, the grand finale: a \$5 million grant, announced by Mr. Cuomo during his State of the State address to close the gap in funding for the project.

That money was part of the Buffalo Billion, the governor’s signature upstate economic development project, which has drawn critics and the attention of federal investigators; last fall, the United States attorney in Manhattan announced federal corruption charges against nine individuals associated with various projects around the state, including Mr. Cuomo’s longtime political enforcer, Joseph Percoco, who is to face trial in January. That scrutiny has not fazed Mr. Cuomo, who has doubled down on the Buffalo project, putting an additional \$500 million toward its second phase.

Likewise, the comedy center’s backers are bullish about its chances, both as an



The state has invested nearly \$10 million in the National Comedy Center in the western New York city of Jamestown. It is scheduled to open next summer.

economic spark and a way to honor the likes of George Carlin, Richard Pryor and, yes, Lucy.

“The driving force behind the National Comedy Center is that comedy, as an art form, deserves it,” said Journey Gunderson, the center’s executive director. “But for the residents of western New York and the people who live, work and play here, it offers hope of a revitalized community.”

In order to succeed, however, the center will have to overcome its proximity to, well, nowhere. The nearest large city is Buffalo, some 75 minutes to the north by car. Cleveland is two hours to the west. Pittsburgh, to the south, is a little farther than that. And New York City? A little more than six hours by car, or about five days by foot.

Still, Ms. Gunderson and others cite the sheer population density in the Northeast — some 150 million people living within 500 miles, including cities like Chicago, Philadelphia and Toronto — as well as the summertime appeal of other nearby institutions like the Chautauqua Institution, the venerable intellectual and artistic retreat, just 20 miles to the west. And though Jamestown may be remote, Ms. Gunderson noted that so was Cooperstown, the home of the National Baseball Hall of Fame, a bona fide tourism hit.

All told, Ms. Gunderson said that the center will need to attract 114,000 people a year, paying \$18 to \$20 admission, to break even; the current Lucy museum, a modest and somewhat musty institution, draws about 20,000.

And the center will not focus on only one comedian: The plans are much more ambitious, including 37,000 square feet of interactive exhibits devoted to everything from late-night comedy to comedy as a means for social activism. Visitors will be given an electronic survey at the front door and be outfitted with devices that will tailor the experience of the museum to their individual comedic tastes, whether that be sitcoms, stand-up or sketch. There will be touch screens, a cash bar, and a so-called Blue Room — where exhibits will feature naughty and off-color comedy — as well as a virtual writers’ room where visitors can pitch



The comedy center, which comprises a museum and a Hall of Fame, will feature an array of artifacts and holograms of comedians, both dead and alive.

ideas, and, of course, have them shot down by virtual television executives.

Howard Zemsky, the chief executive of Empire State Development, said he had been impressed with both the local enthusiasm and the way the project aligned with a number of the state’s redevelopment philosophies, including historic preservation, reuse of old buildings and urban revitalization. Indeed, last year, the state gave an additional \$10 million to Jamestown to “create a truly inclusive, year-round downtown.” (Mr. Zemsky, whose dry delivery has been known to enliven even the most boring of functions, quipped: “I figure if we give enough support, they’ll let me perform.”)

Jamestown’s downtown currently is a mix of upstate surprises — the Reg Lenna Center for the Arts, a handsome theater where some of the comedy festival acts perform — and more familiar sights, including empty storefronts and underused buildings. There’s a small arena, a smattering of bars and restaurants, and exceedingly niche tourism stops, like the Chautauqua Sports Hall of Fame.

Still, Mr. Zemsky said he wasn’t worried about the location. “If you’re on vacation, a 75-minute drive through upstate New York is a pleasant experience,” he said, noting the success of other western New York attractions like Niagara Falls and the Corning Museum of Glass. “I wouldn’t be too concerned with people finding this place.”

E.J. McMahon, the founder of the Empire Center for Public Policy, a fiscally conservative watchdog group, is not convinced. Mr. McMahon cited several other state-backed museum-style projects over the years which had raised eyebrows, like the National Hall of Fame of Soccer in Oneonta, which closed in 2010, and the Museum of Cheese in Rome, N.Y., which seems to have stopped fermenting several years ago. (Not to despair, cheese fans: The Cuba Cheese Museum in Cuba, N.Y., appears to still be in business.)

“There’s all sorts of studies showing that they are not moneymakers and do not return the government investment,” Mr. McMahon said, likening such outlays of state funds to cities building stadiums

or convention centers. He conceded that the comedy center would likely “look nice, and have a gala opening,” complete with celebrities and the governor. “But it’s still unlikely to be something that turns around Jamestown,” he added.

City leaders beg to differ, saying that the impact on the city has already been felt, including the renovation of the train station and the opening of a new riverfront park. More than 200 construction jobs have been created — work on the site began in earnest last year — with some \$17.5 million in wages generated.

Like all good comedy, the history of the center is dappled with tragedy. Sam Teresi, the mayor of Jamestown, said the idea of big-time comedy in Jamestown dates back to the late 1980s, when city leaders tried to reconcile with Ms. Ball, who had left Jamestown three decades before. According to Mr. Teresi, the comedian had hoped to start a festival devoted to new comedy. But Ms. Ball died in 1989 just weeks before that project was to be announced.

With the blessing of Lucie Arnaz, daughter of Ms. Ball and Desi Arnaz, the festival and the museum did take root, but plans for the comedy center — hatched in the mid-1990s — were shelved until 2010, when a new group of comedy aficionados, including Ms. Gunderson and Tom Benson, the center’s chairman, began to develop new plans. In 2014, the state began to kick in its support; money also came from western New York groups like the Gebbie Foundation; the John R. Oishei Foundation; and the Ralph C. Wilson Jr. Foundation, named for the owner of the Buffalo Bills.

Mr. Teresi said that his city was actually the perfect location for a comedy Hall of Fame. “Anthropologists have determined that the first human laugh occurred on these coordinates,” he joked.

And then, the mayor got serious.

“The opportunity is here because the mother and queen of modern comedy took her first breaths here,” Mr. Teresi said. “She’s here in spirit, she was here in birth, she was here growing up. She’s part of Jamestown and Jamestown is part of her. So what better place to have a tribute to comedy?”

Trial to Open in Case That Highlights Complaints About Justice System

By JAMES C. MCKINLEY Jr.
and AL BAKER

As New York City crimes go, the shooting in September 2015 outside a CTown supermarket in the Bronx ranked as a minor event, yet another flash of violence between warring crews of neighborhood youths: The 15-year-old victim, Shaun Nardoni, was hit in the left ankle by a slug that ricocheted off the pavement. He survived, and, as often happens in street conflicts, told the police he did not see who pulled the trigger.

Ten months later, another teenager, Pedro Hernandez, was arrested in connection with the shooting and jailed for a year on Rikers Island on a high bail of \$250,000. Then the case took an unusual turn: Mr. Hernandez refused to accept a plea bargain that would have kept him out of prison. Instead, his family hired a private investigator, who has found evidence he says proves that investigators in the 42nd Precinct and a Bronx prosecutor coerced other young men to sign false complaints against Mr. Hernandez.

As the case goes to trial on Wednesday, Mr. Hernandez has become a cause célèbre for some critics of New York City’s criminal justice system. He has been likened to Kalief Browder, the teenager who committed suicide after being held for three years at Rikers on a robbery charge before the case was dismissed.

In July, the Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights organization put up bail to free Mr. Hernandez, saying he exemplified the unfairness of the cash bail system. Alex Spiro, a prominent lawyer who often represents well-heeled clients, including N.B.A. players, has taken over the case from a public defender. Shaun King, a civil rights activist and writer, has published articles suggesting Mr. Hernandez was framed.

Mr. Hernandez, 17, has sued the two detectives and the city, alleging he was the victim of a campaign of false arrests. One of the detectives, David Terrell, has been put on desk duty by the Police Department in connection with an unrelated domestic violence accusation. A spokeswoman for the Bronx district attorney, Darcel D. Clark, said prosecutors were investigating Detective Terrell’s role in several criminal case.

To his defenders, Mr. Hernandez is an innocent teenager who has been harassed and jailed by detectives from the 42nd Precinct. His lawyers maintain that the police were determined to connect him to the shooting of Mr. Nardoni and other crimes on him even if it meant coercing false testimony from other young men in the area.

But the police and Bronx prosecutors say they have evidence Mr. Hernandez is an active member of the Hilltop Boys, a violent gang operating around East 168th Street and Boston Road in the Morrisania neighborhood. They say he orchestrated the shooting of Mr. Nardoni through Facebook, calling on his crew to go after a rival gang, the B-Road crew.

In just a few short years, investigators say, Mr. Hernandez, 17, has turned up at the center of several investigations of violence in the neighborhood. Seven times since 2014, he has been arrested on felony charges, including gun possession, attempted murder and armed robbery. Four of those cases later fell apart for a lack of evidence, and the charges were dismissed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hernandez is scheduled to go to trial on gun possession and assault charges in the shooting of Mr. Nardoni. But that case also appears to be unraveling. The private investigator for the defense, Manuel Gomez, has found at least five witnesses who say another man pulled the trigger. One of them has spoken to the Bronx District Attorney’s office, a prosecutor said in court.

At the same time, another young man from the neighborhood, William Stevens, has made



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Manuel Gomez, a private investigator for Pedro Hernandez’s defense team, said he had found at least five witnesses who say another man pulled the trigger.

Lawsuits and accusations of witness coercion follow a Bronx shooting.

explosive allegations that Detective Terrell repeatedly beat him and coerced him to swear out false accusations against Mr. Hernandez. Specifically, he said, he was forced to identify Mr. Hernandez as the man who shot Mr. Nardoni.

In affidavits and, later, in an interview with a WNBC reporter, Mr. Stevens said the detectives also pressured him to accuse Mr. Hernandez of shooting at him on one occasion and of robbing him on another. Those charges, in two separate indictments, were dropped after Mr. Gomez unearthed surveillance video and a witness who gave Mr. Hernandez solid alibis for both.

Mr. Stevens also claimed to have been forced by Detective Terrell to make similarly false accusations against a score of other defendants, raising questions about other prosecutions in the Bronx.

James M. Moschella, a lawyer for Detective Terrell, said the suits were baseless vendettas by people he had arrested and their parents, built on lies. Detective Terrell was removed from active duty a year ago, after being accused of domestic violence, not because of the lawsuits, he said.

“They capitalized on an unfortunate incident in Detective Terrell’s personal life that somehow paints a picture that he was a quote-unquote monster detective,” he said. “It couldn’t be further from the truth.”

It is unclear if prosecutors ever intended to rely on Mr. Stevens as a witness at trial. The lead prosecutor, David A. Slott, said in court last year that the state has come to believe that Mr. Hernandez was not the gunman, but instead handed the gun to a second man, who pulled the trigger.

So far, though, the Bronx district attorney’s office has said it still intends to prosecute Mr. Her-



JAMES ESTRIN/THE NEW YORK TIMES

The 42nd Precinct station house in the Bronx. To his defenders, Mr. Hernandez is an innocent teenager who has been harassed. To the police and prosecutors, he is a member of a violent gang.

nandez. Investigators say he has been a focus in a continuing investigation into the Hilltop Boys.

At a bail hearing, Mr. Slott said prosecutors are also investigating Mr. Hernandez as a suspect in a check-cashing scam. He has posted pictures of himself with stacks of hundred dollar bills on Facebook, Mr. Slott said.

In court, prosecutors have revealed little about the evidence they have, except to say an eyewitness identified Mr. Hernandez as a culprit. Defense lawyers concede a security camera at the grocery store filmed Mr. Hernandez just before the shooting, around 9:30 p.m., but did not record the shooting itself. They deny Mr. Hernandez had a gun.

Mr. Gomez, a former city police officer who has become a crusader for young people he believes are wrongly accused, said the witnesses he had discovered identified the gunman as another well-known figure in the neigh-

borhood. A 22-year-old mother who was coming out of the grocery store with her baby and a container of milk, said to Mr. Gomez in a videotaped statement that she saw a tall, skinny man she knows as “CJ” fire a handgun into the crowd. A second witness confirmed her account on tape, also naming “CJ.”

Whether Mr. Hernandez is exonerated or convicted, his defenders say his case highlights the unfairness of state bail laws: he was held in jail for 12 months on \$250,000 bail, a very high sum set by Justice Steven Barrett after hearing the prosecution suspected he had access to large amounts of money from a check-cashing scheme. No proof was offered. Two other Bronx judges upheld Justice Barrett’s decision.

“It was a perfect example of what is wrong with the money bail system,” said Wade McMullen, the managing attorney for the Kennedy human rights group.

“This is a child who posed no risk of flight — he had never missed a court date and was committed to clearing his name at trial — but who was being held on \$250,000 bail.”

In addition, his lawsuit has painted an ugly portrait of police misconduct. It accuses Detective Terrell and another detective,

Daniel Brady, of systematically arresting young men on bogus charges, then using violence and threats to force them to make false statements about crimes they did not witness.

A dozen other young men have filed similar lawsuits or notices of claim against Detective Terrell, alleging they too were beaten and pressured to sign fictitious complaints against Mr. Hernandez and others. One of them is Tyrese Revels, who was shot in June 2015. Mr. Hernandez was arrested in connection with that shooting but never indicted. Three of the suits also accuse Mr. Slott of witness coercion.

Even Mr. Nardoni, the shooting victim, has accused Detective Terrell of misconduct. In a lawsuit, Mr. Nardoni said the detective interrogated him for more than three hours at the station house, threatening to punch him in the head in a failed attempt to make him name Mr. Hernandez as the gunman.

Asked about the allegations against Detective Brady and Detective Terrell, Meryl Holt, a spokeswoman for the city Law Department, declined to comment on the lawsuits. Patrice O’Shaughnessy, the spokeswoman for the Bronx district attorney’s office, said: “We do not comment on allegations made in a civil suit.” Mr. Slott did not respond to a call and an email from a reporter.

More New York news appears on Page A24.

Man Found in Inlet Was Son of Mob Associate, Police Say

By ASHLEY SOUTHALL

A man whose body was found tied to a cinder block and floating near a dock over the weekend in Brooklyn was the son of a Mafia associate, the police said Tuesday.

The body of Carmine Carini, 35, was discovered in an inlet near his home in Mill Basin on Saturday, three days after he was last heard from, the police chief of detectives, Robert K. Boyce, said at a monthly news conference.

Mr. Carini was identified through fingerprints, and investigators say they think he had been in the water since Friday night because witnesses said they had seen the tarp he was wrapped in, Chief Boyce said. The cause of death was blunt force trauma to the head, the medical examiner’s office said.

The police were still trying to figure out why he was killed and his body dumped using a Mafia-style technique. A five-pound bag of drywall compound was also tied to his body, Chief Boyce said.

A body tied to a cinder block and wrapped in a tarp was discovered in Brooklyn.

“His father had the O.C. ties, not him,” Chief Boyce said Tuesday, using an abbreviation for organized crime.

Mr. Carini, who was released from prison in 2015 after serving time for a robbery conviction, was named after his father, who served more than 20 years in prison for the murder of a record store owner. The victim was shot three times in the head and dumped from a car in 1983. The New York Times in 2007 described the killing as “in the watermark style of a Mafia execution.”

The conviction was vacated in 2007 after two federal informants said Mr. Carini’s cousin had con-

fessed to the crime. Mr. Carini, who maintained his innocence in prison, was required to confess to the crime to secure his release.

By that time, his son had been arrested with another man in 2003, accused of robbing 12 people during an hourlong spree across southeastern Brooklyn. The pair stole more than \$500 by driving up to victims, threatening them with a machete and taking their wallets and money, the police said.

He was conditionally released from prison in 2009, but he returned on violations in 2011 and 2014, according to the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.

Chief Boyce said investigators did not yet know if the younger Mr. Carini’s death was connected



Carmine Carini

to his crimes.

Investigators obtained a search warrant for Mr. Carini’s home on Mill Avenue, and Chief Boyce said they would be “going forward to see who exactly was in his life at this time, his phone and everything else.”

“We’ve got a long way to go,” he said.

The elder Mr. Carini, 57, declined to comment when reached by phone on Tuesday, passing the phone to his sister, Annie Carini. She said the family was pained by coverage of her nephew’s death.

“My nephew was murdered,” she said. “That’s what they need to be working on. It’s disgusting.”

The Mill Basin inlet where Mr. Carini was found is part of Jamaica Bay, the same body of water where the body of Ernest Rupolo, a mob gunman and police informant, was found in 1964. Last year, the body of Peter Martinez, 28, washed up on Manhattan Beach in Brooklyn with his feet in a five-gallon bucket of concrete.

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Trump’s Cowardice on ‘Dreamers’

President Trump didn’t even have the guts to do the job himself. Instead, he hid in the shadows and sent his attorney general, Jeff Sessions, to do the dirty work of telling the country that the administration would no longer shield from deportation 800,000 young undocumented immigrants brought to this country as children.

Mr. Sessions, a longtime anti-immigrant hard-liner, was more than up to the task. In a short, disingenuous speech, he said a program set up by President Barack Obama in 2012 — known as DACA, for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals — was a lawless policy that “yielded terrible humanitarian consequences” and denied jobs to hundreds of thousands of American citizens. (Mr. Trump echoed these claims in a statement released by the White House.) Mr. Sessions called DACA “an unconstitutional exercise of authority” and said “failure to enforce the laws in the past has put our nation at risk of crime, violence and terrorism.”

False, false, false and false.

DACA recipients are not threats to public safety or national security; to the contrary, they must have a nearly spotless record to be eligible in the first place. They do not receive legal status in this country, only a two-year, renewable deferral of deportation along with a work permit and eligibility for other government benefits down the road. And they are not taking jobs from native-born Americans, whose declining levels of employment can be chalked up to other factors.

As for the policy’s legality, there’s no question that the president has the authority to set immigration-enforcement priorities. Presidents of both parties have done that for decades, and President Obama did it by focusing on people with criminal records and not on those brought to this country as children. For most of this latter group, the United States is the only home they’ve ever known. About 9 in 10 are working taxpayers, and deporting them could reduce the gross domestic product by over \$400 billion over the next decade.

In short, DACA is morally right, legally sound and fiscally smart policy. It was also the only humane choice Mr. Obama had in the face of Congress’s failure to pass any meaningful immigration reform in the last two decades.

An Incoherent Strategy on North Korea

The North Korean nuclear threat is worsening by the day. Tougher economic sanctions have not accomplished much, if anything. Nor has President Trump’s bellicosity. Sunday’s nuclear test was the North’s most powerful blast in the 11 years it has been detonating nuclear weapons. There are signs of another test soon.

Mr. Trump’s approach has so far consisted of sanctions, pressure on China — North Korea’s chief ally — and taunts against the government in Pyongyang. These messages have not only produced zero positive results but they have also sowed confusion about his intentions. The president and his team seem unable or unwilling to put together a realistic and coherent strategy that goes beyond pressure tactics and harsh rhetoric to include a serious effort to engage the North Koreans.

There have been some inexplicable errors along the way. The latest was to pick a fight with South Korea, an ally whose cooperation is vital to resolving the North Korea crisis. At a moment when South Korea needs to be able to trust America’s commitments, Mr. Trump has unwisely hinted at abrogating an important bilateral trade deal, thus potentially ceding more economic ground to China, and accused its new president, Moon Jae-in, of “appeasement” toward North Korea. The South Koreans are so upset, there is talk among some of developing their own nuclear weapons, which would compound the present insanity.

Containing the North is not a simple task. President Bill Clinton worked out a deal that froze the North’s plutonium program for eight years, only to see the agreement collapse under George W. Bush. The North’s nuclear program is now far more advanced, making getting rid of it, or even containing it, a lot harder.

North Korea’s leader, Kim Jong-un, is certainly playing a dangerous game; Nikki Haley, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, warned Monday that Mr. Kim is “begging for war.” But unless he is completely deranged he must know that war with the United States would be suicide. He seems to regard nuclear weapons as his only guarantee of survival in the face of American hostility.

He has reason to worry: Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, gave up his nascent nuclear program in 2003 in return for promises of economic integration with the West. But when rebels rose up against him, he was bombed by the United States and its allies, then executed by rebels.

Defense Secretary Jim Mattis and Secretary of State Rex Tillerson have insisted that the United States is not aiming for regime change. But it could be doing considerably more to lower the temperature and lead the way to a more peaceful solution. On Sunday, Mr. Mattis seemed intent on doing just the opposite, promising a “massive military response” in return for “any threat” — not just an attack but

If all that weren’t enough, DACA remains overwhelmingly popular among Americans of all political stripes. Polls put its approval rating at roughly double that of President Trump himself. Even the Chamber of Commerce, usually a reliable backer of the Republican legislative agenda, called the decision to end DACA “contrary to fundamental American principles.”

The only bad thing that could be said about DACA is that, because it was a presidential memorandum, it was always vulnerable to being undone by a shortsighted administration playing to its base.

Now that that has happened, 800,000 people — all of whom gave their personal information and immigration status to the government, believing it would not be used

against them — face the prospect of being shipped back to a country they may have no connection to or even remember.

This wouldn’t be a concern if Congress had done its job and passed the Dream Act, which would provide a pathway to citizenship for people brought to this country as children, and which has kicked around Capitol Hill for 16 years. Even though it has been stymied mainly by Republican opposition at every turn, it’s still theoretically on the table. But there’s little sign the dwindling Republican moderates in Congress have the stomach to confront their party’s nativist core. Mr. Trump called on Congress to act, but didn’t have the courage to tell it what he wanted it to do.

Contrast that with President Obama’s willingness to defend a policy that has always had detractors. “Ultimately, this is about basic decency,” Mr. Obama wrote on Facebook on Tuesday. “This is about whether we are a people who kick hopeful young strivers out of America, or whether we treat them the way we’d want our own kids to be treated.”

Mr. Trump has no good rejoinder. That’s partly because there isn’t one and partly because, as is so often the case, he doesn’t fully understand the scope of what he’s done. One would hope that the widespread outrage at Tuesday’s announcement, and the impending suffering of hundreds of thousands of people who’ve done nothing but try to become contributing members of society, might impress it upon him.



ILLUSTRATION BY SIMON MONTAG; TRUMP PHOTO BY ALEX WONG/GETTY IMAGES

the threat of an attack — against the United States; its territories, like Guam; or its allies. And while Mr. Mattis and Mr. Tillerson have both hinted at dialogue with the North, Mr. Trump tweeted that “talking is not the answer!”

Ms. Haley pressed the Security Council this week to impose an oil ban on North Korea. That’s a likely nonstarter, since it would mostly affect China, which is the North’s primary oil supplier and has long resisted such a ban because it fears it could set off a collapse of the Kim regime, a flood of refugees into China and the reunification of the Korean Peninsula under South Korea. Many experts also doubt the usefulness of sanctions as a tool to force the North to abandon its nuclear weapons, which Pyongyang sees as the only real leverage it has on the global stage.

Ms. Haley’s boss seems no less enamored of the China card, threatening to end trade with China if it does not curtail trade with the North — a completely empty threat given the powerful economic ties between China and the United States and China’s pivotal role in the global economy. Mr. Trump would be better advised to work with China on a diplomatic initiative that could include the threat of tougher sanctions but would offer the North a deal in which Pyongyang would freeze its nuclear and missile tests in exchange for some American concessions, like a reduction in military exercises.

It is not at all clear that Mr. Kim is interested in talking. But Mr. Trump needs to test the possibility before design or miscalculation leads to war.

LETTERS

How to Resolve the North Korea Crisis

TO THE EDITOR:

Re “U.S. Is Pressing for Oil Embargo on North Korea” (front page, Sept. 5):

To prevent the next Korean War, end the last one. A state of war technically still exists between North and South Korea, and, by extension, the South’s ally, the United States. That unresolved issue is the root cause of the current conflict.

A peace treaty could include a guarantee for the North’s right to exist, mutual nonaggression and economic aid, in exchange for a verifiable dismantling or freezing of North Korea’s nuclear program. It is the kind of treaty that the international community, including China, could support.

Each side could claim victory, getting most of what it wants, which is the essence of a good settlement.

JIM MITCHELL, LONGMONT, COLO.

TO THE EDITOR:

Re “Nuclear Blast by North Korea Amplifies Crisis” (front page, Sept. 4):

North Korea does not need Defense Secretary Jim Mattis’s threat of a “massive military response” to understand the United States’ overwhelming military power. Are we reacting exactly as North Korea wishes? Does our bombast serve only to make that country feel among the great nations of the world?

We offered no such frenzied response to the buildup of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan. If we treated Kim Jong-un as a minor irritant (at least publicly), he might be left to sulk instead of strut.

KENNETH FORD, PHILADELPHIA

The writer, a physicist, is the author of “Building the H Bomb.”

TO THE EDITOR:

Re “Trump Says Halt Trade With North Korea’s Business Allies. Its Top Ally Is China” (news article, Sept. 5):

After getting caught with his “fire and fury” bluff, President Trump doubled down by suggesting that the United States would cut off trade with China. North Korea is smart enough to recognize a second bluff, given that the chance that Mr. Trump would end trade with China and undermine Walmart, Apple,

Nike, etc. is zero.

North Korea is a serious problem. We need a serious president who can craft long-term solutions. So far, Mr. Trump has only been able to craft sound bites that appeal to his base for a 24-hour news cycle.

DAVID VANSPEYBROECK
LAKE OSWEGO, ORE.

TO THE EDITOR:

“After North Korea Nuclear Test, Trump Saves Harshes Words for South” (news analysis, Sept. 4) offers a thoughtful and rational explanation for the fact that President Trump turned his ire on President Moon Jae-in of South Korea in the hours following North Korea’s successful test of a larger atomic weapon. The article assumes that Mr. Trump’s otherwise foolish attack on our central ally in the region can be explained by his frustration with South Korea’s trade policy and with President Moon’s willingness to try to engage the North Korean regime.

There may be a simpler explanation. Mr. Trump is frustrated because he can’t simply attack North Korea to settle a score in a conflict with Kim Jong-un, which he himself has clumsily escalated. The more responsible of his advisers surely have pointed out to him that to start a war with North Korea would result in tens of thousands of deaths in Seoul. As a result, Mr. Trump sees South Korea as an inconvenience, and that annoys him.

JAMES IVY, SAN ANTONIO

TO THE EDITOR:

When neither threats nor concessions deter the madman of Pyongyang, it is time for the unthinkable. I do not refer to a pre-emptive strike on North Korea. Rather, let the United States, China, Russia, Japan and South Korea, backed by a unanimous Security Council resolution, offer a huge economic assistance package to the North, contingent upon a large multinational force immediately entering the hermit nation to begin dismantling its nuclear program.

While near certain to be rejected, such an offer would make unequivocally clear the yawning moral gulf between the welfare of the North Korean people and the war plans of their leaders.

JEFF FREEMAN, RAHWAY, N.J.

President Trump, Don’t Forsake the ‘Dreamers’

TO THE EDITOR:

Re “Trump Moves to End DACA and Calls on Congress to Act” (nytimes.com, Sept. 5):

The abolition of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, would be the cruelest measure of many cruel measures adopted by President Trump since he took office. A six-month delay is a joke, and a way for Mr. Trump to ease the incredible pain he will cause.

Immigrants have made America great, and the children of immigrants, legal or illegal, have contributed mightily to our greatness. To abandon more than three-quarters of a million Dreamers simply because their parents entered this country illegally would not only be a travesty, but also a sapping of one of our greatest potential resources.

Mr. Trump is obsessed with Barack Obama, and instead of governing, he has set out to destroy everything Mr. Obama put in place. Leave the children be, Mr. Trump. You have already caused

more harm to our nation than anyone thought possible.

HENRY A. LOWENSTEIN, NEW YORK

TO THE EDITOR:

My family and I had the opportunity to host several Dreamers for the weekend so they could visit New York City for the first time. Rather than immediately going off to see the sights, as I suspect my own college-age children would have done, they pulled out their laptops and studied for an exam the entire evening before touring New York the next day.

These bright and motivated young women were completely dedicated to their education and eager to be part of the American dream. What possible benefit could be achieved by ending DACA and subjecting these “incredible kids” (as President Trump called them) to potential deportation when they have so much to offer our country?

LAURA LEVINE, LARCHMONT, N.Y.

Honoring Harriet Tubman and Other Abolitionists

TO THE EDITOR:

Re “Stepping Back From Plan for a Tubman \$20 Bill” (news article, Sept. 1):

When the Trump administration put on hold the plan to place Harriet Tubman on the \$20 bill, it illuminated the selective nature of supposed concerns about “erasing history.”

In President Trump’s view, the myriad “beautiful statues” honoring generals who killed for human slavery simply represent America’s “history and culture,” and must be preserved. But we need not commemorate a black abolitionist who risked her life to rescue slaves, because this would be “pure political correctness.”

However, you report, Mr. Trump said in April that he might support putting Harriet Tubman on the \$2 bill. Since this is the least used item of currency, Mr. Trump has succeeded in finding the monetary equivalent of sending an African-American heroine to the back of the bus.

MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN
PALO ALTO, CALIF.

The writer was a civil rights worker

with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in the South in the 1960s.

TO THE EDITOR:

Re “A Reminder, in Bronze, of Experiments on Slaves,” by David Gonzalez (Side Street column, Aug. 21):

The removal of unwelcome monuments is an opportunity to replace them with our overlooked heroes, the abolitionists. Some lobbied, while others wrote, funded and preached. They provided the safe houses of the Underground Railroad alongside Harriet Tubman and organized escapes while in danger of harm and imprisonment. From Bleeding Kansas to Harpers Ferry, many lost their lives to end slavery.

We correctly condemn those whites who shackled blacks in the past and who would degrade them today. It is equally fitting that we celebrate those who fought for the end of slavery. In doing so we can add a positive balance of perspective to our nation’s history and character.

PAUL J. QUINTAVALLA
BROOMALL, PA.

Ashbery’s Avoidance Of the Easy

Rae Armantrout

THE poet John Ashbery once said, and “To be a famous American poet is not the same thing as being famous.” In our times, that is all too true, but John, who died on Sunday, was probably the closest thing to a famous living poet we had. And this is odd because his poems, though they are friendly and inviting, offer no easy answers, no comfortable affirmations. Far from it. Would-be sages are apt to say that what matters is not the arrival but the journey. An Ashbery poem shows us just what that maxim looks and feels like when put into practice — which, ironically, has caused many a pilgrim to say: “Wait! Stop! What?” I admit that, when I was relatively young and first encountered his great book “Three Poems,” I felt something similar — but then the rhythm, the point and counterpoint caught me up and I was swept along. It became my favorite of his works. I opened Facebook on Tuesday and found that poets were contributing to what was already a long list of sentences beginning, “Reading a John Ashbery poem is like . . .” I didn’t attempt a contribution then, but I will do so here. Ashbery poems are like involved day-dreams from which, as with real dreams, there is no obvious exit. We may push the dream images aside, but to quote from his poem “The New Spirit,” which appeared in “Three Poems,” “forget as we will, something soon comes to stand in their place. Not the truth perhaps, but — yourself. It is you who made this. But the truth has passed on/to divide all.” See how each assertion here immediately

In his poems, the action is always in transit.

slides off into its opposite? “You” may be “true,” but (hard swivel) “the truth has passed on” and suddenly we’re somewhere else.

Another way to describe an Ashbery poem is to say that it’s a visceral experience of the passage of time. We always become aware of (to quote from “The Other Tradition”) “the roar of time plunging unchecked through the sluices.” He himself called his work a “worried continuing.” (And who isn’t familiar with that?) But I’m making his poems sound sad and ponderous now, and there is nothing less ponderous than an Ashbery poem. He is one poet who can somehow be simultaneously elegiac and playful, even goofy. He is, after all, the author of “Farm Implements and Rutabagas in a Landscape” and “Daffy Duck in Hollywood.” If you could find the impossible space where Franz Kafka overlapped with the Pop artist Roy Lichtenstein, John would be sitting there happily, grinning like the Cheshire cat.

Recently I contributed a short piece to an online birthday card for John. We were supposed to choose our favorite Ashbery line and write something about it. I found it impossible to choose just one line — not only because there are so many good ones, but because, really, in an Ashbery poem, the action is always in transit, always hovering somewhere between the last line and the next in a sort of quantum superposition. I chose a passage from “The Other Tradition.” I’ll include it here because it seems, now, a fitting epitaph:

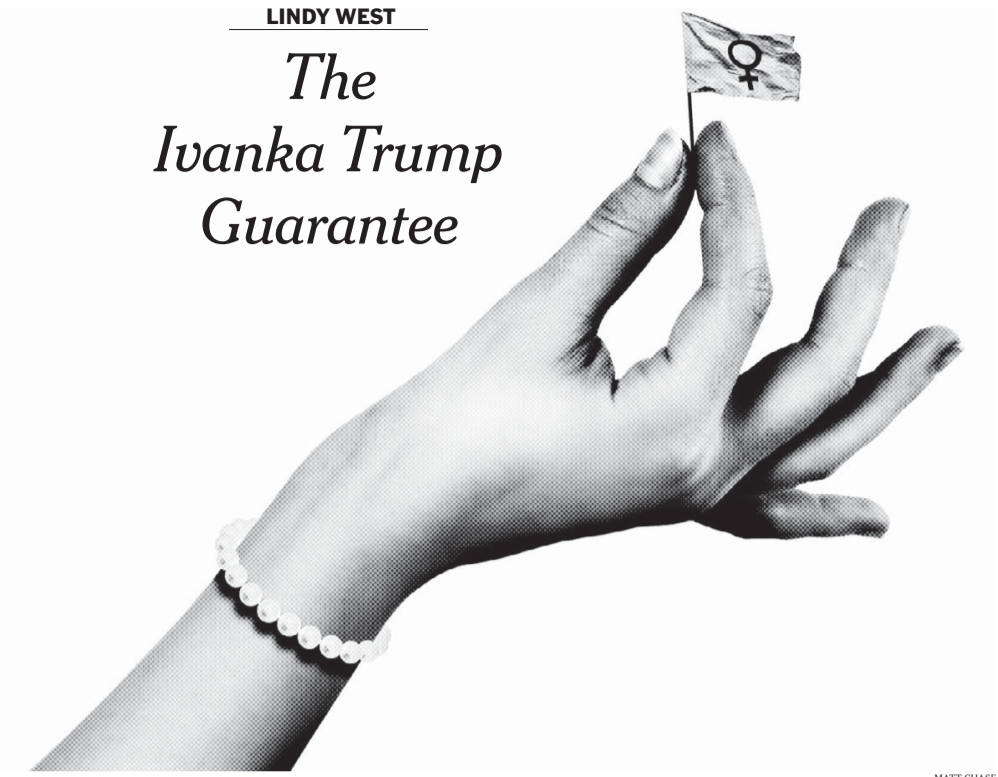
*I still remember
How they found you, after a dream, in
your thimble hat,
Studios as a butterfly in a parking
lot.
The road home was nicer then.
Dispersing, each of the
Troubadours had something to say
about how charity
Had run its race and won, leaving you
the ex-president
Of the event . . .*

Meaning in an Ashbery poem is always about to arrive like the “studious” butterfly that settles all too briefly (or doesn’t), then veers off. A butterfly is never jaded! The reader arrives in the wake of some event, perhaps momentous, perhaps quotidian. Who knows now? They (and we) are already off to something else — if only the next parked car. John is/was the least pompous poet in the world. John is (was!) this studious butterfly, this Thumbelina in a thimble hat, always already “ex-president of the event.”

When thinking about John, I find it natural to fall into paradoxes. Here I go again. No one writes (or will ever write) “like” him. As a poet, he was nothing like Whitman, yet like Whitman, he seemed to say, “Unscrew the doors themselves from their jambs.” Nothing was too incongruous for him.

I often think that compartmentalization is the enemy of art. John was the enemy of compartments. He threw open doors for many poets of younger generations — myself included. My poems may not look much like his but his “new spirit” is present in them. I hate to say that anything will “live forever” — but his work is among those few things that should.

RAE ARMANTROUT, a professor at the University of California, San Diego, is the author, most recently, of “Partly: New and Selected Poems.”



MATT CHASE

IVANKA TRUMP, first daughter, strode into Washington back in January with big promises: She was passionate about helping “working women,” she said, and she was going to close the gender wage gap even if it killed her.

Well, not if it killed her, not literally, but even if it mildly inconvenienced her, she was on it 110 percent, for the women. Well, not if it mildly inconvenienced her, she’s very busy, but definitely if there was a wage transparency policy already in place, she would not openly and glowingly support overturning it.

Well, unless her dad wanted to overturn it because doing so satisfied two of his top 10 vindictive fixations (constraining women’s independence and destroying the legacy of America’s first black president), but Ms. Trump would absolutely offer a better replacement solution, such as saying the words “child care credit” and “female entrepreneurs” repeatedly near a camera while wearing a blush-pink toggle coat. That, ladies, is the Ivanka Guarantee. Enjoy your money!

Ms. Trump’s self-professed commitment to corporate gender parity (about as milquetoast as feminism gets, but in Trump’s America, radicalism is relative) was trotted out incessantly during the campaign, especially as an antidote to her father’s self-professed commitment to nonconsensually sticking his hands on women’s genitals.

Yet, in a statement last week, Ms. Trump endorsed the decision to abandon an Obama-era initiative, set to go into effect next spring, requiring federal contractors and companies above a certain size to report salary data. “Ultimately,” Ms. Trump explained, “while I believe the intention was good and agree that pay transparency is important, the proposed policy would not yield the intended results.”

You’d think that a passionate anti-wage-gap crusader like Ms. Trump would relish a broad, ever-expanding data set illuminating her pet issue so that she could go after it with laser focus, but no. She is even more devoted than that. She hates the gender wage gap so much, she can’t even

stand to know anything about it. Some heroes wear capelets.

Real question: Is anyone out there still waiting for Ivanka Trump to come through?

When Donald Trump was elected president last November, his elder daughter was portrayed as liberal America’s consolation prize, like a Christmas present from an absentee dad plunked on the doormat in February. Uh, this is what you Democrats are into, right? Women? Business-women? Your little woman projects? That’s still your thing, right?

She has played her role dutifully, pretending to care about women’s upward mobility just enough to soothe the complacent and provide plausible deniability for her father.

And, inexplicably — perhaps because hope has been thin on the ground since November — some people seem to be taken in. If Ms. Trump says she was dismayed by her father’s announced ban on trans-

The only evidence of her passion for progressive causes is her word.

gender people in the military, well, I guess it’s true. What a nice moderate lady! If Ms. Trump says that America is no place for Nazis and white supremacists, are we going to tell her she’s wrong? She probably just forgot to mention that some of those Nazis and white supremacists were marching in explicit support of her father. That can happen. As a working mom myself, I know it can be hard to keep all these details straight!

The fact is, the only evidence we have of Ms. Trump’s supposed moderating effects and passion for progressive causes is her word. And, unfortunately for the entire planet, the word of a Trump isn’t worth very much.

A real advocate for women’s power and prosperity would be devastated by President Trump’s decision to end the Deferred

Action for Childhood Arrivals program, which will shatter the lives of hundreds of thousands of immigrant women and the people who depend on them. A real advocate for women’s autonomy would fight indefatigably for affordable health care and abortion access. A real advocate for women would care about gay women, trans women, black women, Muslim women, Jewish women and all the other women being dehumanized and imperiled by Trumpism’s fetish for calamity. If you are helping only certain women, then you do not actually care about women.

Ivanka Trump is never going to come through. Coming through isn’t her function. She is more a logo than a person, a scarecrow stuffed with branding, an heiress-turned-model-turned-multimillionaire’s-wife playacting as an authority on the challenges facing working women so that she can sell more pastel sheath dresses.

All that aside, even if Ms. Trump does sincerely care about the issues she purports to, the fact remains that her father is a stubborn, intractable toddler. No one has power over him. He doesn’t want to be moderated, even by his daughter.

Recently, in a blistering roast by Sarah Ellison in Vanity Fair, Ms. Trump and her husband, Jared Kushner, were cast as ineffectual dilettantes and Beltway laughingstocks, treating the nation like a vanity project, an ad campaign, a toy. Ms. Ellison wrote, of Ms. Trump, that if “her main value in Washington is her access to her father and she is unable to sway him, then she is simply a 35-year-old former real estate and retail executive in over her head.” Why do we pay her any attention at all?

Stop wondering which of these people will save us and when. There is not going to be a surprise silver lining to the Trump presidency — not from Ivanka Trump, not from Jared Kushner, not from Rex Tillerson, not from John Kelly. This is it. The Trump Doctrine is to say whatever makes you feel good and do whatever makes you the most money. And Ms. Trump isn’t anomalous; she’s emblematic. Don’t waste your time parsing what they say; spend it fighting what they do.

FRANK BRUNI

Can We Talk About Tom Brady’s Brain?

ANOTHER PRO FOOTBALL season is about to begin, Tom Brady will again be taking snaps for the New England Patriots, and there’s chatter galore about how much longer that can last. He turned 40 on Aug. 3. In quarterback years, he’s a fossil.

But isn’t he also above the laws of nature? His performance in the Patriots’ Super Bowl victory over the Atlanta Falcons early this year suggested as much, and his every painstakingly plotted hour is part of a campaign not just to cheat Father Time but to cackle at him.

I’ve read and heard scads about Brady’s all-organic, caffeine-free, anti-inflammatory dietary regimen; his techniques for enhanced muscle pliability; and his injury-preventing, youth-preserving “body coach,” who’s apparently some Ponce de León of the pectorals. Thanks to this sorcery, Brady maintains the strength of arm to throw downfield and the sturdiness of leg to sidestep a blitz.

But what about Brady from the neck up? Even if he has the brawn to press on, what are the risks to his brain?

In a May appearance on “CBS This Morning,” his wife, Gisele Bündchen, either sent a message to her husband through the television camera or made a slip, telling the world something that Brady certainly hasn’t. “He has concussions pretty much every year,” she said. “We don’t talk about it, but he does have concussions.”

She even claimed that he’d suffered one last season. If that’s true, neither he nor the Patriots disclosed it.

Bündchen’s comments received only a fraction of the attention they deserved, as Malcolm Gladwell, who has written

If we objectified football players less, maybe we’d protect them better.

extensively about head trauma in football, noted on a podcast in June. “Why isn’t there a stronger drumbeat for him to retire?” Gladwell asked, adding, “I do not want to see Tom Brady at 55 drooling into a cup.”

Alarmist? I doubt that the recently retired college football analyst Ed Cunningham would see it that way. In The Times last week, Cunningham, 48, told my colleague John Branch that he had quit his high-profile TV job because he could no longer sanction such a dangerous sport. “I just don’t think the game is safe for the brain,” he said.

His frequent on-air partner, Mike Patrick, concurred, telling Branch that football “can turn 40-, 50-year-old men into walking vegetables.”

Over recent years, more enthusiasts, former players and scientists have been speaking out about the long-term wages of blow after blow and concussion upon concussion. A major study published in July suggested that the longer someone stays with football, the more likely he is to show signs of degenerative brain disease later. In that context, Brady’s stamina isn’t just an admirable testament to his will. It’s a chilling token of his risk.

There’s a dark irony here, because his brain is probably the most crucial element of his record-breaking feats. What makes a truly great quarterback — or, for that matter, a truly great running back or cornerback — is mental keenness layered atop muscle and agility.

My team is the Denver Broncos. Its star is the linebacker Von Miller. He has a fleet step and a fierce grip. But what most separates him from his peers is his talent for assessing the configuration of the players lined up opposite him, divining the soft spot and strategizing — in mere seconds — how to snake or shimmy through it. That’s intellectual.

Brady’s preparation involves more than the avocado ice cream and soft-tissue massages that have become the stuff of incessantly rehashed myth. When a season finishes, he goes back and twice watches video of every play that he was involved in, to diagnose what went right or wrong.

He has studied the Patriots’ offensive schemes well enough so that if the wide receiver he intends to throw to isn’t free, he can, in an instant, turn his gaze and his arm toward another waiting target. That’s what Peyton Manning and so many of the sport’s other legendary quarterbacks were also expert at. And that, too, is intellectual.

It’s funny, and sad, that for all the reverence we accord athletes, we objectify them, casting them as hunks and hulks. We do that in spades with football players. Maybe that makes it easier to treat them as disposable. Maybe that’s why Patriots fans worry more about how Brady will perform in Thursday night’s season opener against the Kansas City Chiefs than about what kind of father he’ll be to his children a decade from now, or about how intact his memories of his own glory will be.

There isn’t a stronger drumbeat for him to retire mostly because he gives so many spectators so much pleasure — and seems to be having a blast himself. But there also isn’t a stronger drumbeat because in the same way that he and Bündchen don’t talk about his brain, the rest of us barely give it a thought.

Thomas L. Friedman is off today.

City Hospitals Integrate Mental Health Services To Help Young Patients

By VIVIAN WANG

Recognizing that negative childhood experiences can affect a person's health long into adulthood, New York City's public hospital system is expanding its mental health programs for children and adolescents.

The programs, which NYC Health & Hospitals plans to announce on Wednesday, are designed to address the challenges facing many of the hospital system's young patients, such as poverty, violence and substance abuse — circumstances that doctors said make children more likely to need mental health treatment but less likely to get it.

The programs follow the increasingly popular “integrated care” model, which aims to minimize the bouncing of patients between physical health doctors, psychiatrists and community resources. Instead, previously isolated services are brought into tandem.

The HealthySteps program, for example, pairs a social worker or psychologist with pediatricians, so parents can receive advice on how to structure playtime or gain access to food stamps at the same time as their newborn receives immunizations. Project TEACH trains pediatricians to diagnose and prescribe medication for common disorders such as depression and anxiety. And the 100 Schools Project coaches teachers and guidance counselors on identifying trauma or substance abuse in middle and high school students.

“Traditionally, everything was siloed,” Dr. Charles Barron, NYC Health & Hospitals' deputy chief medical officer, said of the division between physical and mental health care. “Now we're recognizing there's a continuum in a child's life — at home, in school, certainly in health care centers — and so creating these partnerships is really important.”

The programs reflect an emerging consensus about how early experiences, particularly negative ones, can reshape the brain and make children more prone to dis-

ease, mental illness or conflict later in life. While research on the topic has accumulated over the past few decades, acknowledgment of the importance of early childhood mental health has accelerated in the last five years, said Matthew Melmed, executive director of Zero to Three, a non-profit that promotes healthy child development and runs the national HealthySteps program.

NYC Health & Hospitals is not the first to introduce these integrated programs; 39 medical sites around New York State, including Montefiore Medical Center in the Bronx, have HealthySteps. But the public hospitals' patients would especially benefit from them, said Dr. Mary McCord, director of pediatrics at Gouverneur Skilled Nursing Facility, Diagnosis and Treatment Center, one of two NYC Health & Hospitals locations to introduce HealthySteps. Between 80 and 90 percent of the children at Gouverneur are on Medicaid, Dr. McCord said, and the vast majority are immigrants or children of immigrants.

“We're dealing with people with so many social issues in addition to the stressors of everyday life and health care,” said Dr. Warren Seigel, chairman of pediatrics at Coney Island Hospital in Brooklyn, the system's second HealthySteps site. “It's not just about your measles, mumps and rubella vaccines. It's about, do you have adequate housing? Is there heat in your house? Is there food on the table?”

Their patients rarely have access traditional mental health care, such as regular, one-hour sessions with a therapist, Dr. Barron said. And cultural stigmas may also keep parents from seeking treatment.

“Before we had HealthySteps, we would sometimes identify these needs, and then it would be, ‘What am I going to tell this mom?’” Dr. McCord said. “We'd make a referral to a community agency, and maybe the mom would go, and maybe they wouldn't.”



CHANG W. LEE/THE NEW YORK TIMES

Newliz Hernandez, 33, right, and her 6-month-old daughter, Fatimah Sosa, with Dr. Brittany Webber, a HealthySteps specialist.

Now the exam room functions as more of a one-stop shop, or, if parents need additional resources, at least a trusted launching pad. Since giving birth to her daughter, Fatimah Sosa, six months ago, Newliz Hernandez,

mother, look for housing of her own.

Shalinie Sansarran, 20, who enrolled in HealthySteps at Coney Island after giving birth to her daughter, Arya Tuitt, said that when she did not feel comfortable telling her family about her post-partum depression, she turned to a HealthySteps specialist, Sara Loesch, a social worker, instead.

Both Ms. Hernandez and Ms. Sansarran text, email or call their HealthySteps specialists several times a month.

“I feel self-conscious texting or calling a pediatrician. I feel like it's a little pushy,” Ms. Hernandez said. But with Dr. Webber, “a lot of things that I'm nervous about, I know I asked at a previous appointment, but I can ask again.”

The programs look beyond the exam room, too. The 100 Schools Project, which started in 43 of the city's highest-need schools over the past year and will kick off in 58 more this fall, places substance abuse or mental health providers

in classrooms so they can observe students' interactions and offer school staff members tips for addressing them.

The tips can range from recommending counselors to helping a teacher realize that an apparently harmless action, such as touching a child's arm, might bring up a traumatic memory, said Dr. Marilyn Jacob, senior director of the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services, which helps train the providers.

It is a departure from the former model, in which a handful of trained professionals were often inundated with treating only the most troubled 5 percent of students, Dr. Jacob said.

At Harbor Heights Middle School in Washington Heights, for example, one guidance counselor was seeing students with “the most traumatic issues,” said Monica Klehr, the principal of the school. “But the rest of the student body, we've been trying to address by ourselves, without formal

training for this type of work, all these years.”

Now, Dr. Gemma Barriteau, a counselor with the nonprofit Start, will sit in on classes and weekly faculty meetings, providing staff with that training.

The goal is to reduce teacher turnover, improve graduation rates and curb the tendency of some schools to call 911 immediately when behavioral issues arise, Dr. Jacob said.

More broadly, all three initiatives seek to help pediatricians and other providers reimagine how, when and where to deliver the mental health care that will shape the rest of children's lives.

“When I was a resident, we didn't talk about housing. That wasn't my job — I'm not a social worker. And whether you're depressed? I'm not a psychiatrist,” Dr. Seigel said. “I was here to make sure your ear infection was better.”

“What we teach now is very, very different,” he said.

Bringing doctors, psychiatrists and community resources into the exam room.

33, has come to expect more than breast-feeding tips or weigh-ins during checkups at Gouverneur. Her HealthySteps specialist, Dr. Brittany Webber, a child psychologist who sits in on every appointment, has also helped Ms. Hernandez, who lives with her grand-

An Ink-Stained Reunion After Years of Digital Upheaval

By JAMES BARRON

The world has changed since the last time one of New York's legendary tabloids was controlled by the company that owns The Chicago Tribune.

That tabloid, The Daily News, was founded 98 years ago by a grandson of the publisher who had founded The Tribune. But the Tribune Company sold The Daily News in 1991, so the announcement on Monday that The Daily News had been acquired by Tronc, as the publisher of The Chicago Tribune now calls itself, had a back-to-the-future sound.

Except that journalism in 2017 is not what it was in 1991.

Back then, there was The New York Post and the question of whether New York could still support two tabloids. That question remains. But in 1991, the online world had yet to upend the newspaper industry.

“The definition of success is radically different” now, said James Willse, who was the editor of The News when the Tribune Company sold it in 1991. “I guess the first question the new owner would have to address is how do you keep score. Is it circulation? Is it a web-only play?”

Top executives of Tronc spent time on Tuesday in meetings with employees at The Daily News's office in Lower Manhattan. The editor in chief, Arthur Browne, said the Tronc officials — including the chairman, Michael W. Ferro Jr., and Justin C. Dearborn, the chief executive — had “expressed a desire for making a go of it on quality journalism.”

Mr. Browne said that Tronc would make investments in technology, starting with a new online publishing software, or content management system. Beyond that, he said, “It's just too early to say where there might be investment, where there might be changes, where we could get a boost from the other parts of the Tronc empire.”

Todd Maisel, a Daily News photographer since 1999, left The News's office on Tuesday in Lower Manhattan sounding upbeat about what he had heard.

“This is the best thing to happen to The Daily News in a long time,” he said.

But a veteran Daily News newsroom staff member who asked not to be named, citing concerns about job security, gave a more skeptical account of the staff meeting, saying that the Tronc executives had brushed aside questions about possible layoffs and left the overall picture vague.

The staff member said the



DAMON WINTER/THE NEW YORK TIMES

By owning The Daily News, Tronc will control papers in the nation's three largest cities: New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

Tronc executives talked about the expanded national digital advertising platform that could be created by tying The Daily News to the company's other major-market print and online holdings.

“When they were asked specifics about the future, they said, ‘We're looking into that,’ basically,” the staff member said. “The message was that they had no plan as of yet, which we found hard to believe, because how do you buy one of the largest newspapers in the nation and assume our enormous debts, and not have a plan?”

No cash is changing hands in the deal. The real estate mogul Mortimer B. Zuckerman paid \$36 million for The Daily News in 1993, after the brief, turbulent ownership of Robert Maxwell, the 290-pound British press baron who had bought the newspaper from the Tribune Company. Mr. Zuckerman said The Daily News remained profitable for many years after he bought it.

The economics of the Tronc deal are fuzzy.

Tronc, in part, is betting on the operational advantages. With the purchase of The Daily News, the company is trying to create a national advertising play, which has been difficult without a hub in New York. Tronc can cut costs at The Daily News, potentially by creating a single sales staff and other moves. And Tronc will also use The News's printing plant in Jersey City for The Hartford Courant and The Morning Call of Allentown, Pa.

But the calculation also depends on some significant variables.

The deal includes a 49.9 percent stake of the Jersey City property. It is unclear what the property is worth or whether Tronc will leverage the real estate to pay off The News's pension liabilities. The extent of those liabilities are unknown.

“Of all the things Tronc could've done, I'm scratching my head a bit at this one,” said Douglas M. Arthur of Huber Research Partners. He added, “The digital audience they're gaining is big, but how are they going to monetize it? I'm concerned that the upside from the digital potential is more than offset by increased exposure to a very troubled print paper as well as liabilities that, while not huge, aren't going away.”

Lance Vitanza, an analyst at the financial research firm Cowen,

The media world has been transformed since Tribune sold The Daily News in 1991.

said that The Daily News would fill what had been “the obvious gap in Tronc's footprint,” a presence in New York. By taking over The Daily News, Tronc — which also owns The Los Angeles Times — will control newspapers in the nation's three largest cities.

Still, The News's circulation is a fraction of what it once was — an average of 271,163 copies a day in September 2016, down from 722,583 copies a day in September 2002, according to the Alliance for Audited Media.

Stephen B. Shepard, the founding dean emeritus of the graduate school of journalism at City University of New York, said that even with investment, The Daily News is “never going to get back to its former glory.”

“It can fill a niche for working-class people and people who are interested in sports coverage,” he said. “Print advertising is going away, and they've got to get their digital game up.”

New York had more than 20 newspapers when The News

made its debut, 14 in Manhattan. “There were millions of readers — immigrants eager to learn English, housewives hunting for sales, job seekers, theatergoers, men in gray flannel suits commuting from the suburbs each morning,” Mara Bovsun wrote in “Big Town, Big Time: A New York Epic, 1898-1998,” a compilation of articles from The News.

But by the time Mr. Willse arrived, “the paper was always sort of the rogue child of the Tribune Company,” he said, adding, “The idea of the paper, a rock 'em, sock 'em, no-holds-barred tabloid, I think, always seemed somewhat alien to the more staid ownership in Chicago.”

Even so, for generations The News was perhaps the quintessential New York newspaper. But it had its origins somewhere in France during World War I, according to “American Journalism,” a history of newspapers and newspapering by Frank Luther Mott.

It was there that two grandsons of Joseph Medill, the founder of The Chicago Tribune, encountered each other. One of them, Joseph Medill Patterson, described a conversation with Lord Northcliffe, the English press baron, who said his Daily Mirror in London was selling a million copies a day and that the United States was ripe for a tabloid. “Then and there the two cousins agreed that as soon as the war was over they would start such a paper in New York,” Mott wrote.

They called it The Illustrated Daily News, published by a subsidiary of the Tribune Company. The 150,000 copies of The News's first issue sold out. The impressive numbers did not last and neither did the word “Illustrated” in the name.

But The News's formula did last: big, black headlines; tell-all stories; and, before long, attention-grabbing photographs. For decades, The News's large circulation gave it the clout to shape the conversation in the city, as it did with the classic headline “Ford to City: Drop Dead” in October 1975. But the exodus to suburbia had weakened its citybound base of working-class readers, and its circulation was in a long slide.

Mr. Browne, the editor in chief, said that no immediate changes in the newspaper's staff were contemplated because of the deal. He will serve as publisher as well as editor and plans to leave at the end of the year. Mr. Browne, 67, started at The Daily News as a copy boy in 1973 and except for a couple of years at Bloomberg News has spent his entire career there. He said that when he was offered the editor's job in October, he said he would remain for 18 months.

Corrections

FRONT PAGE

A news analysis article on Monday about the motives of Kim Jong-un, North Korea's leader, who oversaw the detonation of the country's sixth nuclear bomb over the weekend, misspelled the given name of the Chinese president. He is Xi Jinping, not Jingping.

SPORTS

The Sports of The Times column on Friday about Maria Sharapova's performance at the United States Open misstated, in some copies, the position of Wimbledon officials on Sharapova's playing their tournament after serving a doping suspension. Sharapova was eligible for the Wimbledon qualifying tournament, but missed the event because of an injury; Wimbledon officials did not deny her entry — as did French Open officials.

The Sports of The Times column in some editions on Sunday about Fabio Fognini's suspension from the United States Open after a sexist and crude tirade against a female chair umpire referred incorrectly to the apology he posted on Twitter. He apologized to both the fans and the umpire — not to just the fans.

An article on Friday about Karolina Pliskova's victory over Nicole Gibbs in the second round of the United States Open misstated, in some copies, Pliskova's career record against Gibbs before the match. They had played three times before Thursday, not two. And Pliskova had won two of those matches; Thursday's victory was not her first over Gibbs.

An article in some editions on Sunday about Karolina Pliskova's

third-round victory over Zhang Shuai at the United States Open misstated, in some copies, the score for the second set. Pliskova won it 7-5, not 6-5.

An article on Aug. 28 about Alexander Zverev and his rising expectations in tennis misstated the age of his fellow player Nick Kyrgios. He is 22, not 24.

An article on Friday about Roger Federer's second-round victory over Mikhail Youzhny at the United States Open misstated, in some copies, the result of the first set. Federer won it 6-1; he did not lose it by that score.

Because of an editing error, an article on Thursday about Nick Kyrgios's loss to John Millman in the first round of the United States Open misstated the score in the fourth set. Millman won 6-1, not 6-4.

An article on Aug. 26 about the United States Open qualifying match between Allie Kiick and Victoria Duval misstated the given name of Kiick's mother in some copies. She is Mary, not Kathy.

An Associated Press report in the Scoreboard column on Monday about the golfer Stacy Lewis's victory in the Cambia Portland Classic rendered incorrectly in some copies the name of her sponsor, which pledged to donate money to Hurricane Harvey relief efforts. It is KPMG, not KMPG.

OBITUARIES

A headline on Friday with an obituary about the actor Richard Anderson misstated his age in some copies. As the obituary correctly noted, he was 91, not 89.

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The Regional EMS Council NYC shall consider the application for transfer of ambulance operating authority of First Response Ambulance (0688) to Ambulint NY3, in NYC under section 3010 of P.H.L. of N.Y.S. Anyone with information regarding competency & fitness of the proposed owner should submit statements in writing within 10 business days to the Regional Council, 475 Riverside Dr., Ste 1929, NYC 10115.

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Toy Story
Layoffs at Lego
The block seller turned movie maker will cut 1,400 jobs after revenue and profit both fell. **3**



Square Feet
Taking a Pass on Parking
Ride-hailing, car-sharing and driverless vehicles have colleges rethinking campus geography. **6**

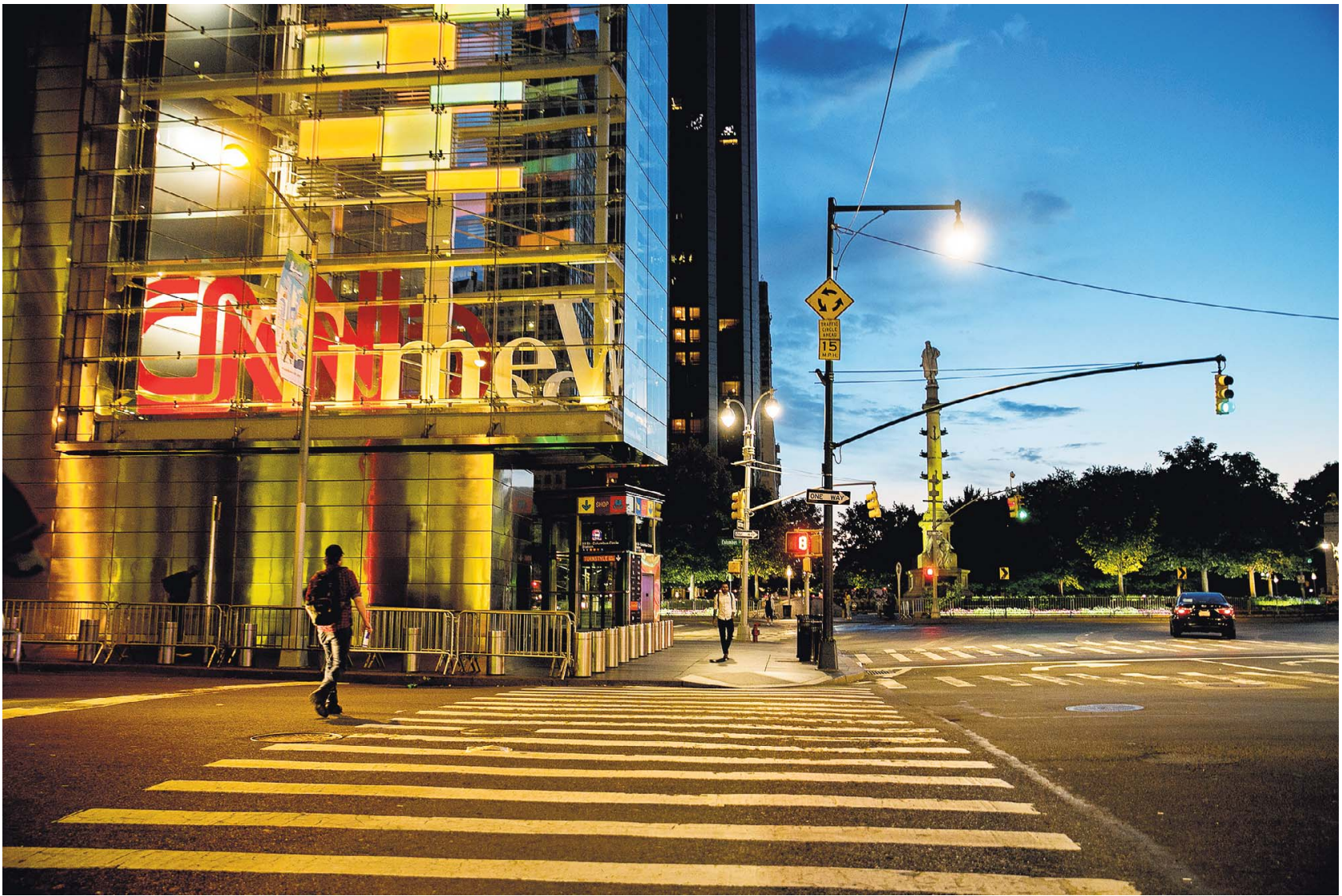
Sports Wednesday Pages 8-12
Highlights, by Computer
Video clips posted by the U.S. Open are picked by an artificial intelligence system. **8**

Business Day

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2017

How a Retraction Humbled CNN



SAM HODGSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

The CNN headquarters in Manhattan. The retraction of an article in June prompted the network to review the mission of its new investigative unit.

Investigative team shifts its focus after the network apologizes for a flawed story.

By SYDNEY EMBER
and MICHAEL M. GRYNBAUM

Late on a Monday afternoon in June, members of CNN's elite investigations team were summoned to a fourth-floor room in the network's glassy headquarters in Midtown Manhattan.

A top CNN executive, Terence Burke, had startling news: three of their colleagues, including the team's executive editor, were leaving the network in the wake of a retracted article about Russia and a close ally of President Trump. Effective immediately, Mr. Burke said, the team would stop publishing articles while managers reviewed what had gone wrong.

It was a chilling moment for a unit that boasted Pulitzer Prize winners and superstar internet sleuths, and had been introduced at the beginning of

the year as the vanguard of CNN's original, high-impact reporting. Its mission statement — "Seek truth. Break news. Hold the powerful accountable." — invoked the sort of exhaustive reporting that has become an increasingly coveted skill for news organizations in the Trump era.

But within months of its introduction, the unit, CNN Investigates, had been rocked by damaging reporting errors — including another flawed story about Mr. Trump and Russia earlier in June — and its mistakes had disturbed network executives who were already embroiled in a public feud with the White House.

The retracted article and ignominious exits of three prominent journalists was an embarrassing episode for CNN, particularly at a time when there was widespread mistrust in the news media and Mr. Trump was regularly attacking the press. Two months later it remains an illuminating chapter in the network's effort to carry out the meticulous, time-

Continued on Page B5

DEPARTURES FROM CNN



Lex Haris The unit's top editor, he signed off on the article as long as it cleared a review process.



Eric Lichtblau A Pulitzer Prize winner at The New York Times, he was considered a plum hire for CNN.



Thomas Frank A one-time Pulitzer finalist, he wrote the story, which relied on a single anonymous source.

Angry Birds To Pull Back Sling on I.P.O.

By CHAD BRAY

LONDON — The digital world is littered with one-hit wonders — companies that tried to turn a single successful brand into a big-time business only to be eclipsed by changing technology and consumer tastes.

Zynga, which once paraded sheep in Times Square to celebrate a spinoff of its highly addictive FarmVille, is worth far less than it was when it went public in 2011. King Digital Entertainment tried to build an entire Candy Crush empire, but sold out to a traditional game maker two years ago.

The maker of Angry Birds, Rovio Entertainment, hopes to defy that trend.

Rovio found success in a smartphone game that pitted a brightly colored feathered flock against an army of green pigs, spawning a series of sequels, a line of toys and clothing, and a feature film. Now, the Finnish company is planning an initial public offering that could value the company at roughly \$2 billion, in a test of

Continued on Page B4

Europe Limits Access to Workers' Email

By SEWELL CHAN

Europe's human rights court ruled on Tuesday that companies can monitor their employees' email if they are notified in advance, giving shape to a rapidly evolving area of the law at the intersection of technology, privacy and workers' rights.

In doing so, judges are scaling back a previous ruling that had stirred unease in Europe, where privacy is viewed as a fundamental right. That earlier decision had taken a similar approach to existing law in the United States, which gives companies wide-ranging powers to monitor workplace communications.

The latest decision, by the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Justice, provides more protection by requiring companies to inform workers of their policies. Judges also urged European governments to establish safeguards against abuse, and said that businesses should consider using forms of monitoring that avoid infringing on an employee's privacy.

The case centered on Bogdan Mihai Barbulescu, a Romanian man who had created a Yahoo Messenger account to communicate with clients. But his bosses summoned him on July 13, 2007, confronting him with a week's worth of chat

Continued on Page B3



OLI SCARFF/GETTY IMAGES

A court has overturned a ruling that seemed to give employers broad leeway in monitoring communications in the workplace.

Megamerger In Aerospace Draws Doubts

By MICHAEL J. de la MERCED

Buying Rockwell Collins for \$23 billion — one of the biggest deals in the history of the aerospace industry, uniting two major manufacturers — was meant to be a crowning achievement for United Technologies.

Instead, investors and customers appeared to be deeply skeptical of the blockbuster takeover.

Never mind that the combined company would have more than \$60 billion in sales. Or that its stable of products would include nearly every piece of a plane, from Pratt & Whitney jet engines to cockpit parts, seats and even in-flight entertainment units.

Shares in United Technologies dropped nearly 6 percent on Tuesday after the deal was announced. The plunge contributed to a drop in the Dow Jones industrial average, of which United Technologies is a component.

And both Boeing and Airbus, two of the companies' main customers, expressed

Continued on Page B2

United Technologies’ Deal to Buy Rockwell Collins Draws Skepticism

From First Business Page

doubt about the benefits of the union. “We are skeptical that it would be in the best interest of — or add value to — our customers and industry,” Boeing said in a statement.

That has left United Technologies to defend a merger that company executives argue creates the largest supplier of aerospace components in the world, capable of delivering both lower-cost parts and innovations.

Skeptics appeared to believe that the deal, which may be a prelude to a breakup of the industrial conglomerate years down the road, was an expensive proposition with few clear benefits. Shareholders of United Technologies are instead being asked to accept a halt to share buybacks for the next three to four years, while the company may take a hit to its credit rating.

The agreement comes on the heels of a big deal by Rockwell Collins itself: the \$8.3 billion takeover of B/E Aerospace, a manufacturer of seats and other interior plane parts.

Much of the early speculation about the deal, including from analysts, was that United Technologies planned to spin off its commercial unit, which includes Otis elevators and Carrier air-conditioners.

That invited comparisons to other mergers that functioned in large part as a reshuffling of corporate assets. Dow Chemical and DuPont recently closed their \$130 billion merger, a transaction explicitly designed to lead to a breakup of the chemical giant into three smaller businesses.



ISAAC BREKKEN/GETTY IMAGES

A jet engine made by Pratt & Whitney, a subsidiary of United Technologies, at a trade show in 2012. A combined company with Rockwell Collins would produce virtually every piece of a plane.

And when Pfizer announced an agreement to buy a fellow drug maker, Allergan, in late 2015, it said that it, too, would consider some sort of corporate split several years afterward. (Pfizer later called off the proposed transaction.)

But United Technologies’ chief executive, Gregory J. Hayes, stressed on Tuesday that talk of a corporate breakup was premature. In fact, he said, United Technologies will need the revenue from all of the combined operations’ businesses to pay down the

debt that the transaction will incur.

But if United Technologies’ stock price lags several years down the line, a potential breakup would be on the table.

“I’ve committed to looking at every strategic option out there,” Mr. Hayes said in a telephone interview.

In the meantime, he said, putting United Technologies and Rockwell Collins together will yield some \$500 million in cost savings. And it will provide customers with a one-stop shop

for airplane components that is more efficient and capable of technological advancement.

In particular, Mr. Hayes and Kelly Ortberg, Rockwell’s chief executive, spoke about how planes are becoming more digital. Uniting the companies, they argued, will lead to better ways of making the products that future planes will need.

Analysts said combining the two companies made enormous sense on a basic level. One, Nigel Coe of Morgan Stanley, described the deal on a conference call with

analysts as “the logical deal of the decade.”

Mr. Hayes, on a call with analysts, joked that his eye had been on Rockwell Collins for more than 30 years, since he was an executive at Sundstrand Aerospace, which merged with United Technologies in 1999.

He spoke more sincerely about the long and storied history of the two companies. Goodrich, which United Technologies bought five years ago, made the spacesuits worn on the Mercury space missions. And Collins made the radios that Neil Armstrong used to tell Earth about his first steps on the

Antitrust issues are unlikely, but corporate customers fret.

moon.

The deal is unlikely to run into antitrust issues, because the two companies have little overlap in their product portfolios. United Technologies said it anticipated closing the transaction next fall.

But many analysts added that the price seemed rich. United Technologies agreed to pay \$140 a share in cash and stock. That was 18 percent above where Rockwell’s stock was traded on Aug. 3, a day before news reports said United Technologies was considering a bid.

When the assumption of Rockwell’s debt is included, the enterprise value for the deal is about \$30 billion.

Barbara Noverini, an analyst at

Morningstar, calculated in a research note that the purchase price amounted to 14 times Rockwell’s earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, or Ebitda. Other big aerospace deals were valued at roughly 13 times Ebitda.

Two of the companies’ major customers did not exactly welcome the deal with open arms. Boeing, in its statement, warned that it would turn to regulators for help if the combination threatened competition in parts manufacturing.

And Airbus, whose new lineup of jets has experienced delays because of problems with the latest batch of Pratt & Whitney jet engines, said it hoped the deal “would not distract UTC from their top operational priority.”

Both Boeing and Airbus have increasingly stepped into the business of servicing airplane parts in the aftermarket, traditionally the province of component makers like United and Rockwell.

Mr. Hayes said in the telephone interview that he would spend this week pitching his customers on the benefits of the deal.

Some analysts also said that collecting even the estimated \$500 million in cost savings might be difficult, given the small overlap in the two businesses and the fact that Rockwell Collins is already regarded as efficiently run.

At the end of the day, however, Mr. Hayes defended the transaction as simply being a good deal.

“It’s just a great combination on so many levels that I don’t think anyone will say that we overpaid at the end of the day,” he told analysts.

Investors Give \$90 Million To a Flying Car Start-Up

By MICHAEL J. de la MERCED

LONDON — As interest in flying cars continues to swell, one of the most prominent start-ups working on the technology has gained a big new backer.

Lilium Aviation, a German company that held a successful test flight of the Eagle, its two-seat electric jet, at its Munich base this year, announced on Tuesday that it has raised \$90 million in a new round of financing.

The investment was led by Tencent Holdings, the Chinese internet giant. Other investors in the round included LGT, the investment vehicle of Lichtenstein’s royal family; Atomico, the venture firm run by a founder of Skype, Niklas Zennstrom; and Obvious Ventures, the investment firm co-founded by the Twitter co-founder Evan Williams. Mr. Zennstrom has previously invested in the company.

Lilium is among several compa-

Lilium Aviation, of Germany, successfully tested its electric jet.

nies looking to usher in an era of Jetsons-type flying cars, including those backed by the Google co-founder Larry Page, Uber and Airbus. But the two-year-old company is trying to stand out by focusing on an electric jet — unlike other models that effectively function more like hovercraft.

The design, by the four graduates of the Technical University of Munich who founded Lilium, is meant to be more energy efficient than competitors’ models. As the start-up demonstrated with its Eagle in April, Lilium’s vehicle is designed to take off and land vertically, like a helicopter.



LILIUM

Lilium is also working on a bigger, five-seat version of what it calls an “air taxi” that could ferry passengers or cargo as far as 300

kilometers, or 186 miles, and reach a maximum speed of 300 kilometers an hour.

“We have highly congested cit-

ies where we can do things to improve matters,” Remo Gerber, Lilium’s chief commercial officer, said. He and his colleagues envi-

A rendering of a Lilium landing pad pier. The company is designing vehicles that would take off and land vertically.

sion a fleet of air taxis zipping across crowded cities, once the vehicles are created and approved by the various regulators, of course.

“We’re trying to move from a niche transport vehicle to a mass-transport one,” he added.

That has obvious appeal to Tencent: Its e-commerce empire could benefit from making such air transport a reality.

“From underdeveloped regions with poor road infrastructure, to the developed world with traffic congestion and sprawl, new possibilities emerge when convenient daily flight becomes an option for all of us,” David Wallerstein, Tencent’s chief exploration officer, said in a statement.

The cash infusion from Tencent and other investors will help accelerate that work, and allow Lilium to expand beyond its team of roughly 70 employees, Mr. Gerber said.

STOCKS & BONDS

Wall Street Is Rattled By North Korea Tensions

By TIFFANY HSU

Nervousness over North Korea and debt ceiling discussions in Washington sent stock indexes sliding on Tuesday to their largest single-day losses in three weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 234.25 points, or 1.07 percent, to 21,753.31. The Standard & Poor’s 500-stock index lost 18.7 points, or 0.76 percent, to 2,457.85. The Nasdaq composite sank 59.76 points, or 0.93 percent, to 6,375.57.

Each index had been on a multi-day upward trend. The market close on Tuesday represented the steepest fall for each gauge since Aug. 17, when the markets were processing news of a terrorist attack in Barcelona and the dissolution of two of President Trump’s

business advisory councils.

Coming out of the Labor Day weekend, however, investor jitters stemmed from tensions in Asia. North Korea tested its sixth nuclear bomb on Sunday and drew warnings from the United States of a “massive military response.”

Nikki R. Haley, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, told an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council on Monday that North Korea’s leader, Kim Jong-un, “is begging for war.”

The market is also wary of a potential fight in Congress over raising the debt limit. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin has asked for an increase of statutory borrowing caps by Sept. 29, but it is likely to be met with demands that the increase come with spending cuts or resistance to proposals that it be tied to a Hurricane Harvey aid package.

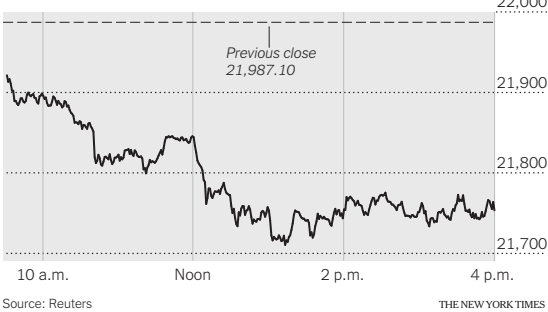
But Bruce McCain, chief investment strategist at Key Private Bank, said he was not too concerned.

“In all probability, nothing serious will develop out of the Korean issue and in the 11th-and-a-half hour, we’ll be able to extend the debt ceiling,” he said. “It doesn’t stop investors from worrying — it’s part of human nature.”

Eduardo Porter, whose *Economic Scene* column normally appears on Wednesdays, is away.

The Dow Minute by Minute

Position of the Dow Jones industrial average at 1-minute intervals on Monday.

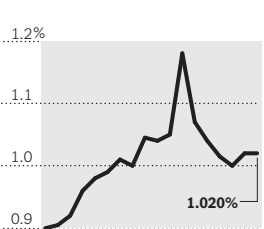


Source: Reuters

THE NEW YORK TIMES

3-Month Treasury Bills

High rate at weekly auction.



Source: The Bond Buyer

THE NEW YORK TIMES

to 2.07 percent as investors sought haven assets.

Benchmark United States crude gained \$1.37, or 2.9 percent, to settle at \$48.66 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Brent crude, used to price international oils, rose \$1.04, or 2 percent, to close at \$53.38 a barrel in London.

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CHANG W. LEE/THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Lego store at Rockefeller Center in New York City. Lego is cutting 1,400 jobs as part of what the company calls a “reset.”

Deconstructing a Struggling Toymaker

By AMIE TSANG

To hold children’s attention, Lego has enlisted the help of Batman, Darth Vader and Harry Potter. Unfortunately, that does not seem to be enough.

The toy company said on Tuesday that it would cut 1,400 jobs after earnings showed its revenue and profit both fell in the first half of the year. The results come as Lego faces an increasingly competitive landscape. More children use mobile devices for entertainment, leaving Lego to battle not just its traditional rivals like Mattel and Hasbro, but technology companies like Sony and Microsoft, the owner of “Minecraft,” and video game giants like Nintendo and Activision Blizzard.

With its little plastic bricks — building blocks in children’s hands but a bane of parents’ feet — the company, based in Billund, Denmark, has grown into a global empire. But its struggles mirror the challenges facing toymakers that are seeking new revenue streams as growth slows in traditionally lucrative markets. Mattel, the maker of Barbie and Hot Wheels, went as far as to poach a Google executive to be its C.E.O. in a bid to reshape itself.

Lego on Tuesday reported a 3 percent decline in net profit for the first six months of the year compared with the same period in 2016, falling to 3.4 billion Danish krone, or about \$544 million, from 3.5 billion Danish krone. Revenue fell 5 percent to 14.9 billion Danish krone, from 15.7 billion Danish krone.

The company, which appointed a new chief executive in August, said growth in countries like

China had not been enough to balance the decline in sales from more established markets, like Europe.

In an interview, the chairman of Lego, Jorgen Vig Knudstorp, said it would take about two years for the business to return to growth, and he said that the job cuts, which equate to around 8 percent of the company’s total work force, were necessary because Lego had become an unwieldy operation.

“A bit of bureaucracy has sneaked into what was quite an entrepreneurial organization,” he said. “It has crept in on us and we want to root it out.”

Mr. Knudstorp added in a statement on the company’s website that the “reset” was necessary because the “added complexity” of the organization had made it harder for it to grow. The cuts will be made by the end of the year, the company said.

Lego had pulled itself out of a slump more than 10 years ago with an overhaul of the company. Since then, it has been growing apace, but its popularity has long been built off its classic collections, like the Lego City, Duplo and Technic lines.

As the company has faced increased competition from other construction toy makers like Mega Brands, as well as a wider array of entertainment available for children, it has sought to sign licensing deals and other agreements to attract new forms of revenue.

The company now has deals to produce a range of licensed products, including brands like Harry Potter and Star Wars, and has had impressive success with its efforts in the film industry in a partnership with Warner Bros. Entertainment. “The Lego Movie” was a surprise hit in 2014, collecting \$469.2 million from a film that cost \$60 million to make, but this year’s follow-up, “The Lego Batman Movie,” was less successful, earning \$311.8 million. The company is gearing up for a third film, “The Lego Ninjago Movie,” which will be released this month.

Analysts, however, had warned that the company’s ambitions in the film industry and its hopes of profiting from the associated merchandise could end up hurting it, partly because children do not make emotional attachments to characters in a market that is so oversaturated with movie-related toys.

And when children do go shopping for toys, Lego often misses out on impulse buys, said Lutz Muller, an analyst focused on toys at Klosters Trading Corporation. “The buyers have a fixed amount of shelf space,” Mr. Muller said. “They say to Lego, ‘You already have all this shelf space in the construction aisle, we can’t give you more shelf space in the action figure aisle.’”

Lego’s more established markets were expected to run out of steam eventually, said Matthew Hudak, senior toys and games an-

alyst at Euromonitor International, a market researcher. And Lego will still have to grapple with mobile devices becoming a much bigger competitor for the attention of a demographic that can be fickle in its tastes, he said.

The key will be to make sure that whatever children are doing on their mobile devices has some link to the toys being sold by Lego. “At the end of the day, they still have to try and keep themselves within the popular licenses,” Mr. Hudak said. “All companies are competing with smartphones. So it’s about partnering with the right ones.”

Lego has also tried to lean heavily on faster growth in China, expanding its office in Shanghai to 200 employees this year, up from 80 in 2014.

“In a market like China, where there’s an emerging middle class that’s becoming urbanized, moving into cities, it presents a growth opportunity,” Mr. Knudstorp said.

That has come as toy sales in Europe have fallen off — from \$45 billion in 2014 to \$40.5 billion last year — while sales in the Asia-Pacific region grew to \$65 billion in that same period, from \$57 billion, according to Euromonitor.

The company has done well marketing its products as educational tools, said Mr. Hudak, and tapping into the aspirations that middle-class parents in China have for their children. Lego sells a range of learning products, including its latest robotics kit, Lego Boost, which is intended to teach coding to children ages 7 to 12. “Parents are starting to afford this more and they’re using toys as more developmental tools,” Mr. Hudak said.

Under Trump, Job Market Has Lifted Clinton Voters

By JED KOLKO

Since President Trump took office in January, job growth has continued to be robust, and the unemployment rate has continued to fall. Republicans have become far more confident about the economy since the election.

Democrats, meanwhile, have grown far less confident about the economy. But the job market has improved at least as much for those likelier to be Hillary Clinton supporters as for Trump supporters. In fact, the drop in unemployment and the rise in wages have been stronger for them by some measures.

These estimates are based on data that the Labor Department uses for the monthly jobs reports, combined with a model of voting based on demographics.

Contrary to popular perception, likelier Trump supporters were doing better over all in the labor market than likelier Clinton supporters both before and after the election. Throughout 2016 and in 2017, both the unemployment rate and a broader measure, U-6, which captures people who are working part-time but want a full-time job and those who would like a job but have given up looking out of frustration, were lower for likelier Trump supporters than for likelier Clinton supporters. Median full-time wages were higher for likelier Trump supporters, too. These results reflect the fact that Trump voters were older and whiter than Clinton voters.

Despite less current hardship, likelier Trump supporters might have had more economic anxiety about the future, because they tend to be less educated and likelier to work in so-called routine jobs that are at higher risk from automation. That’s consistent with my previous findings about greater automation risk in redder counties and metro areas.

What has happened since Inauguration Day? The unemployment rate has fallen by equal amounts for both groups: to 3.6 percent in July from 4 percent in January for likelier Trump supporters, and to 4.5 percent from 4.9 percent for likelier Clinton supporters. The prime-age employment-population ratio has risen by 0.4 percentage points for both groups. This measure, unlike the unemployment rate, accounts for whether people have dropped out of the labor force entirely. The prime-age labor force participation rate has also increased similarly for both

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groups.

On other measures, likelier Clinton supporters have seen more improvement than likelier Trump supporters since January. The broader U-6 rate has fallen by 0.8 points for likelier Clinton supporters and by 0.6 points for likelier Trump supporters. And median usual weekly earnings are up 2.9 percent for likelier Clinton supporters versus 1.8 percent for likelier Trump supporters. The story is similar if we look at the eight months since Election Day instead of the six months since Inauguration Day.

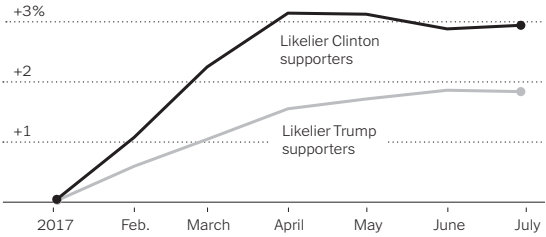
Why are labor market gains tilting in a different direction than economic confidence? The rise in political tribalism in one obvious explanation for partisan differences in confidence in the economy.

But there are other reasons. The improvement in labor market outcomes for likelier Clinton supporters might, in part, be a closing of gaps that widened during the recession, such as racial differences in the unemployment rate. (Blacks, who tended to support Mrs. Clinton, endured more economic hardship during the recession than whites.) Also, economic confidence predicts actual behaviors weakly at best.

Debates continue about how much economics affected the 2016 vote, but an improving job market is both a core aspiration and a bragging point for incumbent politicians regardless of party. If jobs and wages matter in how Americans judge presidents and how they eventually vote, the post-inauguration decline and persistent partisan divide in Trump’s approval rating are all the more striking given the bigger economic lift received by likelier Clinton supporters.

Only seven months into the new administration, it’s far too soon to say whether the Trump years will eventually bring more jobs and higher wages to his base than to his detractors. But so far, the difference in labor market success has, if anything, gone in the opposite direction of the partisan swing in economic confidence.

Since January, median usual weekly earnings have grown faster for likelier Clinton supporters than they have for likelier Trump supporters.



Source: Estimates based on Current Population Survey and Cooperative Congressional Election Study microdata; changes are three-month trailing averages, seasonally adjusted

In Win for Privacy, European Court Limits Right of Employers to Monitor Workers’ Email

From First Business Page

transcripts in which he talked with his brother and fiancée about personal matters. Two weeks later, he was fired.

Romanian courts ruled against Mr. Barbulescu, who then brought his case to the European Court of Human Rights. In January 2016, the court ruled, 6 to 1, that the employer was justified in reading the chat history in the context of enforcing discipline. “It is not unreasonable for an employer to want to

law firm. “It won’t be sufficient for employers to have a general policy permitting monitoring — the policy will need to be much more detailed, outlining why, how and where employees may be monitored and explaining how any information gathered through monitoring may be used.”

Although a colleague at the Romanian company had been fired for using her work computer, phone and photocopier for personal purposes, the court found that Mr. Barbulescu had “not been informed in advance of the extent and nature of his employer’s monitoring, or the possibility that the employer might have access to the actual contents of his messages,” it said in its ruling.

Furthermore, the chamber found, Romanian courts did not sufficiently examine the company’s need to read the entirety of Mr. Barbulescu’s messages, or the seriousness of the consequences of the monitoring, which resulted in dismissal.

It noted that only a few countries in Europe — Austria, Britain, Finland, Luxembourg, Portugal and Slovakia — have explicitly regulated the issue of workplace privacy through domestic legislation. Most countries in the region do, however, require employers to give prior notice of monitoring. In countries like Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden, employers may monitor emails marked by employees as “private,” but may not look at the content without permission.

The chamber ruled that countries should ensure that compa-



CHRISTIAN LUTZ/ASSOCIATED PRESS

The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France. The court’s Grand Chamber ruled that employers must inform workers in advance as to the extent and nature of their monitoring.

nies’ efforts to monitor employees’ communications are “accompanied by adequate and sufficient safeguards against abuse.”

The latest ruling in the case, *Barbulescu v. Romania*, applies to the 47 members of the Council of Europe, which includes nearly every country on the Continent, including Russia, Turkey and Ukraine. (The Council of Europe, which focuses on human rights, is separate from the European Un-

ion and is not to be confused with the European Council, one of the bloc’s governing bodies.)

In a dissent, six judges wrote that the Romanian courts had not violated Mr. Barbulescu’s right to privacy. They argued that the Romanian authorities had carried out a “careful balancing exercise between the interests at stake, taking into account both the applicant’s right to respect for his private life and the employer’s right

to engage in monitoring, including the corresponding disciplinary powers, in order to ensure the smooth running of the company.”

In a statement, one of Mr. Barbulescu’s lawyers, Emeric Domokos-Hancu, said the court’s decision proved that “the right to privacy in the workplace does exist.”

And, he said, the court had “correctly ascertained that a large part of the social, human, profes-

sional and personal relations are in fact initiated in workplaces.”

The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which represented the country in court, did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

This was the first case that the court had taken up concerning the monitoring of an employee’s electronic communication by a private employer.

When it comes to electronic surveillance, the court has focused mostly on government use and collection of personal data, often in the context of criminal law or health care, and not the conduct of private companies.

In 2007, the European Court of Human Rights found that Britain had violated the privacy of a secretary at a government-run college in Wales by monitoring her phone calls, email and internet use in 1999.

She had not been notified that her communications might be monitored, and the legal framework at the time wasn’t clear. Britain enacted regulations in 2000, giving employers broad power to record or monitor employees’ communications without consent, as long as they took reasonable steps to inform employees that their communications might be intercepted.

In a case that is pending, an employee of the French national rail company, SNCF, has protested his firing. His employer had found pornography on his work computer, on a hard drive marked “personal data.”

A ruling at the intersection of technology, privacy and workers’ rights.

verify that the employees are completing their professional tasks during working hours,” it said at the time.

In the new ruling, the Grand Chamber, effectively the final appellate division within the European Court of Human Rights, dialed that back.

In an 11 to 6 ruling, it found that Mr. Barbulescu’s privacy rights had been violated.

“Today’s ruling is fairly clear in how it outlines the parameters of monitoring employees,” said Stephen Ravenscroft, a London-based partner specializing in employment law at White & Case, a

Rovio, Maker of Mobile Game Juggernaut Angry Birds, to Take Shot at I.P.O.

From First Business Page

whether investors will find favor in a single franchise and whether the business can evolve.

Rovio helped usher in the rise of smartphone games, building a juggernaut around the Angry Birds brand. In the game, released in 2009, users fling birds at elaborate structures built by pigs that have stolen their eggs.

The game's idiosyncratic concept now has several spinoffs that rank among the most downloaded apps on smartphones and tablets. Rovio's titles have been downloaded 3.7 billion times, the company said.

"The Angry Birds Movie" grossed around \$350 million worldwide. A sequel is planned for release in September 2019.

Rovio has ridden the wave of a rapidly expanding mobile gaming market. The industry's worldwide revenue was about \$16 billion in 2012 and is forecast to top more than \$50 billion this year, according to data from SuperData Research, a data provider on the games industry.

But Rovio now needs to prove it can profit beyond the success of Angry Birds. Its games business, which includes the original Angry

Birds and more than a dozen spin-off titles, accounted for 79 percent of its revenue in the 12 months through June.

"They need to find a way to diversify their brand portfolio in the future," said Atte Riikola, a research analyst at Inderes in Helsinki, Finland. "They have had problems in their history when trying to diversify, so it won't be an easy task to do."

The company has done a good job creating offshoots of its flagship game, like Bad Piggies and Angry Birds Match. The company has also introduced several non-Angry Birds titles in recent years, including a puzzle game called Fruit Nibblers and a game tied to the pop singer Shakira.

"The hardest part in the app market is to find the users, to get people to download your game," said Tero Kuittinen, chief strategist at Kuuhubb, a Finnish company focused on lifestyle and mobile video game applications. "If you have a well-known intellectual property — you have something that is instantly recognizable, James Bond, 'The Wizard of Oz,' any kind of property like that — it helps you a lot. Why wouldn't they leverage Angry Birds?"

But it is still unclear whether



COLUMBIA PICTURES

Angry Birds has many spinoffs, including a hit movie, but other game makers have gone public only to see success slip away.

Rovio has the framework or model to fuel innovation and expand beyond its main brand. The mobile gaming environment is especially competitive.

"At a certain stage, you will need a formula for more efficient innovation success," said Mark DiMassimo, the chief executive and chief creative officer at the advertising agency DiMassimo Goldstein. "You're going to need to get to winners faster than other folks, more efficiently than other folks. If you don't, you're going to be on the losing end of the category."

The announcement of the public offering marks a turnaround for Rovio, which struggled financially in the years after the initial release of Angry Birds. The company, which started out by selling its games, was caught flat-footed as consumers gravitated to games offered through a so-called freemium model, in which players download the game for free and pay for additional features. Rovio has since switched from paid apps to free downloads of its games.

Mikael Hed, a co-founder, stepped down as its chief executive in 2014, and the company an-

nounced plans to cut nearly 40 percent of its work force the next year. (Mr. Hed is still executive chairman of Rovio Animation, which helped bring "The Angry Birds Movie" to the big screen last year.)

Rovio returned to a profit in 2016 and reported revenue of 191.7 million euros, or about \$228 million, last year.

Rovio is the latest game maker to turn to the public markets after becoming a cultural phenomenon, following in the footsteps of Zynga and King Digital.

Zynga, the company behind not only FarmVille but also Words With Friends, was valued at \$7 billion when it went public in 2011. Its shares are now trading at a third of the initial price.

The company rose to fame with social games played on Facebook, but it was slow to recognize the move to mobile gaming. While it has since shifted its focus, the company has not been able to repeat its earlier success.

King Digital, the Swedish maker of Candy Crush, went public in 2014, but was sold for about \$5.9 billion a year later to Activision Blizzard. It sold at a discount to its initial listing price as it struggled to replicate the success of its

biggest hit.

The founder of Supercell, a Finnish rival behind the hit Clash of Clans, opted not to pursue an initial public offering, instead selling a 51 percent stake to the Japanese telecommunications giant SoftBank in 2013 for about \$1.5 billion. Last year, the Chinese internet giant Tencent paid \$8.6 billion for a controlling stake in Supercell.

Rovio said that the aim of the initial public offering was to help it carry out a growth strategy, and that it would use its shares for possible acquisitions and rewards to its employees.

Rovio said the initial public offering would consist of the sale of stock by its main shareholder, Tremat International Holdings, and other shareholders. The company is also seeking to issue additional shares worth €30 million, or about \$36 million, in the offering.

"That's really the question for the market around this I.P.O.: To what extent do we believe the company can exploit its existing intellectual property, and to what extent can it go again and deliver another big hit?" said Will McInnes, the chief marketing officer at Brandwatch, which monitors social media trends.

Lucasfilm Drops Its Director For 2019 'Star Wars' Film

By BROOKS BARNES

LOS ANGELES — Ejecting directors from its movie galaxy is starting to become a regular occurrence for Lucasfilm, which said on Tuesday that Colin Trevorrow would no longer direct the ninth chapter in the "Star Wars" saga.

Mr. Trevorrow's departure follows another Lucasfilm shake-up. In June, Kathleen Kennedy, Lucasfilm's president, fired Chris Miller and Phil Lord as directors of a coming Han Solo spinoff movie — even though filming had already started — and hired Ron Howard as their replacement.

As with Mr. Lord and Mr. Miller, best known for "The Lego Movie" and "22 Jump Street," the ouster of Mr. Trevorrow was draped in Hollywood's usual public relations niceties.

"Lucasfilm and Colin Trevorrow have mutually chosen to part ways," a statement posted on StarWars.com said. "Colin has been a wonderful collaborator throughout the development process, but we have all come to the conclusion that our visions for the project differ."

The statement concluded, "We wish Colin the best and will be sharing more information about the film soon."

Mr. Trevorrow declined to comment on Tuesday. No replacement was named.

Ms. Kennedy and the Walt Disney Company, which owns Lucasfilm, have repeatedly shown that

they will do whatever it takes — ego bruising, be darned — to steer the "Star Wars" franchise as they see best. Creative control for directors extends only so far when the stakes are this high; "Star Wars" generates billions of dollars in revenue through movie tickets, DVDs, video games and merchandise sales. Massive "Star Wars" attractions are under construction at multiple Disney theme parks.

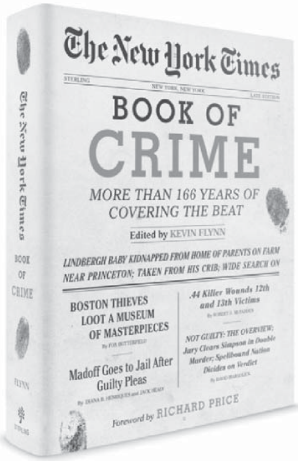
The seventh "Star Wars" film, subtitled "The Force Awakens" and directed by J. J. Abrams, took in more than \$2 billion at the box office in 2015. The eighth chapter, "The Last Jedi," directed by Rian Johnson, is scheduled for release by Disney on Dec. 15.

The film Mr. Trevorrow was meant to direct, "Star Wars: Episode IX," is scheduled for release in May 2019. Filming has not started.

It was unclear why Ms. Kennedy had lost confidence in Mr. Trevorrow, who is best known for directing "Jurassic World," which took in \$1.7 billion worldwide in 2015. Likely not helping was Mr. Trevorrow's last film, a small-budget drama called "The Book of Henry," which arrived to withering reviews and terrible ticket sales in June.

"We did not anticipate that level of vitriolic dislike for the film," he said of "The Book of Henry" at the time. "In the end, do I want to be somebody who pleases both audiences and critics? Absolutely. Is that hugely disappointing? It is."

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SQUARE FEET



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A parking lot at Northwestern, which has built two mixed-use garages in recent years as part of a plan to move parking to the periphery of campus.

College Campuses Prepare for a Future With Fewer Cars

By LISA PREVOST

With just one parking space for every five people, on a campus of roughly 65,000, the University of Wisconsin-Madison has one of the lowest parking ratios of any major university in the country.

To reduce the number of cars on campus, parking permits are off limits to students, who are instead encouraged to walk, bike or take the bus.

Because visitors to the 936-acre campus often have a hard time finding parking, the university's latest master plan, nearing completion, recommends an additional 2,200 spaces over the next 20 to 40 years. But Gary A. Brown, the director of campus planning, is reluctant to add any spaces right away. When Mr. Brown looks into the future, he sees a campus even more reliant on ride-hailing services like Uber and car-sharing services like Zipcar, as well as the likely emergence of autonomous vehicles, trends that could substantially decrease parking demand.

"The autonomous vehicle thing came up in the middle of our discussion on the master plan — at some point, that's going to impact how much parking we need," he said. "So we might not be building parking as fast, or if so, maybe we're going to design it differently so you can repurpose it for other uses."

More universities are beginning to consider where transportation is headed as they wrestle with parking woes, often one of the thorniest issues on campus. Over the last 20 years, many campuses have shifted their emphasis to manage the demand, rather than build more garages, out of a desire to reduce their carbon footprint, put valuable land to higher uses and avoid construction costs that

can run \$20,000 to \$30,000 a space.

The transportation technology "revolution" should only accentuate that trend, said Andy Cohen, a co-chief executive at Gensler, an architecture, design and planning firm with offices around the world.

"It's a major issue for universities, especially where there are a lot of commuters," Mr. Cohen said. "Think about how massively the infrastructure's going to change, say, for a community college," which will probably need to provide sizable pickup and drop-off areas, instead of parking garages.

The timeline for this shift is uncertain. Widespread adoption of autonomous vehicle technology is not expected for at least another decade. One recent study, by the RethinkX research firm, concludes that the switch will be so extensive, however, that by 2030, 95 percent of passenger-miles in the United States will be traveled by on-demand autonomous electric vehicles owned by fleets. The report predicts that the number of passenger vehicles in the United States will drop precipitously to 44 million from 247 million.

In trying to meet current parking needs, without overbuilding for the near future, universities are faced with a tricky calculus. They typically use bonds to finance new garages, and pay for the bonds over 20 or 30 years with parking revenue, Mr. Brown said. "You want to make sure that that revenue will be generated," he said.

Increasingly, campuses are focusing on managing demand instead, charging more for the most convenient spaces, running shuttles, subsidizing public transit passes, and adding bike and car-sharing services. Typically, universities have more parking availability than they

think — they just are not using it efficiently, said David Lieb, a consultant with Walker Parking Consultants. His firm recently undertook a project for a large Midwestern university concerned about a parking shortage, and found that of 26,000 spaces on campus, about 7,000 farthest from the campus center were empty at peak hours.

Tom Yardley, a principal with Nelson-Nygaard, a transportation planning firm, also tries to sell campuses on effective parking management, because it "can make a greener campus and create more open space," he said.

"Those are the campuses that are attracting the most talent and the most interest from students," he said.

His firm is working with a community college in Ohio with roughly 30,000 students, as it weighs whether to share investment in a new garage with neighboring institutions and businesses.

"They're nervous about building a garage on their own because the autonomous-vehicle future could make garages into a bit of a liability by making them redundant," Mr. Yardley said. "How it looks could be quite different, maybe space that could be flexed to different uses."

Mr. Cohen advocates garage designs that use level rather than sloped floors and higher floor-to-ceiling heights so that the structures can be more easily converted to other uses, such as offices. The designs might increase the cost of a garage by 10 to 15 percent, he said, but the investment would pay off down the road with an easier retrofitting project.

Some universities are building mixed-use garages, which can be a more efficient use of land and help ensure maximal use of spaces. Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill., has built two

mixed-use garages in recent years, as part of a plan to move parking to the periphery of campus and free up more interior land for green space.

A 1,125-space garage at the north end of campus houses an entrepreneurship incubator known as the Garage, as well as a speech and hearing clinic open to the community. At the south end, a 435-space garage designed by Perkins & Will is home to the Segal Visitors Center. The

building uses limestone and glass facades on the sides facing campus, and a facade with canvas, sail-like elements facing Lake Michigan and the university's sailing center.

"We believe that it doesn't really make sense to have space that is just for cars," said Alan K. Cabbage, the vice president for university relations. "You want to use the space in a thoughtful way."

At the University of South Carolina, in Columbia, the private-sector construction of thousands of apartments just off campus, with nearly as many parking spaces, has created an opportunity to rethink the need for aging garages on prime land in the center of campus, said Derrick Huggins, the vice president of facilities and transportation. A parking

study underway will help officials determine how much parking space they really need, as more students are now able to walk, bike or take public transit to campus, he said.

"This is something I've been working on for five years — the phenomenon of how this close proximity of private housing is impacting our campus," Mr. Huggins said.

Santa Clara University, a Jesuit school in California with about 8,000 students, closed down some roads and parking lots in the center of its campus to create pedestrian malls. The university built a new parking structure farther out to replace those spaces, but it is working on reducing the number of cars on campus with incentives to use bikes, car shares and rail, said Tim O'Keefe, the manager of business technology in university operations.

"I think it's a little premature to think about a reduction in parking spaces," he said. "We haven't yet seen a huge paradigm shift in the number of people coming to campus in alternative modes of transportation."

However, last year, the university became among the first to begin testing a self-driving campus shuttle. Run by a start-up called Auro Robotics, the electric shuttle carried three passengers at a time, along with a safety engineer, in case of glitches.

People with mobility impairments used the shuttle regularly, but it otherwise lacked consistent ridership, partly because it moved fairly slowly and covered a loop of just one mile, Mr. O'Keefe said. The service stopped for the summer, but the university is talking with Auro about continuing with the shuttle, possibly with an expanded range.

Designing garages that can be easily converted to other uses, such as office space.

RECENT SALE

\$3.2 million

144 Fourth Avenue (at Butler Street)
Park Slope, Brooklyn

A private investor has bought this four-story corner 1931 building, with 4,359 square feet in air rights, and two parking spots in the rear. The building has three three-bedroom floor-through apartments, which are market rate. The new owner plans to upgrade the apartments, as well as the ground-floor retail space, a tire shop with another year left on its lease. The 4,356-square-foot building offers a cap rate of 3.13 percent, and sold for 25 times the rent roll.

BUYER: 1159 St. Johns LF L.L.C.
SELLER: Dilenia Morales
BROKERS: Christopher Manno, Toby Waring, Adam Lobel, Luke Sproviero and Derek Bestreich, Bestreich Realty Group



FOR SALE

\$23 million

185-189 Hester Street (between Mott and Mulberry Streets)
Manhattan

These three contiguous five-story mixed-use walk-ups in Little Italy, with two additional four-story buildings behind Nos. 185 and 187, total 25,700 square feet and form a 75-by-100 foot irregular lot. Puglia, an Italian restaurant, occupies one of the four retail spaces, and six of the 33 apartments are vacant. The brick buildings, family-owned since the mid-1960s, also offer a total of 34,892 buildable square feet. Colors of the Italian flag — bands of red, white and green — are painted across the facades facing the street.

SELLERS: 185 Hester St. L.L.C., 187 Hester St. L.L.C. and 189 Hester St. L.L.C.
BROKERS: Keegan Mehlhorn, Robert Burton and Bobby Carrozzo, Cushman & Wakefield

RECENT LEASE

\$58/sq. ft.

\$307,690 approximate annual rent

10 West 33rd Street (between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)
Manhattan

A women's hosiery and footwear manufacturer has signed a five-year lease for 5,305 square feet on the sixth and 12th floors of this 12-story fashion accessory center in the garment district. The building, built in 1914, has new elevators and windows.

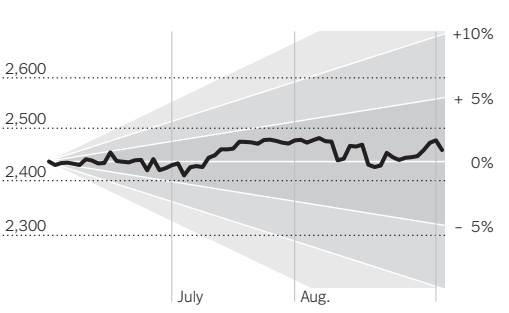
TENANT: Horizon Imports
LANDLORD: Ten West Thirty Third Associates
BROKER: David Levy, Adams & Company

By ROSALIE R. RADOMSKY
Email: realprop@nytimes.com

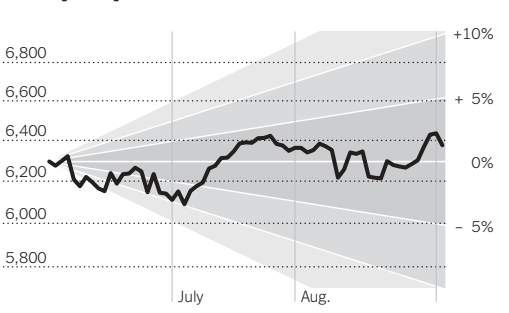
MARKET GAUGES

S.&P. 500 ↘ 2,457.85 -18.70	DOW INDUSTRIALS ↘ 21,753.31 -234.25	NASDAQ COMPOSITE ↘ 6,375.57 -59.76	10-YEAR TREASURY YIELD ↘ 2.06% -0.11	CRUDE OIL ↗ \$48.66 +\$1.37	GOLD (N.Y.) ↗ \$1,339.20 +\$14.70	THE EURO ↗ \$1.1916 +\$0.0053
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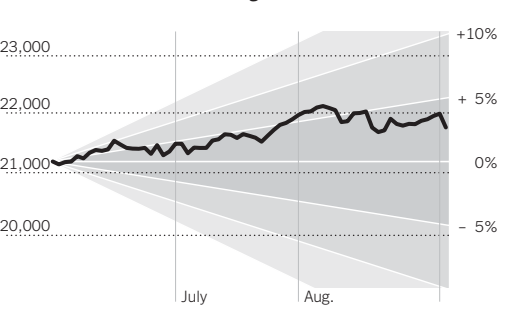
Standard & Poor's 500-Stock Index



Nasdaq Composite Index



Dow Jones Industrial Average



When the index follows a white line, it is changing at a constant pace; when it moves into a lighter band, the rate of change is faster.

STOCK MARKET INDEXES

Index	Close	Chg	% Chg	52-Wk % Chg	YTD % Chg
DOW JONES					
Industrial	21753.31	-234.25	-1.07	+17.64	+10.07
Transportation	9267.39	-88.63	-0.95	+16.62	+2.47
Utilities	742.81	+1.96	+0.25	+10.35	+12.61
Composites	7476.16	-61.49	-0.82	+16.09	+8.31
100 Stocks	1086.74	-8.51	-0.78	+12.77	+9.61
500 Stocks	2457.85	-18.70	-0.76	+12.75	+9.78
Mid-Cap 400	1718.34	-9.19	-1.12	+8.85	+3.48
Small-Cap 600	837.93	-9.12	-1.08	+9.98	-.00
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE					
NYSE Comp.	11827.15	-90.93	-0.76	+8.94	+6.97
Tech/Media/Telecom	10105.78	+47.47	+0.47	+4.44	-12.15
Energy	7420.42	-136.43	-1.81	+15.77	+6.59
Financial	13653.64	-48.38	-0.35	+8.13	+14.67
Healthcare					

Index	Close	Chg	% Chg	52-Wk % Chg	YTD % Chg
NASDAQ					
Nasdaq 100	5932.73	-55.17	-0.92	+23.63	+21.98
Biotech (ABX)	6375.57	-59.76	-0.93	+21.44	+18.44
Composite	5079.22	-35.19	-0.69	+15.83	+14.27
Industrials	3525.00	-91.72	-2.54	+16.33	-8.50
Banks	8252.17	-251.84	-2.96	+3.89	-1.21
Insurance	7282.26	-62.33	-0.85	+20.37	+12.58
Other Finance	299.89	-5.03	-1.65	+3.51	+4.03
Telecommunications	3684.17	-37.04	-1.00	+29.98	+25.92
Computer					
OTHER INDEXES					
American Exch	2578.00	-1.24	-0.05	+5.15	+11.70
Wilshire 5000	25524.66	-192.63	-0.75	+12.51	+8.96
Value Line Arith	5496.01	-47.04	-0.85	+10.35	+4.45
Russell 2000	1399.66	-13.92	-0.98	+11.81	+3.13
Phila Gold & Silver	92.41	+1.87	+2.07	+4.37	+17.18
Phila Semiconductor	1103.63	-15.71	-1.40	+36.77	+21.75
KBW Bank	91.38	-2.30	-2.46	+25.95	+4.45
Phila Oil Service	125.13	+2.67	+2.18	-19.76	-31.92

MOST ACTIVE, GAINERS AND LOSERS

Stock (TICKER)	Close	Chg	% Chg	Volume (100)
20 MOST ACTIVE				
Bank of Amer (BAC)	23.31	-0.78	-3.2	1087189
AMD (AMD)	12.92	-0.27	-2.0	514658
GE (GE)	24.76	-0.38	-1.5	454541
Ford Motor (F)	11.36	+0.01	+0.1	441228
Cisco System (CSCO)	31.62	-0.88	-2.1	325065
Wells Fargo (WFT)	50.10	-0.87	-1.7	312413
Apple (AAPL)	162.08	-1.97	-1.2	294825
Alcoa (AA)	32.07	-0.53	-1.6	288783
Micro Tech (MU)	26.99	+14.70	+119.6	273554
Ingram (INSM)	14.04	-0.27	-1.9	271676
HPE (HPE)	37.09	-0.39	-1.0	228008
AT&T (T)	73.61	-0.33	-0.4	215635
Microsoft (MSFT)	14.49	+0.22	+1.5	212835
Snap (SNAP)	5.77	+0.08	+1.4	207360
AK Steel Hold (AKS)	14.79	-0.28	-1.9	202735
Fresport Monst (FMP)	5.59	-0.10	-1.8	198970
Silux Auto Mo (SR)	35.02	-0.07	-0.2	192984
Intel (INTC)	27.23	+0.24	+0.9	189970
U. S. Steel (X)	50.03	-2.02	-3.9	173233
Qualcomm (QCOM)	67.16	-1.42	-2.1	176549

Stock (TICKER)	Close	Chg	% Chg	Volume (100)
20 TOP GAINERS				
Ingram (INSM)	26.99	+14.70	+119.6	273554
XOMA (XOMA)	16.12	+4.94	+44.2	18128
FlyShopper (FPAY)	5.85	+1.55	+36.1	281
Time Tech (TYME)	7.50	+1.82	+32.0	594
Cadiz (CDZ)	12.75	+3.05	+31.4	2084
Enersys (WATT)	12.60	+2.33	+22.0	23089
Alcoa (AA)	22.74	+3.40	+17.6	6275
Points Intl (PCOM)	9.68	+1.35	+16.2	17150
Tidewater (TDW)	27.31	+3.71	+15.7	4135
Nathan's Fam (NATH)	64.35	+7.40	+13.0	564
Reven Housn (RHN)	9.49	+0.65	+7.2	149
ZK Intl Grou (ZKIN)	5.99	+1.03	+12.2	1494
Eya Group (EYR)	10.03	+1.07	+11.9	898
Cytosorbents (CTSO)	5.80	+0.60	+11.5	4256
Starbucks (SBUX)	75.00	+1.80	+2.4	1307
Farmers (FMAQ)	75.00	+7.00	+10.0	502
AmTrust Fin (AFSI)	11.88	+1.06	+10.0	161
Yonghee Rive (YERR)	11.18	+1.01	+9.9	732
AXIS Capital (AXIS)	8.40	+0.75	+9.8	1663
Key Tech (KTEC)	16.50	+1.48	+9.8	297

Stock (TICKER)	Close	Chg	% Chg	Volume (100)
20 TOP LOSERS				
HCI Group (HCI)	30.94	-7.74	-20.0	8763
Heritage Ins (HRTIG)	9.35	-1.91	-17.0	18978
Fedfil Ntrl H (FNHC)	12.82	-2.46	-16.1	2608
Univnl Nrl H (UNVH)	18.40	-3.15	-14.6	16453
Malinkrodt (MNK)	36.12	-5.05	-12.3	98383
Alkerm Phas (ALKR)	22.66	-2.83	-11.1	461
Chicken Soup (CSSE)	8.70	-1.04	-10.7	1103
Malden Hous (MHLD)	6.55	-0.75	-10.3	8083
Resolute (REN)	26.54	-2.99	-10.1	11625
CFG Bancorp (CFG)	8.70	-0.90	-9.4	3065
Aspen Insur H (AHL)	41.15	-4.25	-9.4	14584
Aqua Metals (AQM)	6.50	-0.66	-9.2	2400
Vids Holdg (VIR)	45.49	-4.40	-8.8	16490
Novordam Fina (NWFL)	40.26	-3.54	-8.1	1162
Stamps (STMP)	37.45	-3.17	-7.8	7769
Mykardia (MYOK)	40.35	-4.00	-7.8	4856
AmTrust Fin (AFSI)	11.50	-0.94	-7.6	23993
Strongbridge (SBSP)	6.20	-0.50	-7.5	525
AXIS Capital (AXIS)	55.89	-4.50	-7.5	9684
Immune Desig (IMDZ)	10.20	-0.80	-7.3	2076

S&P 100 STOCKS

Stock (TICKER)	52-Week Price Range	Low	Close (●)	High	1-Day % Chg	1-Yr % Chg	YTD % Chg
Apple (AAPL)	102.53	164.94	162.08	197	+50.45	+39.9	
Abbvie (ABBV)	55.06	75.35	75.35	0.17	+17.36	+20.2	
Abbott (ABT)	37.38	51.41	51.03	0.15	+21.24	+20.9	
Accurate (ACN)	108.83	130.95	129.77	0.33	+12.20	+10.8	
Allergan (ALG)	184.50	256.80	223.78	0.35	+5.16	+6.8	
AT&T (T)	57.35	67.47	59.65	1.05	+0.35	+8.7	
Altilate (ALL)	66.55	95.25	86.49	0.32	+25.44	+16.7	
Amgen (AMGN)	133.64	184.21	176.74	1.97	+4.11	+20.9	
Amazon.com (AMZN)	710.10	1083.31	965.27	12.98	+24.96	+28.7	
American (AEP)	69.60	87.18	85.31	0.83	+30.86	+16.2	
Boeing (BA)	126.31	246.49	237.00	0.33	+80.70	+82.2	
Bank of Am (BAC)	14.81	23.80	23.31	0.78	+45.69	+5.5	
Bayer (BAY)	141.92	239.83	315.83	0.35	+17.42	+8.6	
BONJ Mello (BK)	38.68	54.59	51.20	0.13	+22.93	+8.1	
BlackRock (BLK)	336.84	442.84	413.65	0.13	+10.65	+8.7	
BristolMy (BMY)	46.01	60.75	59.81	0.09	+6.14	+2.3	
Berkshire (BRK)	244.28	81.97	176.98	0.37	+17.42	+8.6	
Citigroup (C)	45.16	69.86	67.16	0.42	+41.36	+13.0	
Caterpillar (CAT)	79.93	119.13	118.30	+0.02	+44.82	+27.6	
Celgene (CELG)	96.93	140.31	139.35	+0.03	+32.10	+20.4	
Cognate (CL)	63.43	77.27	71.11	+0.19	+5.05	+8.7	
Comcast (CMCSA)	36.69	76.87	60.47	+0.39	+22.94	+17.8	
Capital On (COF)	69.49	96.92	78.66	+1.65	+9.80	+9.8	
Coca-Cola (KO)	39.00	53.17	44.39	+0.15	+8.46	+11.5	
Costco (COST)	142.11	183.18	159.14	+0.89	+4.81	+3.4	
Cisco Syst (CSCO)	29.12	34.80	31.62	-0.68	+0.66	+4.6	

Stock (TICKER)	52-Week Price Range	Low	Close (●)	High	1-Day % Chg	1-Yr % Chg	YTD % Chg
CVS Health (CVS)	69.30	94.20	78.69	+0.77	+15.14	+0.3	
Chewen (CVX)	27.53	119.03	105.44	+0.88	+3.45	+7.0	
(DO)	66.02	86.36	83.03	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Danaher (DHR)	75.71	86.36	83.06	+0.17	+2.30	+6.7	
Wal. Dine (DIS)	92.32	115.10	101.60	+0.10	+7.60	+2.5	
(DOW)	51.57	67.50	66.65	+0.65	N.A.	N.A.	
Duke Energ (DUK)	70.34	87.95	87.41	+0.32	+8.94	+12.6	
Emerson El (EMR)	49.22	64.36	58.66	+0.15	+10.87	+5.2	
Exelon (EXC)	29.82	38.78	37.60	+0.06	+10.36	+6.0	
Ford Motor (F)	10.47	13.27	11.36	+0.01	+9.12	+6.4	
Facebook (FB)	113.55	175.49	170.72	+0.30	+34.95	+48.4	
FeDEX (FDX)	158.20	219.99	213.26	-1.79	+28.87	+14.5	
Fox (FOXA)	23.88	31.94	26.09	+0.89	+5.41	+4.3	
Fox (FOXB)	23.33	32.60	26.58	+0.91	+8.27	+5.2	
General Dy (GD)	148.76	205.90	198.73	-1.27	+29.20	+15.1	
GE (GE)	24.15	32.38	24.76	-0.38	+20.87	+21.7	
Genentech (G)	141.13	84.13	82.65	+1.19	+7.37	+15.3	
GM (GM)	30.13	38.55	37.23	+0.13	+15.78	+6.9	
Alphabet (GOOGL)	727.54	988.25	928.45	-8.89	N.A.	N.A.	
Alphabet (GOOGL)	743.59	1008.61	941.48	+0.51	+18.15	+18.8	
Goldman Sa (GS)	157.77	255.15	217.76	+8.10	+28.73	+9.1	
Halliburton (HAL)	38.18	58.78	39.83	+0.93	+8.06	+26.4	
Huon Depot (HD)	119.20	169.86	152.93	+2.15	+13.16	+14.1	
Honeywell (HON)	105.25	140.21	136.51	-1.12	+17.98	+17.8	
IBM (IBM)	189.13	182.79	145.04	+1.04	+10.36	+18.8	
Intel (INTC)	33.23	38.45	35.02	-0.07	+2.94	+3.5	

YTD % Chg	Stock (TICKER)	52-Week Price Range		
		Low	Close (●)	High
- 0.3	Johnson & J (JNJ)	109.32	129.90	137.08
- 7.0	JPMorgan (JPM)	65.11	89.51	93.23
- 6.7	Kinder Mtr (KMH)	18.23	19.35	23.36
- 2.5	Kraft Hain (KHC)	79.69	91.15	97.77
+ 12.6	Coca-Cola (KO)	39.88	45.52	46.43
+ 5.2	Libby (LLY)	64.18	79.92	88.72
+ 6.0	Lockheed (LMT)	228.50	302.20	308.48
+ 48.4	Lowes (LOW)	64.87	75.68	86.25
+ 14.5	Mastcard (MA)	97.37	123.66	134.50
- 5.2	McDonald (MCD)	110.33	159.10	160.20
+ 15.1	Mondelz (MDLZ)	40.39	47.23	49.85
+ 15.3	Medtronic (MDT)	69.35	79.92	89.72
+ 6.9	Medline (MDT)	42.81	47.31	59.09
+ 18.8	3M (MMM)	163.85	200.98	214.57
- 9.1	Altria Gro (MO)	60.01	62.87	77.79
+ 14.1	Monsanto (MON)	87.35	117.02	118.97
+ 17.8	Merck & Co (MRK)	82.29	83.62	88.90
- 3.5	Morgan Sta (MS)	30.62	44.91	48.90
- 3.5	Microsoft (MSFT)	55.61	72.61	74.96
- 3.5	Nvidia (NVDA)	110.49	150.26	151.30
- 3.5	Nor (NKE)	49.01	53.01	60.53
- 3.5	Oracle (ORCL)	37.82	47.01	51.61
- 3.5	Occidental (OXY)	57.20	78.78	90.25
- 3.5	Pfizer (PFE)	140.3	293.0	340.0
- 3.5	Priceline (PCLN)	98.58	140.3	140.3
- 3.5	Pfizer (PFE)	140.3	293.0	340.0

U.S. Keeps a Play, and Its Hopes, Alive

Late Goal in the Wilting Heat Gives Americans a Crucial Point

By **BILLY WITZ**

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras — When the Honduran goalkeeper Luis López dove and punched Kellyn Acosta's free kick up in the air in the 85th minute, Matt Besler used the outside of his foot — the only part that would have kept the ball in play — to flick it back across the goal mouth.

Jordan Morris, the most industrious player for the United States men's national team on a scorching Tuesday afternoon here, jumped in next to keep the play alive, leaping to head it toward a thicket of Honduran defenders. The ball proceeded to fall fortuitously to the feet of Bobby Wood.

Amid the scramble, Wood, who had

come on as a late substitute, did not allow the gravity of his circumstance — the late moment, the team's dire standing in World Cup qualifying — cloud his head. He maintained only a single thought.

"Just finish the play," Wood said. "Pretty simple."

Wood's opportunistic goal off a mad scramble not only rescued an unlikely point for the United States in a 1-1 tie with Honduras, it may have also rescued their World Cup hopes.

By virtue of the draw, the Americans remain in control of their own fate in qualifying in the Concacaf region. But it is a narrow path: Anything other than a victory over Panama in its next match, Oct. 6 in Orlando, Fla., could leave the United States needing help.

The U.S. players indeed looked in need of help near the end of an exhausting af-

ternoon, playing under 91-degree heat and stifling humidity, in which the home team — with World Cup designs of its own — was urged on by a fervent crowd that packed Estadio Olímpico on what had been declared a national holiday.

Romell Quioto's 27th-minute goal, which came after he burst past the back line to receive a through pass before kissing a shot off the post and into the net, sent the crowd into delirium. As the Americans pressed in the second half, sending greater numbers forward, they survived several chances by Honduras that would have sealed the outcome.

In the waning moments, though, the Americans summoned their resolve.

"This is what qualifying is all about," said Michael Bradley, the U.S. midfielder and captain. "There are so many days

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REBECCA BLACKWELL/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bobby Wood (9), a late substitute, with his U.S. teammates after he scored against Honduras in the 85th minute off a scramble in the goal mouth.

U.S. OPEN



CLIVE BRUNSKILL/GETTY IMAGES

Enjoy Those U.S. Open Highlights. A Computer Picked Them for You.

Highlights posted online are selected by **Watson, a machine from IBM, using visual and audio data from matches.**

By **SARAH LYALL**

How exciting was it when Roger Federer, two points away from winning his third-round match at the United States Open last week, whipped a forehand crosscourt and out of reach of his luckless opponent, Feliciano López of Spain?

Fair to medium exciting, you might conclude: It was a sharp little shot rather than a miraculous feat of Federerian magic. But according to an analysis by IBM's artificial intelligence system, Watson, it was one of the match's more thrilling moments, generating an overall "excitement level" of .809, out of a possible high of 1.0. The point was included in a two-minute compendium of Open highlights posted on the Open's website and app.

So far, machines have not been trained to replace the Federers (or even the Lópezes) of the world. But they can navigate cars through traffic, analyze facial expressions and, when it comes to tennis, determine whether balls are in or out. And at the Open, they are being used to perform another traditionally human job: sorting through match footage and picking out the best points, or at least what a nonhuman thinks are the best points.

Which raises the question: Can you trust a machine to tell you what is and is not exciting? "I do think it's a good way to check for excitement levels," said Mary Bulkley, a tennis coach and tournament visitor, who could be found the other day surveying some of Watson's exciting-point selections at the IBM's customer-exhibi-



CHRISTIAN HANSEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

At top, Juan Martín del Potro celebrated after defeating Dominic Thiem on Monday at the U.S. Open. His triumphant arm-raising is the kind of action measured by Watson, an artificial intelligence system that selects video highlights. Above, Mary Tina Wang with a terminal measuring in real time.

tion booth, called the "Watson Experience," next to Court 9. IBM is responsible for the technology infrastructure for the Open, including its digital platforms. "Machines are pretty smart and I think they can figure these things out," Bulkley said.

Farid Alaghband, a real estate developer, said that he, too, thought the computer is onto something. "I'd agree with what this machine is thinking," he said. Being too busy to sit through

complete matches at home (he likes to watch key moments on video after the fact), he finds highlights particularly useful, he said.

"Personally I believe this machine probably does understand what people think," he said.

Perhaps this does not sound like that big a deal. But highlights are extraordinarily time-consuming to compile. They are also a major draw for fans, both those who can make it out to

Continued on Page B10

Rivalry For the Ages Gets a Jolt Of High Tech

Who would have thought musty old Fenway Park, the 105-year-old dowager of the Back Bay, would be a battleground for technological espionage?

In exposing a sign-stealing operation by the Boston Red Sox, the Yankees did not find evidence within the manually operated scoreboard in left field, along the Pesky Pole in right, or in the pattern of the neon lights on the Citgo sign above Kenmore Square. They found it on the Apple Watch of an assistant athletic trainer.

The Red Sox have countered by saying that the Yankees have used a YES Network camera to spy on them, which the Yankees quickly denied. Major League Baseball is investigating the claims. After the initial disclosure of the Boston sign stealing by Michael S. Schmidt of The New York Times, Commissioner Rob Manfred all but said "boys will be boys" in a meeting with reporters at Fenway Park on Tuesday afternoon.

"I take any issue that affects the play of the game on the field extremely seriously," Manfred said. "I do believe that this is a charged situation from a competitive perspective. When you have the kind of rivalry that the Yankees and the Red Sox have, I guess it's not shocking you could have charges and countercharges like this."

Forget vacating victories, which is N.C.A.A. stuff. Every baseball game has a winner and a loser, in real time, period. If an electronic delivery system helped the Red Sox win a few more games because their hitters knew what pitches were coming, we can't pretend it didn't happen. It did, and they got away with it.

Naturally, the Yankees are upset about this, and the Red Sox think it is garbage. The Yankees saw their ace relievers bruised for 13 hits and 10 runs across nine innings in an August series at Fenway, when the Red Sox took two of three games. Boston's healthy, confident swings seemed suspicious to Yankees officials, who found video evidence of electronic shenanigans in the Red Sox dugout.

Sign stealing is widely accepted in baseball, as long as it is done through keen observation and conveyed manually. It is the responsibility of the pitcher and catcher to properly conceal their signs. Most players would fault themselves for allowing their signs to be decoded. Everyone wants an edge.

All teams use video analysts who are

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ADAM GLANZMAN/GETTY IMAGES

The Red Sox' Rafael Devers after hitting a homer against the Yankees last month. The Yankees said the Red Sox stole their signs illegally.

BASEBALL

Upon Reflection, Mets Decide Against Starting Harvey on Short Rest

By WALLACE MATTHEWS

For most of Tuesday, Mets General Manager Sandy Alderson, Manager Terry Collins and the team’s pitching coach, Dan Warthen, all seemed to be of the same mind — that it would be beneficial for Matt Harvey to start Wednesday’s game against the Philadelphia Phillies, even though he would be doing so on short rest.

Their prevailing wisdom was that Harvey wanted to quickly get back on the mound after his poor outing on Saturday against the Houston Astros and that his eagerness should be honored since it might help his overall confidence.

The fact that Harvey’s career has repeatedly fallen victim to injury and that pitching on three days of rest instead of four appeared to be a little risky seemed

An injury-plagued pitcher lobbied his team for a quick return to the mound.

to be of less importance to the Mets’ hierarchy.

But between the time of the Mets’ pregame news conferences on Tuesday and the end of Tuesday night’s game — a 9-1 loss to Philadelphia — something changed.

Without being asked, Collins volunteered that Harvey would not be pitching on Wednesday after all.

“By the way, we have reconsidered, and Matt Harvey will not pitch tomorrow,” he told reporters in his postgame interview session. “He will pitch on Thursday.”

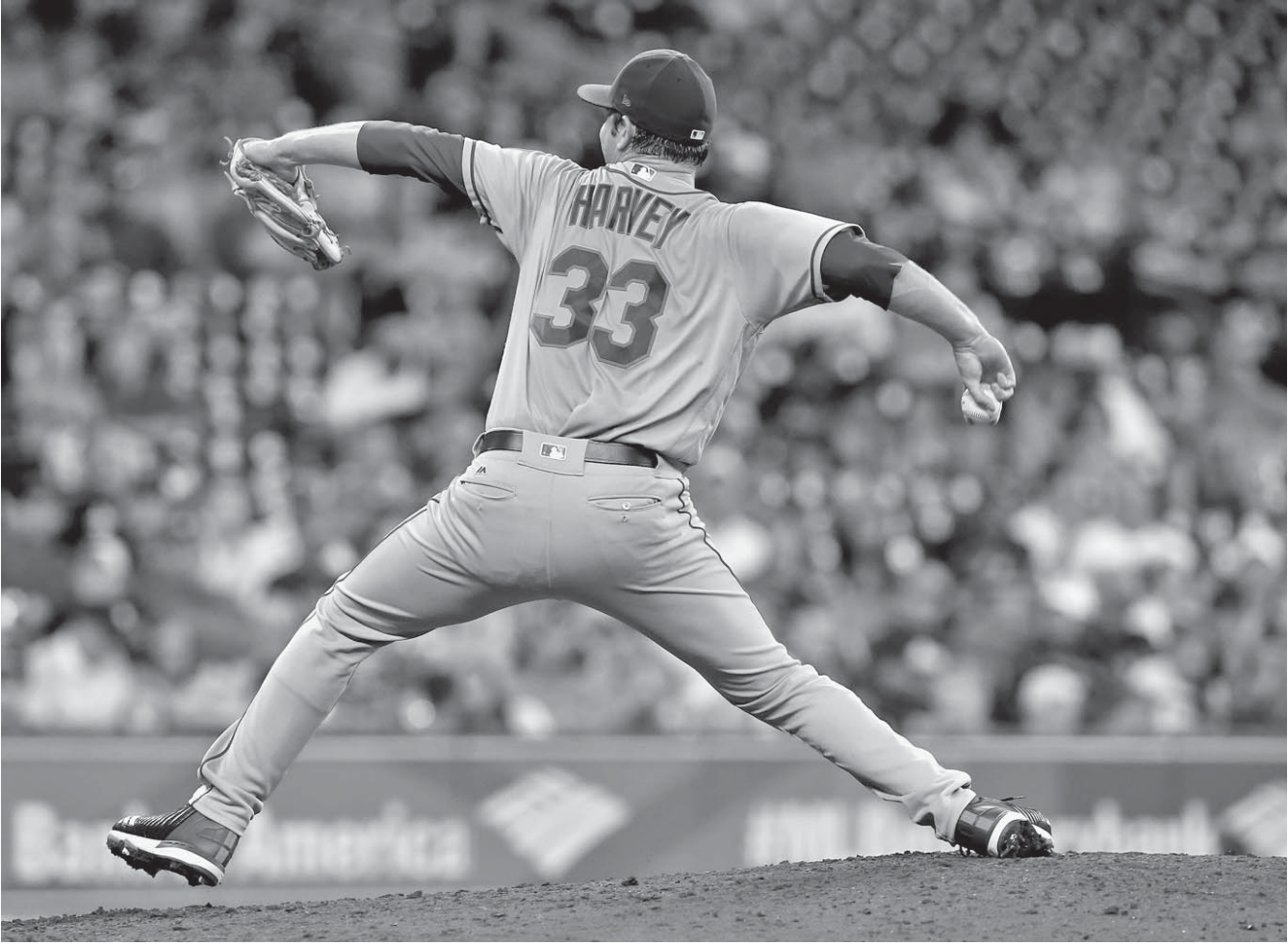
Asked who would, in fact, pitch on Wednesday for the Mets, Collins said, “I haven’t the faintest idea just yet.”

Welcome to another day in a deteriorating season for the Mets.

The decision to pitch Harvey on three days of rest — something he had never done in 96 career starts, according to Baseball Reference — had first been disclosed on Monday and immediately raised questions.

“Well, we took into account the fact that he only threw 70 pitches the other day,” Alderson said a day later when pressed about the decision. “We don’t think there’s a significant medical risk to him at this point. And he wants to get back on the mound.”

Collins said, “We’re talking about an



BOB LEVEY/GETTY IMAGES

The Mets’ Matt Harvey in a loss to the Astros on Saturday. Harvey lasted two innings, the shortest outing of his major league career, and gave up seven runs.

injury that’s not a muscular thing, it’s a bone issue,” in reference to the stress injury to the scapula bone in Harvey’s pitching shoulder that caused him to shut down in June and not pitch again until his rocky performance this past Saturday.

“He feels great,” Collins added. “Even though the success wasn’t there, he came out of the last start feeling really good the next day, which was a big test for us.”

The scapula problem was just the latest in a series of injuries that have de-

railed Harvey’s career since August 2013. Until that point, he had emerged as one of the most intimidating pitchers in baseball.

But since then, he has undergone Tommy John surgery that cost him the entire 2014 season, surgery in 2016 to address thoracic outlet syndrome, and then the long layoff this season. And when he has pitched the past two seasons, he has not, in general, looked impressive.

So the fact that Harvey struggled so mightily in his latest return was perhaps

not that surprising. Initially slotting him to pitch this Wednesday was, however.

“It was Matt’s idea, and the manager and pitching coach endorsed it,” Alderson said on Tuesday. “So I was O.K. with it.”

But by the end of Tuesday’s game, the Mets no longer were.

INSIDE PITCH

JACOB deGROM allowed a career-high nine runs, six of them earned, in three and two-thirds innings, his shortest outing of the season, as the Phillies routed

the Mets, 9-1. The Phillies scored six runs in the fourth inning, two on a home run by their starting pitcher, **BEN LIVELY**, who also had a two-run single in the second. Right fielder **NICK WILLIAMS** also drove in three runs with a bases-loaded double off reliever **JOSH SMOKER** in the fourth. Lively held the Mets to one run on four hits, including **TRAVIS D’ARNAUD**’s run-scoring double in the first. The Mets loaded the bases against reliever **HOBY MILNER** in the eighth but failed to score when **JUAN LAGARES** hit into an inning-ending double play.

No Shock for Yanks in Red Sox’ Red Faces

By DAVID WALDSTEIN

BALTIMORE — The Yankees have been trying to catch the Boston Red Sox in the American League East standings for over a month. But they have already caught them cheating.

Still, there was neither shock nor outrage in the Yankees’ clubhouse on Tuesday afternoon after the The New York Times revealed that Major League Baseball agreed with a Yankees claim that the Red Sox had violated league rules by using electronics to help steal signals.

What Yankee players did convey was a general sense of satisfaction that the Red Sox had been caught in their misdeeds and now stood embarrassed in front of the rest of the sport. But genuine anger at what Boston had done? No.

“If you’re not cheating, you’re not trying,” said a shrugging C. C. Sabathia, who pitched in the last series the Yankees played against the Red Sox at Fenway Park, the one that became the heart of the complaint the Yankees filed against Boston. “It’s baseball. It’s been going on forever. It’s up to us to protect our signs.”

The Times article detailed how the Yankees sent video evidence to M.L.B. to back up their contention that the Red Sox used an Apple Watch to quickly relay information from their video staff to an assistant trainer in the dugout to players on the field.

“I don’t want to go into specifics, but

it’s something that we suspected,” Yankees Manager Joe Girardi said before the Yankees played the Baltimore Orioles on Tuesday night.

It is not illegal to steal signs, and for some players and coaches, it amounts to an art. But it is illegal in baseball to use electronics or binoculars in the process. The Red Sox admitted their transgression to baseball investigators, and also alleged that the Yankees were using a

Teams take extensive precautions to prevent the stealing of signs.

YES network camera to do the same, which the Yankees quickly denied.

“I don’t know anything about that,” Yankees left fielder Brett Gardner said of Boston’s counterclaim. “That’s kind of silly.”

Girardi was more blunt.

“No chance,” he said, and added, “No, we’re not doing that.”

Girardi said the Yankees not only worried only about the Red Sox. He said he spends time during games looking around to detect methods of cheating elsewhere, too. The Yankees have long suspected the Toronto Blue Jays of relay-

ing signals from their outfield, and during the 2015 playoffs, the Kansas City Royals also accused the Blue Jays.

Gardner, meanwhile, admitted he once was picked off first base because he was so intent on peering in to the catcher to get the signs. After the pickoff, he stopped doing so.

“It’s part of the game within a game,” he said of the effort to steal signs. “But obviously, the use of electronics, whatever was going on with them, I guess some kind of watch, I’m sure it’s pretty frowned upon.”

Most teams use different sets of signs to make it more difficult to steal them. They may use them when opposing players are on base, or in opposing ballparks where they suspect illicit methods are being used to decipher signals.

“We assume that everyone is doing it, just to protect ourselves,” Girardi said. “Now, I’m not saying that everyone is doing it. But as a team, we assume that everyone is trying to do something.”

Asked if the Yankees are trying to steal signs within legal means, Girardi responded, “You can assume what you want.”

Girardi also said sign-stealing efforts contribute to pace-of-game issues because nervous teams repeatedly send their catchers to the mound — not for strategic conferences but to discuss which signs to use.

Austin Romine, a Yankees catcher,



PATRICK SEMANSKY/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Yankees pitcher C. C. Sabathia’s take on Boston’s transgressions: “If you’re not cheating, you’re not trying. It’s baseball. It’s been going on forever.”

said the threat of sign stealing had led the Yankees to take extra precautions at Fenway Park.

“Now you know why there are so many mound visits,” he said.

To speed things along and combat the espionage, Girardi suggested using some form of electronic communication between the catcher, pitcher and middle infielders, whether a headset like what quarterbacks use in the N.F.L. or a ver-

sion of text messaging.

“Electronics is the world we live in,” he said. “It has changed the world we live in. It will continue to change as we move on.”

INSIDE PITCH

With Hurricane Irma bearing down on Florida, the Yankees’ series at the Tampa Bay Rays next week could be moved to another location.

An Age-Old Rivalry Receives a High-Tech Boost

From First Sports Page

readily accessible to players before, after and during games. Those analysts study catchers’ signs and sequences and can have their findings physically relayed to the dugout. That information can then be communicated to runners on second base — who can see the catcher’s signals — or even verbally to the batter.

It is part of the quirky language of the game. Sometimes a seemingly innocent call from the bench might really indicate what pitch is coming. “C’m on now” might mean “fastball,” and “Here we go” might mean “breaking ball.”

The issue here is using an electronic device to more quickly relay this information. That is against the rules, even if, in Boston’s case, it may have just been a clever effort to cut out the middleman.

At Yankee Stadium, which opened in 2009, the video rooms are right behind the dugouts, literally steps away from

Yankees and Red Sox are at it again, this time over an Apple Watch.

the door for both the home team and the visitors. At Fenway Park, which opened in 1912, the video room is much farther away — down a tunnel, up one flight of stairs, around a corner and up another flight of stairs, next to the weight room above the home clubhouse.

In that setup, it is easy to see why the Red Sox would want an electronic system to transmit the intelligence they find on video as quickly as they can. It sounds reasonable enough, if only it were within the rules. It is not, and the Red Sox must have known this.

The Red Sox have admitted to the commissioner’s office that this setup had existed for weeks. The Yankees, of course, want Manfred to issue suspen-

sions, significant fines and the loss of draft picks. Manfred did this in January to the St. Louis Cardinals.

That was in response to a hacking operation against the Houston Astros by Chris Correa, the former Cardinals scouting director. Manfred issued a lifetime ban to Correa (who is serving a prison term), fined the Cardinals \$2 million and forfeited their top two draft picks this June to the Astros.

This case hardly rises to that level of deceit. It might end up making a difference in the standings in a close American League East race, though, so the Yankees have a right to be upset. So do the Red Sox, if they can prove their counterclaim that the Yankees have engaged in similar tactics.

This much is clear, anyway: The Yankees and the Red Sox are finished with each other for the regular season, but the rivalry is hot again. Without the old standbys who stoked it for so long — A-Rod and Manny, Jeter and Big Papi, Clemens and Pedro, on and on and on — that is its own kind of victory.



ADAM GLANZMAN/GETTY IMAGES

Sonny Gray pitching for the Yankees in a game at Fenway Park last month. The Red Sox won two of three games in the series and hit the Yankees hard.

TENNIS U.S. OPEN

A Resurgent Leader Advances Past A Valiant Opponent

Though there were two sentimental journeys worth cheering for on Tuesday night at the United States Open, only one could continue.

CHRISTOPHER CLAREY
ON TENNIS

Williams, the 37-year-old American who is still hunting down balls in the corners in this resurgent season and chasing what would be her first major singles title in nearly a decade.

On the other side was Petra Kvitova, who is improbably back in the Grand Slam mix after a horrific home invasion and knife attack last December that left her with deep, career-threatening wounds in her primary-playing left hand.

Yet there was nothing sentimental about the tennis in this duel that started al fresco and ended under a closed roof — not with Williams and Kvitova crushing groundstrokes and serves; not with Kvitova doubling over and howling with relief and release after saving break points.

Two sentimental journeys intersect in a quarterfinal.

It was toe-to-toe, winner-to-winner and unforced-error-to-unforced-error, and for the sixth time in their six encounters it went the full three-set distance, lasting 2 hours 34 minutes.

But only Williams, the No. 9 seed, will get to keep riding the wave at this Open, and her stirring 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (2) victory over the 13th-seeded Kvitova earned her a semifinal date on Thursday with an American power player of a different generation: the unseeded 24-year-old Sloane Stephens.

It also kept alive the possibility of an all-American women's

semifinals. “How awesome would that be, guys?” Stephens asked the crowd in her postmatch interview after defeating Anastasija Sevastova of Latvia in a third-set tiebreaker of her own.

In Wednesday's quarterfinals, Coco Vandeweghe of the United States will play Karolina Pliskova of the Czech Republic, and Madison Keys of the United States will then face Kaia Kanepi of Estonia.

“I think we have to give some credit to Serena,” Williams said of her absent sister, who has long dominated the sport and inspired would-be champions, and who gave birth to a daughter last week.

But Venus Williams said she remembered very well the days earlier in her career when her principal rivals were Americans like Jennifer Capriati, Lindsay Davenport and Monica Seles.

“So I love seeing these young Americans coming up playing big and focused,” Williams said.

She added: “All I've known all my life is great American players, so it's great to see this resurgence, and I hope it can continue.”

Stephens, who defeated Venus Williams in their only previous match in the first round of the 2015 French Open, called her “our leader.” And no matter how unexpected, there is no doubt about which American player has had the finest, most consistent season in the Grand Slam events this year.

Williams reached the final at the Australian Open and at Wimbledon, and the fourth round at the French Open, and has now advanced to the semifinals at the U.S. Open. She has done so 20 years after she made her first appearance here, with beads in her hair and braces on her teeth as she reached the final before losing to Martina Hingis. That coming-out party in 1997 came in the same year that cavernous Arthur Ashe Stadium was opened.

Much has changed in tennis since then, including the addition of Ashe's retractable roof. But Williams has endured while so many of her former rivals have



PHOTOGRAPHS BY MICHELLE V. AGINS/THE NEW YORK TIMES

Venus Williams became the oldest woman to reach the U.S. Open semifinals with her win over Petra Kvitova on Tuesday night.

retired or faded. She has endured long enough to convert more than a few doubters into fans; endured long enough to experience the full effect of the new acoustics as the roars of support reverberated indoors on Tuesday night.

“I have to say I felt every single one of you guys behind me, all 23,000,” she said to the crowd after defeating Kvitova. “I mean, that feels good. It feels amazing, and I didn't want to let you guys down.”

Williams has been in a much more expansive mood at the U.S. Open than she was at Wimbledon, where her run to the final came shortly after her involvement in a fatal car crash in June in Florida, which led to the death of a passenger in the other vehicle. The family of the deceased has filed a wrongful-death lawsuit against her.

Williams and Kvitova had not

played since 2014, when Kvitova prevailed by 5-7, 7-6 (2), 7-5 in a third-round match at Wimbledon that drew rave reviews. Kvitova went on to win her second Wimbledon title.

Kvitova is a statuesque left-hander, Williams a statuesque right-hander, and their approaches to the game mirror each other. Both have huge reserves of natural power and both rarely find themselves in moments in which they are not eager to attack.

Watching from courtside on Tuesday night, you could feel the impact and see the fuzz coming off the ball after serves and groundstrokes.

“Everything she's gone through, to go through that is unbelievable,” Williams said of Kvitova. “You don't imagine you are going to wake up one day, and that's going to happen. So it's so wonderful to see her back

and playing amazing. I was so excited to see her playing well. I was excited to be able to play her. I'm so fortunate to win that match. It came down to the wire. I'm hoping we have more matches like that. I'm wishing her more titles and more winners.”

Though Williams has yet to win a title in 2017, she is the only player remaining in the women's draw who has won a major singles title. Her last came at Wimbledon in 2008, and her two singles titles at the U.S. Open came in 2000 and 2001.

But she is now the oldest woman to reach the semifinals here in the Open era and is guaranteed of breaking back into the top 5 in the rankings when the U.S. Open ends.

All of this seemed unlikely early in the third set on Tuesday when Kvitova jumped to a 3-1 lead after rallying from a 0-40

deficit on her serve to hold. Williams, it seemed, was squandering too many break-point opportunities, and Kvitova was gathering momentum and intensity.

But Williams fought back to level the match and then fought through a crucial game on her own serve at 4-4, closing it out on her seventh game point.

For the third time in their last four matches, the outcome would be decided by a final-set tiebreaker, and though the match was close, the decisive phase was not.

Williams jumped out to a quick 6-1 lead, double faulted on her first match point but then closed out the victory on the next, and was soon sitting in her chair and smiling for all the tennis world to see.

Can she win two more? “I think she can,” Kvitova said. “I hope so, actually.”



DON EMMERT/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

Roger Federer triumphing over Feliciano López. Watson was used to measure the “excitement level” during the match.

Enjoy Those U.S. Open Highlights. A Computer Picked Them for You.

From First Sports Page

Flushing Meadows and those who cannot, said Kirsten Corio, managing director for digital strategy at the United States Tennis Association.

“Match highlights are hands-down our top-performing content feature,” she said. “The fans can't seem to get enough of it.” (Happily for the tennis association, it can also sneak in advertisements from tournament sponsors on the videos.) In all, IBM said, the Open drew some 11 million users to its digital platforms — for highlights, and for things like scores and schedules — last year.

Until this year, officials at the Open have relied exclusively on some 40 temporary staff members for digital work that includes highlight compilation, a job that is arduous, repetitive and impossible to perform comprehensively at a tournament this size. On Thursday, for instance, 87

matches were played at the Open — “more matches in one day than a Major League Baseball team plays in an entire season,” Corio said, referring to a baseball's team 81-game home schedule.

“The challenge is to shift through all that to bring the most exciting moments to life on a digital platform,” Corio said. “Our fans have so many ways to consume content, and it's hard to have the ability to keep up with the sheer volume of moments.”

Highlight compilation traditionally starts with a team of loggers, said Brian Beglane, a senior manager in video production for the tennis association. Each logger is assigned to a court for shifts of about eight hours at a time, inputting data from the matches into a program into which certain words — like ace and fist pump — have been preloaded, for purposes of efficiency. Human editors then review the data and decide which points to feature later on.

The Open uses Watson's understanding of unstructured data (that is, visual and audio information) in two ways. The first is in the cognitive highlights videos, prepared entirely by IBM, that it posts on digital platforms. The second is as an editorial resource, Beglane said, to help real-live humans decide what to include in the popular shots of the day video that is featured on the website and app.

How does Watson decide what qualifies as human excitement? It bases what it calls its “overall excitement” level on three discrete criteria. The first is crowd response, which takes into account both noise levels and the kind of noise generated (gasps versus applause, for instance). The second is what it calls “match analysis,” which places a point in context in a match, with set points receiving greater weight than, say, random desultory midgame points. The third is player gestures: chest-beating, arm-waving, jumping up

and down and the like.

When Beglane began working at the Open in 1993, there was no such thing as a website. Tournament highlights were shown each day on late-night television.

“I used to do video production in the back of a truck, and the only way to create a highlight was via a human eyeball,” he said. “So to have a computer watching alongside of me, to help me do my job, is unbelievable.”

Will computers make humans obsolete when it comes to the business of sports highlights?

“We're utilizing all these tools, but at the end of the day, a person makes the decision about what are the shots of the day,” Beglane said. “This year it happens to be just two of us, me and a video editor.”

“You know how many shots are in the tournament every day?” he asked rhetorically. “A lot. And I can tell you that I'm not stressed about missing anything.”

SOCCER WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

United States Sweats Out Crucial Tie in Honduras

From First Sports Page

when it's not pretty. Honestly, in a lot of moments, it has nothing to do with football. It's about finding a way to survive and dealing with everything that gets thrown at you, having a group that can hold up in the toughest moments.”

The United States salvaged a tie, leaving it with 9 points — the same as Honduras, although the Americans have the tiebreaker in goal differential, and 1 point behind Panama, which defeated Trinidad and Tobago late Tuesday night.

The Americans are still in a precarious position in their bid to qualify for the 2018 World Cup in Russia. The fourth-place finisher in Concacaf proceeds to a two-leg playoff against a team from the Asian confederation to reach the World Cup.

The United States has not been in such a spot in qualifying since

1989, when it had to win at Trinidad and Tobago in its final qualifying match to claim its berth in the World Cup in Italy a year later. That started a run of consecutive World Cup appearances that only a handful of countries — Brazil, Argentina, Germany, Italy, Spain and Korea — can match.

Despite an overhauled lineup, the Americans struggle in the heat.

The United States, as it has grown as a soccer country, has done so in the forgoing Concacaf region, which it has mostly dominated along with Mexico over the last 25 years. While countries like England, France and the Netherlands have missed out on qualifying, the United States has eased

through qualifying mostly unharried.

But the way the United States has played of late — losing by 2-0 at home to Costa Rica on Friday and then escaping with a point on Tuesday — seemed to knock any hubris right out of Coach Bruce Arena.

“The door for Russia is not even cracked open right now,” Arena said, holding his thumb and forefinger together for effect. “There's a lot of work to be done to get to Russia.”

Some of it was done Tuesday. When the United States retreated to the locker room at halftime, Arena told his players he did not like their body language after Quioto's goal, that they appeared to have dropped their heads.

Arena had overhauled the starting lineup, changing seven players and leaning heavily on players based in Major League Soccer, who he said were in better shape

at this point in the soccer calendar than European-based players, whose seasons were just beginning.

While none of the changes had the desired result, Arena took a chance with about 30 minutes left in the second half, removing his two outside defenders — Graham Zusi and DaMarcus Beasley, who had been repeatedly overrun by Quioto and Alberth Elis on the flanks. Arena shifted to a three-man back line, with Geoff Cameron coming on to join Omar Gonzalez and Besler.

In the 73rd minute, he sent on Wood — a forward who started in Friday's loss to Costa Rica — to replace midfielder Darlington Nagbe.

When asked what he wanted out of Wood, Arena said: “To score a goal.”

Wood concurred: “That's my job. Coming in as a sub you always want to change the game some



REBECCA BLACKWELL/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bobby Wood scoring the tying goal against Honduras. The United States and Honduras both have 9 points in their group.

way. I want to help the team as much as possible.”

As the United States steadily pushed more players forward — with the substitute Paul Arriola on the wing and Bradley in the middle — it still managed few good chances. As the clock reached 75 minutes and then 80, the players

on the field said they did not consider what might happen if they did not score a goal.

But the thought did go through the mind of their coach.

“I was thinking,” Arena said, “we might have an early vacation at the end of the year.”

TENNIS U.S. OPEN



LYNNE SLADKY/ASSOCIATED PRESS



EDUARDO MUNOZ ALVAREZ/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES



JOHN G. MABANGLO/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

Top, Roger Federer, left, and Rafael Nadal before their final in April in Miami, where they have played four times. They could meet in the United States Open semifinals if Nadal beats Andrey Rublev, left, and Federer defeats Juan Martín del Potro, right.

Federer and Nadal Have Never Met In New York, but Have Come Close

By BEN ROTHENBERG

They have played four times in Miami, three times in Indian Wells, Calif., and once in Cincinnati. They have also found each other four times at the calendar's first hardcourt Grand Slam event, the Australian Open.

But the rivalry between Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal is star-crossed when it comes to the United States Open. As in: Here, the stars don't cross. Federer and Nadal have played 37 times around the world, in 14 cities, but never in New York.

(In another rivalry, Serena Williams and Maria Sharapova have also had all 21 of their meetings outside the U.S. Open, with Williams winning 19 times.)

Before the tournament, Federer spoke excitedly about the prospect of meeting Nadal.

"I'd be happy to play him here," Federer said. "We never played here in New York, so I think that would be fun for everybody involved."

Federer then mentioned the "60-plus" (62, to be exact) players who would like to prevent that meeting. Nadal, ever a pragmatist, said he would not mind the matchup's being derailed. "I prefer to play against another player, an easier one, if it's possible," he said, smiling.

Since Federer and Nadal entered the Open draw together for the first time 14 years ago, there have been five previous occasions in which they were one match away from meeting each other. Here are each of those near misses:

2008 Federer and Nadal had met in the finals of the French Open and Wimbledon, just as they did in 2006 and 2007, but 2008 was the first year in which Nadal had won both, giving him the No. 1 seed in New York for the first time. Nadal reached the semifinals, and after Federer beat Novak Djokovic in the first semifinal, the two were one match away from an already long-awaited first meeting in New York.

But in a rain-postponed match that began on Louis Armstrong Stadium and finished on Arthur Ashe Stadium the next day, Nadal fell to Andy Murray in four sets.

Federer beat Murray in straight sets in the final for his fifth and most recent U.S. Open title.

2009 At the Australian Open in January 2009, Federer and Nadal played at a hardcourt Grand Slam event for the first time, with Nadal beating Federer in a five-set final. Federer would win the next two majors, however, including his first French Open after Nadal sustained his first loss in Paris, to Robin Soderling. In New York, the top-seeded Federer reached the final, but Nadal lost again in a semifinal, this time to the thundering power of Juan Martín del Potro, who dominated him, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. Del Potro would go on to beat Federer in five sets in the final for his lone major title to date.

2010 After winning the French Open and Wimbledon back-to-

back for the second time, Nadal reached the final in New York for the first time in his eight appearances after beating Mikhail Youzhny in the semifinal. Federer was twice just a point away from joining him in the final but could not convert either of the match points he held on Djokovic's serve in the other semifinal, falling by 7-5 in the fifth set. Nadal would beat Djokovic in four sets for his first U.S. Open title, completing his career Grand Slam.

2011 The closest call came in 2011, when it took a low-percentage sucker punch of a return from a flailing foe to disrupt the meeting. Federer had squandered a two-set lead against Djokovic in the first semifinal, but he seemed to be back in control in the fifth set. At 5-3, 40-15, he was on the verge of reaching the final. On his first match point, Federer hit a strong, wide serve, only for Djokovic to slap a brazen forehand back crosscourt, faster than the serve itself, smack onto the far sideline, suddenly stunning Federer. Djokovic then pumped his arms several times, and the crowd eagerly applauded his brash gamble.

Still apparently staggered, Federer missed his first forehand of the next point, and Djokovic won the final four games of the match.

Nadal would win the second semifinal in four sets over Andy Murray, and Djokovic would beat Nadal in four sets for the first of his two U.S. Open titles.

2013 Federer struggled with back problems through much of 2013, the weakest full season he has played on tour. He had lost in the second round of Wimbledon to 116th-ranked Sergiy Stakhovsky, and Nadal had beaten him two weeks before the U.S. Open in Cincinnati, en route to his only title there.

Seeded seventh in New York,

Federer was placed closer to Nadal in the draw than he had been in 10 years, but he could not even make it to their potential quarterfinal meeting. He fell in straight sets to 19th-seeded Tommy Robredo in a fourth-round match relegated to Armstrong.

Nadal then clobbered Robredo, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2, in the quarterfinals, and went on to beat Djokovic in the final for his second and most recent U.S. Open title.

This year, Nadal and Federer met in a Grand Slam final for the first time in six years at the Australian Open, with Federer winning in five sets. He followed that up with wins over Nadal in the quarterfinals of Indian Wells, Calif., and the final of Miami, a run that improved his career record on hardcourts against Nadal to 10-9.

They resumed their partitioning of the European majors, splitting the French Open and Wimbledon for the first time since 2012, though they did not face each other at either.

Nadal is seeded No. 1 and Federer No. 3 at the Open, putting them on the same half of the draw (though that would have been avoided if the second-seeded Murray had withdrawn a day earlier). They have both reached the quarterfinals. Nadal, who has avoided any top-50 opposition, faces 53rd-ranked Andrey Rublev, 19, on Wednesday afternoon.

Federer, who struggled through five-setters in his first two rounds but has since cruised, will play the 24th-seeded del Potro, whom he has not faced here since losing to him in the 2009 final, on Wednesday evening.

If both win, they will play, finally, in Arthur Ashe Stadium on Friday evening. In New York, there are many fingers are crossed in the hope that the two rivals are not star-crossed again.

CALENDAR

TV Highlights

Baseball	3:30 p.m.	Los Angeles Angels at Oakland		MLB
	7:00 p.m.	Kansas City at Detroit		FS1
	7:00 p.m.	Philadelphia at Mets		SNY
	7:00 p.m.	Yankees at Baltimore		YES
Basketball / W. N. B. A.	8:00 p.m.	Dallas at Washington		ESPN2
	10:00 p.m.	Seattle at Phoenix		ESPN2
Golf	(Thurs.) 5:30 a.m.	Omega European Masters, first round		GOLF
Soccer	8:00 p.m.	N.A.S.L. Cosmos at Miami		MSG+
	(approx.) 11:00 p.m.	Kansas City at N.Y.C.F.C. (tape delay)		YES
Tennis	Noon	U.S. Open, quarterfinals		ESPN
	7:00 p.m.	U.S. Open, quarterfinals		ESPN

This Week

HOME AWAY	WED 9/6	THU 9/7	FRI 9/8	SAT 9/9	SUN 9/10	MON 9/11	TUE 9/12
METS	PHILADELPHIA 7 p.m. SNY	CINCINNATI 7 p.m. SNY	CINCINNATI 7 p.m. SNY	CINCINNATI 7 p.m. CH. 11	CINCINNATI 1 p.m. SNY		CHICAGO 8 p.m. SNY
YANKEES	BALTIMORE 7 p.m. YES		TEXAS 8 p.m. YES	TEXAS 1 p.m. FOX	TEXAS 3 p.m. YES	TAMPA BAY 7 p.m. YES	TAMPA BAY 7 p.m. YES
LIBERTY					T.B.A (PLAYOFFS) 5 p.m. ESPN2		
N.Y.C.F.C.				RED BULLS			
KANSAS CITY	7:30 P.M. WEDNESDAY			CHICAGO	4:00 P.M. SATURDAY		UNIMÁS
JETS				GIANTS			
BUFFALO	1:00 P.M. SUNDAY		CBS	DALLAS	8:30 P.M. SUNDAY		NBC

Two Advance to Their First Semifinals

By SCOTT CACCIOLA

This United States Open has been a tournament packed with opportunities for players like Sloane Stephens and Pablo Carreño Busta. With their paths through their draws drained of star power by injuries and upsets, they have capitalized on what they can control — by winning.

On Tuesday afternoon, in back-to-back matches at Arthur Ashe Stadium, Stephens and Carreño Busta reached the semifinals at the United States Open for the first time.

Stephens, an unseeded, 24-year-old American who has methodically worked her way back from foot surgery at the beginning of the year, survived in the women's quarterfinals to advance past Anastasija Sevastova of Latvia, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (4).

On the men's side, Carreño Busta became a first-time Grand Slam semifinalist with his 6-4, 7-4, 6-2 victory over Diego Schwartzman.

"My head is a little clearer, if that makes any sense," said Stephens, who entered the Open ranked just No. 83 but has won 13 of her last 15 matches over all. "Being injured gave me a whole new perspective on tennis and life and just in general. Now, I play tennis for a living and I enjoy it and have a great time, and I don't think there's anything I'd rather be doing."

Amid the relative anonymity of the bottom half of the men's draw, Carreño Busta, a 26-year-old Spaniard, has quietly churned through the tournament without losing a set. At the same time, Carreño Busta, the No. 12 seed, is fully aware that he has benefited from some breaks. He faced four straight qualifiers to start the tournament, and Schwartzman, seeded 29th, injured his left leg in his fourth-round match. (At 5 feet 7 inches, Schwartzman was the shortest men's player to appear in a Grand Slam quarterfinal since 1994.)

"I know that I have a good draw here," Carreño Busta said. "But when you have this draw, you have to do your best to take advantage."

Carreño Busta has not always been so fortunate. He recalled drawing Roger Federer in the first round when he made his Grand Slam debut, at the French Open in 2013.



ULI SEITZ FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Pablo Carreño Busta, above, became a first-time Grand Slam semifinalist with his win over Diego Schwartzman on Tuesday.

"The draw — sometimes you are lucky, sometimes you are unlucky," Carreño Busta said.

None of this is meant to diminish his achievement. In the fourth round, he faced Denis Shapovalov, the Canadian teenager whose ranking had climbed to No. 69 ahead of the Open but not soon enough for him to secure a spot in the main draw without having to go through qualifying. Carreño Busta required three tiebreakers to defeat Shapovalov.

With this run, though, Carreño Busta has served notice that he is a long way from 2012, when he underwent surgery to repair a herniated disk in his back, and from 2013, when he tried to clamber his way up the rankings by winning seven straight events on the futures circuit, the lowest level of men's professional tennis.

On Friday, Carreño Busta will face Sam Querrey or Kevin Anderson in the semifinals.

As for Stephens, she fought through a wayward forehand — and several pressure-filled moments — to advance to the women's semifinals, where she will face Venus Williams or Petra Kvitová. In her only previous trip to a Grand Slam semifinal, at the Australian Open in 2013, Stephens had to defeat Serena Williams in three sets to get there.

In this tournament, Stephens's road has been slightly less arduous but no less satisfying. She beat No. 11-seeded Dominika Cibulková in the second round and 30th-seeded Julia Görges in the fourth round before pushing past the 16th-seeded Sevastova.

"This one feels good," Stephens

said. "I think I have a better perspective, just looking at the game totally different. Just happy with where I'm at and looking to build on it."

Stephens's opponent faced her own adversity late in the first set. Already down a break and visibly frustrated, Sevastova called for a medical timeout so a trainer could work on her on right leg. But after dropping the first set, Sevastova fought back in the second.

Her determination was no surprise. Sevastova, 27, retired from the sport in 2013 because of chronic back injuries and wound up missing nearly two years before returning to the tour. She now plays, she said, because she loves the sport and enjoys the stage.

"I play for the spectators," said Sevastova, who ousted Maria Sharapova from the tournament in the fourth round. "I play for everyone, for myself, to play these amazing matches."

"Even if I would have lost against Maria the match before, I would be O.K. with myself. Because these two matches, they were unbelievable, some of the best matches of my career. This experience, I will never forget it."

Despite committing 41 unforced errors, Stephens was too potent in the match's critical moments. She clinched the win with a backhand winner from the baseline.

But before she left the grounds, Stephens had to surmount one last challenge: a fly that buzzed around her head at her news conference. She was not amused. "It's a dragon!" she yelped before swatting at it with one of her sneakers. "I don't like bugs."

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Players subject to change. ©2017 USTA. Photo © Getty Images

Murray Lerner, Filmmaker Of Music Icons, Dies at 90

By NEIL GENZLINGER

Murray Lerner, whose documentaries captured some of the world's greatest folk and rock musicians in era-defining performances, died on Saturday at his home in Long Island City, Queens. He was 90.

The cause was kidney failure, his assistant, Eliot Kissileff, said. Mr. Lerner filmed the Newport Folk Festival for four years in the early and middle 1960s, including the much-referenced moment when Bob Dylan plugged in an electric guitar. He also filmed the volatile 1970 Isle of Wight Festival, where commercial and communal sensibilities collided.

But an entirely different type of music brought him his only Oscar, for “From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China,” which was named best documentary feature in 1981.

Murray Lerner was born on May 8, 1927, in Philadelphia. His father, Nacham, left the family soon after; he was raised by his mother, the former Goldie Levine, in New York.

Mr. Lerner graduated from Harvard in 1948 with a poetry degree, but also with the beginnings of a career: While there, he had helped create a film production society and had begun teaching himself how to be a filmmaker.

His first feature-length documentary was an underwater film called “Secrets of the Reef,” which he directed with Lloyd Ritter and Robert M. Young in 1956. But it was his decision to document the Newport Folk Festival in 1963 that proved pivotal.

He would return to that event for the next three years, coming away with hours of film of Mr. Dylan; Joan Baez; Mississippi John Hurt; Johnny Cash; Donovan; Peter, Paul and Mary; and more.

His first documentary made from that footage, “Festival,” came out in 1967. The images shot by Mr. Lerner have become an important archival trove, capturing a cultural moment, and the film was nominated for an Oscar.

(One critic, Bosley Crowther of The New York Times, however, was put off by the mumbling and inarticulateness of both performers and audience members in “Festival.” “You know” is constantly interjected, even in the middle of sentences, to cover or even dismiss an inadequately clarified thought,” he wrote in his review. “However, it is in their music that these people express themselves, and I suppose the music is thoroughly adequate.”)

Forty years after making “Festival,” Mr. Lerner drew on the same material to tease out one particular story line in “The Other Side of the Mirror: Bob Dylan Live at the Newport Folk Festival.” That film drew on three years’ worth of Mr. Dylan’s performances, including the one in 1965, in which he played an electric guitar, a development that may or may not have led the audience to boo (depending on whom you ask). But the film inarguably conveyed why Mr. Dylan mattered so much, then and now.

“It’s a remarkably pure and powerful documentary, partly because it’s so simple,” A. O. Scott wrote in his review in The Times. “The sound mix is crisp, the black-and-white photography is lovely, and the songs, above all, can be heard in all their earnest, enigmatic glory.”

Mr. Lerner also made a series of documentaries from film he shot at the Isle of Wight Festival, off the south coast of England, in 1970, a year when that event had a particularly starry lineup and drew hundreds of thousands of fans, many without tickets. Fences were stormed, and the crowd disrupted some performances.

Mr. Lerner released “Jimi Hendrix at the Isle of Wight” in 1991, and the more general “Message to Love: The Isle of Wight Festival” in 1996. Later films focused on the performances of others at the 1970 event, including the Who, Jethro Tull, Miles Davis and Leonard Cohen. At his death, Mr. Lerner had just completed a film about Joni Mitchell’s Isle of Wight set.

His “Mao to Mozart” documented the violinist Isaac Stern’s trip to China in 1979, an important event in the culture thaw after the death of Mao Zedong in 1976.

Mr. Lerner is survived by his wife, the former Judith Levine, whom he married in 1961; a son, Noah; and two grandchildren.

Throughout his career, Mr. Lerner also made films about subjects other than music, including “To Be a Man,” a 1966 documentary about student life at Yale, where Mr. Lerner would later teach film, and “Magic Journeys” (1982), a 3-D short depicting the world through the eyes of a child. It has been shown for years at Disney theme parks.

The music documentaries remain his claim to fame. In a 2011 interview Mr. Lerner was asked about his apparent knack for being at big events with a camera.

“I think I have a feeling for what is happening and what is going to happen, and I move towards that moment,” he said. But he also knew that the filmmaker is not merely a passive observer.

“Maybe I’m being egotistical,” he said, “but to be honest, I’m

making it that moment. I’m describing it in a way that makes it a moment.” He added, “I think I was using history to create an idea.”

Making a good music documentary, he said in that interview, meant putting something of himself into it. “I’m portraying what I feel, which is different from just recording a concert,” he said.

“Most people think if they just turn a camera on and the group is great, that is that is what they need to do, which isn’t so at all,” he added. “I become part of the band when I film a band. That’s the secret, if it is a secret. Don’t tell anyone.”



Left, Murray Lerner in an undated photo. Bob Dylan performing in Newport, R.I., in Mr. Lerner’s 1967 documentary “Festival.”

Deaths

Barenholtz, Evelyn Nevius, John
Fitzpatrick, M. Louise Nichols, Marjorie
Furer, Alexis Oshrin, Martin
Hatcher, Barbara Reiss, Bonnie
Holder, George Rose, Sandra
Karasz, Andrew Salk, Matthew
Maney, Gregory Sapir, Jay

BARENHOLTZ—Evelyn (“Evi”), nee Daar, September 2, 2017, died peacefully at home surrounded by family. Beloved mother, grandmother and sister, she is survived by sons Jon (Teddi) and Paul (Cello), grandchildren Daniel, Jeanne, Madeline, and David (Claire), brother Alan, nephew Ira (Gretchen) and cherished partner, John Sciga. Graveside service and burial will be conducted today at 2:00pm in Beth David Cemetery, Elmont, N.Y. Donations may be sent to Hospice of Central New York, 990 Seventh North St., Liverpool, NY 13088.

FITZPATRICK—Dr. M. Louise. Dr. Louise Fitzpatrick, passed away peacefully on September 1, 2017, after a heroic battle with cancer for nearly three years. Serving as Dean of Villanova University College of Nursing for almost 40 years, Dr. Fitzpatrick lived and breathed Villanova and the nursing profession. She embodied the spirit of what it means to be a Villanova nurse - competent and compassionate, fully committed to bettering the lives of patients and the community at large. She loved nursing, the College, her students and everything Villanova. Under her leadership, the College of Nursing developed into a premier nursing program, recognized repeatedly by the National League for Nursing (NLN) as a Center of Excellence in Nursing. Dr. Fitzpatrick was a Villanova who made sure the Austriusian tradition informed every aspect of the work of the College. She nurtured a culture of intellectual excellence in teaching and inquiry, service to others and nursing as a healing ministry. She fully committed herself to helping others, both at home and abroad. She sought to globalize the College of Nursing through study abroad and health promotion experiences for students in countries around the world. She also emphasized multicultural experiences in underserved areas in the United States. A proud native of South River, NJ, Dr. Fitzpatrick was the only child of John Fitzpatrick and Bettina Galassi Fitzpatrick, who both demonstrated to her in their work and in their lives the importance of caring for others around them. Her upbringing led her to Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, where she focused her work on public health in the city of Baltimore. Dr. Fitzpatrick went on to earn a BSN at The Catholic University of America, and her M.A., MEd and EdD from Columbia University. Dr. Fitzpatrick was a visionary whose heart and soul were dedicated to advancing the nursing and health care field. Her leadership in creating the College of Nursing as a tangible expression of Villanova’s mission is unparalleled. Her reach is immeasurable, as she touched the lives of thousands of students, other nursing professionals, her staff and faculty, and many others who are Villanova community and beyond. Dr. Fitzpatrick’s scholarship and leadership truly reflected the core values of Villanova of Veritas, Unitas, Caritas. Her legacy will live on at Villanova and in the College of Nursing, and her relentless commitment to improving lives will always be remembered and cherished. Visitation for Dr. Fitzpatrick is scheduled for Wednesday, September 6, 2017, from 5:00pm-6:45pm at St. Thomas of Villanova Church, on the campus of Villanova University, with Mass following at 7:00pm. Reception immediately following in Driscoll Hall on Villanova’s campus. Interment follows at the Holy Cross Cemetery in Monroe Township, New Jersey at 11:30am. In lieu of flowers, donations to the Dean M. Louise Fitzpatrick Fund at Villanova University College of Nursing, 800 Lancaster Ave., Villanova, PA 19085 would be appreciated. Services handled by: The Donohue Funeral Home, 366 W. Lancaster Ave., Wayne, PA 19087 610-989-9600. Online condolences: donohuefuneralhome.com

HATCHER—Barbara (Rouse), died peacefully on June 27th at age 89 in her Upper West Side apartment. Beloved mother, grandmother and sister, she is survived by sons Jon (Teddi) and Paul (Cello), grandchildren Daniel, Jeanne, Madeline, and David (Claire), brother Alan, nephew Ira (Gretchen) and cherished partner, John Sciga. Graveside service and burial will be conducted today at 2:00pm in Beth David Cemetery, Elmont, N.Y. Donations may be sent to Hospice of Central New York, 990 Seventh North St., Liverpool, NY 13088.

HOLDER—George, died August 31, 2017. Beloved husband to Carol, father to Justin and Alex, brother to John Viewing Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Ave., NYC, September 7, 4-8pm. Mass St. Jean Baptiste, 184 E. 5th St., NYC, September 8, 10-11am.

KARASZ—Andrew Oliver,

Chief, died in Austin, Texas, on August 21, 2017. He is survived by his mother, Susan Holaday Schumacher; and his stepfather, August Schumacher, of Washington, DC; stepmother, Marilyn Sobel, of New York City, widow of his late father, Peter Paul Karasz; sister, Valerie Karasz, and her husband, Peter Karasz; their children, Isabel and Oliver Jamros; his brother, Matthew Karasz, and his sister, Alexandra Karasz, of New York City. Mr. Karasz was born on August 5, 1970 in Paris, France, where his father worked for Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton LLP and later became Managing Partner. He worked for the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn in 1989 and Hobart and William Smith College in Geneva, New York in 1993. His career as a chef started at Auberge De Soleil in Napa and Postrio in San Francisco, California, before he moved back to New York City, where he was a chef at Union Pacific, Eleven Madison Park, and Executive Chef at Bruno Magli. He later opened his own acclaimed restaurant, Breucklen, in Brooklyn’s Cobble Hill neighborhood. He was honored by the James Beard Foundation when he was asked to cook at the James Beard House on November 17, 2006. He later became Executive Chef at Circa Restaurant in Wilmington, North Carolina, and then opened The Kitchen there. Devoted to local harvests, Karasz sourced homegrown food and continued his simple style: using local, fresh ingredients and unussy preparations. He later moved to Karne Choling, a Tibetan meditation center in Barre, Vermont, where he was a lead Market Gardener. He cooked for special guests, including the Sakyong Mipham Rinpoche, head of the Shambhala lineage. Subsequently, he went to Austin, Texas, to continue his culinary career. A memorial service is scheduled for October 14, 2017 in Brooklyn, New York, for family and friends. Contributions in Andrew Karasz’s memory can be made to the Community Kitchen at Cape Cod Village, Box 2129, Orleans, MA 02653 (www.capecodvillage.org) or to the Market Garden (www.karnecholing.org).

FURER—Alexis D., of Chappaqua, NY, passed away surrounded by family on September 1, 2017. She was 56. Alex was a vibrant beauty with a spiffire personality. Her greatest passion was food. She is survived by her children, Rona and Ben Horowitz; siblings, David, Lisa, Jon and wife Judy Furer; and numerous beloved cousins, nieces, and nephews.

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The New York Times

Deaths

MANEY—Gregory, PhD. The Hofstra community is deeply saddened by the passing of Gregory Maney, PhD, the University’s Harry H. Wachtel Distinguished Professor for the Study of Nonviolent Social Change. He was a professor of sociology and director for active citizenship and off-campus partnerships at Hofstra’s Center for Civic Engagement. Professor Maney passed away on September 2, 2017, after a long battle with brain cancer. He had served on the Hofstra faculty since 2001. Professor Maney was beloved by his colleagues and was an inspirational teacher who brought his research into his classroom and his campus commitments. His advocacy and research for peace led to collaborations with the LifeWay Network to conduct a study of human trafficking in the New York metropolitan area; the Greater Island Alliance for Peaceful Alternatives to create local peace institutions; the Long Island Immigrant Alliance on preventing and responding to hate crimes; and the Workplace Project on the human rights issues for day laborers in their community. He built bridges between the University, its students, and local residents. He was a co-founder of the Greater Uniondale Area of the Peaceful Alternatives to create local peace institutions; the Long Island Immigrant Alliance on preventing and responding to hate crimes; and the Workplace Project on the human rights issues for day laborers in their community. He built bridges between the University, its students, and local residents. 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Arts
The New York Times

Who’s Calling?
It May Be The Opera

In the modern era, cultural groups find telemarketing is still a vital fund-raising tool.

By SOPHIE HAIGNEY and MICHAEL COOPER

The pressure in the small sales office in Downtown Brooklyn could be intense, veterans recalled. There were goals to meet and calls to make and the room filled nightly with the murmur of people on the phone.

Some crew members, hungry to earn commissions, competed for the most promising prospects, for the hottest leads on people most likely to be an easy sell.

“It was sort of like ‘Glenгарry Glen Ross,’” said Don Jolly, who worked at the call center in 2015, invoking the name of David Mamet’s drama about cutthroat real estate salesmen.

But these salespeople weren’t hawking vacant land, penny stocks or replacement windows. They were selling memberships to a premier cultural institution, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, which employs telemarketing, a fund-raising practice used by many major performing arts organizations.

The call center has long been an important, if decidedly unglamorous, corner of the cultural fund-raising world. These days, as performing arts organizations rely on philanthropy more than ever, the importance of such calls has only grown for many organizations. But cultural telemarketers now face the difficulty of reaching prospects in an era of cellphones, caller ID and growing impatience with annoying interruptions.

“For the past three weeks, I have been harassed by Carnegie Hall telemarketers,” one reviewer, Youma W., posted on Yelp in March.

Money pressures have risen for many cultural organizations as box-office revenues generally pay a smaller share of the cost of performances than they used to. While the bulk of that money is raised from well-heeled board members, or at star-studded galas, or by wooing big donors and foundations for major gifts, smaller donations are still seen as important, and as a way to build a broader community of supporters.

But some organizations are raising less over the phone than they used to, even as they increase the volume of calls. In its most recent tax return, the New York Philharmonic, for example, reported taking in \$778,436 from telemarketing, about half what it raised five years ago, a drop it attributes to shifting patterns in how people give.

Telemarketing, which cultural organizations often refer to as telefunding, is nonetheless still seen as important tool. Calls are harder to ignore than mail or email, and some organizations said that they believed

CONTINUED ON PAGE C5



GEORGE ETHEREDGE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

WORDS SET IN MOTION

For Faustin Linyekula, a choreographer from the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire), dance is a form of poetry and storytelling written with the body. He will present three projects in New York this fall. Page 2.

All the World’s a Stage in a Tuscan Town

A documentary about an Italian village where residents turn their lives into theater.

SOME TELL THEIR STORIES in kitchens, warming hands and souls over coffee; others write confessions. For decades, the residents of the tiny Tuscan town of Monticchiello have turned their lives into theater. Each year, they gather to discuss art and their world until they land on a topic that reflects their most recent, urgent concerns. Word by word, they push and pull, challenging one another as they shape a production. All the world’s a stage, but in Monticchiello that truism is movingly real, especially because these days its aging resident-players have more exits than entrances.

Perched on a hilltop some two hours south of Florence, Monticchiello tends to be one of those towns that in English-language guidebooks rates a line or two in between chapters on Florence and Venice. One such book mentions the town’s “Teatro Povero (a folk theater production)”; another notes its “forbidding walls” and “medieval past,” assuring readers that it’s “well worth exploring” even if over all “there is nothing much in the way of sights.” These mercenary assessments are meant, of course, for harried, hurried travelers, including those of us



GRASSHOPPER FILM

A scene from Jeff Malberg and Chris Shellen’s documentary “Spettacolo,” about Monticchiello, Italy, where villagers annually create and present a “spettacolo” about urgent themes.

lucky enough to shape a few precious days into something we call vacation.

In their documentary “Spettacolo,” Jeff Malberg and Chris Shellen stay a while. Their most obvious subject is the annual

production that Monticchiello townspeople have mounted since the 1960s, when some could remember the Fascist occupation firsthand. In the early years, the residents

CONTINUED ON PAGE C5

Ghosts of Faulkner
And Others Sing

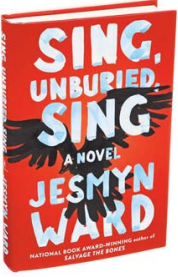
A third novel follows a tender teenager and his drug-addicted mother on a road trip.

IN HIS WONDERFULLY cranky Nobel Prize acceptance speech, William Faulkner exhorted his fellow writers to create from the heart, not “the glands.” Address the immortal truths, he instructed: “love and honor and pity and pride and compassion and sacrifice.”

The novelist Jesmyn Ward pinned this speech above her desk. Her memoir and three novels — produced in less than a decade — feel hewn from these grand Faulknerian verities. Not for her the austerity and self-conscious ironies of so much American fiction; her books reach for the sweep, force and sense of inevitability of the Greek myths, but as translated to the small, mostly poor, mostly black town in Mississippi where she grew up and where she still lives.

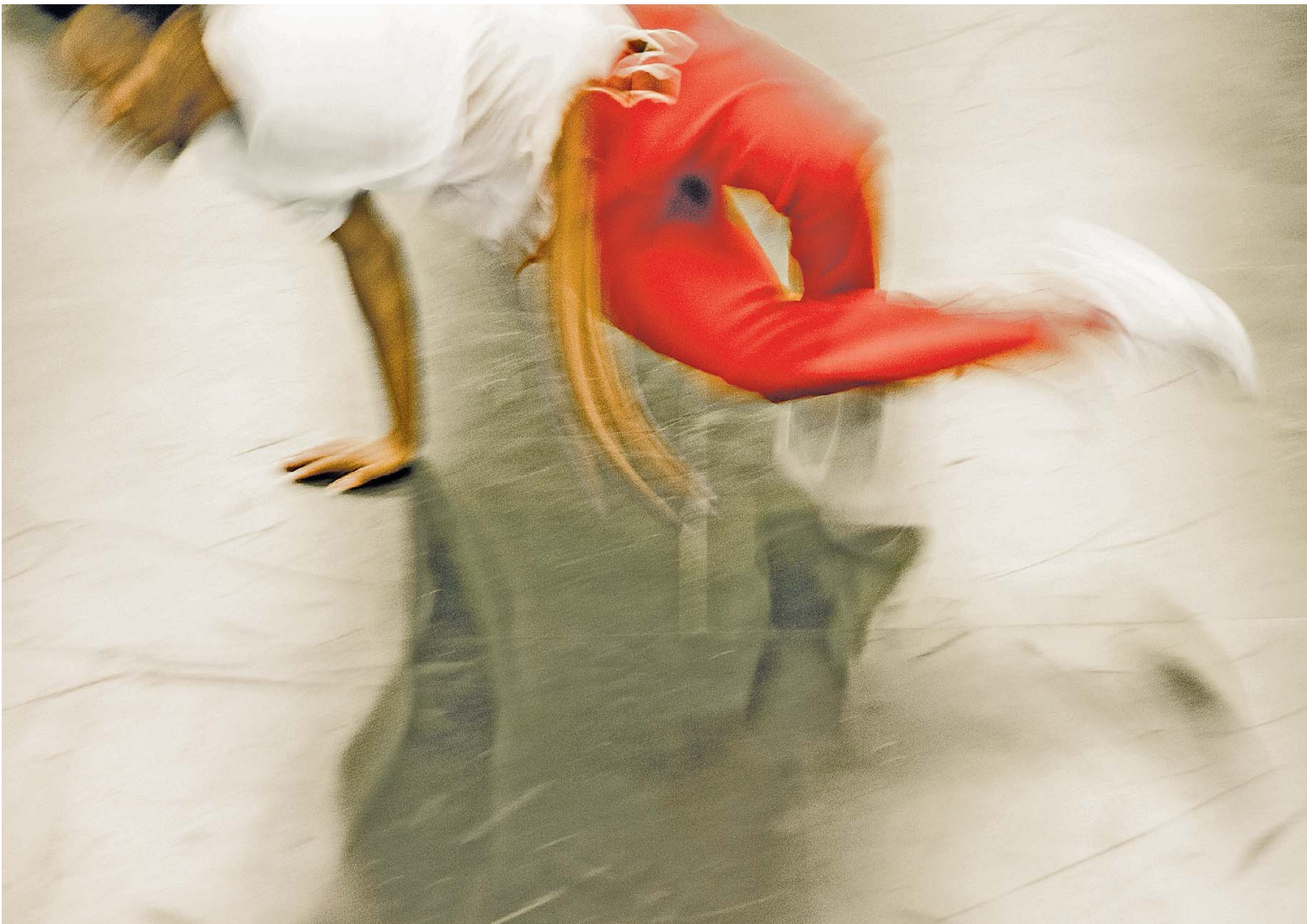
Her characters are tested not by the gods but by other elements, no less absolute in their pronouncements. “Salvage the Bones”

CONTINUED ON PAGE C4



Sing, Unburied, Sing
By Jesmyn Ward

Dance



PHOTOGRAPHS BY GEORGE ETHEREDGE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Storytelling, Written by the Body

By BRIAN SEIBERT

“My name is Faustin — I come from Congo, somewhere in Central Africa.”

That’s how the choreographer Faustin Linyekula introduced himself last week in Brooklyn. The phrase could have come from one of the dance-theater works that have made him a darling of international festivals and inspired Frieze magazine to call him “quite possibly the most important artist working on the African continent today.”

But Mr. Linyekula wasn’t onstage. He was meeting the cast of a new project, one of three he’s presenting in New York this month.

It was the first day of “Festival of Dreams,” a two-week workshop with It’s Showtime NYC, a program that helps street dancers find legal alternatives to performing in subway cars. Twenty-three participants — almost all male, African-American and in their 20s — were working with Mr. Linyekula at BRIC House, building toward free performances in which they would share their dreams for a better future.

That idea might seem to invite easy Hall-mark-card sentiments and childish fantasies. But not when Mr. Linyekula is explaining it. Talking to the dancers, he briskly summarized his home country as “quite a messy place,” beset by massacres and wars that never really end, where “if 100 people die, it is not news.” In such a place, imagining any future, much less a better one, is an exercise of extreme will. “I have to fight for it,” he said. “I have to invent it.”

For an hour, the dancers discussed their own precarious present, but then Mr. Linyekula got them dancing. “Where I come from,” he told them, “no knowledge system is complete until it goes through the body.”

But he was not there to teach them how to dance, he said. His approach is not a physical technique so much as “a way of thinking about who we are,” a form of poetry and story-telling written with the body. “My dance is about who I am,” he said.

He instructed them to take their turn in introducing themselves, by improvising danced self-portraits that ended the way he had started, filling in the phrase “My name is . . .” And he showed them what he meant, commanding attention with the subtlest undulations of his small, wiry body.

Fixing the Broken Circle

Mr. Linyekula grew up in Kisangani, his country’s third largest city and the probable model for “A Bend in the River,” V.S. Naipaul’s 1979 novel of hellish post-colonial chaos. When Mr. Linyekula was old enough to attend college, Mobutu Sese Seko’s government shut down the universities, so he studied in Kenya, tried theater in England, and was introduced to dance-theater by a choreographer from the Ivory Coast.

From the start, his own choreography has been concerned with his relationship to his country: the Democratic Republic of Congo, as it is called now, or Zaire, as it was called when he was growing up in the 1970s and ’80s. And his work has been defiantly personal. “I am showing the individual in a context where there is no space for individuals,” he said in an interview in Ballet-Dance.

He might have become an expatriate, but in 2001, he established Studios Kabako, a space dedicated to dance, in Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

This visit to New York isn’t Mr. Linyeku-la’s first. But this time, he said, he wanted to

stick around longer and meet people. In addition to “Festival of Dreams” (at Roberto Clemente Plaza in the Bronx on Sept. 23 and at Weeksville Heritage Center in Brooklyn on Sept. 24), he is debuting a duet called “Banataba” at the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Saturday and Sunday) and presenting the United States premiere of “In Search of Dinozord” (at New York University’s Skirball Center, Sept. 22 and 23) with his company, also called Studios Kabako.

The three shows, all part of the French Institute Alliance Française’s Crossing the Line Festival (in collaboration with MetLiveArts and N.Y.U. Skirball), serve as a good introduction to the breadth and distinctiveness of his work. They express his worldview, clear-eyed about the most terrible facts yet not despairing. It’s an attitude that he tried to convey to the It’s Showtime NYC dancers in their first moments together.

“Back in Congo,” he told them, “we make a circle when we dance.” Circles, called cyphers, are the favorite configuration of hip-hop dancers as well, but Mr. Linyekula did not let them form one. Instead, he arranged them like an audience in a proscenium theater, in what he called “the colonial relationship.” Circles create and express community, he said. “But that is not the world we live in. The circle is broken, and if we want to make the circle again, we must take responsibility.”

Finding History

This idea of responsibility lay beneath all of Mr. Linyekula’s suggestions to the dancers that day, and he returned to it often in an interview, suggesting it as the connection among the three projects. “What do we receive from those who walked here before us, and what do we pass on?” he asked.

“Banataba,” at the Metropolitan Museum, focuses on the inheritance part and Mr. Linyekula’s often-repeated formulation of his dancing as an attempt to remember his name.

“When you look at the history of my country,” he said, “it seems that because of the rupture of colonialism, all the old ways of recording history were broken. And the Western way — written history — doesn’t go back very far.”

So when Mr. Linyekula enters a museum, he is “in search of a broken piece of history.”

‘Where I come from, no knowledge system is complete until it goes through the body.’

FAUSTIN LINYEKULA
CHOREOGRAPHER

Earlier this year, invited by the Metropolitan to interact with its collection of art from the Kingdom of Kongo (a historical category broader than current borders), he discovered a piece that had never been exhibited. It was from the Lengola people, his mother’s tribe.

This discovery prompted him to make a journey with his mother to her father’s village, where she had not been since 1975. “I didn’t know the history of my family past my grandfather, but now we know seven generations back,” he said. “The history is fragile, but it’s not lost.”

In “Banataba,” Mr. Linyekula will tell the story of that trip, and, more pointedly, of a religious sculpture he chose not to bring back to a Western museum. But it’s also about his interaction with an old friend, the South African dancer Moya Michael, and

about the two of them together in the museum’s transplanted 16th-century Spanish patio.

“Being in a space with that many layers of history, your body vibrates differently,” Mr. Linyekula said. “It’s about putting my body where it will say what it knows, the things in my genes that connect me to generations past. That history may be broken, but it’s not lost, either.”

The Responsibility of Beauty

Mr. Linyekula created “In Search of Dinozord” in 2007, the year he moved Studios Kabako to Kisangani.

“This was the city where I had dreamt as a teenager of changing the world,” he recalled. “I wondered if it was still possible to dream there.” And, in the face of political corruption, child soldiers and senseless death, was it possible to make poetry and beauty?

“In Search of Dinozord” is an attempt to do that. It’s a ritual of mourning, set to Mozart’s “Requiem” and politicians’ speeches, with bodies quivering and crumpling to the ground.

“My name is Dinozord,” says the dancer whose solo ends the work, the youngest dancer in the piece. The solo makes space for the individual; it dreams of the future. The hip-hop in it speaks to the genre’s global reach, but it’s not a coincidence that the section resembles the rehearsal exercises that Mr. Linyekula gave to the It’s Showtime NYC dancers. Setting up others in this way is his method, his mission.

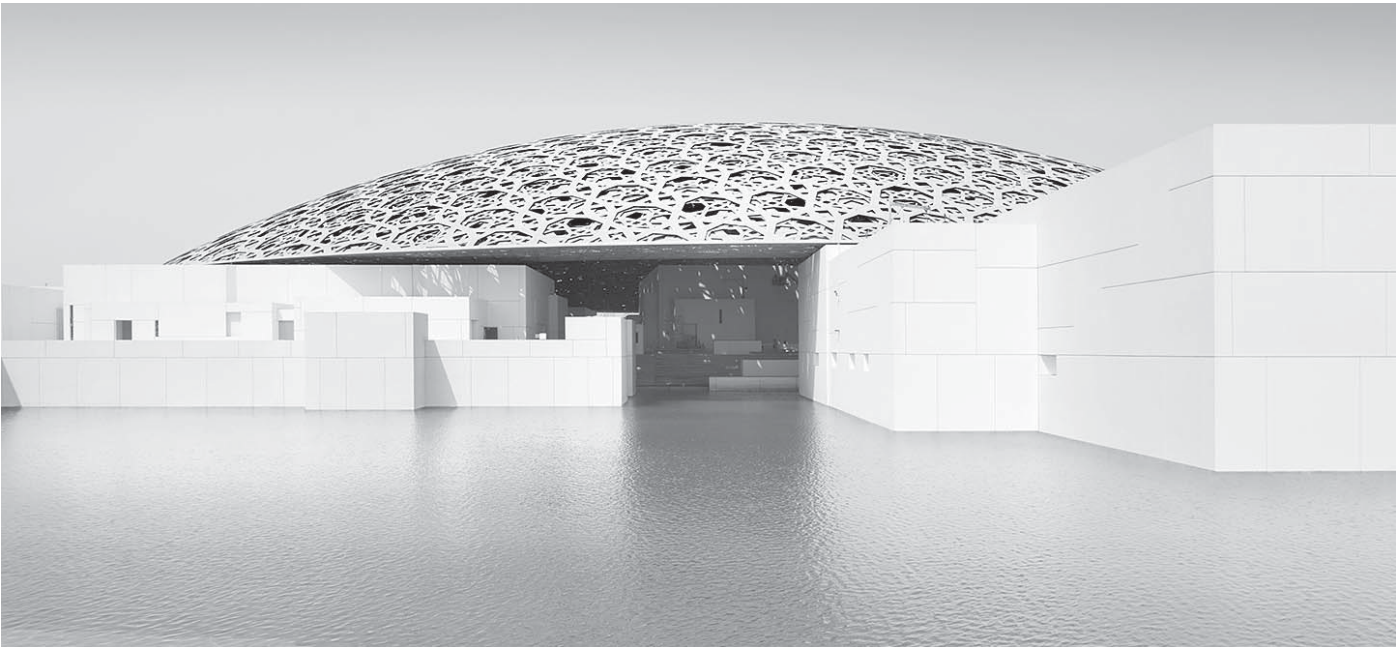
“It’s about building an army of people who question and are ready to take responsibility,” Mr. Linyekula said. “It’s about those who can take over, those who can continue.”

The Congolese choreographer Faustin Linyekula, center below, worked with dancers at BRIC House in Brooklyn as part of “Festival of Dreams,” one of three projects he’s presenting this month in New York.



Arts, Briefly

NEWS FROM THE CULTURAL WORLD



MOHAMED SOMJI/LOUVRE ABU DHABI

Beyoncé and Oprah Join Harvey Telethon

The Texan rapper Bun B is gathering some of Hollywood’s biggest stars to raise funds for Hurricane Harvey relief in a live telethon on Sept. 12.

The event, “Hand in Hand,” will feature the Texas natives Beyoncé, right, Jamie Foxx and Matthew McConaughey, as well as George Clooney, Julia Roberts, Barbra Streisand, Oprah Winfrey in performances and taped messages. It will air on ABC, CBS, CMT, FOX and NBC on 8 p.m. E.S.T. and replay at 9 p.m. P.S.T.

The country music star George Strait, also from Texas, will perform directly from his benefit concert at the Majestic Theater in San Antonio. Other performances will be broadcast from Times Square in New York, Universal Studios in Los Angeles and the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville.

The team producing the concert includes Bun B — one of half the hip-hop duo UGK, who was pivotal in bringing Houston rap



ANDREW HARNIK/ASSOCIATED PRESS

to the mainstream — and Scooter Braun, who organized the recent One Love Manchester benefit concert featuring Ariana Grande. Donations will be accepted via phones, text messaging and the telethon’s website, HandInHand2017.com. Proceeds will benefit United Way of Greater Houston, Habitat for Humanity, Save the Children and other organizations.

The show will also be available internationally via livestream on Facebook, YouTube and Twitter.

ANDREW R. CHOW

Louvre Abu Dhabi Has New Opening Date

It has long seemed like the project that would never be completed: The Louvre Abu Dhabi, announced in 2007, has had an opening date that kept getting delayed, from 2012 to 2013 to 2015 and beyond.

Now, the museum is announcing that it will finally open — for real this time — on Nov. 11.

The architect Jean Nouvel designed the domed building, above, on Saadiyat Island, a cultural district off the coast of the United Arab Emirates capital, and highlighted its surrounding water, with promenades overlooking the sea.

Displays — from the museum’s collection and loans — will range from the ancient to the modern. A Bactrian princess created in Central Asia dates to the end of the 3rd millennium B.C., along with an Ottoman turban helmet, Paul Gauguin’s “Children Wrestling” (1888) and a monumental work by Ai Weiwei (1957).

Among the first of the Louvre Abu Dhabi’s site-specific outdoor

works are three engraved stone walls created by the American artist Jenny Holzer.

A special inaugural exhibition, “From One Louvre to Another,” to open on Dec. 21, will look at the history of Musée du Louvre in Paris, from the royal collections at Versailles under King Louis XIV to the creation of the modern museum.

The Louvre has agreed to lend its name to the Abu Dhabi museum for 30 years and 6 months, temporary exhibitions for 15 years, and artworks for 10 years.

ROBIN POGREBIN

Online Retrospective Of Clyfford Still’s Art

Among the Abstract Expressionists, Clyfford Still was the un-New Yorker.

After living for a short time in Manhattan, Mr. Still, in 1961, moved to Westminster, Md., where he continued to paint bold, dramatically colored, textured canvases evoking stone precipices, jagged mountain ridges and thundering cascades. When

he died in 1980 at age 75, hardly anyone had ever seen the 800 or so paintings and the 2,300-plus works on paper that the tall, cantankerous artist stored on his 22-acre farm.

“These are not paintings in the usual sense,” Mr. Still, a Northwest Coast native, had declared. “They are life and death merging in fearful union.”

Now web users can see for themselves.

On Sept. 20, some 450 paintings from all periods of a five-decade career and about 1,750 drawings executed with pencil, graphite, conté crayon, ink and oil, as well as watercolors and pastels, will be published in high resolution on the website of the Clyfford Still Museum in Denver. Archival material will become accessible, too.

The unexpurgated online exhibition will reveal a fuller picture of Mr. Still’s work, with subjects ranging from log cabins, grain elevators and plow horses dating from the 1930s and quasi-Surrealist creations of the early 1940s to his later, more familiar towering abstractions.

PHYLIS TUCHMAN

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2 CHAINZ One of 2017’s hardest-working musicians, this Georgia-born rapper will perform at Terminal 5 at 6 p.m. with Young Dolph. 888-929-7849, terminal5nyc.com



SHABAZZ PALACES The art-rap duo comprising Ishmael Butler and Tendai Maraire will be at Warsaw at 8 p.m. warsawconcerts.com



‘DOLORES’ Peter Bratt’s documentary about one of America’s least-known activists, Dolores Huerta. ifccenter.com



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LOUISE PENNY GLASS HOUSES

Crossword

Edited by Will Shortz

PUZZLE BY DANIEL RAYMON

- ACROSS**

1 Female singer with a hit album in every decade since the 1960s

5 “It’s boiling in here!”

10 House speaker Ryan

14 Confused state of mind

15 New Zealand native

16 Folklore fiend

17 Pare a phrase?

18 Many a charity golf tourney

19 Rainbow flag letters

20 One traveling around Scandinavia?

23 Senior’s grandson

24 Cesar who played the Joker on TV

27 Rice-and-broth dish

30 Texting format, in brief

33 Significant qualification

34 Stir up

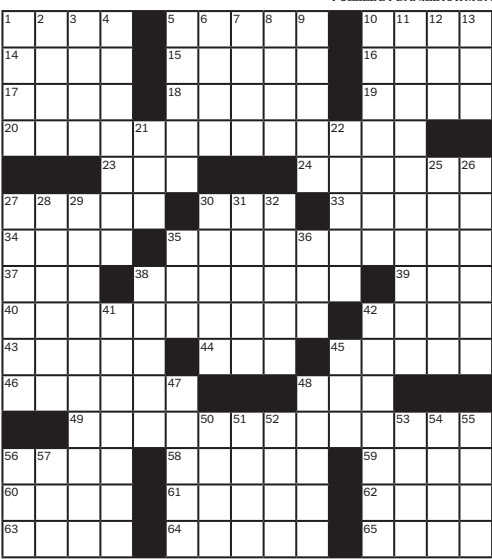
35 Visit to the salon?

37 Rock’s Brian

38 “South Park” kid

39 Ana’s aunt
- DOWN**

1 Course designer



9/6/17

- 2 Muslim pilgrimage

3 Pinza of “South Pacific”

4 Result of a deadlocked jury

5 Noted architect who turned 100 in 2017

6 Who said religion “is the opium of the people”

7 Piece of equipment for 29-Down

8 Kind of history or hygiene

9 ___ Sea (body north of Australia)

10 Controversial argument

11 News site like the Drudge Report
- 12 Metro area

13 Authorize to

21 “What’s the ___?”

22 One-named Swedish singer with the 1997 hit “Show Me Love”

25 Annoying

26 These days

27 Not made from scratch, say

28 Give a charge to

29 Dangerous circus jobs

30 Drudges

31 San ___, Calif.

32 Encapsulate

35 Setting for many a joke about a priest, a rabbi and a minister

36 Small amount
- 38 Rhodes of the Rhodes scholarship

41 Begin to enjoy

42 Apple consumer

45 Many a Labor Day event, for short

47 Kind of wave

48 Gig parts

50 Not for here

51 Gelatin substitute

52 Split

53 Shade provider

54 River forming part of the boundary between Europe and Asia

55 “Not so fast!”

56 Car speaker

57 Romance

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



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THE LITTLE HOURS 12:45, 2:45, 4:45, 7:00, 9:15

BRIGSBY BEAR 12:05, 2:20, 7:05

SIDEMEN: LONG ROAD TO GLORY 4:30, 9:30

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DEAF 4:30

HOMAGE TO JEANNE MOREAU

BAY OF ANGELS 12:30, 4:50, 9:15

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I DO...UNTIL I DONT 11:45AM, 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:10PM

POLINA 10:15AM, 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:10PM

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18x				7+	
		1-			5-
15+		3	2÷	24x	
	1-				

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2	4	1	3		
1	2	3	4		
4	3	2	1		
3	1	4	2		
4	5	3	6	2	1
5	1	4	2	3	6
6	3	5	1	4	2
3	6	2	4	1	5
1	2	6	3	5	4
2	4	1	5	6	3

Fill the grid with digits so as not to repeat a digit in any row or column, and so that the digits within each heavily outlined box will produce the target number shown, by using addition, subtraction, multiplication or division, as indicated in the box. A 4x4 grid will use the digits 1-4. A 6x6 grid will use 1-6.

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John Ashbery and the Gift of Quiet Moments

Giving readers a sense of being
'a person I know nothing about.'

IN 1965, WHEN he was nearly 40 and his unorthodox talent was in full bloom, John Ashbery joined his friend Kenneth Koch for a mutual interview commissioned by a small press in Arizona. After a brief tongue-in-cheek discussion of how poems communicate, or don't, Koch remarked that some uncertainties "enable the reader to escape from his ordinary consciousness of himself," and suggested that it could be "very enjoyable" to feel like "a person you know nothing about."

"I too often feel," Ashbery responded, "like a person I know nothing about." "What's his name?" Koch quipped. "If I knew that," Ashbery answered, "I'd know something about him."

For decades, the American poetry world has been equally mystified by John Ashbery, who died on Sunday at 90. That uncertainty, with its varying emphases — Who is Ashbery? Who is *Ashbery* — has in some way been key to his stature: The writer no one knows is a writer anyone can claim.

It wasn't always this way. Ashbery emerged as a winner of the Yale Younger Poet prize in 1956, perhaps a slightly unconventional choice by the series judge W. H. Auden, but a writer who was still doing something other poets might recognize. ("The Painter," for instance, is a perfectly normal *sestina*.) The book was listed among 100 "Outstanding Books for Summer Reading" by The New York Times, and a normal, promising, if slightly quirky career

David Orr has been writing the On Poetry column for The Times Book Review since 2005.



John Ashbery in 2008.

A poet's style preserved the strangeness he prized while making that strangeness enticing, even welcoming.

*Came plowing down the course, just to
make sure everything was O.K.,
Only by that time we were in another
chapter and confused
About how to receive this latest piece of
information.*

Who are we?" What is Happy Hooligan doing in an Ingres painting? Is he in an Ingres painting? Or a book? Or what? Any of these questions could be fatal, but they aren't; instead we consent to find out not necessarily what will happen, but what will happen in the next line. There is no simple explanation for the way Ashbery solicits our assent, of course. But the exchange with Koch points to at least two curious aspects of his relationship with his readers.

The first is a question of posture. While Ashbery is often described as “difficult,” “enigmatic” and so on, even his most peculiar lines are tempered by the self-amused humor that is evident in his reply to Koch, and that seems to suggest a country friendliness, as opposed to the icy, estranging wit more typical of avant-gardists trying to joke around. Yes, it’s odd to begin a poem, “A yak is a prehistoric cabbage: of that, at least, we may be sure,” as Ashbery does in “Notes from the Air.” But it’s odd in a way that is amusing, and it’s amusing in a way that is goofily inviting (imagine how that might not be the case if, say, “yak” and “cabbage” were changed to “pipelined datapath” and “vestment”). There is often, even in Ashbery’s most sophisticated and urbane work, a hint of the lonely, dreaming, kindhearted boy from upstate New York, whose first poem — at age 8 — was about a battle between fairies and bushes that culminates in a picnic.

The second aspect has to do with the way an Ashbery poem feels. Critics have offered various descriptions of that sensation, most

of which have to do with how we process information or emotions; Ashbery's own claim that he is trying to convey "the experience of experience" is perhaps the most quoted of all these. But the feeling Ashbery seems most gifted at conveying is exactly what he tells Koch: the sensation of being "a person I know nothing about." Behind the mutating pronouns of an Ashbery poem is the story-generating, story-revising form of the conscious self in those moments in which it becomes ghostly and changeable:

*I feel the carousel starting slowly
And going faster and faster: desk,
papers, books.*

Photographs of friends, the window and
the trees.

Merging into one neutral band that surrounds

Me on all sides, everywhere I look.
And I cannot explain the action of

leveling,
Why it should all boil down to one

Uniform substance, a magma of interiors.

Those moments aren't moments of crisis: There isn't time to wonder who you are when the world is busy shouting your name at you. And Ashbery may be somewhat dissatisfying to readers who want their poets to burn or freeze.

But much of life is lived at room temperature. Much of life consists of quiet, musing moments when we seem to drift outside ourselves; moments on trains staring out the window; moments when we are half-awake, half-asleep; moments when we look at something so beautiful or surprising that we wonder, briefly, who we are. This is the feeling Ashbery gives his readers. It is a gift to cherish.

PARUL SEHGAL | BOOKS OF THE TIMES

The Ghosts of Faulkner and Others Sing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE C1
(2011), her National Book Award-winning novel, follows a family caught in Hurricane Katrina (which Ward and her family narrowly survived). "Men We Reaped" (2013), her memoir, is a requiem for five black men, including the author's brother, who were lost to murder, suicide and addiction.

However eternal its concerns, "Sing, Unburied, Sing," Ward's new book, is perfectly poised for the moment. It combines aspects of the American road novel and the ghost story with a timely treatment of the long af-

The clearest influence is 'Beloved' — the child returning from the dead.

tershocks of a hurricane and the opioid epidemic devouring rural America.

Jojo, the reluctant hero, is a classic Ward protagonist: a tender, ungainly teenager easy prey. His mother, Leonie, is deep into drugs, and his father, Michael, is languishing in the Mississippi State Penitentiary, also known as Parchman Farm. It has fallen to Jojo to care for his little sister, with help from his maternal grandparents. (Michael is white, and his family wants nothing to do with his mixed-race children.)

These are Jojo's burdens. His gifts in-

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clude a devoted grandfather and an ability to communicate with animals and ghosts that runs in the blood. His mother can see the ghost of her slain brother — but only when she's high. She gets high a lot.

The story is set in motion when Michael is slated for release from prison. Leonie, that walking catastrophe, decides to collect him (and perhaps cook a little meth along the way). She hauls her children along, and they unknowingly pick up a mysterious hitchhiker: the ghost of a 12-year-old boy, a former prisoner at Parchman.

In her memoir, Ward chided herself for being too fond of her characters early in her career. "I protected them from death, from drug addiction, from needlessly harsh sentences in jail for doing stupid, juvenile things like stealing four-wheel ATVs," she wrote. "All of the young black men in my life, in my community, had been prey to these things in real life, and yet in the lives I imagined for them, I avoided the truth. I couldn't figure out how to love my characters less. How to look squarely at what was happening to the young black people I knew in the South, and to write honestly about that." She needed, she said, to channel her "Old Testament God."

I'm happy to report that He is fully in evidence in this novel. It is Ward's most unsparing book. Leaving aside the instances of explicit violence, the scenes featuring the hunger and confusion of small children are almost physically unbearable.



BEOWULF SHEEHAN

This isn't to say that there aren't missteps. Any writer trafficking in such lofty Faulknerian themes ("love and honor and pity and pride") risks melodrama, and Ward can get positively melismatic when she strains for poetic effect. "I claw at the air, but my hands strike nothing; they rend no doorways to that golden isle. Absence. Isolation. I keen."

But we can forgive a few of these excesses. With the supernatural cast to the

Sing, Unburied, Sing

By Jesmyn Ward
289 pages. Scribner. \$26.

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MANOHLA DARGIS | FILM REVIEW

All the World’s a Stage in a Tuscan Town

CONTINUED FROM PAGE C1
put on pageants that, at least from the modest documentation in the movie, seem like elaborations on other regional events, like the centuries-old horse race called the Palio in nearby Sienna. At some point, the Monticchiello residents turned to the more immediate past, revisiting, for instance, the trauma of the war and the day Nazis lined the villagers up, threatening to shoot them all.

More recently, the economy has fueled the spettacolo, which the movie’s notes define as “performance, spectacle or play.” That was certainly the case in 2012, when the bulk of the movie was shot over a period of six months. In interviews, Mr. Malmberg has said that he and Ms. Shellen happened on Monticchiello while on a vacation. (Mr. Malmberg and Ms. Shellen, who are married, share directing credit; he shot and edited the documentary, and she recorded sound.) They were ambling around, rather like the day trippers in the documentary, when they accidentally came across Andrea Cresti, an artist who turned out to be theater’s longtime director as well as the portal into this story.

There’s very little about the making of the documentary itself in “Spettacolo,” which assumes the point of view of the unobtrusive, not-quite omniscient witness. The people tell their stories directly on camera, at times with deep emotion, their reminiscences augmented by faded photographs and archival moving images. The history of the theater emerges gradually as assorted personalities — former partisans,



PHOTOGRAPHS FROM GRASSHOPPER FILM



an ailing woman, an indifferent son — click into place. Perhaps inevitably, Mr. Cresti, a charismatic figure with a gray beard and a leonine halo of hair, becomes the focal point as he struggles to turn the town’s latest collective concerns into its next big show.

As the spettacolo takes shape with fractious dialogue and insistent politics, it becomes evident that the filmmakers are less interested in the final play than in its production, in its process and multiple meanings. Nothing if not discreet (and sly), Mr. Malmberg and Ms. Shellen have shaped much of their material into four chapters that are named for the seasons. Each chapter is accompanied by ah-and-oo beauty shots of the region, yet as winter gives way

Spettacolo

Not rated. In Italian, with English subtitles. Running time: 1 hour 31 minutes.

to spring and brown hills turn green, the day-to-day lives of the townspeople create a gentle, insistent critique of these seasonal postcards. Much like the town’s annual production, the movie is telling its own story dialectically.

That story can be so poignant and is so intelligently told that it feels wrong, almost insulting, to call “Spettacolo” charming, even if the movie is often delightful. In guidebooks, charm tends to be a commer-



Clockwise from top: Andrea Cresti, the longtime theater director in Monticchiello, Italy; an early spettacolo; and a scene from the film ‘Spettacolo.’

cial marker, a signifier for an imaginary, easily salable and consumable notion of authenticity. Mr. Malmberg and Ms. Shellen understand the allure of that imaginary world; they were, after all, on vacation when they discovered Monticchiello and

their documentary is itself often lovely. Yet they remind you that people are not attractions and their homes are not museums, even if the global economy, its casual tourists and rich speculators are determined to prove otherwise.

Who’s That Telemarketer? It May Be the Opera

CONTINUED FROM PAGE C1
many patrons appreciated being reminded of when to renew their memberships, or when hot tickets were going on sale.

“One of the basic things is, we don’t want salespeople — we want art lovers,” said Phil Miller, president of DCM, a firm that conducts campaigns for many big cultural institutions. “Part of the training is, ‘Look, you’re not calling to sell aluminum siding where you’re just going to go through the phone book and if you don’t get the person in 32 Main Street, you call the person at 34 Main Street.’ This is about leaving people with a positive feeling.”

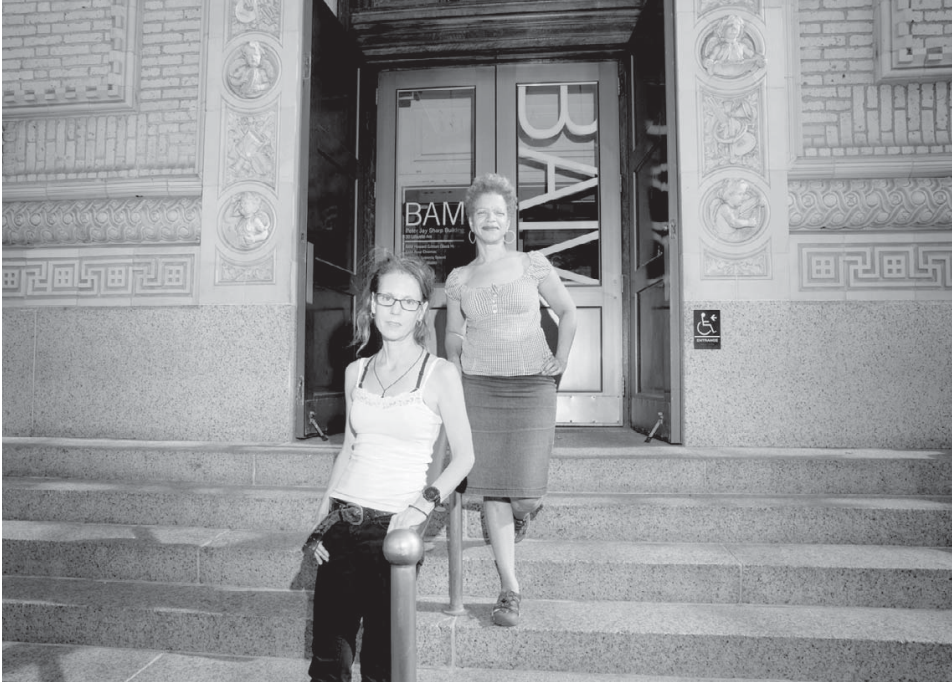
Major performing arts institutions said that while phone calls yielded only a tiny fraction of what they must raise each year, they were vital. Carnegie Hall said that 41 percent of its new entry-level memberships came as a result of telemarketing. The Metropolitan Opera said that the phone calls yielded about a third of its contributions of less than \$25,000 a year from individuals.

Cultural groups find a traditional tool can still help broaden the base.

New York City Ballet said that it viewed the calls as “an important tool for continuing to bring new people into our subscription and donor pools.” Many organizations do well selling subscriptions by phone.

At the Brooklyn Academy, the calls have been more successful of late, even though the number of calls has not risen, officials said. Bill Kramer, the academy’s vice president for development, said the center was raising more than \$500,000 a year over the phone, and that revenue from telephone-solicited memberships had risen 9 percent from last year.

The academy, like other leading New York cultural institutions, pays its telephone fund-raisers both an hourly salary and a commission. (In recent years, the academy had paid \$12 an hour and up to a 10 percent commission on donations brought in, but it declined to release the current figures.) The institutions, many of which use outside telemarketing vendors, typically view percentage-based commissions as an important motivator, though the practice is frowned upon by some professional organi-



JULIETA CERVANTES FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Jessie Benton, left, and Lisa Flythe, former telemarketers for the Brooklyn Academy of Music, outside the Howard Gilman Opera House.

zations. For example, the Association of Fundraising Professionals, an industry group, prohibits the practice in its code of ethics, and warns in a position paper that by paying commissions on donations, “charitable mission can become secondary to self-gain.”

“The issue that we have with commissions is, it’s all about the self-interest of the fund-raiser,” said Michael Nilsen, the association’s vice president for communications and public policy.

They can lead, he said, to increased pressure on fund-raisers and donors alike, which is one reason the association favored using other forms of merit-based bonuses.

The commissions and other costs of collecting the money can also eat into an organization’s take: City Ballet reported on its 2015 tax return, the most recent available,

that its vendor, SD&A, raised \$570,000 by phone, but that fund-raising costs ate up more than a third of that, \$214,782, leaving the ballet company with \$354,755.

At the Brooklyn academy, the commission system led to intense competition for the best leads that were doled out each night at the call center, in an office building about a mile from the organization’s stately Beaux-Arts opera house. Arts institutions have grown more sophisticated in recent years at using software to keep tabs on patrons — how often they attend, how much they give, what they like — and such information is crucial for phone campaigns. A weak lead, such as someone who bought a ticket to just one event four years ago, is far less likely to purchase a membership — and produce a lucrative commission — than a lapsed but previously committed donor.

“We were all there for commission,” said Lisa Flythe, who worked at the academy in 2014 and 2015.

She and five other veterans of the telemarketing operation there said that the job was high-pressure but that most of their co-workers had been honest, devoted to the institution and conscientious about developing good relationships with patrons. Ms. Flythe eventually resigned, though, complaining in a letter about a colleague who had engaged in “deceptive, aggressive and coercive pitches” only to be rewarded with “the choicest leads.”

Another former telemarketer at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Jessie Benton, supported Ms. Flythe’s recollection, noting that the colleague “would say something like, ‘“Henry V” is sold out, but if you become a member, you might be able to get in.’ “But it wasn’t sold out,” she said.

Ms. Benton, who worked there for three years, ending last year, took her complaints to the human resources department.

Mr. Kramer, the academy vice president, said those complaints had been investigated, that other callers in the room had been interviewed and the academy had found the accusations to be unsubstantiated. But he said that officials had since clarified the rules governing the call center to make sure leads are distributed equitably, and they monitor calls to make sure they are pleasant and accurate and reflect the organization’s standards. He said that the telemarketer about whom concerns had been raised had since left the organization for reasons unconnected to any complaint.

“These are employees of BAM, and they understand the ethos, the aesthetic, the look and feel of BAM, and they can convey that to our donors appropriately,” said Mr. Kramer, who said he visited that office regularly.

Of course, other, less objectionable tricks of the telemarketing trade are used by callers for cultural organizations, according to interviews.

Don’t bother calling on a Saturday night. No one will be home.

Push the tote bag. Some people enjoy them.

And never open a call with a question like “Do you have some time to talk?”

“No, we wouldn’t say that,” Ms. Benton said, “because that would give them time to say ‘no.’”

LAURA COLLINS-HUGHES | CRITIC’S NOTEBOOK

Crackle of Unease, as a Fringe Spirit Flares

A plantation-style adaptation of ‘The Cherry Orchard’ and a scatological monologue evoke theater’s power to unsettle.

IN THE GLORY DAYS of Lillian Randolph’s down-on-its-luck plantation, long before war broke out and the family fortune disappeared, Robert E. Lee was a guest in her very house.

“He was always a gentleman,” her frail old servant Furs reminisces, and when he pictures Lee standing in the elegant room, we envision him there as well. “He danced the Virginia reel with Miss Lillian at her debutante ball.”

This is how close the layers of history feel in “The Plantation,” a startlingly visceral immersive adaptation of Anton Chekhov’s “The Cherry Orchard,” set in post-bellum Virginia and performed in the gracefully colonnaded Commanding Officer’s House on Governors Island, with a humor and humanity that would surely please Chekhov. The comedy he insisted was in his play is alive and well in “The Plantation.”

Like Nora Sorena Casey’s “False Stars,” at the Corkscrew Theater Festival, and Justin Kuritzkes’s “—hole” at Jack in Brooklyn — more about both of which shortly — “The Plantation” is an off-the-beaten-path adventure, the kind of theater-going we’ve had too little of in a summer when the New York International Fringe Festival took a sabbatical.

But it’s also a production, long in development, that’s arrived just at the moment we need it. Adapted and directed by Claire Beckman for the Brooklyn-based Brave New World Repertory Theater, “The Plan-

The Plantation

Through Sept. 24 at Commanding Officer’s House, Governors Island; bravenewworldrep.org.

—hole

Through Sept. 15 at Jack, Brooklyn; jackny.org.

tation” is an examination of race and the legacy of slavery that feels urgently relevant in the wake of the violence last month in Charlottesville, Va.

Set in 1870, in the aftermath of emancipation, it’s a play whose notions of tradition and inheritance and ownership — of property rights that included the rights to human bodies — have far deeper reverberations than they usually do in “The Cherry Orchard.” Black or white, the characters here are our forebears. We can see the resemblance, passed down through generations of the American family, and it isn’t always flattering.

Chekhov’s freed serfs have been transformed into freed slaves, like Furs (Arthur French), who stayed where he was when emancipation came. Devoted to Lillian (Alice Barrett Mitchell), a spoiled creature who is devoted foremost to herself, he prefers the old ways, and so does she — with a stubbornness that may kill them both. She has a houseful of servants she can no longer afford to feed, and a plantation headed for the auction block, yet she clings to the tattered romance of her poisonous, prosperous past.

Her neighbor Alan Lopa (a moving Craig A. Grant), who has a head for business and the money to prove it, suggests a way she could save the plantation: cut down the magnolia trees, build some vacation cottages on the land. But he is a black man, the son of a slave. Even if it means losing the place she loves most in the world, she is not about to listen to him.

Skip this paragraph if you don’t know the ending to “The Cherry Orchard,” which Ms. Beckman keeps to powerful effect: ancient Furs, forgotten and abandoned in an empty house. At the Commanding Officer’s House, the poignancy of this gains a frisson of history — the ghosts of our American past that we keep trying to leave behind, and that painfully haunt us still.

The inaugural Corkscrew festival, which



DOUG BARRON



ELIZABETH MAK



KNUD ADAMS

From top: from left, Lauren Harkins, Arthur French and Damond McFarland in “The Plantation”; Ryan Molloy, left, and Jules Forsberg-Lary in “False Stars”; Ikechukwu Ufomadu and Polly Lee in “—hole.”

ended last weekend in the East Village, did its little bit to fill the FringeNYC void with five world-premiere shows and a reading series at the Paradise Factory, a space the fringe festival has used in recent years. The one play I saw, Ms. Casey’s “False Stars,” was very much in keeping with that independent, shoestring-budget spirit.

Directed by Jenny Reed and set in the academic enclave of Oxford, Miss., it’s a story of homecoming and coming out, of brilliant mentorship and bad fatherhood, of cut-throat competition for both love and professorship. It is, in other words, ambitious yet overstuffed to the point of unwieldiness.

Still, the production was packed with young talent, most notably Jules Forsberg-Lary as Peg, protégé of the brilliant neuroscientist whose illness has drawn a motley group together, and the charismatic Jonathan Iglesias as Victor, a loyal friend to the great man’s child. In the risk-taking venture that is summer festival-going, encountering talent you want to see more of is a worthy payoff.

A play with a name like Mr. Kuritzkes’s new one, the deeply strange and strangely riveting “—hole,” would also seem to be rather a niche affair. Its one-word title, too crude to make it past the editors intact, goes a long way toward describing the show, about a doctor overwhelmingly fixated on his own anus and what comes out of it.

Dealing with an implication that a reckless, narcissistic disaster of a human being is in some ways us.

Directed and designed by Knud Adams, this is a frequently comic, graphically foul, progressively unsettling story of one man’s self-obsession and self-harm, interwoven with an almost unwitting confession of the grave damage he’s doing as a physician. In his mind, of course, he is a beneficent healer, bestowing his gifts on a grateful world that rewards him lavishly.

The play is a monologue, which Mr. Adams has smartly double cast with actors who speak different passages of the text — an approach that heightens the production’s already pitched surreality but also the implication that this reckless, narcissistic disaster of a human being is in some ways us.

On a gleaming metallic set whose silvery serpentine backdrop suggests a digestive tract (and whose light brown shag rug suggests, well, eww), Ikechukwu Ufomadu plays the fetishistic doctor with the shame-free self-satisfaction of a well-practiced talk-show guest. Polly Lee’s version is British and proper and somewhat more horrified as events in the doctor’s work (he has lately been force-feeding prisoners at the behest of the government) and in his own body become ever more alarming.

Both actors wear headsets throughout the performance, which Mr. Adams told me is its own kind of force-feeding: They’re listening to a speeded-up recording of their lines, which come at them faster than is comfortable. The pace of the show is consequently headlong, with just the barest pauses as the doctor glides from one strange narrative strand to the next.

“—hole” is go-for-broke weird, the kind of play that leaves even a friendly audience, like the one I saw it with, a little stunned at the end. Is it brutal, discomfiting and truly gross? Absolutely. But in a production this spot on, that’s not a bad thing at all.

BEN KENIGSBERG | FILM REVIEW

War Ends, but Divisions Remain

A Maoist rebel returns to his Nepalese village after the death of his loyalist father.

A DEATH EXPOSES FISSURES in a Nepalese village in “White Sun,” the second feature from Deepak Rauniyar.

According to tradition, the corpse, that of the village chairman, Chitra (Prakash Ghimire), can’t be removed through the main door of a house. This leads to a cumbersome group effort to haul the body out of an upstairs window — and that’s before Durga (Asha Magrati), who had been tend-

White Sun

Not rated. In Nepali, with English subtitles. Running time: 1 hour 29 minutes.

ing to Chitra, touches the corpse, an action forbidden for women.

The arrival of one of Chitra’s sons, Chandra (Dayahang Rai), from Kathmandu generates additional tension. Chandra left the village to fight with the anti-monarchical Maoist rebels in the civil war that lasted from 1996 to 2006 and ended with the authoritarian king removed from power. Durga, to whom he was married, wants him to certify that he is the father of her daughter, Pooja (Sumi Malla), even though the girl was conceived while Chandra was off fighting. Without the papers, Pooja can’t at-



KIMSTIM

Sumi Malla as a child caught in her family’s disputes in Deepak Rauniyar’s “White Sun.”

tend school. One alternative signatory is Chandra’s brother, Suraj (Rabindra Singh Baniya), who, like his recently departed father, supported the monarchy. (Whether the body should be draped in a flag is just one argument during the film-long attempts to lay Chitra to rest.)

The filmmaking isn’t flashy and the exchanges can be on the nose, but “White Sun,” which was shown earlier this year at

the New Directors/New Films festival in New York, captures a place that isn’t seen much in movies. It shows how the lingering disputes of war ripple through lives after guns have ostensibly been laid down.

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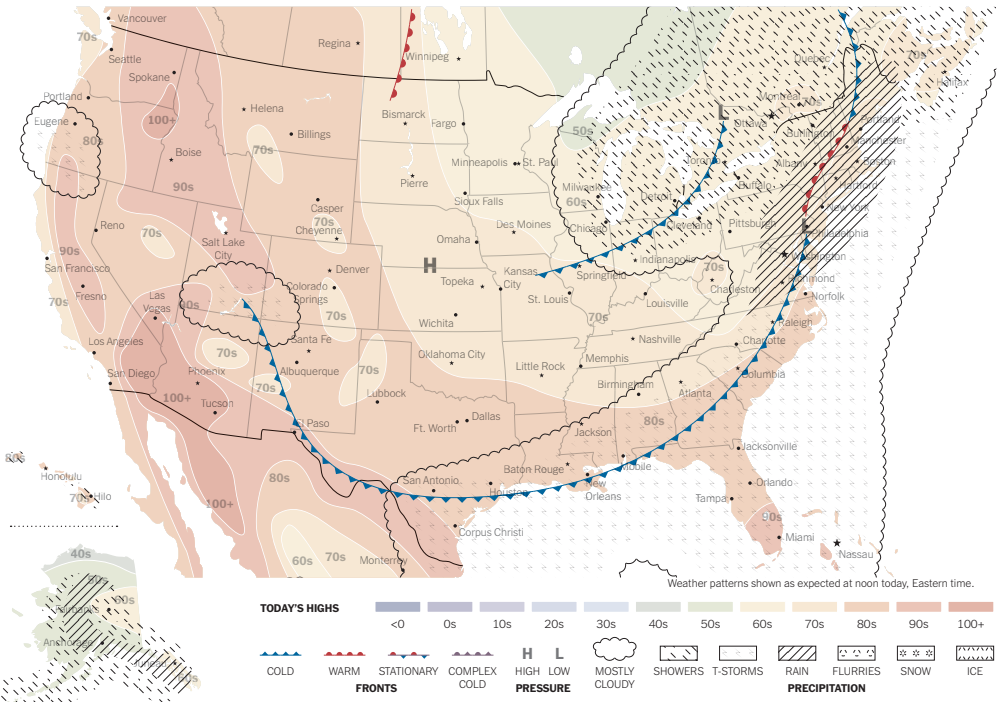
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	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00
2 WCBS	Democrat Mayoral Debate (N)		Big Brother House guests vie for the power of veto. (N) (PG)		Salvation "All In." Grace and Harris must work together. (N) (14)		Criminal Minds "Green Light." Reid fears his mother has been abducted. (14)		CBS 2 News at 11PM (N)	The Late Show With Stephen Colbert Liev Schreiber, Joe Buck; Sheila E. (N) (PG) (11:35)	
4 WNBC	Extra (N) (PG)	Access Hollywood (N) (PG)	America's Got Talent "Semi Finals Results 1." Viewers decide the final five acts. (N) (Live) (PG)		Marlon "Hospital Party." (N) (PG) (9:01)	Marlon "Coach Marlon." (N) (PG)	Hollywood Game Night "A RuPaul Awakening." Nancy Grace; Tyson Beckford; RuPaul. (Season Finale) (N)		News 4 NY at 11 (N)	The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon Seth MacFarlane; Elisabeth Moss. (N) (14) (11:34)	
5 WNYW	Modern Family "Man Shouldn't Lie." (PG)	Modern Family "Promposal." (PG)	MasterChef "Chopsticks & Pasta; Pop-Up Restaurant." Asian dishes; pasta-themed dishes. (N) (14)				Fox 5 News at 10 (N)		The Big Bang Theory (PG)	The Simpsons "I Won't Be Home for Christmas." (PG)	TMZ Live (PG)
7 WABC	Jeopardy! "Teachers Tournament: Week 2."	Wheel of Fortune "Big Money." (G)	The Goldbergs "Deadheads." (14)	Speechless "R-U-N--RUN-AWAY." (PG)	Modern Family "All Things Being Equal." (PG)	American Housewife "The Walk." (PG) (9:31)	Modern Family "Five Minutes." (PG)	The Goldbergs "The Spencer's Gift." (14) (10:31)	Eyewitness News at 11 (N)	Jimmy Kimmel Live Dr. Phil McGraw; Mike Tyson. (N) (14) (11:35)	
9 WWOR	Family Feud	The Big Bang Theory (14)	Marvel's Agents of S.H.I.E.L.D. "Aftershocks." (PG)		Marvel's Agents of S.H.I.E.L.D. "Who You Really Are." (PG)		Family Feud (PG)	Family Feud (PG)	Chasing News (N)	Inside Edition (N) (PG)	Anger Management (14)
11 WPIX	Two and a Half Men (14)	Two and a Half Men (14)	Arrow "Underneath." Oliver and Felicity become trapped. (14)		Supernatural "Twigs & Twine & Tasha Banes." (14)		PIX11 News at Ten (N)		Seinfeld (Part 1 of 2) (PG)	Seinfeld "The Frogger." (PG)	Friends (PG)
13 WNET	PBS NewsHour (N)		Earth's Natural Wonders "Wonders of Water." (Part 2 of 3) (PG)		Nova "Killer Landslides." A hillside collapses in Oso, Wash. (PG)		Some Kind of Spark (2015). Documentary. Impact on inner-city children of music education.			Charlie Rose (N) (PG)	
21 WLW	MetroFocus	Business Report	9/11 Inside the Pentagon (PG)		American Medevac		The Arab Americans (PG)		MetroFocus	World News	Masterpiece
25 WNYE	92Y on N.Y.C.Life		Secrets	Blueprint: N.Y.C.	Neighborhood	Eating Harlem	\$9.99	Asian American	Speakeasy (PG)		American Forum
31 WFPX	Law & Order "Melting Pot." (14)		Law & Order "Murder Book." (14)		Law & Order "Good Faith." (14)		Law & Order "Bling." (14)		Law & Order "Fallout." (14)		Law & Order (14)
41 WXTV	La Rosa de Guadalupe (N) (14)		Enamorándome de Ramón (N)		Mi Marido Tiene Familia (N)		La Tierra Prometida (N)		Noticias 41	Noticiero Uni	Deportivo
47 WNUJ	Caso Cerrado: Edición Estelar (N)		Jenni Rivera: Mariposa de Barrio		Sin Senos sí Hay Paraíso (N) (14)		El Señor de los Cielos (N) (14)		Noticiero Tele	Titulares y Más	Sin Senos Sí
48 WRNN	Newsline (N)	One Smile at a Time	Spiralize		Skin Care		BISSELL	Paid Program	Know the Cause	Stevie Wonder	Aginc Neck ?
49 CPTV	PBS NewsHour (N)		Glen Campbell: Good Times Again (G)		Eat Fat, Get Thin With Dr. Mark Hyman (G)				On the Psychiatrist's Couch With	Daniel Amen, MD	
50 WNLN	One on One	NJTV News	Open Spaces	Driving Jersey	Endeavour on Masterpiece "Game." (14)		Vicious "Sister." (14)		NJTV News	Classroom	Charlie Rose (N)
55 WLNJ	Democratic Mayoral Debate		Dr. Phil (N) (14)		WLNY News at 9PM (N)		Judge Judy (N)	Judge Judy (N)	Mike & Molly	Mike & Molly	Ent. Tonight
63 WMBC	Larry King	Lifelock	Sermon Time	Change-World	WMBC News	Cry and Laugh	Paid Program	Lifelock	Larry King	Regrowth	Regrowth
68 WFUT	La Candidata		Totalmente Diva		Totalmente Diva		Rosario Tijeras (14)		Noticias Univision 41 (N)		Laura (14)

PREMIUM CABLE											
	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00
FLIX	An American Rhapsody (2001). Nastassja Kinski. (PG-13) (6)		No Man's Land (2001). Branko Djuric, Rene Bitorajac. (R)		House of D (2004). Anton Yelchin, Robin Williams. Artist tells family the story of his youth. For those who enjoyed "Patch Adams." (PG-13) (9:45)		The Hurricane (1999). Denzel Washington. (R)				
HBO	Hard Knocks: Training Camp	Vice News Tonight (N)	The Amityville Horror (2005). Ryan Reynolds, Melissa George. (R)		George Lopez: The Wall, Live From Washington, D.C. (MA)		Ballers "Ricky-Leaks." (MA)	Room 104 "Voyeurs." (MA)	Hard Knocks: Training Camp With the Tampa Bay Buccaneers		
HBO2	Frost/Nixon (2008). Frank Langella, Michael Sheen. (R) (5:55)		Real Time With Bill Maher Activist Rev. Jesse Jackson. (MA)		Room 104 "Voyeurs." (MA)		A Monster Calls (2016). Lewis MacDougall, Sigourney Weaver. Tree monster takes grieving, bullied boy on journey. Surprisingly dark. (PG-13)		Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children (2016). (PG-13) (11:20)		
MAX	Deepwater Horizon (2016). Mark Wahlberg. (PG-13) (6:10)		Mystic River (2003). Sean Penn, Tim Robbins. Boston man's revenge for daughter's murder. Brilliantly achieves the full weight and darkness of tragedy. (R)				Absolute Power (1997). Clint Eastwood. Master burglar catches President in adultery and murder. Contrived thriller, saved by cast. (R) (10:20)				
SHO	Brokeback Mountain (2005). Heath Ledger, Jake Gyllenhaal. (R) (6)		Hell or High Water (2016). Jeff Bridges, Chris Pine. Texas Ranger pursues bank-robbing brothers. Easygoing thriller. (R) (8:15)				Ray Donovan "Sold." Mickey is pulled into a fix. (MA)		The Bank Job (2008). Jason Statham. Thieves tunnel into bank vault in 1971 London. Wham-bam caper flick. (R)		
SHO2	The Alamo (2004). Dennis Quaid, Billy Bob Thornton. (PG-13) (5:40)		Eastern Promises (2007). Viggo Mortensen, Naomi Watts. (R)		Gangs of New York (2002). Daniel Day-Lewis, Leonardo DiCaprio. When streets were really mean (the 1860's), via Scorsese. Flawed but brutal, important, indelible. (R) (9:45)						
STARZ	American Beauty (1999). Kevin Spacey, Annette Bening. Curdled suburbia. Scalding, hilarious Oscar-winning satire. (R) (6:56)		Power "You Can't Fix This." Tragedy befalls the St. Patrick family.				Underworld: Blood Wars (2016). Vampire-lycan war continues. Almost willful lack of fun. (R) (10:01)		Passengers (2016). Jennifer Lawrence, Chris Pratt. (PG-13) (11:35)		
STZNC	Turistas (2006). Stranded travelers find danger in the Brazilian jungle. The old splatter and scream. (R) (6:44)		Someone Like You (2000). Ashley Judd, Hugh Jackman. (PG-13) (8:20)				Outlander "Je Suis Prest." An Englishman arrives with information. (MA)		Outlander "Prestonpans." Jamie leads the Jacobite army. (MA) (10:58)		The Fifth Wave (2016). (12:01)
TMC	Dolan's Cadillac (2009). (R) (6)	Jackson (2016). Documentary. Fight to close last abortion clinic in Mississippi.			The Whistleblower (2010). Rachel Weisz, Monica Bellucci. Peacekeeper in Bosnia exposes human trafficking. Earnest but ultimately fizzles. (R) (9:05)				Dangerous Minds (1995). Dedicated teacher tames rebellious teenagers. Slick and unbelievable. (R)		

CABLE											
	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00
A&E	Wahlburgers (PG)	Wahlburgers (PG)	Wahlburgers "Has-Bros." (PG)	Wahlburgers (PG)	Wahlburgers (N) (PG)	Wahlburgers "Magic Mark." (N)	The Lowe Files (N) (PG) (10:01)	Wahlburgers (PG) (10:32)	Wahlburgers (PG) (11:03)	Wahlburgers (PG) (11:33)	Wahlburgers (PG) (12:03)
AHC	9/11: The Falling Man (PG)		The Towers and the Pentagon		9/11: After the Towers Fell (14)		9/11: As We Watched (MA)		The Towers and the Pentagon		9/11: After-Towers
AMC	Se7en (1995). Serial killer echoes the deadly verse. Sinfully dull. (R) (5)		Twister (1995). Helen Hunt, Bill Paxton. Divorcing scientists chase tornadoes. Fantastic roller-coaster ride. (PG-13)				The Silence of the Lambs (1991). Anthony Hopkins, Jodie Foster. Hannibal the Cannibal. Fast, witty and jolting. (R)				
APL	Too Cute! Cutest Summer Ever		Too Cute! Cutest Summer Ever		Rescue Dog to Super Dog		Rescue Dog to Super Dog		Tankd "Fish City, Kid." (PG)		Tankd (PG)
BBCA	Star Trek: The Next Generation		Star Trek: The Next Generation		The Last of the Mohicans (1992). Cooper's classic. Fierce and atmospheric with fine cast. (R)				The Last of the Mohicans (1992).		
BET	Bad Boys (1995). Martin Lawrence, Will Smith. (R) (5)		Blue Streak (1999). Martin Lawrence, Luke Wilson. Jewel thief poses as detective to find diamond hidden beneath police station. Could've been a lot funnier. (PG-13)				Martin "Credit Card Blues." (PG)		Martin "Jerome's in the House." (PG)		Martin "Stake-out." (PG)
BLOOM	Bloomberg Daybreak: Asia (N) (Live)				Rubenstein		Bloomberg-Asia		Bloomberg Technology		Phil Collins
BRV	Vanderpump Rules "Introducing Mr. & Mrs. Schwartz." (14)		Jax & Brittany Take Kentucky		Jax & Brittany Take Kentucky		Odd Mom Out (N) (14)		Below Deck "The 1 Percenters." Capt. Lee and the crew set sail. (14)		Watch What Happens Live
CBSSN	Rallycross World RX of France.		PWBA Bowling Tour Championship.				Motorcycle Race		Motorcycle Race		PWBA Bowling Tour Championship.
CMT	Last-Standing	Last-Standing	Last-Standing	Last-Standing	Batman Forever (1995). Val Kilmer. Riddler and Two-Face in Gotham. Mainly gimmicky props and kitsch. (PG-13)						Batman Forever
CN	World-Gumball	We Bare Bears	King of the Hill	American Dad	Cleveland Show		American Dad	Bob's Burgers	Bob's Burgers	Family Guy (14)	Family Guy (14)
CNBC	Shark Tank Mark Cuban upsets the other sharks. (PG)		Shark Tank A line of dresses made of pillowcases. (PG)		Shark Tank Helping men with marriage proposals. (PG)		Shark Tank A device to eliminate clogged sinks. (PG)		Adventure Capitalists "Ocean." Testing products in the Bahamas.		Adventure Capitalists (PG)
CNN	Erin Burnett OutFront (N)		Anderson Cooper 360 (N) (PG)		Anderson Cooper 360 (N) (PG)		CNN Tonight With Don Lemon (N)		CNN Tonight With Don Lemon (N)		Anderson Cooper 360 (PG)
COM	South Park (14)	South Park "Clubhouses." (14)	South Park "Cow Days." (14)	South Park "Chef Aid." (14)	South Park "Gnomes." (14)	South Park (14)	South Park "Chinpoko Mon." (14)	Broad City "Game Over." (14)	The Daily Show	The Daily Show	South Park (14) (12:01)
COOK	BBQ Brawl		BBQ Brawl		Brew & 'Que		Brew & 'Que		Cheap Eats (N)		Cheap Eats (G)
CSPAN	U.S. House of Representatives (N) (3:30)				Politics and Public Policy Today				Good Eats (G)		Good Eats Duck.
CSPAN2	U.S. Senate (N)		Public Affairs Events								Politics-Public
CUNY	Democracy Now! (6)		POTUS 2017		Science & U!		Great Decisions		Beyond Geek		Stoler Report
DIS	K.C. Undercover (Part 2 of 2) (Y7)		K.C. Undercover (Y7)		Raven's Home (G)		Eldridge & Co.		Bizaardvark (G)		Bizaardvark (G)
DIY	Stone House		Stone House		Stone House		Stone House		Rehab Addict		Rehab Addict
DSC	Misfit Garage The garage must deal with the aftermath. (Part 2 of 2) (14)		Misfit Garage: Fired Up "Spurred for a Ford." (N) (14)		Misfit Garage "Boom of Bust." Work continues on the '32 Ford. (N)		Garage Rehab "Westside Hotrods." (N) (14) (10:01)		Misfit Garage "Boom of Bust." (14) (11:02)		Garage Rehab (14) (12:03)
EI	E! News (N) (PG)		Total Bellas "Wedding Mania." (14)		Total Bellas (Season Premiere) (N)		Eric & Jessie (N)		Eric & Jessie		E! News "Dancing with the Stars" cast. (N) (PG)
ELREY	Over the Top (1987). (PG) (6)		Lucha Underground (14)		Lucha Underground (14)		Snake Eyes (1998). Nicolas Cage, Gary Sinise. (R)				The Wicker Man
ESPN	2017 U.S. Open Tennis quarterfinals.		From the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis center in Flushing, N.Y.						SportsCenter		SportsCenter
ESPN2	The Fantasy Show		W.N.B.A. Dallas Wings vs. Washington Mystics. First Round.				W.N.B.A. Seattle Storm vs. Phoenix Mercury. First Round.				N.F.L. Live
ESPNCL	College Football (6)		College Football From Oct. 13, 1990.				College Football From Oct. 1, 2005.				College Football
FOOD	Worst Cooks in America (G)		Worst Cooks in America (G)		Worst Cooks in America (N) (G)		Cooks vs. Cons (N) (G)		Cooks vs. Cons "Egg Fight." (G)		Worst Cooks
FOXNEWS	The Story With Martha MacCallum (N)		Tucker Carlson Tonight (N)		The Five (N)		Hannity (N)		Tucker Carlson Tonight		The Five
FREEFIM	Grease (5:05)		Forrest Gump (1994). Slow-witted innocent caught up in 20th century's great events. Good special effects, fantastic Hanks. (7:45)						The 700 Club (G)		Little Rascals
FS1	M.L.B. Kansas City Royals vs. Detroit Tigers.						The Ultimate Fighter		TUF Talk (N) (14)		M.L.B. Whiparound (N) (Live)
FUSE	Empire (2002). (5)		Moesha (G)		Moesha (G)		Moesha (G)		Moesha (G)		Queen-Comedy
FX	Furious 7 (2015). Vin Diesel, Paul Walker. Speedsters battle two supervillains. Solid entry in overachieving franchise. (PG-13)						Snowfall "The Rubicon." Franklin solidifies his future. (Season Finale) (N) (MA)		Snowfall "The Rubicon." Franklin solidifies his future. (MA) (11:17)		
FXM	Total Recall (2012). Colin Farrell, Kate Beckinsale. (PG-13) (5:30)		The Maze Runner (2014). Dylan O'Brien, Kaya Scodelario. Boys are trapped inside giant labyrinth. Doles out answers craftily. (PG-13)				The Maze Runner (2014). Dylan O'Brien, Kaya Scodelario. Boys are trapped inside giant labyrinth. Doles out answers craftily. (PG-13) (10:20)				
FX2	Ted (2012). Mark Wahlberg. (R) (5:30)		Pixels (2015). Adam Sandler, Kevin James. (PG-13)				You're the Worst "It's Been." (N)		You're the Worst (MA) (11:04)		The Simpsons
FYI	Tiny House Nation (PG)		Tiny House Nation (PG)		Tiny House		Tiny House		Tiny House		Tiny House
GOLF	World Long Drive Championship		Golf Central		World Long Drive Championship		From Thackerville, Okla.		World Long Drive Championship		
GSN	Family Feud		Snap Decision		Family Feud		Family Feud		Emogenius (PG)		Emogenius (PG)
HALL	Last-Standing		Last-Standing		Last-Standing		Last-Standing		Golden Girls		Golden Girls
HGTV	Property Brothers (PG)		Property Brothers at Home (G)		Property Brothers: Buying		House Hunters		Hunters Int'l		Property Bros.
HIST	Road to 9/11 "Part 2: The Bin Ladens Osama bin Laden. (Part 2 of 3) (14)				Road to 9/11 "Part 3: The Days of Terror (2000-2003)." The mastermind of the 9/11 attacks. (N) (Part 3 of 3) (14)				Road to 9/11 "Part 2: The Bin Ladens Osama bin Laden. (Part 2 of 3) (11:03)		
HLN	S. E. Cupp Unfiltered (N)		Primetime Justice		Forensic Files		Forensic Files		Forensic Files		Forensic Files
ID	Homicide Hunter: Lt. Joe Kenda "Mr. LA." (14)		Homicide Hunter: Lt. Joe Kenda "Justified." (14)		Homicide Hunter: Lt. Joe Kenda "Raise the Dead." (N) (14)		Shattered "False Prophet." A murderer rocks a family's Christmas. (N)		Homicide Hunter: Lt. Joe Kenda "Justified." (14)		Homicide Hunter: Kenda
IFC	Rush Hour (1998). L.A. detective and Hong Kong supercop on kidnapping case. Kick-happy buddy film, delivered with prankster's ease. (PG-13)				Rush Hour (1998). L.A. detective and Hong Kong supercop on kidnapping case. Kick-happy buddy film, delivered with prankster's ease. (PG-13)				Baroness Von Sketch Show (N) Depp, Michelle Pfeiffer. (PG-13)		(2012). Johnny Depp, Michelle Pfeiffer. (PG-13)
LIFE	Little Women: LA "Couples Retreat: Busting Up." (14)		Little Women: LA "Couples Retreat: A Little Extra: Twin Explosions." (N)		Little Women: LA "Couples Retreat: Flight or Fight." (N) (14)		Growing Up Supermodel "Mama Bears." (N) (14) (10:02)		Little Women: LA "Couples Retreat: Flight or Fight." (14) (11:02)		Little Women: LA (14) (12:02)
LIFEMOV	Where's My Baby? (2016). Nicole De Boer, Gina Holden. (6)		The Nightmare Nanny (2013, TVF). uncovers dark truth about nanny.		Ashley Scott, Kip Pardue. Woman uncovers dark truth about nanny.		Past Obsessions (2011, TVF). Josie stages death to escape husband.				The Nightmare Nanny (2013, TVF).
LOGO	The Facts of Life (G) (7:04)	The Facts of Life (G) (7:36)	The Facts of Life (G) (8:08)	The Facts of Life (G) (8:40)	The Facts of Life (G) (9:13)	A Different World From Hell." (PG) (9:45)	"Wedding Bells (9:45)	A Different World (10:18)	A Different World (G) (10:51)	A Different World (11:24)	A Different World (G) (11:56)
MLB	M.L.B. Tonight (6:30)						M.L.B. Regional Coverage.				
MSG	Rangers Best of 2016-17 Rewind		30 for 30 Shorts		People Sports		People Sports		U.F.C. Unleashed		People Sports
MSGPL	U.F.C. Countdown		NASL Soccer New York Cosmos vs. Miami FC.				Cosmos Post.		Focused		NASL Soccer
MSNBC	Hardball With Chris Matthews (N)		All In With Chris Hayes (N)		The Rachel Maddow Show (N)		The Last Word		The 11th Hour		Rachel Maddow
MTV	Catfish: The TV Show (PG)		Catfish: The TV Show (PG)		Catfish: The TV Show (PG)		Catfish: The TV Show (N) (PG)		Catfish: The TV Show (PG) (11:02)		Catfish: The TV
NBCS	American Ninja Warrior (PG)		American Ninja Warrior (PG)		American Ninja Warrior (PG)		American Ninja Warrior (PG)		American Ninja Warrior (PG)		Ninja Warrior
NGEO	Bullets Over Boston: Irish Mob		Tijuana Drug Lords (14)		Miami Drug Cartel (14)		Locked Up Abroad (N) (14)		Philly Mob Philadelphia mafia. (14)		Locked Up
NICK	Henry Danger		Henry Danger		Thundermans		Henry Danger		Full House (G)		Full House (9:33)
NICKJR	Rusty Rivets (Y)		Bubble Guppies		Peppa Pig (Y)		Peppa Pig (Y)		Paw Patrol (Y)		Paw Patrol (Y)
NY1	Road to City Hall (N)		New York Tonight		News All Evening		Road to City Hall		News at Eleven		Sports on 1 (11:35)
OVA	Magic-Versailles		The Lost Boys (1987). Jason Patric, Kiefer Sutherland. (R)		Major League II		(1994). Charlie Sheen, Tom Berenger. (PG)				Major League
OWN	Greenleaf "Call Not Complete." (14)		Greenleaf "Changing Season." (14)		Greenleaf "House Rules." (14)		Greenleaf (N) (14)		Greenleaf "Changing Season." (14)		Greenleaf (14)
OXY	NCIS "Hide and Seek." (14)		NCIS "Dead Reckoning." (14)		NCIS "Toxic." (PG)		NCIS "Legend." (Part 1 of 2) (14)		NCIS "Legend." (Part 2 of 2) (14)		NCIS (14)
SCIENCE	BattleBots (PG)		BattleBots (PG)		BattleBots (PG) (9:02)		MythBusters (N) (PG) (10:04)		BattleBots (PG) (11:06)		BattleBots (PG)
SMITH	Aerial America "Wyoming." (G)		Polar Bear Town (PG)		Polar Bear Town "Paparazzi Alert."		Aerial America (G)		Polar Bear Town (PG)		Polar Bear Town
SNY	M.L.B. Philadelphia Phillies vs. New York Mets.						Mets Postgame		SportsNite		SportsNite
SPIKE	Cops (14)	Cops (14)	Cops (PG)	Cops (14)	Cops (14)	Cops (14)	Cops (14)	Cops (PG)	Cops (14)	Cops Stings. (14)	Cops (14)
STZNF	Eragon (2006). (PG) (6:15)		School Ties (1992). Brendan Fraser, Matt Damon. (PG-13)				Monkeybone (2000). Brendan Fraser. (PG-13) (9:49)		Wimbledon (2004). (PG-13) (11:23)		
SUN	Happy Gilmore (1996). Adam Sandler, Christopher McDonald. (PG-13) (6)		Beetlejuice (1988). Michael Keaton, Geena Davis. Ghostly couple want their house back. Diverting, forgettable. (PG)				Transparent (N) (MA) (10:39)		Transparent "Cherry Blossoms." (N) (MA) (10:39)		Transparent (N) (MA) (11:20)
SYFY	Freddy's Dead: The Final Nightmare (1991). Let's hope so. (R) (6)		Priest (2011). Paul Bettany, Karl Urban. Priest must save or kill niece taken by vampires. "The Searchers" told by geeks. (PG-13)				Blood Drive "Finish Line." Attacking Heart Enterprises. (Season Finale) (N) (MA)		Face Off: Game Face "Things Get Hairy." (PG)		Nightmare-Elm Street 4
TBS	Seinfeld "The Fix-Up." (PG)		Seinfeld "The Limo." (PG)		The Big Bang Theory (PG)		The Big Bang Theory (PG)		The Big Bang Theory (PG)		Full Frontal With Samantha Bee
TCM	Outrage (1950). Mala Powers. (6)		MGM Parade (G)		Little Annie Rooney (1925). Mary Pickford, William Haines. Silent. New York urchin and brother average father's murder. Memorabe.		Showfolk (2014). Documentary.		A Hole in the Head (1959). Frank Sinatra, Carolyn Jones. Loser dad in Miami. Pungent comedy-drama. (10:45)		
TLC	NY ER (14)	NY ER (14)	NY ER (PG)	NY ER (14)	NY ER (14)	NY ER (14)	NY ER (14)	NY ER (14)	NY ER (14)	NY ER (14)	NY ER (PG)
TNT	Eagle Eye (2008). Shia LaBeouf, Michelle Monaghan. (PG-13) (5:30)		Superman Returns (2006). Brandon Routh, Kate Bosworth. The Man of Steel faces an old enemy. Super-sized and leaden.						Battle: Los Angeles (2011). Aaron Eckhart. (PG-13) (11:31)		
TRAV	Expedition Unknown (PG)		Expedition Unknown (PG)		Expedition Unknown (N) (PG)		Expedition Unknown (PG)		Pirate Treasure		Pirate Treasure
TRU	Inside Jokes		Inside Jokes		Inside Jokes		Inside Jokes		Inside Jokes		Inside Jokes
TVLAND	M*A*S*H (PG)		M*A*S*H (PG)		M*A*S*H (PG)		Love-Raymond		King of Queens		King of Queens
USA	Law & Order: Special Victims Unit "Transgender Bridge." (14)		Law & Order: Special Victims Unit "Melancholy Pursuit." (14)		Suits "Shame." (N) Mike proposes a power move. (N) (14)		The Sinner "Part VI." Ambrose begins to waver. (N) (14) (10:01)		Law & Order: Special Victims Unit "Double Strands." (14) (11:02)		Suits "Shame." (14) (12:02)
VH1	Black Ink Crew: Chicago (14)		Black Ink Crew: Chicago (N) (14)		Signed "No Half Steppin'." (N) (14)		Black Ink Crew: Chicago (14)		Signed "No Half Steppin'." (14)		Love & Hip Hop
VICE	Weedkette (14)		Weedkette (14)		30 for 30 Ultra-competitive athletes.		Epicly Later'd		Desus & Mero		Desus & Mero
WGN	CSI: Miami "Just One Kiss." Murder on a beach. (14)		CSI: Miami "Losing Face." Horatio searches for a bomber. (14)		CSI: Miami "Ashes to Ashes." A priest is shot to death in his church.		CSI: Miami "Broken." A girl is murdered at a restaurant. (14)		CSI: Miami "Breathless." A male stripper is found dead. (14)		CSI: Miami "Slaughterhouse."
WGN-A	Ghost Rider (2007). Nicolas Cage, Eva Mendes. (PG-13)				Ghost Rider (2007). Nicolas Cage, Eva Mendes. (PG-13)						Engagement
YES	M.L.B. New York Yankees vs. Baltimore Orioles.						New York Yankees Postgame		M.L.S. Sporting Kansas City vs. New York City FC.		

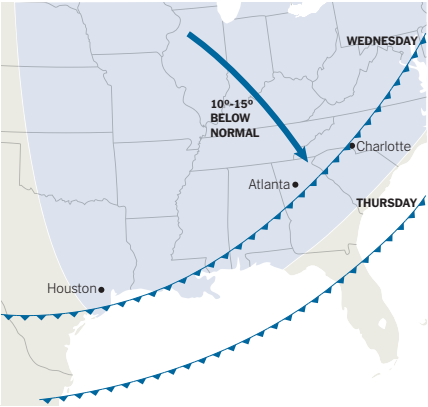
Weather Report

Meteorology by **AccuWeather**



Highlight: Major Cooling Across the South

The leading edge of a much cooler air mass will reach the southern Appalachians and western Gulf Coast later today and the Southeast coast to northern Florida tomorrow. Showers and heavy thunderstorms are expected to precede the cold front. Temperatures behind the front may be 10 to 15 degrees below normal, with possible record lows.



National Forecast

A storm system will begin to slow down as it moves into the East Coast today, bringing soaking rain from the Southeast coast to New England. Low-lying areas and spots with poor drainage could experience flooding. A few of the thunderstorms could produce gusty winds along the Middle Atlantic and Southeast coasts. Fall-like air will begin to expand south and east across the Plains and into the western Gulf Coast and the interior Southeast. Plenty of sunshine will prevail. A few spotty showers may occur across the Great Lakes. A few thunderstorms will dot the Sierra Nevada and the Four Corners. Heat will persist across the Northwest, increasing the risk of wildfires and prolonging poor air-quality conditions.

Metropolitan Forecast

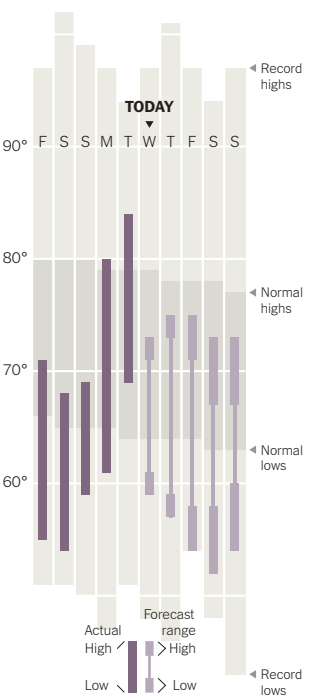
TODAYCool, periodic rain
High 72. A cold front will move slowly into the area. This will result in a cool day, with abundant clouds and periodic rain. The rain may be heavy at times.

TONIGHTOccasional rain
Low 60. The front will slowly depart to the east. Expect an overcast sky, with occasional showers and drizzle in spots. It will be cooler than normal for early September.

TOMORROWMorning showers
High 74. As the front moves farther east, a few showers will linger over the region. Clouds will break for some sunshine later in the day as a west breeze ushers in drier air.

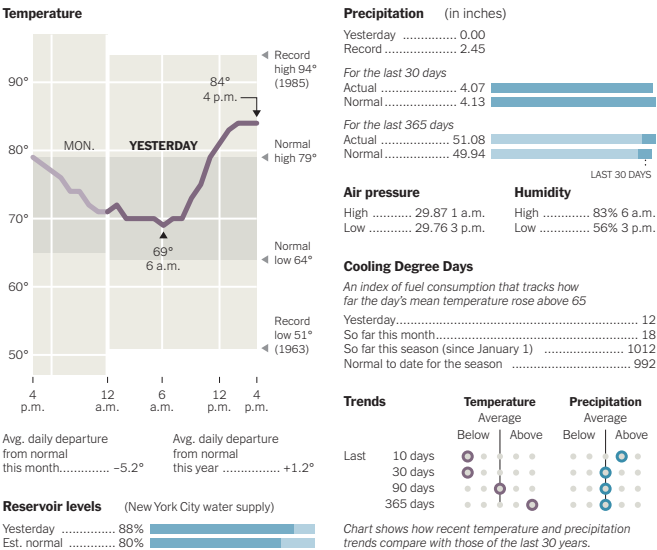
FRIDAYClouds and sunshine
A weak storm will begin moving through the East, bringing a mix of clouds and sunshine. Showers may develop later in the day or at night.

SATURDAYIncreasing sunshine
SUNDAYSaturday will be partly sunny, with a high of 70. Sunday will feature a good deal of sunshine. The high will again be 70.



Metropolitan Almanac

In Central Park for the 16 hours ended at 4 p.m. yesterday.



Cities

High/low temperatures for the 16 hours ended at 4 p.m. yesterday, Eastern time, and precipitation (in inches) for the 16 hours ended at 4 p.m. yesterday. Expected conditions for today and tomorrow.

C	Clouds	S	Sun
F	Fog	SN	Snow
H	Haze	SS	Snow showers
I	Ice	T	Thunderstorms
PC	Partly cloudy	Tr	Trace
R	Rain	W	Windy
Sh	Showers	Not available

N.Y.C. region	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
New York City	84/ 69 0	70/ 60 R	72/ 60 Sh
Bridgeport	81/ 67 0	74/ 61 R	73/ 58 Sh
Caldwell	86/ 64 0	70/ 57 R	71/ 52 PC
Danbury	85/ 63 0	70/ 56 R	71/ 50 Sh
Islip	82/ 66 0	75/ 62 R	74/ 57 Sh
Newark	88/ 67 0	73/ 60 R	73/ 57 Sh
Trenton	86/ 67 0	71/ 58 R	72/ 55 Sh
White Plains	84/ 65 0	71/ 59 R	71/ 54 Sh

United States	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
Albany	76/ 56 0.20	65/ 55 R	69/ 51 PC
Albuquerque	86/ 62 0	88/ 63 PC	85/ 62 S
Anchorage	55/ 53 0.20	59/ 49 R	59/ 49 C
Atlanta	86/ 65 0	74/ 56 T	75/ 57 S
Atlantic City	83/ 71 0	77/ 62 R	75/ 58 PC
Austin	95/ 69 0	87/ 56 S	86/ 59 S
Baltimore	87/ 66 0	69/ 57 R	74/ 56 PC
Baton Rouge	89/ 70 0	83/ 59 Sh	81/ 58 S
Birmingham	86/ 62 0	77/ 54 Sh	75/ 56 S
Boise	97/ 65 0	99/ 66 S	92/ 66 S
Boston	85/ 67 0	75/ 65 R	74/ 58 R
Buffalo	71/ 53 0.06	68/ 53 PC	64/ 51 Sh
Burlington	74/ 57 0.11	71/ 55 Sh	69/ 53 Sh
Casper	74/ 39 0	82/ 45 S	86/ 50 S
Charlotte	89/ 67 0	73/ 55 T	76/ 54 S
Chattanooga	84/ 61 0	77/ 53 Sh	75/ 54 S
Chicago	69/ 52 0	65/ 52 PC	67/ 52 PC
Cincinnati	75/ 52 0.11	67/ 49 PC	68/ 53 PC
Cleveland	75/ 54 0.23	69/ 52 PC	67/ 53 Sh
Colorado Springs	69/ 49 0.08	77/ 52 PC	83/ 59 PC
Columbus	75/ 52 0.31	68/ 51 PC	67/ 53 PC
Concord, N.H.	83/ 62 0.15	70/ 59 R	72/ 49 Sh
Dallas-Ft. Worth	92/ 67 0	86/ 62 S	86/ 65 S
Denver	73/ 50 0	81/ 54 S	87/ 56 S
Des Moines	71/ 48 0	71/ 49 PC	77/ 56 S
Detroit	72/ 50 0.01	67/ 50 PC	67/ 50 Sh
El Paso	93/ 67 0	90/ 67 S	92/ 66 S
Fargo	67/ 42 0	67/ 48 PC	80/ 49 S
Hartford	86/ 65 0.15	73/ 60 R	72/ 51 Sh
Honolulu	86/ 71 0	87/ 73 PC	87/ 75 S
Houston	92/ 73 0	86/ 61 PC	85/ 62 S
Indianapolis	75/ 50 0.03	69/ 51 PC	71/ 54 PC
Jackson	89/ 66 0.11	80/ 56 Sh	78/ 56 S
Jacksonville	89/ 73 0.04	85/ 69 T	85/ 71 T
Kansas City	74/ 49 0	71/ 49 S	76/ 58 S
Key West	89/ 82 0.17	89/ 82 PC	90/ 82 T
Las Vegas	104/ 81 0	101/ 79 PC	101/ 76 S
Lexington	75/ 51 0.20	69/ 49 PC	68/ 52 S

Little Rock	80/ 59 0.10	77/ 54 S	77/ 57 S
Los Angeles	84/ 69 0	85/ 66 PC	85/ 66 PC
Louisville	78/ 54 0.17	71/ 53 PC	71/ 55 S
Memphis	79/ 60 0.01	76/ 55 S	76/ 57 S
Miami	91/ 80 0.06	91/ 79 T	92/ 80 T
Milwaukee	67/ 49 0	65/ 52 Sh	66/ 54 PC
Minneapolis	64/ 49 0	66/ 50 PC	73/ 53 PC
Nashville	76/ 56 0.25	73/ 51 S	75/ 54 S
New Orleans	89/ 74 0	84/ 68 T	84/ 67 S
Norfolk	90/ 72 0	83/ 64 R	76/ 63 PC
Oklaoma City	79/ 54 0	79/ 55 S	83/ 61 S
Omaha	73/ 47 0	71/ 49 S	78/ 58 S
Orlando	80/ 75 0.08	89/ 74 T	89/ 75 T
Philadelphia	88/ 67 0	70/ 60 R	74/ 58 PC
Phoenix	108/ 84 0	108/ 84 PC	105/ 81 T
Pittsburgh	73/ 53 0.16	69/ 50 PC	65/ 50 PC
Portland, Me.	79/ 61 0	71/ 60 R	72/ 53 R
Portland, Ore.	97/ 66 0	88/ 64 S	80/ 63 T
Providence	84/ 68 0	76/ 65 R	74/ 55 R
Raleigh	89/ 68 0	79/ 58 T	78/ 55 S
Reno	97/ 66 0	87/ 60 PC	84/ 57 S
Richmond	89/ 66 0	74/ 56 R	75/ 55 S
Rochester	71/ 53 0.02	69/ 52 Sh	66/ 49 Sh
Sacramento	88/ 65 0	87/ 63 S	80/ 60 S
Salt Lake City	95/ 68 0	97/ 69 S	94/ 69 S
San Antonio	94/ 69 0	87/ 61 PC	86/ 61 S
San Diego	80/ 71 0	80/ 69 PC	79/ 69 PC
San Francisco	80/ 65 0	77/ 65 PC	74/ 62 PC
San Jose	84/ 66 0	81/ 66 PC	76/ 61 PC
San Juan	88/ 78 0.31	86/ 79 R	87/ 80 R
Seattle	95/ 66 0	85/ 62 PC	77/ 62 PC
Sioux Falls	68/ 43 0	68/ 46 PC	76/ 52 S
Spokane	91/ 62 0	96/ 64 PC	93/ 63 PC
St. Louis	76/ 53 0	71/ 51 S	75/ 56 S
St. Thomas	80/ 79 0.13	87/ 80 R	90/ 80 R
Syracuse	67/ 51 0.10	67/ 51 Sh	68/ 50 Sh
Tampa	91/ 78 0.04	89/ 76 T	90/ 76 T
Toledo	72/ 47 0	65/ 47 Sh	64/ 48 Sh
Tucson	102/ 74 0	102/ 74 PC	99/ 73 S
Tulsa	81/ 53 0.11	80/ 54 S	84/ 60 S
Virginia Beach	87/ 73 0	82/ 64 R	75/ 61 PC
Washington	88/ 67 0	69/ 59 R	75/ 59 PC
Wichita	79/ 50 0.04	79/ 52 S	85/ 63 S
Wilmington, Del.	87/ 66 0	72/ 58 R	73/ 54 PC

Africa	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
Algiers	89/ 64 0	88/ 69 PC	86/ 65 S
Cairo	97/ 75 0	94/ 73 S	92/ 73 S
Cape Town	62/ 51 0.24	62/ 52 PC	60/ 53 C
Dakar	88/ 79 0	87/ 80 S	87/ 79 S
Johannesburg	71/ 43 0	79/ 52 S	81/ 57 S
Nairobi	75/ 53 0	75/ 54 PC	75/ 58 PC
Tunis	88/ 73 0	91/ 71 S	87/ 71 T
Asia/Pacific	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
Baghdad	116/ 80 0	116/ 83 S	111/ 81 S
Bangkok	93/ 80 0.30	92/ 80 T	93/ 80 T
Beijing	88/ 67 0	89/ 61 S	91/ 63 S
Damascus	104/ 69 0	97/ 58 S	92/ 61 S
Hong Kong	90/ 83 0.26	92/ 79 C	89/ 79 Sh
Jakarta	90/ 76 0.10	90/ 77 C	92/ 77 C
Jerusalem	89/ 70 0	83/ 64 S	83/ 65 S
Karachi	89/ 78 0	89/ 77 PC	90/ 79 PC
Manila	86/ 78 0.41	90/ 78 T	93/ 78 T
Mumbai	88/ 79 0.01	87/ 79 C	88/ 77 PC

New Delhi	94/ 79 0.06	94/ 77 T	93/ 79 T
Riyadh	106/ 77 0	107/ 73 S	106/ 78 S
Seoul	77/ 66 0	73/ 66 R	81/ 68 PC
Shanghai	96/ 77 0.25	91/ 74 R	82/ 73 R
Singapore	88/ 77 0.39	88/ 79 T	88/ 78 T
Sydney	66/ 51 0	68/ 51 S	69/ 51 S
Taipei	94/ 79 0	96/ 78 S	93/ 79 C
Tehran	99/ 72 0	95/ 73 S	97/ 75 S
Tokyo	80/ 68 0.41	79/ 73 R	84/ 71 Sh
Europe	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
Amsterdam	70/ 57 0.51	64/ 55 C	64/ 56 PC
Athens	88/ 72 0	84/ 70 S	85/ 70 S
Berlin	72/ 48 0	69/ 51 T	64/ 52 PC
Brussels	72/ 58 0.02	64/ 52 C	64/ 56 PC
Budapest	72/ 48 0.11	75/ 55 PC	68/ 51 PC
Copenhagen	64/ 57 0	64/ 54 R	61/ 53 C
Dublin	63/ 53 0.31	62/ 52 PC	61/ 51 R
Edinburgh	61/ 53 0.68	61/ 48 PC	59/ 48 R
Frankfurt	75/ 53 0	70/ 49 PC	66/ 53 PC
Geneva	81/ 55 0	72/ 50 T	69/ 49 PC
Helsinki	59/ 44 0	57/ 45 PC	54/ 46 R
Istanbul	77/ 66 0	78/ 65 R	80/ 67 S
Kiev	64/ 52 0	59/ 48 Sh	63/ 50 PC
Lisbon	79/ 61 0	86/ 66 S	91/ 62 S
London	68/ 58 0.87	64/ 51 PC	66/ 55 PC
Madrid	90/ 61 0	89/ 60 S	88/ 58 S
Moscow	52/ 47 0.43	62/ 53 C	63/ 50 PC
Nice	76/ 63 0	76/ 66 T	76/ 66 S
Oslo	55/ 50 0.88	59/ 50 R	58/ 47 C
Paris	72/ 61 Tr	67/ 54 C	67/ 55 PC
Prague	79/ 59 0	72/ 50 T	63/ 49 PC
Rome	79/ 59 0	80/ 66 PC	80/ 63 T
St. Petersburg	60/ 48 0	56/ 51 R	58/ 50 R
Stockholm	60/ 50 0.01	61/ 44 PC	59/ 44 PC
Vienna	75/ 52 0	73/ 55 T	70/ 52 PC
Warsaw	66/ 51 0.20	59/ 54 Sh	59/ 50 R
North America	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
Acapulco	87/ 75 0.09	88/ 79 PC	87/ 78 PC
Bermuda	86/ 79 0.20	86/ 81 Sh	87/ 80 PC
Edmonton	71/ 35 0	79/ 43 S	84/ 49 S
Guadalajara	72/ 60 0.32	75/ 60 T	76/ 59 PC
Havana	91/ 74 0	90/ 74 PC	89/ 75 PC
Kingston	90/ 78 0	91/ 78 PC	92/ 81 PC
Martique	91/ 75 0.13	91/ 77 Sh	91/ 76 Sh
Mexico City	71/ 57 0.17	69/ 57 T	67/ 56 PC
Monterrey	83/ 70 0	85/ 67 PC	84/ 59 T
Montreal	72/ 61 0.14	70/ 55 C	68/ 51 Sh
Nassau	92/ 79 0	93/ 79 PC	93/ 80 PC
Panama City	89/ 75 0.01	87/ 73 T	86/ 74 T
Quebec City	71/ 62 0.15	68/ 52 C	63/ 51 R
Santo Domingo	94/ 75 0	92/ 77 PC	86/ 78 R
Toronto	70/ 55 0.28	69/ 48 PC	65/ 49 Sh
Vancouver	81/ 63 0	82/ 62 S	74/ 58 C
Winnipeg	63/ 46 0	67/ 49 PC	74/ 44 S
South America	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
Buenos Aires	61/ 39 0	64/ 52 PC	67/ 50 PC
Caracas	89/ 77 0.12	89/ 77 PC	90/ 77 PC
Lima	71/ 59 0	68/ 60 PC	68/ 60 S
Quito	72/ 44 0	73/ 53 PC	70/ 53 R
Recife	82/ 72 0.07	83/ 71 PC	81/ 73 Sh
Rio de Janeiro	84/ 65 0	83/ 66 S	80/ 66 S
Santiago	63/ 37 0	64/ 41 S	65/ 41 PC

OBAMA

THE CALL OF HISTORY

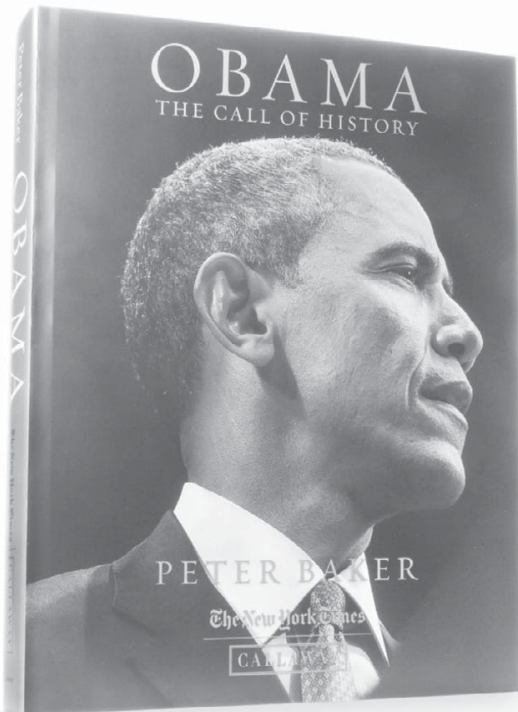
PETER BAKER

A vivid and in-depth illustrated account of the Obama presidency by Peter Baker, the chief White House correspondent of The New York Times.

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CALLAWAY



2 CITY KITCHEN

Slurping summer in a bowl of chowder. BY DAVID TANIS

5 THE CHEF

An unlikely road to a French kitchen. BY MELISSA CLARK



5 HUNGRY CITY

Nepali food that blurs the border. BY LIGAYA MISHAN

4 WINE SCHOOL

Fans of Godello are still exploring. BY ERIC ASIMOV

Food

The New York Times



PHOTOGRAPHS BY DANIEL GONZALEZ FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Gardening With a Checkbook

On Long Island’s East End, growing vegetables can be an expensive habit.

By STACEY STOWE

EAST HAMPTON, N.Y. — The rigors of vegetable gardening, for most people, are humble and gritty: planting, weeding, dirtying knees, working up a sweat and maybe straining a back muscle or two. But here on the gilded acres of Long Island’s East End, a different skill set often applies: hiring a landscape architect to design the garden, a gardener and crew to plant and pamper the beds, and sometimes even a chef to figure out what to do with the bushels of fresh produce. All that’s left is to pick the vegetables — though employees

frequently do that, too.

The hardest-worked muscles may be in the hand writing the checks: These lavish, made-to-order gardens can cost as much as \$100,000, said Alec Gunn, a Manhattan landscape architect whose firm designs high-end residential, commercial and public-works projects throughout the country. “And it is not the plants that are driving the cost,” Mr. Gunn said. One 2015 project of his in Southampton with a six-figure price tag includes an underground irrigation system, a potting shed, an orchard and a meadow for a cutting garden. Many gardens require expensive hedges or other barriers to



Top, an East Hampton garden, and left, Paul Hamilton, a farmer and local gardening guru, with his son Walker, also in East Hampton.

protect them from ocean winds and the ubiquitous deer.

The bespoke vegetable garden, these days almost always organic, has become a particular object of desire in the Hamptons. More clients have commissioned elaborate gardens this summer than ever before, say members of the support staffs who toil on them.

“I put in 10 by July,” said Charles R. Dayton, the owner of an East Hampton landscaping company whose ancestors have owned and worked land here since 1640. “I get a kick out of it.”

About 500 farms remain on the fertile
CONTINUED ON PAGE D7



BRYAN ANSELM FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

We All Scream

Ice cream from India inspires childlike elation in the United States. By Priya Krishna, Page 3.

State of the School Lunch

The Trump administration has vowed to roll back Obama-era rules, but it may not be so easy.

By KIM SEVERSON

ATLANTA — On a sweltering morning in July, Sonny Perdue, the newly minted secretary of agriculture, strode across the stage of a convention hall here packed with 7,000 members of the School Nutrition Association, who had gathered for their annual conference. After reminiscing about the cinnamon rolls baked by the lunchroom ladies of his youth, he delivered a rousing defense of school food-service workers who were unhappy with some of the sweeping changes made by the Obama administration. The amounts of fat, sugar and salt were drastically reduced. Portion sizes shrank. Lunch trays had to hold more fruits and vegetables. Snacks and food sold for fund-raising had to be healthier. “Your dedication and creativity was being stifled,” Mr. Perdue said. “You were forced to focus your attention on strict, inflexible rules handed down from Washington. Even worse, you experienced firsthand that the rules were failing.” Mr. Perdue then outlined how his department was loosening some of those rules. He finished with a folksy story about a child who asked whether Mr. Perdue could make



STEPHEN B. MORTON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

school lunches great again.

Some in the audience cheered. Some walked out. School food was not going to escape the sharp political divisions that began to simmer in the Obama years and have been laid bare by the election of President Trump. As a new school year begins, many Amer-
CONTINUED ON PAGE D6

An elementary school student in Sardis, Ga., during a Feed My School for a Week event. By most accounts, school lunches in America are better than they have been in decades.

MELISSA CLARK | A GOOD APPETITE

The Best-Laid Plans Turn to Mashed Potato Salad

Overmixing can be a very good thing indeed.

MASHED POTATO SALAD seems like the kind of thing a person might make by mistake. Perhaps, say, a well-meaning spouse overcooked the potatoes while you were drinking rosé on the deck of someone else's summer house. Then, maybe, you mixed together the salad ingredients a little too energetically, being overly animated from the conversation at hand. By the time you looked into the bowl, the potato salad was, well, fluffier than intended. What's a hungry cook to do? Change the name, and pretend you meant it to be that way all along. And that is the origin story of this mashed potato salad. The happy ending is that, it turns out, mashed potato salad is a very good thing indeed — worth making on purpose, not just by mistake.

It's a little like the potato salad you get at a deli, without any of the sweetness usually found in that dressing. But it has that same creamy-chunky texture, with each piece of potato coated in a highly seasoned dressing that's thicker than usual. The starch in those overcooked potatoes helps the dressing cling to the chunks rather than fall off like so many vinaigrettes can. Because the potato salad is so delightfully soft, the scallions here provide the only textural contrast. Make sure to get crisp ones, and use the full amount. Or substitute crunchy shallot, onion or even celery, if you are avoiding alliums.

You can play with the other ingredients, too. The beauty of this recipe lies more in the technique than in the seasonings, which are quite straightforward — mustard, mayonnaise, lemon and herbs. Take it in any other direction you like. (Goat cheese! Kimchi! Bacon!)

The key to achieving the right ratio of chunks to purée is mostly in the mixing. After adding the soft potatoes to the dressing, stir them vigorously with a spoon, but don't break out the masher (or a fork). You want the majority of potatoes in bite-size pieces for texture against the fleecy dressing.

Also, be sure to cook the potatoes just past when you would drain them for salad, about two minutes longer, until a fork plunged into the flesh is met with no resistance.

If your potatoes turn out a bit firmer than that, and don't begin to fall apart when you mix, fear not. You'll just end up with a lovely bowl of regular potato salad. You could even say you planned it that way.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY ANDREW SCRIVANI FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



MASHED POTATO SALAD WITH SCALLIONS AND HERBS

TIME: 30 MINUTES
YIELD: 6 TO 8 SERVINGS

- 2 pounds red potatoes, cut into 1½-inch chunks
- Finely grated zest and juice of 1 lemon, plus more lemon juice for serving
- 2 teaspoons minced fresh rosemary
- 1 teaspoon fine sea salt, more as needed
- 1 teaspoon coarsely ground black pepper
- Dash or two of hot sauce, to taste
- ⅓ cup extra-virgin olive oil, more for drizzling
- 2 tablespoons mayonnaise, sour cream or crème fraîche
- 1 tablespoon Dijon or whole-grain mustard
- ½ cup thinly sliced scallions (white and green parts)
- ¼ cup chopped parsley
- 2 tablespoons chopped basil or dill

1. Cook the potatoes in a pot of well-salted water until they are very tender but not mushy, 15 to 22 minutes. Drain well.
2. In a large mixing bowl, whisk together lemon zest and juice, rosemary, salt, pepper and hot sauce. When the salt is dissolved, whisk in the olive oil, mayonnaise and mustard.
3. Add potatoes to the bowl and mix them very well, until well coated with dressing. Then use the spoon to mash about a quarter of them. You want 1-inch (or so) chunks of potatoes coated in some mashed potatoes. Add scallions and parsley and toss well. Taste and add more salt, lemon juice, hot sauce and olive oil, if needed. Scatter chopped basil or dill over dressed potatoes. Serve warm or at room temperature, but not cold.

DAVID TANIS | CITY KITCHEN

A Clam Chowder That Tastes Like Summer

Add polenta and zucchini to a classic version's foundation.

A TRADITIONAL CHOWDER of corn, potatoes and clams is like a clambake in a bowl, minus the lobster. Everything bobs about in a delicious broth, highlighting the sweetness of each ingredient.

Now, some purists may say corn isn't traditional, since you can add it only in the summertime. But I'm pretty sure most people don't mind, as recipes for clam chowder with corn are widely found.

The humble building blocks for many clam chowders are salt pork (or bacon), potatoes and milk — inexpensive ingredients that any New England cook would have on hand — and, of course, clams.

Whether digging their own or buying them, most people use briny, flavorful quahog clams. Large and meaty, they come only four or five to the pound, and must be chopped. Cherrystones are somewhat smaller and also make good soup. For the most elegant, delicate chowder, use littlenecks, which are small and tender enough to eat whole. Steam your own, if possible, or buy chopped clams from the fishmonger. (If canned clams are your only best option, so be it.)

For milk-based Cape Cod and Boston-type white chowder, you either thicken the soup or you don't. In Manhattan chowder, you would use tomatoes, not milk, while Rhode Island chowder is strictly brothy.

Traditionalists should read no further. My corn and clam chowder has a somewhat Italian slant: It employs polenta and zucchini, and tastes like summer — bright, spectacular, golden and fleeting.

My approach stems from a Tuscan vegetable soup I know that uses a small handful of polenta to thicken the broth just slightly. I added a little polenta to my brothy corn and clam soup toward the same end, and to reinforce the corn flavor. In a way, you could think of clam chowder as a vegetable soup with clams, so adding market-fresh zucchini makes sense, right?

Perhaps I haven't the right to call it chowder, though I wasn't aiming for a correct chowder so much as a tasty one. I may as well confess to further transgressions. No bacon.

Instead, I give it a dollop of not-very-Italian crème fraîche, a squeeze of lime and dash of crushed red pepper.

This soup may not recall childhood memories of chowder, but it is comforting nonetheless.

CORN AND CLAM CHOWDER WITH ZUCCHINI AND HERBS

TIME: 1½ HOURS
YIELD: 6 TO 8 SERVINGS

- 8 pounds chowder clams in the shell, scrubbed, (about 30 pieces), or substitute 1 pound chopped fresh clams (about 3 cups)
- 2 tablespoons extra-virgin olive oil
- 2 cups diced onion
- 1 cup diced celery
- Salt and pepper
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- Pinch of crushed red pepper
- 1 teaspoon chopped thyme
- ½ cup medium yellow polenta (not fine)
- 4 cups water or chicken broth
- 4 cups clam broth, more as necessary
- 3 cups cubed potato, preferably yellow-fleshed, like Yukon Gold
- 3 cups corn kernels, from about 4 ears
- 4 cups cubed zucchini or other summer squash
- 2 limes, halved
- 6 to 8 tablespoons crème fraîche or sour cream
- 3 tablespoons parsley
- 1 tablespoon fresh oregano or marjoram

1. Set up a clam steamer, or put about 2 inches of water in a large pot with a lid, place over high heat and bring to a boil.
2. Steam open clams over high heat, covered. Large clams will take about 12 minutes. When cool, shuck the clams. Strain and reserve all clam broth, leaving any sand or grit in the bottom of the pot. Chop meat roughly and set aside. To save time, do this step in advance. (If using chopped clams, skip Step 1 and 2.)
3. Put olive oil in a heavy-bottomed soup pot over medium-high heat. Add onions and celery, season generously with salt and pepper and cook until softened, 5 to 8 minutes.
4. Add garlic, red pepper and thyme. Stir and let sizzle briefly, then add polenta and stir to coat. Gradually add the water, stirring constantly with a wire whisk as mixture begins to thicken, then add clam broth and bring to a boil. It should now look brothy and



PHOTOGRAPHS BY KARSTEN MORAN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



- just barely thickened.
5. Reduce heat to a simmer and cook for 30 minutes, until polenta grains have softened.
 6. Add potatoes to pot and simmer until just done, 12 to 15 minutes. Taste soup and adjust seasoning. Add more clam broth, if necessary.
 7. Add corn and zucchini and simmer 5 minutes until zucchini is tender. Add chopped clams and cook 2 minutes more.
 8. To serve, ladle soup into individual bowls. Squeeze some lime juice into each portion and top with a dollop of crème fraîche. Sprinkle with parsley and oregano.

Front Burner

FLORENCE FABRICANT

TO ADMIRE

Rooftop Farming Art On View in Chelsea

► At Ceres, a Chelsea gallery which represents mostly contemporary female artists, there is an exhibition of paintings by Elizabeth Downer Riker of farms and farmers in Oaxaca, Mexico, and their rooftop farming counterparts in New York. On Sept. 13 from 7 to 8:30 p.m., a panel of urban farmers at the gallery will discuss rooftop farms: “*Beneath the Same Sky: From Oaxaca’s Central Valley to the Rooftops of New York*,” through Sept. 30 (except Mondays), Ceres Gallery, 547 West 27th Street, Suite 201 (11th Avenue), 212-947-6100, ceresgallery.org.

TO VIEW

French Cheese Labels, Circa 19th Century

▼ When French cheesemakers started selling their products in stores in the late 19th century,



they began sticking labels on the boxes and containers. Many of the labels are little works of art, showing historic figures, rural scenes, cartoons and the like. Examples from the collection of Lactalis, one of the world’s largest dairy groups, will be on display at the French Cheese Board, with cheese tastings and cheese for

sale for the opening weekend: *French Cheese Labels, Friday and Saturday for tastings and sale, on display for six months, 41 Spring Street (Mulberry Street), cheesesoffrance.com.*

TO ENJOY

Saltwater Shrimp From Hudson Valley

► You have to know a great deal about the shrimp you are buying, if you plan to follow the sustainability advice of the Monterey Bay Aquarium. But there is a much simpler way. Head to the Greenmarket and look for Eco Shrimp. These are Pacific white shrimp that Jean Claude Frajmund is raising indoors in a former mattress factory in Newburgh, N.Y. Using a system that recycles saltwater, he adds no chemicals, antibiotics or hormones. He sells the shrimp in

their shells, head-on, fresh and never frozen. The shrimp are purged (not fed) just before they are sold so there’s no “vein” (digestive tract) to clean. The shrimp are sweet and nicely firm-textured: *Eco Shrimp, \$28 a pound for large, \$30 a pound for jumbo; Greenmarkets at Union Square, Wednesdays and Saturdays; TriBeCa and Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn, Saturdays, ecoshrimpgarden.com.*

TO TASTE

Nespresso to Open Flagship in New York

Nespresso, the coffee company with storefronts in New York and other cities like Miami and Chicago, is opening a more expansive American flagship on the Upper East Side. In addition to free coffee tastings and a retail shop, it will have a lower level area for demonstrations, classes and



discussions of coffee history and lore. There will also be a comfortable cafe with coffee and light food for purchase, including meringues from Aux Merveilleux de Fred: *Nespresso, 935 Madison Avenue (East 74th Street), nespresso.com, opening Wednesday.*

TO REFRESH

Watermelon Salad With a Spicy Twist

▲ A summer perennial on the menu at Crave Fishbar is a side dish of watermelon with feta. This year, the chef Todd Mitgang has taken the dish — a breakfast staple in the Middle East and in Greece that has become a popular refresher in America — and given it some vibrant energy. He adds spicy gochujang as an ingredient in the apple cider vinaigrette for his salad of cubed watermelon and crumbled sheep’s milk feta. You can, too. A shower of chopped scallions is his recommended finishing touch: *Crave Fishbar, 945 Second Avenue (51st Street), 428 Amsterdam Avenue (West 81st Street), cravefishbar.com.*

ELIZABETH DOWNER RIKER (ROOFTOP ART); NICOLE CRAINE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES (CHEESE LABELS); STEPHEN SPERANZA FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES (SHRIMP); COLE WILSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES (WATERMELON SALAD)

Scoops of Indian Nostalgia

A beloved ice cream brand reflects a ‘back-home taste.’

By PRIYA KRISHNA

EDISON, N.J. — For anyone who grew up in India during the second half of the 20th century, ice cream is inseparable from the name Kwality.

When the brand arrived in the country in the 1950s, it awakened a nationwide infatuation. During sweltering Indian summers, people would dash to the lit-up cases of Kwality at their local dime store for a block of nutty butterscotch ice cream, or the triple-layered ice cream bar called cassata. But its popularity waned after a corporate takeover left its taste altered.

Now, a take on the Kwality brand in the United States (also under the name Kwal-ity) is inspiring a kind of childlike elation: lines out the door, breathless Yelp reviews and daily demands for more stores to open.

The cookbook author Raghavan Iyer recalls his first experience tasting Kwality’s vanilla ice cream as an 8-year-old in Bombay. “It was fresh, white, rich and creamy, with no icicles,” he said. “It was something totally elusive.”

The fluffy tufts of cream were silkier and more melt-resistant than kulfi, with flavors that were wide-ranging and whimsical.

The brand became ubiquitous, and was acquired by Unilever in 1995 — leaving the company’s chief food technologist, Kanti Parekh, without a job. Dr. Parekh, a cheerful scientist with a hearty laugh and a deep love of sweets, developed some of the company’s most beloved flavors, like butterscotch and mango. But after the acquisition, Dr. Parekh said, “they started modifying certain flavors and lowering the milk content to reduce costs.”

“What ice cream I developed was totally lost,” he added.

That year, Dr. Parekh left India for New Jersey to consult on quality control and ingredient selection for packaged foods, but ice cream remained his favorite hobby. “Any town I would visit, I’d count up how many ice cream shops there were, and then taste all of them,” he said.

One day in 2001, a friend approached him about developing desserts for his Indian restaurant. Dr. Parekh happily agreed, and, using the same methods he had developed for Kwality, made a few batches of ice cream. Soon, restaurant patrons were begging Dr. Parekh to start his own ice cream shop. Just two years later, equipped with his recipes and a name he knew would connect with his Indian customers, he opened Kwal-ity Ice Cream in a small strip mall in the Little India section of Edison.

“We used the same name to capitalize on the good will the brand had built,” he said. “We wanted people to think of the back-home taste.” The word Kwality, he added, was not trademarked in the United States, so he felt free to use it. (Unilever, which still produces the original brand under the name Kwal-ity Wall’s, did not respond to requests for comment.)

The design of the tucked-away shop plays off the nostalgia of American ice cream parlors — bright pops of red on the walls, posters of caramel drizzling temptingly over a sundae, a flashing neon sign — though the ice cream’s taste appeals to a nostalgia of a different sort.

That distinctive flavor profile was specifically engineered by Dr. Parekh to appeal to Indian palates, which he observed are dulled by the vast consumption of spices.

“They recognize flavors only if they are



PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRYAN ANSELM FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



Above, Kanti Parekh scooping ice cream at his Kwality Ice Cream store in Edison, N.J. He engineered the flavors to appeal to Indian palates. Top, a family at the store.

intense,” he said. “If you look at ice cream made with more sugar and less butterfat,” as with American brands like Dairy Queen or Ben & Jerry’s, “you are tasting the sugar first, then you taste the water, and the cream taste is only slightly at the end.”

As a result, Dr. Parekh’s formula centers on milk with high butterfat and very little sugar. Over time, he has made a few upgrades to his original recipe, increasing the butterfat content to 14 percent (as opposed to the original Kwality’s 10.5 percent), and adding liquid flavorings he developed with a scientist at Rutgers University.

The end product is an ice cream that is luscious, like a frozen whipped mousse, and aromatic — pure, powerful and elemental in its taste, like biting into the platonic ideal of a mango, or melting a piece of toffee on your tongue. It’s a sensation that his Indian customers immediately recognize. “It is what my childhood memories are made of,” the chef and TV personality Maneet Chauhan said.

These days, Dr. Parekh’s company has 10 locations across the country, in cities with heavily concentrated Indian populations, like Fremont, Calif., and Irving, Tex. There’s also a factory adjacent to the flagship, where the ice cream is made fresh daily and shipped in temperature-controlled trucks.

Dr. Parekh has slowly added new flavors like meetha paan, based on the sugary, fennel-seed-stuffed betel leaf snack, and frozen treats like ice cream falooda, a rose-flavored sundae layered with vermicelli noodles. The crowds show no signs of subsiding.

In Dr. Parekh’s eyes, there is no better business proposition than running an ice cream shop.

“Everybody likes ice cream, the sky is the limit with flavors, and it’s a smiling business — after people eat ice cream, they are always happy.”

“My life’s mantra,” he continued: “One God, one wife, one ice cream.”

“Nothing will benefit human health and increase the chances for survival of life on Earth as much as the evolution to a vegetarian diet.”

- Albert Einstein



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Godello, a Wine in Its Infancy

Fans are still trying to determine what makes this white distinctive.

NO WINE CAN be said to possess an innate character. How a wine ultimately evolves depends on a balance of place, grape, grower and producer. Some wines, like Burgundy, have come to be understood over the course of centuries and many generations. Vignerons in say, Chambolle-Musigny, grasp the potential of each piece of farmland practically by the sliver, and a consensus exists on a set of ideal Chambolle wine characteristics.

This is not to say all Chambolle wines will taste the same, even those that come from the same particular vineyard. The vintage characteristics and the stylistic inclinations of each producer will always influence the outcome, and the wines will vary accordingly. But they will often have some genetic resemblance, some family characteristic that, no matter how pronounced or reticent, states, “This is Chambolle-Musigny.”

Other types of wine are in their infancy, and the nature of their potential and characteristics are still being worked out. In that category, I would place godello, a white grape that had practically died out in the 1970s, before making a strong comeback in several appellations in northwestern Spain. Godello is now the basis for excellent white wines from places like Valdeorras, Ribeira Sacra and Monterrei in Galicia.

Welcome back to Wine School, where we cherish the opportunity to revisit old, established benchmarks like Burgundy, but we also embrace what is new and intriguing like godello.

Wines like godello offer wonderful opportunities for exploration, both external and internal. Learning about new wines adds to our understanding of the marketplace and what sorts of flavors are available to us. But wines like godello are also especially interesting because a convention for how it ought to taste has yet to be written. This allows a freer hand for winemakers to experiment with the grape and for consumers to measure their own reactions, as no standard text for godello yet exists.

Each month at Wine School, I select a particular type of wine to investigate and suggest a few representative examples. Readers then drink the wines in a natural setting with other people over a meal. At the end of the month, we convene to discuss the wines. Meanwhile, we welcome your thoughts, which can be posted in the comments section online.

The three wines I recommended were the 2014 Ribeira Sacra Vino Blanco from Guímaro, the 2015 Valdeorras Godello from A. Coroa and the 2014 Valdeorras Godello Sobre Lías from Valdesil. I asked readers whether the wines reminded them of any others they had tried.

In retrospect, maybe this wasn't the wisest question as it compelled readers to discuss the godellos in terms of other wines. But the answers were intriguing.

“There are characteristics of chardonnay, chenin blanc and Muscadet, and other whites,” wrote Joseph of Île-de-France, who had tried each of the three recommended bottles, “but nothing that I can identify as essential, that says, ‘Hey, I’m godello.’”

Martin Schappeit of Forest, Va., tried a 2015 Valdeorras godello from Avancia, which he found spicy and herbal, “like a white Bordeaux on steroids.” And Bunk McNulty of Northampton, Mass., whom I must

EMAIL asimov@nytimes.com. And follow Eric Asimov on Twitter: @EricAsimov.

HEADLINER The Dessert Bar at Patisserie Chanson

When the pastry chef Rory Macdonald (right) opened his bakery and cafe last spring, he planned to develop the lower level of the spacious store as a tasting room for desserts and cocktails. It took longer than expected — what doesn't in the restaurant world? Finally, it's ready, and just in time for the fall season. The underground space was discovered during the construction of the pastry shop upstairs, and it turns out that it was once a speakeasy, a bit of history that seems to be turning up often these days. It was also a gambling school, and Chanson's cocktail menu nods to that with drinks like Poker Alice, named for a gambler and mixed with assorted liqueurs. There's a 16-seat dessert bar, as well as booths and tables, and playing-card motifs on the walls. The six-course dessert tasting, which includes some more savory items, like olive oil gelato with sea salt and eucalyptus to clear the palate, is \$68, by reservation for people of drinking age. (Opens Thursday): 20 West 23rd Street, lower level, 929-423-8880, patisseriechanson.com.

OPENING

Ladybird Ravi DeRossi's latest entry into his vegan lineup is a new version of Ladybird, a Greenwich Village spot that he closed last year. He is reopening it in a larger East Village space. The musician Moby is a partner, and Mr. DeRossi credits him with his turn toward a vegan diet. The consulting chef, Derrick Styczek, was at the Upper East Side charmer États-Unis years ago: 111 East Seventh Street (First Avenue), 917-261-5524, ladybirdnyc.com.

Raviolo Italian food in small bites, dim-sum style, is served at this new restaurant from Paolo Meregalli, the owner of Mulino a

Vino on West 14th Street. Here, the consulting chef, Massimiliano Eandi, will refashion popular Italian combinations like amatriciana sauce as a ravioli filling and vitello tonnato stuffed into Chinese-style steamed buns. The bar will feature sparkling wines, gin and tonics, and cocktails that play on Italian specialties, like a martini with espresso. (Wednesday): 57 Seventh Avenue South (Bleecker Street), 917-675-6319, raviolonyc.com.

Shuka Vicki Freeman and Marc Meyer (Vic's, Cookshop, Rosie's) have turned the SoHo restaurant they called Hundred Acres into a Mediterranean restaurant, decorated with Moroccan tiles and

conveying the flavors of North Africa and the Middle East along with Italy and Spain. The chef, Ayesha Nurdjaja, was at Hundred Acres. (Friday): 38 Macdougall Street (Prince Street), 212-475-7500.

Ugly Baby Back in 2015, the New York Times critic Pete Wells anointed a dish of chicken legs in coconut curry soup as one of the 10 best of the year. It was called kao soy and served at a Red Hook, Brooklyn, restaurant of the same name. Sirichai Sreparplarn, the chef responsible for that northern Thai dish, has now opened his own little spot, and he

but contact with lees can be beneficial to a wine, particularly to whites. It can contribute to a wine's flavor, make the texture more interesting and add to its ability to withstand the effects of air. These effects can be enhanced by stirring the lees periodically, though they can also be overdone, resulting in an overly rich wine that is paradoxically prone to oxidation.

With each of the wines I mentioned — Champagne, Muscadet and white Burgundy (particularly from the Côte de Beaune region) — contact with lees is an essential step in making the wine.

How is the influence of the lees felt in the wine? Partly, it's in the richness of the textures. Unlike leaner wines, which can have a flatness to them, these wines feel more dimensional. I have the sensation of being able to explore the folds and creases of the wines as I roll them around in my mouth. They also each had a mild, underlying minerality, which can be augmented by contact with lees.

Beyond that, the Guímaro had a sort of smokiness to it, which could be mistaken for barrel aging, except that none of these wines spent time in wood. Nothing is wrong with barrel aging. Each of these producers also makes a godello aged in barrels, and those bottles would be delicious, I'm sure, though more expensive and harder to find. The three bottles we looked at this month were aged solely in steel tanks, which amplified their fruitiness.

I sensed tropical fruit aromas and flavors in each of them, as well as a floral quality. The Guímaro seemed the most exotic, while the Coroa had a peachiness, as well as some herbal flavors. The Valdesil was the most subtle of the three, I thought, with an attractive bitterness as a lasting reminder of the wine.

All told, these wines offered a lot to like, but maybe not yet enough to love. Most readers seemed to feel as if these wines were a decent first date. Not swooning material, maybe, but pleasant enough.

“This was a wine you could serve to a difficult guest,” Ferguson wrote. “You may not buy a case of it but you can count on it to behave.” Maurice Rosenfeld in Antwerp, Belgium, called godello honest and unpretentious, “a pleasant vin d'été, or summer wine.”

And Dan Barron of New York likened godello to “a mystery that I don't quite understand.”

That, I submit, can be high praise for a wine. I've had that experience, particularly with young white Burgundies, where I taste and taste, but I cannot quite grasp the core of the wine. And because I am so eager to figure it out, the wine keeps bringing me back.

Is the mystery of godello gripping enough to keep tasting?

Enough is there to warrant regularly checking in, though, as Ferguson put it, you may not want to buy it by the case.

It does seem as if the godello experimentation is settling down. Having tried enough of them over the years now, I think we can safely assume that basic godello wines like these will be rich, textured and floral, with a spine of minerality and lively acidity.

While they may now remind us of many other white wines, perhaps we'll come to recognize this specific combination of elements as distinctively godello.

YOUR NEXT LESSON: BLAUFRÄNKISCH FROM AUSTRIA

Reds With Bite

I DON'T LIKE to predict which wines will become the next big things because, really, who knows where the vast numbers of impressionable consumers will swerve to next?

But I can safely say it will not be blaufränkisch from Austria, our next subject in Wine School. And that is too bad because if more people understood how intrinsically wonderful these spicy, peppery, fruity reds can be, they'd be out buying their “Yes Way, Blaufränkisch” T-shirts this very minute.

Until that day, blaufränkisch will have to be our little secret, shared only by the wise few and the excellent producers who make the wines, largely in the Burgenland region of eastern Austria, south of Vienna and hard against the Hungarian border.

Great blaufränkisch is a relatively recent phenomenon. If you had tried the wine 15 years ago, it would have been completely different. Back then, many blaufränkisch producers were trying to get their wines to fit in among the fashionable reds of the time. They threw scads of new oak barrels at the wine, and tried pumping up its power. The results were stolid bores. Other producers had a different vision. Taking their inspiration from the subtler wines of Burgundy, they aimed for seduction rather than brute force. The results were telling.

The three wines I recommend are:



TONY CENICOLA/THE NEW YORK TIMES

Wachter-Wiesler Eisenberg Blaufränkisch Bela-Joska 2013 (David Bowler Wine, New York) \$23

Moric Burgenland Blaufränkisch 2014 (Winemonger, San Anselmo, Calif.) \$30

Anita & Hans Nittnaus Burgenland Blaufränkisch Kalk und Schiefer 2014 (Monika Caha Selections /Frederick Wildman & Sons, New York) \$20

If you cannot find these bottles, do not despair. Many other excellent producers are making blaufränkisch, including Prieler, Krutzler, Muhr-van der Niepoort, Paul Achs, Wallner, Meinklang, Judith Beck, Weninger, Umatham, among others. Don't sweat these vintages, either. The 2013 and '15 vintages will probably be better than the 2014, but these were the bottles I could find.

When imagining what to serve with these wines, I treat blaufränkisch as I would pinot noir. They are versatile wines, and would go well with pork, poultry, veal, more assertive fish like salmon and tuna, and a range of Eastern European preparations. In the past, my colleague Florence Fabricant has suggested a braised pork dish and lamb prepared like a schnitzel. Let me reiterate my usual suggestion: Give these reds a slight chill before serving. They will taste fresher and more alive. How slight? About 20 minutes in the fridge.

ERIC ASIMOV

Characteristics to Consider

Body and Texture

How does blaufränkisch feel in the mouth?

Flavors

Blaufränkisch is often called spicy. Is that a useful description?

Foods

Is the wine a versatile match?

OFF THE MENU | FLORENCE FABRICANT



EMON HASSAN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

LOOKING AHEAD

Ravenswood Tavern For their next act, Joshua and Heidy Smookler, the owners of Mu Ramen in Long Island City, Queens, are planning a markedly different restaurant in the neighborhood, in an area once called Ravenswood. It will be what Mr. Smookler calls an American restaurant, but along the lines of Minetta Tavern, with an emphasis on steak, pasta and gracious dining. “Everything is so fast-casual these days,” he said. “I want to bring back a little of the old-school style and make it a destination.” The restaurant, to open this year, will have a large bar area done in traditional style and a dining room, seating 120, with a sense of elegance. Mr. Smookler, who worked at Per Se, will do the cooking.

Scarpetta In late fall, this Italian restaurant owned by LDV Hospitality with branches in Miami Beach, Las Vegas, Philadelphia and Montauk, N.Y., will close its location on West 14th Street and reopen, the next day, in the James New York-NoMad hotel. The new restaurant, being designed by Thomas Juul-Hansen, will have a bar and lounge in addition to the dining room, features missing from the original restaurant.

CHEFS ON THE MOVE

Crystal Hanks, who was at Tap-estry, is the new pastry chef at Empire Diner.

Adam Leonti, who had been the executive chef at Sessanta, John McDonald's SoHo restaurant, since last spring, is no longer there. Mr. Leonti came from Vetri in Philadelphia two years ago to be the chef at Harvey in the Williamsburg Hotel in Brooklyn, but left in February because the restaurant was hugely delayed. He took the job at Sessanta. Now, the owners of the Williamsburg Hotel have successfully sued the chef over a one-year noncompet clause (preventing him from working anywhere in New York City) in his contract. Mr. McDonald plans to keep Sessanta open with chefs like Josh Capon until Mr. Leonti can again work for him (on March 1, unless the judgment is overturned on appeal).

Marc Murphy has left Kingside, a big brasserie-style restaurant in the Viceroy Central Park on West 57th Street. He has been replaced by Fernando Navas, who owns Balvanera, an Argentine restaurant on the Lower East Side.

More restaurant news is online at nytimes.com/food.

HUNGRY CITY | LIGAYA MISHAN

A Classic New York Breakfast, via Nepal

Don’t call this cuisine fusion; it’s the growing American larder.

HERE IS THE SOUL of New York, manifested as breakfast: an egg, over easy, the white cratered with a copper frill and the yolk a veiled pulse at the center, flopped over bacon and oozing cheese.

Tradition demands that this be served in the jaws of a kaiser roll. But at While in Kathmandu, a Nepali restaurant in Ridgewood, Queens, it’s presented on a pancake — your choice of buckwheat, spongy and porous; millet, dark as chocolate and seamed with sugar; or mung bean, dense, with a faint ginger heat.

Don’t call it fusion, even though the menu does. It’s just the American larder, getting wider.

For Bikash Kharel, who runs the restaurant, the dish is biography. Born in Lanku in the Chitwan district of Nepal, he moved to New York in 2006 at age 13, settling in Ridgewood, where he says he ate a bacon, egg and cheese “every day of my life,” grabbed from a bodega on the way to school.

Here, the definition of breakfast is more expansive, with each pancake accompanied by a gentle curry, tomato chutney and cumin-strafed potatoes like mouthfuls of musk. The pancakes can come plain or topped with a single, wrinkly egg, pocked with oil. But the marriage with bacon and cheese is best of all, earthiness enveloping pangs of salt.

While in Kathmandu lies a few blocks west of the more bluntly named Nepalese Indian Restaurant, which Mr. Kharel’s parents opened in 2012. Their menu was originally split between Nepali and Indian cuisine, but diners gravitated toward saag paneer and tikka masala, and the Nepali dishes were quietly dropped.

Last summer, Mr. Kharel — a computer science major who produces hip-hop tracks under the name Funkyy Buddha — took a trip to Nepal for two weeks that turned into two months. It was an awakening. Back in Queens, he decided to open his own place (with his parents’ blessing) in a former taekwondo studio down the street. He covered the awning with thatch, replaced the door-knobs with elephant heads and had a pair of hands painted over the exit, pressed together in namaskar, the South Asian gesture of respect, honoring the divine in everyone you meet.

In the kitchen, he enlisted Shanti Maskey, a former cook at Nepalese Indian and Tawa Food Corp. in Jackson Heights, Pete Wells’s restaurant reviews will return next Wednesday.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY AN RONG XU FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



Queens. She traces her roots to the Newars, who settled Kathmandu Valley centuries ago. Occasionally, her recipes diverge from the Kharels’. They prefer their buckwheat pancakes sweet and the millet ones salty, but “Chef likes it the other way, so we let her,” Mr. Kharel said.

Sel roti is sweet, too, a great craggy loop of rice soaked overnight, ground into dough and fried. It’s grander in circumference than a doughnut but skinnier, and am-

Clockwise from top: dishes at While in Kathmandu, including bacon, egg and cheese on bara, upper left; Bikash Kharel, the owner, speaking with patrons in the garden; the exterior of While in Kathmandu.

bushes you with sugar. Curry is banished from the plate; instead, there is aachar, cool and refreshing, with cucumber, green peas and half-mashed potatoes, and house-made masala for a low-level kindling.

Momos, the monumental dumplings found across the Himalayas, rise like islands from a sauce of tomatoes and earthy spices that Mr. Kharel would not name: “There are too many competitors,” he said. Beef momos are the standard elsewhere in

THE CHEF

A Life’s Many Acts Culminate in the Kitchen

A Frenchwoman moves from journalist to restaurateur.

By MELISSA CLARK

When Nathaly Nicolas-Ianniello opened NA/NA in Paris in 2015, not only was it the first time she had ever worked as a chef, but it was her first job in a restaurant. A daring thing for anyone to do, but she was 52, and many of her friends thought she was nuts.

Like most French chefs, Ms. Nicolas-Ianniello started cooking when she was a child — but not, as the cliché goes, at her grandmother’s elbow amid the vapors of pot au feu.

“I don’t have childhood memories of something smelling good in the cuisine,” she said, using the French word for kitchen. Raised by a single mother in the Parisian suburb Marnes-la-Coquette, Ms. Nicolas-Ianniello grew up in the era of canned foods. Dinner often meant eggs at 9 p.m.

“I taught myself to cook because I had to,” she said.

Good scents were abundant, however, on a recent afternoon in the tiny, L-shaped kitchen of NA/NA, in the 11th Arrondissement, emanating from a dessert on the evening’s menu. There was the buttery, nutty smell of black sesame streusel; the earthy, bittersweet aroma of single-origin chocolate; the saline funk of small-batch sweet miso from Kyoto, Japan.

All would be combined on handmade ceramic plates, just a few shades darker than the black sesame-miso cream on top. The almost savory panna cotta-like layer is crowned with silky chocolate ganache and shards of the cocoa streusel. It is a textural delight — soft and creamy, with a crunch varying from sandy to brittle-crisp, and sophisticated flavors that flit from salty to bitter to sweet.

As both the aesthetic and flavors in this dish illustrate, Ms. Nicolas-Ianniello’s cooking is influenced by time spent in Japan, much of it during her former career as a journalist covering ecological issues.

Ecological journalism gave Ms. Nicolas-Ianniello a deeper understanding of the links among food production, sustainability and the environment. Eventually, her interest in those ties grew so overwhelming that she knew it had to become the heart of her work. And it led her, in 2004, to open a cooking school called Esprit Cuisine that focused on organic ingredients.

She also began writing cookbooks, including one written with Apollonia Poilâne of Poilâne bakery, in part about using leftover stale bread to address the very pressing question of food waste.

Although opening NA/NA in her 50s without any restaurant experience was, in a way, terrifying, Ms. Nicolas-Ianniello and her partner Charlotte Demonceau were ready for the challenge.

“At first I thought I didn’t want a restaurant, that I was too old,” Ms. Nicolas-Ianniello said. “But then I thought if we make it

a little rock ‘n’ roll, and do things our way with intelligence and kindness, we could have something to be proud of.”

Doing things her way means changing the menu twice a day, every day, to be best able to react to the unpredictability of finding seasonal, fair-trade and sustainable ingredients. If the line-caught white tuna from the Basque Country (served perhaps with local haricots vert and a citrus purée), wasn’t available two hours before dinner service, off the menu it went — with or without a replacement.

The formula worked. Within weeks of opening, the 32-seat space secured its place among a coterie of new, critically acclaimed all-day Paris restaurants — the kind that transition from the homemade granola on sheep milk yogurt for breakfast to beet velouté with yuzu for lunch, to lamb brains with mint, followed by bee pollen meringue, for dinner.

The speed of NA/NA’s success may have seemed surprising. But, for Ms. Nicolas-Ianniello, it was a natural progression in a rich, full life.

“I don’t think I would have been able to do what I did so quickly,” she said, “if I hadn’t done what I’d done before.”

CHOCOLATE GANACHE WITH BLACK SESAME AND MISO

ADAPTED FROM THE CHEF NATHALY NICOLAS-IANNIELLO, NA/NA, PARIS
TIME: 1 HOUR, PLUS AT LEAST 8 HOURS’ CHILLING
YIELD: 6 SERVINGS

For the sesame-miso cream:

- 1 cup/240 milliliters whole milk
- 1 teaspoon powdered gelatin
- 1 cup/240 milliliters heavy cream
- ¼ cup/80 grams honey, more to taste
- 7 tablespoons/120 grams black sesame paste (see note)
- ¼ cup/58 grams sweet miso (see note, or use 2 tablespoons/29 grams white shiro miso)

For the ganache:

- ¾ cup/150 grams chopped dark chocolate (around 70 percent)
- ½ cup plus 2 tablespoons/150 grams heavy cream
- 1½ tablespoons/30 grams light corn syrup or honey
- 1½ tablespoons/20 grams unsalted butter, at room temperature

For the chocolate black-sesame streusel:

- ¼ cup/50 grams finely chopped dark chocolate (around 70 percent)
- 4 tablespoons/66 grams unsalted butter,



TOP, OWEN FRANKEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES; ABOVE, ANDREW SCRIVANI FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Top, the chef Nathaly Nicolas-Ianniello in her bistro, NA/NA; above, the restaurant’s chocolate ganache with black sesame and miso.

- cold and cut into ½-inch cubes
- ⅓ cup plus 1 tablespoon/50 grams all-purpose flour
- 2½ tablespoons/32 grams packed light brown sugar
- 2½ tablespoons/30 grams Demerara sugar
- 1½ tablespoons/7 grams unsweetened, Dutch-processed cocoa powder
- Pinch kosher salt
- ¼ cup/30 grams black sesame seeds, more for serving
- Micro herbs, edible flowers or berries, such as red currants or wild blueberries, for serving (optional)

1. Prepare the sesame-miso cream: Place ½ cup milk in a small bowl, then sprinkle gelatin over the top. Let sit for 5 minutes to soften.
2. Combine remaining ½ cup milk, cream and

WHILE IN KATHMANDU

758 SENECA AVENUE (WOODBINE STREET), RIDGEWOOD, QUEENS; 718-386-3416

Recommended Fapar ko roti; bara; sel roti; pork momo; chicken choila; bacon, egg and cheese.

Drinks and wine Himalayan chiya and HimCafe Brew coffee; no alcohol.

Prices \$4.99 to \$11, cash only.

Open Monday to Thursday for breakfast and lunch, Friday to Sunday for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Reservations Accepted.

Wheelchair access The entrance is one step up from the sidewalk. The restroom is spacious and has a handrail.

town, but his family is Hindu and doesn’t eat beef; the finest dumplings here are sealed around liquefying knots of pork.

For choila, a plain-spoken Newari snack, chicken thigh is rubbed with ginger, garlic and chiles and brought close to burning over open flame, then left to rest until smoke has sought out every pore. It may arrive cold alongside aachar and chiura, rice grains pounded flat and then fried into gossamer flakes that suggest fossilized tears. Or it may be charred twice, pulled apart and tucked, still warm, into a whole-wheat roti made to order, with a final sluice of tomato and mint chutneys and a scattering of onions and cilantro.

Mr. Kharel calls this “not a taco” and files it alongside fries tossed with green chile, cloves, cumin and coriander, and red-gold chicken wings lapped with masala and chile paste to keep the juices in. There is no border here between New York and Kathmandu, illustrated at the top of the menu with a silhouette of the cities’ skylines yoked into one, high-rises shoulder to shoulder with tiered pagodas.

In Nepal, Mr. Kharel’s father was a journalist who ran a pro-democracy newspaper. He passed on to his son a belief in the power of the collective. A few years ago, Mr. Kharel helped found the Nepalese American Youth Association, which raised funds for relief after the 2015 earthquake in Nepal.

More recently, he turned the restaurant’s backyard, a pretty arrangement of gravel, picnic tables and paper lanterns on strings of twinkly lights, into a pop-up market featuring Nepali-American designers.

“I know we failed Nepali food back in 2012,” he said of his family. “There’s a lot of explaining to do.”

honey in a small pot, and heat until simmering. Remove from heat, and stir in gelatin mixture, black sesame paste and miso. Mix with an immersion blender (or transfer to a regular blender to mix) until smooth. Taste and add a bit more honey, if you like. Divide sesame cream among 6 shallow bowls or small gratin dishes (or ramekins), cover with plastic wrap and refrigerate for at least 8 hours and up to 5 days.

3. Prepare the ganache: Place chocolate in a heatproof bowl. In a medium pot, bring cream and corn syrup to a boil. Pour over the chocolate, then let sit for 1 minute. Stir together with a spatula until combined, then stir in butter until melted and smooth.

4. Cool ganache to room temperature, then cover and refrigerate until needed, at least 4 hours and up to 5 days. (Allow ganache to soften at room temperature for at least 30 minutes before serving).

5. To prepare the streusel, heat oven to 325 degrees, and line a cookie sheet with parchment paper. In a food processor, pulse chocolate until just chopped into mini chocolate chip-size pieces, about ¼ inch. (Try not to go any finer so you preserve some texture.) Transfer to a large bowl.

6. Add butter, flour, brown sugar, Demerara sugar, cocoa powder and salt to the food processor. Pulse just until the dough comes together into a crumbly mass. Scrape into bowl with chocolate, then add sesame seeds; fold to combine. Transfer to prepared cookie sheet. Top with another piece of parchment paper and roll out to a ½-inch-thick slab. (It doesn’t have to be round as long as it’s evenly thick.) Remove top layer of parchment paper.

7. Bake until darkened all over top, and the butter is bubbling up throughout the dough, about 25 to 30 minutes. Transfer the pan to a wire rack and let cool. Break into bite-size pieces.

8. To assemble, uncover sesame cream and dollop or pipe some of the chocolate ganache on top. (You probably won’t need all of the ganache.) Top with crumbled streusel, black sesame seeds and micro herbs or edible flowers, if using.

Notes: You can buy black sesame paste and sweet miso at Japanese markets. Or, to make your own black sesame paste, combine ½ cup black sesame seeds and ½ cup honey in a food processor or blender and grind until very smooth, scraping down the sides with a spatula as needed. It will take several minutes to get a smooth paste.

Micro herbs and edible flowers are available at select gourmet markets.

State of the School Lunch

CONTINUED FROM PAGE D1
icans are wondering what lies ahead. Will Mr. Perdue's promises have an impact? Will the Obama-era changes be rolled back? And just what will children be eating this year?

So far, one thing is clear: School-food leaders on both sides of the political spectrum — most of whom are trying to avoid politics altogether — say the Trump administration's efforts are unlikely to affect what they agree is a powerful and well-established movement to improve school lunches. Since the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act took effect in 2012, most of the key players have bought in: food producers, schools and even the children.

That's why, in part, Mr. Perdue's comments about local control resonated: Many districts are already improving school meals without federal intervention.

“All the conversations about school meals



Left, Sonny Perdue, the secretary of agriculture, with elementary school students in Leesburg, Va., at lunch; below, lunch at Casey Middle School in Boulder, Colo.; below right, Ann Cooper, director of food services at Boulder Valley School District.

ABOVE, JAHÍ CHIKWENDU/THE WASHINGTON POST, VIA GETTY IMAGES, BELOW AND RIGHT, MORGAN RACHEL LEVY FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



‘People in every district are really dedicated to making sure kids are getting the healthiest food possible.’

have been unnecessarily polarized,” said Diane Pratt-Heavner, a spokeswoman for the School Nutrition Association, an advocacy organization that represents 57,000 school-food professionals and counts many of the country's largest food companies among its supporters. “People in every district are really dedicated to making sure kids are getting the healthiest food possible.”

Certainly, what a healthful school meal looks like varies tremendously, depending on geography and one's definition of health. With more than 30 million lunches being served every day, the taste and quality can hinge on something as simple as the attitude of a principal or a lack of proper kitchen equipment. Large, urban schools face different challenges from small rural ones. Some people see nothing wrong with serving breaded chicken strips. Others have tried to eliminate them completely.

Still, by most accounts, school lunches in America are better than they have been in decades. Cooking from scratch is on the rise, salad bars have been added to tens of thousands of schools and a federally supported farm-to-school program is operating in 42,500 schools.

“We have been through a period of big changes, and there are a lot of people who don't like big changes,” said Dayle Hayes, an author and school nutrition educator in Montana. “But what we need to remember is that what schools are doing reflects the broader food trends in this country. It is just getting better by the day everywhere.”

Many questions remain, though. Here are answers to a few:

Has the Trump administration begun to dismantle the Obama initiatives?

Much was made about changes to the federal school-food rules that Mr. Perdue announced in May after taking over the Department of Agriculture. But the changes (to rules set forth as part of the 2010 legislation) are actually quite minor.

“What he said didn't change anything, honestly,” Ms. Hayes said.

The changes fall into three areas. The first involves how much whole grain the federal government requires in school meals that qualify for at least some federal reimbursement. Under rules set by the Obama administration, buns, pasta and other foods made from grain must be at least half whole grain. Districts can apply for exceptions, which are especially popular with regard to regional foods that are traditionally made with white flour.

“In the South, they are very worried about biscuits,” Ms. Hayes said. “In areas with large Asian populations, they are really worried about brown rice. In the Northeast, they are worried about bagels.” Whole-wheat tortillas are troublesome because they tend to crack when folded. “And everyone had a problem with pasta,” Ms. Pratt-Heavner said.

The Trump administration measures merely allow districts more time to apply



STEPHEN B. MORTON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



ABOVE AND BELOW, MORGAN RACHEL LEVY FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



Above and left, the salad bar in the cafeteria at Casey Middle School, and a lunch tray at the school that includes a shredded pork soft taco, a plum and a salad assembled by the student. Top, Donna Martin, a school nutrition director, with a student during the Feed My School for a Week event in Sardis, Ga.

for exemptions, although Mr. Perdue indicated that more changes could be in store.

Milk is another point of contention. The Obama-era rules allowed milk with 1 percent fat, but said flavored milk must be non-fat. Mr. Perdue's change allows schools to serve flavored milk with 1 percent fat. But cafeteria administrators say 1 percent flavored milk isn't readily available because dairy processors have already geared up to make milk in school-size containers based on the Obama regulations. Besides, they say, children have become used to nonfat chocolate milk.

The third, and perhaps most significant, change slows the imposition of new requirements that would have greatly limited salt.

Doing the Math

Year that President Harry S. Truman signed the National School Lunch Act, guaranteeing a hot lunch for every schoolchild who could not afford one: **1946**

Number of students fed as part of the national school lunch program every day: **30.4 million**

Amount the federal government spends on the national school breakfast and lunch programs combined (both reimbursements and commodity food): **\$17.8 billion**

Maximum amount of federal money a district can get for a school lunch for the 2017-18 school year in the contiguous United States: **\$3.31**

Average cost in 2016 of a school lunch for a high school student who doesn't qualify for a free or reduced meal: **\$2.60**

Percentage of schools with unpaid student meal debt: **76**

Percentage of schools in the federal farm-to-school program, which helps smooth procurement regulations and educates children about farming and nutrition: **42**

Number of schools that have a garden on site: **7,101**

Number of salad bars donated to schools since 2010 as part of the Salad Bars to Schools program: **5,083**

KIM SEVERSON

Sources: United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Register, the School Nutrition Association, the National Farm to School Network, the Chef Ann Foundation, School Meals That Rock.

Districts still have to reduce sodium, but not as aggressively — a move that has won widespread support.

That all sounds pretty abstract. So what are school meals like these days?

To a large degree, today's school food closely mimics the fare that children have grown up eating in restaurants. It is engineered for a generation of young eaters who are more sophisticated about food than ever before.

Students are increasingly viewed as customers to be wooed rather than as participants to be counted for federal reimbursement. As a result, food is fresher, and more foods are prepared from scratch.

Customization is big, so children are moving through cafeteria lines that mirror the kind of build-your-own-meal approach at Chipotle. Some schools are experimenting with ordering food through apps; others serve made-to-order subs, tacos and noodle bowls. Spice and sauce bars are popular, and precooked meals, while still predominant, seem to be losing popularity as even the largest districts begin to make their own pizza dough, salad dressings and sauces.

Companies that supply processed food have started to improve their offerings as well, using fewer artificial flavorings and colors, more grass-fed beef and chicken raised without antibiotics. Baked goods are

being developed with whole-grain flour that looks and tastes more like white flour but meets the federal requirements.

International dishes are becoming more popular — a reflection of changing demographics, the popularity of TV food shows and a generation of parents who have broadened their children's palates. Think Thai-style fish tacos, spicy Korean barbecue and tikka masala.

How much can schools rely on the federal government to improve food?

Not as much as they once did. The game is local now, with newly empowered chefs and parents joining in.

After the Obama-era rules took effect, some districts reported large drops in the number of children who participated. The food just wasn't as tasty, students said. Many people blamed the stricter standards for fat, sugar and vegetable consumption, while others contended that the food simply needed to be prepared better.

The pushback against the federal regulations largely came from those who wanted local control, said Donna S. Martin, president of the Academy of Nutrition and Di-



etetics and director of the school nutrition program for Burke County Public Schools in Waynesboro, Ga. “People want less regulation,” she said. “But that doesn't mean people in every district in the country are not coming up with ways to make food better.”

Ann Cooper, the food-service director for Boulder Valley Schools, in Colorado, calls herself “the renegade lunch lady.” She's not hopeful that free school lunches and other food programs for the poor will get additional money under the Trump administration. In fact, their budgets will most likely be cut.

“If we want to see changes happen, they are going to come out of public-private partnerships or foundations and N.G.O.s,” she said. “People need to take matters into their own hands.”

On Wednesday, her Chef Ann Foundation, which provides grants to help schools create healthier food, will start the School Food Institute, which uses video courses to help school food-service operators and parents navigate the daunting bureaucracy of local and federal aid, with the aim of bringing from-scratch cooking back to all schools.

“We're trying to get people to move from nuggets and Tater Tots to roast chicken,” Ms. Cooper said. “We can spend our time counting the grain in a chicken nugget as part of the whole-grain federal mandate, but should we even be talking about chicken nuggets?”

There's been a lot of talk on social media about children who are shamed if they don't have enough lunch money. What could change that?

School districts often accrue debt from children whose parents haven't paid for their school meals. Obama-era regulations from the Department of Agriculture require that school districts have policies for addressing those debts by this school year.

As districts have developed their policies, accounts have surfaced about what has come to be called lunch shaming. Children whose parents owe money have been denied meals, fed less appealing alternatives or even been assigned chores to work off the debt.

Some people have started to use fundraisers to help raise money for children who can't afford lunch. Students at a school in Manhattan have even developed an app called Food for Thought, which allows people to buy lunch for those who can't afford it.

The issue has revived discussions about tying school food to curriculums and providing free school meals to all children. The idea is that the money saved from the mountain of paperwork and the complex payment systems a district must maintain to get federal reimbursement could be better spent on the actual meal.

Although, in some circles, the idea of edible education is about as popular as single-payer health care, there is already a growing program, the Community Eligibility Provision, that allows districts with a large number of children who qualify for free lunch to feed everyone at the school without charge. The federal government then pays the district based on a simple head count.

Are other changes simmering in Washington?

The biggest school-food issues at the moment are proposed cuts to the Department of Agriculture budget and a battle over the new farm bill.

A number of congressional hearings on elements of the farm bill that could affect school nutrition are scheduled for October. Although leaders from both parties hope to pass a substantially leaner bill by the end of the year, the prospects are good that the matter will roll into 2018.

The Trump administration has also called for a 21 percent cut to the Department of Agriculture budget, which could severely curtail school-food funding and individual programs that pay for new kitchen equipment and fresh, local fruit and vegetables.

Gardening With a Checkbook

CONTINUED FROM PAGE D1
East End, even as more mansions crop up each summer on former potato fields. And the kitchen garden has been a tradition on Long Island estates since the 19th century. But today, growing your own produce is a much different enterprise on what has become some of the world's most expensive real estate.

Two landscape architects said clients this summer had asked that their vegetables be picked, packaged and put on the Hampton Jitney for use in city kitchens. (The cost, \$25 to \$50 a parcel, is often more than for a passenger.) One gardener, Charlene Babin-ski, said she had installed a “juicing garden” for her client’s favorite liquid diets.

Then there are the hostess gifts and holiday honey for guests. “One client asked me to make 27 baskets of vegetables to give to her friends,” said Paul Hamilton, a Montauk farmer who plants and maintains seven luxe gardens.

What’s driving the gardening bug among the affluent, gardeners say, is their clients’ focus on “self-care” — a curious phrase for a pursuit that requires so much help. Mr. Gunn said the impulse includes a “moral component.”

“There’s so much wealth,” he said. “It’s ‘Let’s take something I’ve been fortunate to have and put it back into the environment. I want to do something to reduce what I’m taking.’”

Christopher LaGuardia, a landscape architect based in Water Mill who designs raised beds with black locust wood for vegetables and herbs, said his clients were inter-

How does the Hamptons garden grow? Often with a lot of paid help.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY DANIEL GONZALEZ FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



Above, Paul Hamilton, a garden consultant, picking string beans in East Hampton.

ested in reducing their carbon footprint by producing vegetables that don’t need to be trucked in. “Plus, they are contributing to biodiversity, pollinators,” he said. “We discourage the big lawn.”

But others liken the professionally tended garden to a vintage car or a Hinckley yacht — yet another means of flaunting wealth.

“I think people have just run out of status symbols,” said Steven Gaines, whose 1998 book, “Philistines at the Hedgerow: Passion and Property in the Hamptons,” tracked the peregrinations of its richest and most colorful residents. In the years since the book was published, said Mr. Gaines, who lives in Wainscott, in East Hampton, “it’s all gotten more intense — the competition has taken over in all sorts of peculiar ways.”

“God has given you too much money when you have someone else tend your vegetable garden,” he said.

FOR ALEXANDRA MUNROE, the senior curator of Asian art at the Guggenheim Museum, the roughly 5,000-square-foot vegetable garden — she calls it the Farm — just outside the 1928 neo-Palladian home she shares with her husband, Robert Rosenkranz, is “the center of the meal.” “We feast here,” Ms. Munroe said, gesturing toward the flower-fringed vegetable garden nestled on a rise overlooking Georgia Jetty, on West End Road in East Hampton. In addition to a pool and tennis court, the property includes a billiards terrace and croquet green; a hedge of *Rosa rugosa* protects the garden from winds.

Mr. Hamilton plants, weeds, hand-waters and harvests the vegetable garden, while four other gardeners work on the remainder of the five-acre property, which has perennial beds, a meadow and woodland gardens designed by Ms. Munroe, who hosts self-guided tours.

She is known to get her hands dirty. But when she arrives at the house for the weekend, there is often a basket brimming with the garden’s harvest, arranged by Mr. Hamilton or the estate manager, Robert Deets.

“There is no greater thing than eating produce that’s still warm from the sun that has never seen a refrigerator,” Ms. Munroe said.

Iris Keitel, a retired music industry executive who lives in Manhattan and on Meadow Lane in Westhampton Beach, tore up her Har-Tru tennis court two years ago and hired the organic gardener Suzanne P. Rugles to plant alliums, Green Zebra tomatoes and a cornucopia of vegetables. Ms. Rugles does most of the work, but Ms. Keitel picks her own vegetables.

“My friends and I come here to play,” Ms. Keitel said, standing next to a patch of blooming cardoons that resembled a Dr. Seuss creation. Ms. Keitel, who had a bat house and a bee pollinator installed near the



former center court, cooks recipes like cucumber gazpacho, rainbow radishes with butter, and zucchini fritters with those friends.

At the ivy-draped Further Lane home of Carole Olshan and her husband, Morton, Ms. Olshan said friends like to tour the vegetable garden designed and maintained by Mr. Hamilton and set off by a picket fence on meticulously landscaped grounds.

She said Mr. Hamilton had expanded her botanical knowledge. “We can’t call them weeds,” she said with a chuckle. “They’re native plants.”

The family chef, John Hamilton (no relation to Paul), creates meals around the seasonal offerings that Paul Hamilton brings in from the garden. A recent lunch included golden and Chioggia beets, sliced cucumbers and wasabi caviar. “I told Paul to cut the kale — so sick of it,” Ms. Olsen said.

Kevin Penner, a personal chef who headed the kitchens at Cittanuova and the 1770 House in East Hampton, manages 36 raised-bed gardens and berry bushes at a contemporary, three-home compound on Meadowlark Lane in Bridgehampton. The variety of heirloom vegetables and exotic herbs — from the buckler leaf sorrel he includes in salmon dishes to the La Ratte potatoes he uses to replicate Joël Robuchon’s potato purée — reflects Mr. Penner’s childhood on an Iowa farm and three decades as a professional cook.

“I have control over the quality of the product with this garden,” he said. . “You can get lots of heirloom products, but, if you put it on a rail car the week before you get it, it’s not the same.”

At his waterfront estate on Oregon Road in Cutchogue, on the North Fork, a hedge fund manager stocks a cold cellar and freezer with fingerling potatoes or sauces of Brandywine tomatoes from a large vegetable garden.

The manager, who asked that his name not be used because his fund forbids employees to speak to the news media, buys his stock from Sang Lee Farms in Peconic.



He plants and harvests his crop himself and with William Lee, an owner of Sang Lee; other gardeners weed.

“I came out this morning, grabbed some shishito peppers and an onion for an omelet,” the manager said. “So convenient.”

One thing it is not is cost effective. “It’s a bad trade,” he said, chuckling, referring to his vegetable garden and orchard, designed by the landscape architect Stacy Paetzel, who recommended South Bay quartzite for the steps leading to the knoll-top garden and installed galvanized hardware cloth for the cedar fencing. A potting shed will include a soapstone sink and Moroccan tiles, and a raw concrete dining table will sit under a black cherry tree.

AT LEAST ONE vegetable garden of a high-profile Hampton resident is modest. The TV journalist Katie Couric grows a few plants each of tomatoes, peppers, eggplant and potatoes in a 10-by-20-foot area facing the tennis court at her East Hampton home. She

Clockwise from top, gardens managed by the chef Kevin Penner in Bridgehampton; the East Hampton home of Carole Olshan and her husband, Morton, where trumpet vines form an arch over a bench in the garden; John Hamilton, the personal chef of Ms. Olshan and her husband; and the various fruits and vegetables of Long Island labors.



plants and harvests the patch herself, with the help of her landscaper.

Cooking the vegetables for her daughters and sharing the bounty with friends, she said, is “a real treat for me.”

“Sometimes I bring produce to friends because I hate the idea of it not being used,” she said, adding with a laugh, “but I don’t do canning — that’s not my jam.”

If there is a gardener with star quality here, it may well be Paul Hamilton. The seven vegetable gardens he plants and maintains help supplement his other pursuits: playing guitar in a gypsy jazz band, surfing, and farming two acres that supply his clients and a stand in the Springs section of East Hampton, not far from Jackson Pollock’s former home.

Mr. Hamilton, 57, who looks a little like James Taylor, is something of a guru for his wealthy clients, but he has a low-key style. He works barefoot, sometimes in an unbuttoned, well-worn shirt, sometimes with the help of his two sons and stepdaughter. There’s a palpable difference between his bohemian bearing and his bejeweled clients. But he accepts it pragmatically.

“Look, this is the economy out here,” he said. “These projects, these houses, are how most of us make a living.” With the blessing of those who hire him, he delivers surplus produce from their gardens to the East Hampton Senior Center.

Teaching the next generation to appreciate growing one’s own food is important for Ms. Babinski, a professional gardener whose family began operating a farm stand in Water Mill in the early 1970s.

“When a child pulls up a carrot from under the ground for the first time, you can’t beat that smile,” she said.

But Ms. Babinski said she had seen the initial excitement of a vegetable garden fade for some clients.

“They lose interest, though, after they’re planted,” she said. “It’s the same thing with the chickens. They say, ‘I have to have chickens, so I can tell my friends,’ but they end up giving the eggs to the help.”



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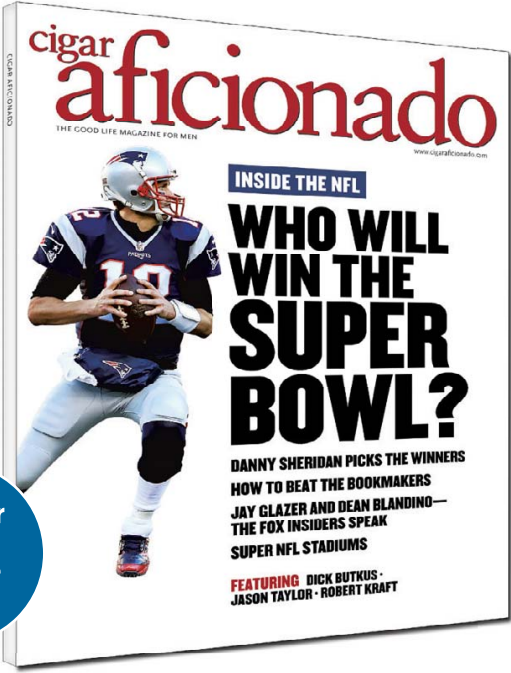
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