### WEEKEND JOURNAL. Europe

# Who cheats?

Our survey on deceit at work, in sports and in romance

Not having a plan for the weekend		. /
isn't a problem.		
	Not having a plan	
	for the next five years	
	might be.	Here today. Where tomorrow?





### \* Fashion

### Making over the job search

T AGE 49, Lisa Johnson Mandell found her career "kind of Sputtering." After 20-plus years as an entertainment broadcaster and film reviewer, she began to see jobs she applied for going to people she knew were younger. "I kept thinking, 'There has got to be someone out there who will value my experience,' " she says.

Her husband, Jim Mandell, president of a Hollywood voice-over

### **On Style** CHRISTINA BINKLEY

agency, told her frankly, "People are rejecting you out of hand because you are too old."

The competition for jobs can seem age-biased in our youth-obsessed culture. Today's economic slump has hit just as legions of new college graduates reach the job market. Employers are eager to fill their offices with youthful energy and technological savvy, as well as the openness to new ideas that also makes 18- to 34-year-olds so tantalizing to advertisers. Our culture is so spellbound by youth that even some people in their early 40s think they've aged out of the fast lane and feel pressure to remove the years surgically.

But is employers' apparent preference for youth really about wrinkles? Or do companies simply want workers who keep pace with the times?

Many mature job candidates rest on their laurels and fail to create a modern image, says Maxine Martens, chief executive of executive-recruitment agency Martens & Heads in New York. Looking young isn't the key: Attitude and knowledge of today's world are just as important. "It's your job to stay contemporary," she tells candidates. Ms. Martens, who is 60, founded her company after being fired from a recruiting job at age 54. She sometimes sends candidates to her hairstylist for an updated style, but she also suggests they try new gigs as fearlessly as they did in the past.



Lisa Johnson Mandell opted for a contemporary look in photos. She used a casual look, left, for jobs where youth was key, a sleek look, right, for others.

Mr. Mandell, 60, concedes that his advice to his wife came from his own biases at his agency. "I unfortunately believe that I am of the same mind-set that most other people arethat younger is better," he says.

This came as a shock to Ms. Johnson Mandell, a bubbly extrovert. "Who would ever dream that '20-plus years of experience' would

### The return of Roth

DESIGNER Christian Francis Roth, who sold whimsical, high-end pieces such as a "fried egg suit" before going out of business in 1997, plans to show his first designer collection in more than 10 years at New York fashion week in September.

The new line-named Francis-will be priced below highend labels. Mr. Roth's plan is for it to hit stores in spring, with prices ranging from \$350 to \$475 for dresses and \$425 to \$650 for jackets.

Mr. Roth, who has been designing for midtier lines such as Tommy Bahama and Nordstrom's private labels, said he decided to launch Francis after noticing a dearth of creative, but affordable clothing. "The market isn't saturated with what I want to do," said Mr. Roth, whose dresses and jackets used to sell for \$1,100 to \$1,800 on average. The designer, based in New York and who was forced to

close his business after losing financial backing, won a following in the early 1990s for inventive dresses with sleeves designed to look like Crayola crayons or with bold dollar-bill prints.

### Versace in high gear

Italian fashion house Gianni Versace announced this week the launch of a Versace Lamborghini: a Murcielago LP 640 Roadster emplazoned with Versace's signature motif. The car, outfitted with Versace's custom napa leather upholstery, has a top speed of 330 kilometers an hour and a price tag of around \$600,000.

Versace Chief Executive Giancarlo Di Risio acknowledged the roadster isn't for everyone. "For the people who can afford this car, pump prices are not a problem," he said.

–Cheryl Lu-Lien Tan and Stacy Meichtry

### A younger image

Here are a few of the many books that advise people—generally women—on how to create a younger image. Whatever advice you follow, it's important to ultimately keep your own counsel—only you are aware of all the nuances of your profession, geographical region and temperament—and don't exceed your own comfort zone.



by Charla Krupp. Covers hair color. bangs, skirt length, and the dreaded matchy-matchy look. Gives frank advice on the little details. For instance, "nothing ages you like fake nails."

by Sue Donnelly. Some samples: The thong is passé. Update your eyeglasses. This book isn't as thorough as some others, but the advice is keen.

Comeback' by Christopher Hopkins This book's high points are the makeover photos. They show the importance of details such as a contemporary haircut.

**'Staging Your** 

'Heading South?'

'40 Over 40' by Brenda Kinsel. Published in 1999, this book is getting over the hill

itself, but much of the

advice is timeless. Most

particularly: "Dress the

body you are in now."



within a week. Bill Pasha, vice president of programming for radio-station network Entercom Communications Corp., called about a position contributing to morning shows on 15 radio stations. Digital Publishing Corp. called to discuss creating an entertainment-related Web site.

Once the doors opened, Ms. Johnson Mandell says, age seemed less of an issue. Several months ago, she signed on with Digital Publishing for a salary, stock options, and a percentage of ad revenue in the brand-new site, Filmazing.com.

Rob Garretson, Digital Publishing's 49-year-old vice president of editorial, says he had assumed a

she expects her total compensation from both jobs to be well into "six figures." When I asked Mr. Pasha how old Ms. Johnson Mandell is, he replied, "I have no idea." She also sent new résumés to four companies that hadn't re-

young person would run the Web

site, but Ms. Johnson Mandell "dem-

onstrated all the energy and enthusi-

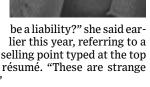
asm" that made age irrelevant. She

also signed with Entercom and says

sponded to her old one. This time, they called. She says, "It was with such pleasure that I told them, 'Thanks for the call, but I'm really tied up right now.' "

Email Christina.Binkley@wsj.com





to surgery or cosmetic procedures and started eliminating the age lines from her job search instead. On her résumé, she removed the 1980 date of her summa cum laude college graduation and deleted some early jobs.

Removing early jobs and dates is ethical, says Wendy Enelow, an executive-career consultant. She says she often removes early jobs from the résumés of candidates in their late 40s, focusing on their past 10 to 15 years of experience.

To show she's as hip to new media as her 20-something rivals, Ms. Johnson Mandell launched a videoblog site, LisaLiveinHollywood. com, with the help of a young Web designer she found on CraigsList. She loaded the site with her film reviews and celebrity interviews to illustrate her Hollywood access without focusing on the two decades it took to build. She concedes the Web site drove little traffic except for the kind that really mattered: Her new résumé directed employers to her Web site rather than a street address

When her husband suggested she hire a stylist and photographer to shoot photos of her, Ms. Johnson Mandell asked a 20-something friend to come over and root through her closet for a handful of young-looking outfits. Ms. Johnson Mandell wound up with at least one that she would never have chosen herself: a studded T-shirt and jeans. She refers to the set of photos jokingly as her "mother-daughter" looks. The T-shirt and jeans are the "daughter" look, while a shot in a sleek black turtleneck is the 'mother.'

She put a photo on her résuméchoosing different looks for different employers-and placed several on her Web site. She didn't airbrush the photos. "That's all me there," she says.

Responses to her new résumé hit

### WSJ.com

Updating your look Does dressing younger make you more marketable? See a video and join a discussion, at WSJ.com/Style

### Is this man the world's greatest

BY REED ALBERGOTTI

**ITH THE Olympic** Games approaching, The Wall Street Journal set out to answer this parlor-game question: If Earth had to send one man to the Intergalactic Olympics, who should go?

Identifying the world's greatest male athlete turned out to be easy to argue but difficult to answer empirically. No matter how impressive, world-class athletes mostly excel at single tasks. Olympic gold medal weight lifter Hossein Reza Zadeh can, in two quick motions, lift 260 kilograms over his head, the equivalent of a year-old heifer. Marathon world record holder Haile Gebrselassie can run a mile in an astonishing four minutes, 45 seconds, and repeat the performance 26 times in a row. Put either man on a tennis court or pitch them a 150-kilometerper-hour fastball and they might whiff as badly as any weekend hacker.

Sports physiologists don't have a system to rank all athletes. University of Texas exercise physiologist Ed Covle said doctoral students have tried in the past "only to have their professors shut them down after months of continuous work."

The Journal sought to identify the world's greatest athlete with an approach that, while not completely scientific, took a number of measures into account. A panel of five sports scientists and exercise physiologists was given a list drawn up by the Journal of 79 male athletes. Candidates had to be active in their sport and among the all-time best. (Women will be featured separately in a future article.)

The panel weighed individual performance stats, along with their subjective judgments about the relative difficulty of each sport, to give an overall grade to the athletes. (See "How We Did It" for details.) The judges graded athletes on speed, reflexes, stamina, coordination, as well as power, strength and size. The finalists, they said, exhibited a wide range of athletic skill in highly competitive environments.

There were some surprises. Tiger Woods, a dominant figure in professional sports, didn't crack the Top 10. Panelists said they didn't give golfers much weight when assessing overall athletic ability. Michael Phelps, one of the greatest U.S. swimmers of all time, also missed the top tier because, the judges said, swimmers generally don't perform well out of the water. Such endurance athletes as marathoners and Tour de France cyclists also failed to impress. Too one-dimensional, the panel said. Based on their findings, here are

the Journal's Top 10:

### **10** Alex Rodriguez, baseball team New York Yankees Mr. Rodriguez is the youngest player to have hit 500 home runs and is considered one of Major League Baseball's greatest hitters. But he barely made the list because America's pastime has too much standing around, said judges. "Baseball is largely hand-eye coordina-

tion and some power," said Mr. Coyle, one of the panelists. "It

doesn't accomplish much endur-

ance."

2 LeBron James 23; 203 cm, 113 kg. The four-time NBA All-Star has the size to 1 play forward and the **Roman Sebrle** ball-handling skills to 33; 185 cm, 88 kg. play guard 93AKA 200 The current world champion in the decathlon, he shows expertise over a range of athletic pursuits. Sidney Crosby 3 **Floyd Mayweather** 31; 170 cm, 68 kg. With a 39-0 record, the undefeated welter-weight is considered the world's Δ best boxer, pound for LaDainian Tomlinson pound 28; 178 cm, 100 kg. The NFL running back is unmatched in his acceleration from a dead stop. Ronaldo 9 "Ronaldinho" de Assis Moreira, football club FC Barcelona Twice the World Player of the Year, in 2004 and 2005, the Brazilian striker and midfielder was 5 judged the sport's quickest, most **Roger Federer** skilled player. He has scored 70 league goals since joining FC Barce-26; 185 cm, 80 kg. Combines a sprinter's lona in the 2003-2004 season. He speed with the reflexes beat out Portuguese player Crisand coordination of an tiano Ronaldo, who many fans say is even better, because of career accomplishments. 8 Jeremy sprinter Wariner, 400-meter Since winning the Olympic gold

### Liu Xiang, 110-meter hurdler

The Chinese runner scored high in the speed category, as well as coordination. As the former world record-holder (his record was only broken earlier this month), the current world champion and a 2004 Olympic gold medal winner, the panelists considered him one of the most successful athletes on the list.

**6** Sidney Crosby, ice hockey team Pittsburgh Penguins Panelists said hockey requires a

level of endurance and strength that would put any golfer to shame. But the judges were divided when assessing Mr. Crosby, who is hockey's current superstar. Panelist Eric Heiden, a former Olympic speed skater, gave Mr. Crosby high scores. Mr. Fleck gave him middling scores: Hockey players, he said, "don't necessarily run well."

### 5 Roger Federer, tennis

Judges said professional tennis requires exceptional endurance and speed. Mr. Federer, once a hot football prospect, is known for his acrobatic shots and for winning, de-

gram.

medal in 2004, Mr. Wariner contin-

ues to reign as world champion in

this grueling event with a personal

best of 43.45 seconds. Mr. Wariner

exhibits world-class sprinter's

speed with extraordinary cardiovas-

cular strength, said panelist Steve

Fleck, former head of the U.S. Olym-

pic Committee's conditioning pro-

6

20; 180 cm, 91 kg. The NHL star combines stamina, power and the coordination to shoot a puck while getting clobbered

## athlete?

spite his recent loss in the French Open. He is ranked the No. 1 tennis player in the world.

110-meter hurdles.

24; 188 cm, 73 kg. With speed

and coordination, he set the

former world record in the

7

Liu Xiang

4 LaDainian Tomlinson, American football team San Diego Chargers

The All-Pro running back's ability to change direction and accelerate quickly is unmatched, according to judges. He is one of American football's best all-around talents: He's rushed for more than 10,000 yards, is a solid receiver and has thrown seven touchdown passes. "He is super strong and can sprint like crazy," said Mr. Heiden.

**3 Floyd Mayweather, boxing** Boxers may be contain

Boxers may be contained to 54 square meters, but judges graded the sport as the most demanding. Boxers move constantly and punching is the upper-body equivalent of a sprint. Mr. Mayweather, undefeated since turning pro, combines speed, strength and the ability to endure pain. But the welterweight lost points for size, said panelist Kris Homsi.

### 2 LeBron James, basketball team Cleveland Cavaliers

Mr. James reached the top ranks of the National Basketball Association with his size and coordination. The 23-year-old player scored high in every category except speed, and placed ahead of two other superstars, Tony Parker and Kobe Bryant. "The issue for me was made easier by the fact that he's so young," said Mr. Homsi.

### Roman Sebrle, decathlon

▲ Mr. Sebrle could jump over Shaquille O'Neal and throw a 16-pound ball the length of a 16-meter yacht. From a running start, he could leap over a two-lane highway. Judges said Mr. Sebrle has ideal size and shows expertise over a range of athletic pursuits.

Some judges questioned whether Mr. Sebrle, age 33, could withstand a tackle by an NFL lineman, but none questioned his talent in the 10 track-and-field events of the decathlon. He has won Olympic gold and silver medals and is the current world champion.

In 2001, Mr. Sebrle became the first to break the decathlon's 9,000-point mark. It required him to run the 1,500-meter race in less than 4 minutes, 27 seconds, which he'd never done. That day, he ran a 4:21. "Not to take anything away from LeBron, but I think Sebrle



9

Ronaldinho 28; 180 cm, 79 kg. Football's reigning star. Led Barcelona his first year there to an undefeated streak of 17 games but may be heading elsewhere.

ranked higher on the list across the panelists because there's an under-standing of the value of versatility,"

said Mr. Homsi. Mr. Sebrle will be challenged at the Olympics this summer by American Bryan Clay. The men are friends, said Mr. Sebrle, raising the stakes: "It's much better to compete with bad guys." He hopes to compete in the 2012 Olympics but says by then "there will come another king."

### How We Did It

Five judges received performance statistics and achievement records for each candidate. The panel ranked athletes in speed, reflexes, stamina, coordination; power, strength and size. The final category examined successrecords held and victories—as well as competitiveness, based on the sport's popularity. Football, for example, the world's most popular sport, was judged the most competitive. The panel gave a total score for each athlete in the first round. Sixty athletes were eliminated in the second round, either because of low scores or because they were not first in their field. Panelists then made the final ranking. Yale statistician John Emerson helped normalize the scores so no single panelist could exert undue influence.

#### The Judges

Ed Coyle, exercise physiologist, University of Texas; has studied top athletes, including cyclist Lance Armstrong.

Steve Fleck, chairman of the Sport Science Department at Colorado College and former head of the Physical Conditioning Program for the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Eric Heiden, orthopedic surgeon at a Salt Lake City sports medicine and training facility; won five gold medals in speed skating in 1980.

Kris Homsi, director of sport science for Sparq, a training and assessment company used in college recruiting.

Mark Verstegen runs a group of training facilities called Athletes Performance.

### WSJ.com

Testing the greatest See a graphic about the judging criteria and watch a video of reporter Reed Albergotti going head to head with U.S. champion decathlete Bryan Clay, at WSJ.com/Sports

### A SUMMER WITHOUT VACATION

IS LIKE A YEAR WITHOUT SUMMER.

10

Alex Rodriguez

highest-paid.

32; 190 cm, 102 kg.

One of baseball's most

athletic players and the





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### 'Kit' is a breath of fresh air

I N A WEEK WHEN one supposedly big studio release, "Get Smart," turns out to be a breath of stale air and another, "The Love Guru," is a breath of foul air, "Kit Kittredge: An American Girl" comes as a breath...yes, exactly. It's not only fresh and unassuming, but a film that serves the severely underserved audience of young girls.

Abigail Breslin, who won an Oscar nomination for her performance in "Little Miss Sunshine," plays the

### **Film** JOE MORGENSTERN

title role, a 10-year-old who, bless her heart and her Royal portable typewriter, is determined to become a newspaper reporter. The story is set in Cincinnati in 1934, during the Depression.

Kit's father, played by Chris O'Donnell, is a car dealer, and her mother (Julia Ormond) is a lady of some leisure, serving lunch in the backyard for members of her garden club, most of whom wear floral prints. All of that changes, though, when Dad's dealership goes bust and he leaves town in search of a job, and Mom turns the family home into a boarding house for a collection of picturesque-insistently picturesque-characters. They include Joan Cusack's Miss Bond, a mobile librarian who keeps bumping into things with her library truck, and Stanley Tucci's Jefferson J. Berk, a self-enchanted magician who levitates Miss Bond.

This is the first theatrical feature film based on the American Girl line of dolls, and the American Girl books. (Patricia Rozema directed, Ann Peacock adapted Valerie Tripp's book and David Boyd did the lovely cinematography.) As a piece of Americana, it's more Norman Rockwell than Dorothea Lange. The Depression has been cleansed of its most depressing aspects. Even a hobo jungle looks like a place where honesty and kindness trump bad luck.

As a piece of filmmaking, it's less levitated than planted on uneven ground. For all its imperfections, though, "Kit Kittredge" looks awfully good when measured against the cynical slops being shoveled to mass audiences this summer. The film does deal with poverty, in its earnest fashion, and Kit is a worthy proto-feminist role model. She becomes a detective when justice requires it—hobos have been blamed unfairly for a crime wave—and breaks into public print despite the deep doubts of Wallace Shawn's charmingly crusty Mr. Gibson, an editor who makes his free-lancers earn their penny per word.

All of this works as pleasantly as it does because the star carries the event-stuffed story with unflagging grace. Miss Breslin is a comely young actress playing a smart, pretty girl. Unchanged from "Little Miss Sunshine" is her sweet radiance. She seems delighted by life.

#### 'My Winnipeg'

Until now, Guy Maddin's films have been an acquired taste I couldn't manage to acquire. They're surreal, eccentric, poetic and graphically striking in their intentionally crude, soft-focus evocation of the silent era and the agitprop form. But "My Winnipeg" breaks through to something else. This autobiographical meditation is seductively funny, as well as deliciously strange, and hauntingly beautiful, as well as stream-of-consciousness cockeyed. And the film succeeds partly thanks to, rather than in spite of, its swirling, mostly black-and-white images that might have been downloaded from a fevered dream.

Winnipeg is where Mr. Maddin has lived his whole life. In the film's dream logic, it's the city, and the life, he must explore before being able to escape. "What if I *film* my way out of here?" he asks in a fauxnaif voice-over. "It's time for extreme measures."

### WSJ.com

- Opening this week in Europe
- Forgetting Sarah Marshall Denmark, Netherlands
   Funny Games Spain
- In Bruges Belgium
- Kung Fu Panda Austria, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, U.K.
- Paranoid Park Romania
   The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince
- Caspian Belgium, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden
   Then She Found Me Netherlands
- The Visitor U.K.
- Source: IMDB
- WSJ.com subscribers can read reviews
- of these films and others at WSJ.com/FilmReview

To that end he uses actors to re-enact scenes from his childhood—the acting is implacably bad, but mysteriously affecting—and home movies and snapshots that may or may not be authentic. The filmmaker dwells obsessively, almost deliriously, on Winnipeg's twin distinctions, the snow and the cold. (Snow falls on the actor playing him even when he's nodding off in a seat on a train.)

His narration is witty, in a mockepic way. Yet the incantatory words play second fiddle to the moving pictures—of Winnipeg's vast fogbound train yards, moldering arena and silhouetted sleepwalkers who carry the keys to all their old addresses as they, like Mr. Maddin, search the city for fugitive memories. "My Winnipeg" is not your standard multiplex flick, but given the prevailing standard that's all to the good.

#### 'Get Smart'

Rather than the laugh a minute promised by old comedies, "Get Smart" generates approximately one laugh per hour, and I can't remember either one. True to the TV series that spawned it, the production looks cheerfully tacky, but all other traces of cheer, let alone sophistication, have been expunged.

Steve Carell, in the role created by Don Adams, is the bumbling agent Maxwell Smart, and Anne Hathaway is in for Barbara Feldon as Agent 99. Never mind that he's 20 years her senior, an age difference that extinguishes hints of romance. Her performance is shrill, and he looks rueful when he isn't downright glum.

#### 'The Love Guru'

Compared to "The Love Guru," "Get Smart" is "Citizen Kane." Mike Myers, as a blissed-out self-help charlatan named Guru Pitka, gets to ride a bejeweled elephant and an electric carpet and talk with a funny Indian accent. But his character, and a ramshackle plot about a lovelorn hockey star (played by Romany Malco) are only crude pretexts for crotch humor, toilet humor, sexual outuendo and a merciless succession of scenes involving flatulence, urination and a dislikable dwarf. This from Paramount, the studio of Cecil B. DeMille, W.C. Fields, "Sunset Boulevard," "Rear Window," "Psycho" and the road pictures of Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. The road taken by "The Love Guru" could hardly be lower, and leads nowhere.

### Knee vs. will: assessing the pain of a champion

NE OF THE FEW things Tiger Woods and I have in common is a bum left knee. I have had three operations on my knee. One of them was to mend a torn anterior cruciate ligament, the same procedure Mr. Woods had this week, his fourth

### **Golf Journal** JOHN PAUL NEWPORT

surgery, which will cause him to miss the rest of the season. He also has two stress fractures in his tibia below the knee.

My surgeries were long ago, but not so distant in memory that I didn't wince in sympathetic pain with every swing he took at the U.S. Open earlier this month.

Medical experts say that for right-handed golfers, it's better to have a bad left knee than a bad right knee. A good player will post onto his left side at impact, so the left leg needs to be strong, but the rotational torque on the back knee during a swing is far greater than on the forward knee, and torque creates more pain than lateral movement does. Moreover, pain in the left knee comes after impact, not before, so it interferes less.

Since Mr. Woods didn't have his surgery done at a walk-in clinic by a discount doctor, and assuming he rehabs the knee vigorously (a given) but not too vigorously (the hard part, for him), there's every reason to think he will resume his phenomenal career next year right where he left off, without much encumbrance from the knee. Probably he'll be even better. Since tearing his ACL last summer, he's won only 10 of the 13 tournaments he entered, including two majors, the PGA Championship and this month's Open. With two good wheels instead of one, there's lots of room for improvement.

In middle age Mr. Woods is likely to develop arthritis in the joint, but barring a significant reinjury, he shouldn't ever again have to suffer the searing pain he did in the Open. The knee is an amazing joint given all that it's called upon to do-walking, turning, jumping, twisting-while bearing the full weight of a human being. But when it's out of whack, the pain can be like fire and is often unpredictable. That unpredictability was, for me, what made Mr. Woods's struggles in the U.S. Open so awe-inspiring. He had to steel himself against the possibility of pain shooting down his leg on every shot (even on wedge shots, he said), yet put that concern aside so that he could become absorbed in executing a pure, intuitive swing.

There was some speculation among my brethren in the media, and as I understand it among fans gathered before their televisions watching the Open, that Mr. Woods might have been hamming it up a bit with his knee injury. Athletes have been known to do that sort of thing, to milk a little extra drama out of their per-



A hurting **Tiger Woods** winces in the third round at the U.S. Open.

formances. Michael Jordan comes to mind.

In the Sunday round, when Mr. Woods's knee didn't seem to be bothering him as much as it had earlier, I allowed myself to wonder if this might be true and the thought was disturbing. As elusive as Mr. Woods often is with the press, I've always considered him to be a straight shooter. If he had been faking it, even just a little, the whole edifice of his heroic persona, based on his ruthless self-discipline and inner strength, would have come crumbling down.

Was this the greatest U.S. Open ever? I vote yes, both because of the course and the compelling theater it produced. The U.S. Golf Association set up the South Course at Torrey Pines in a far less penal, predictable fashion than it has Open courses in years past. The 19-hole playoff between Mr. Woods and Mr. Mediate, the chatty underdog who took on folkloric stature as the week progressed, had wonderful changes in momentum.

But was it also Mr. Woods's greatest Open ever? That depends on what you're after. His greatest performance as a golfer in an Open—and probably of all time—has to be at Pebble Beach in 2000. To beat the next-best player by 15 strokes, as Mr. Woods did that year, is a feat that may never be duplicated.

I do think that Mr. Woods's victory at this Open was his greatest accomplishment, in the ways that set him apart from his peers and that we most admire: his supernatural power to overcome obstacles, his naked will to make putts disappear into holes when they absolutely must, his ability to spin himself inside a cocoon of privacy amid the maelstrom of a tournament's climactic moments.

At his news conference after the win, the question was raised whether he might have been better off, for his own long-term health, not to have competed in this Open on his bad knee. He explained what the Torrey Pines course meant to him and told a poignant story about his late father, Earl, bringing him to the course when he was 10 years old to play his first round of golf on a "real" course. "I've won here as a junior golfer and as a professional and now the ultimate in the U.S. Open," he said. And it struck me how the heart of a champion is so much more than simple grit and determination.

### \* Survey Special

### Who cheats? Our survey on deceit

### By Adam Cohen

UROPEANS SAY cheating in business, sports and even love has become more prevalent over the past decade. Whether this phenomenon is real or perceived—actual cheating is hard to measure—people say the world has become a more ruthless, dishonest place.

To study the issue, The Wall Street Journal asked market-research firm GfK to poll almost 20,000 people in 19 countries—16 European countries, plus Russia, Turkey and the U.S. GfK asked whether cheating had become more common and whether it was a major problem. They also asked people to describe their own cheating habits. The survey covered a range of issues: taxes, business, academics, sports and romantic relationships.

The results weren't pretty. Different cultures have different definitions of cheating: A merchant haggling over a carpet in a Turkish bazaar might offend a Dutch banker's sense of business propriety. A student who uses material from a Web site for an essay might be punished at one school but not another. But even with such shades of gray, cheating across a range of countries and disciplines—from boardrooms to bedrooms—is a growing source of concern, most people say.

This sentiment reflects widespread anxiety about competition, according to ethicists. The proliferation of new wealth and the growing gap between rich and poor in many countries have spurred fears about being left behind. This worry, in turn, makes people suspect that others who appear to be getting ahead, making good grades in school or driving expensive cars, aren't always playing by the rules. In some cases, this worry might be justified.

"It's not implausible to suggest there is an increase in cheating," says Julian Savulescu, director of Oxford University's Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics. "There is increasing competition, increasing inequality...and probably more opportunities to cheat without suffering the consequences."

Others say the media have increased coverage of cheating scandals that once might have escaped public attention. A laundry list of cheating cases have been in public view in recent years: wealthy Germans illegally stashing money in Liechtenstein to avoid income taxes; executives of large U.S. companies backdating stock options to boost their earnings; cyclists, sprinters and baseball players taking performance-enhancing drugs. The emergence of bloggers has made it easy for anyone to track the infidelities and otherwise improper behavior of celebrities.

"There is quite a significant increase in what people perceive is going on," says Mark Hofmans, a managing director in GfK's Brussels office, who analyzed the survey. "A lot of people aren't satisfied with the moral and ethical values of society and they think that other people aren't playing by the rules."

When it comes to cheating, in business deals, on taxes or on the playing field, people often point a finger at Italy. European survey re-



### In work, sports and romance, we asked Europeans how and why

spondents (10%) most commonly named Italy as the country that cheats the most in business. Italians themselves (40%) also said they were the worst nationality when it comes to honesty in business.

According to the GfK study, 91% of Italians described cheating on their taxes as a major problem in their country, the highest level among the 16 European countries surveyed. "Italians have a lack of civic conscience and there is also a lot of distrust in the system," says Riccardo Chelleri, a civil servant from Trieste. "People feel that even if they pay their taxes, it won't go to something useful." He mentioned a multibillion-euro plan to build a bridge between mainland Italy and Sicily, saying: "I wouldn't want my tax money being used for that."

When asked whether they per-

How the survey was conducted

In the survey, conducted on behalf of The Wall Street Journal by GfK Custom

Research Worldwide, 19,760 people in 19

for a nationally representative sample.

The minimum age varied by country.

from 14 to 18. The interviews were

conducted face-to-face in Bulgaria,

April. Respondents were randomly selected

Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary,

Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia,

Spain, Sweden and Turkey; by telephone

in Belgium, Greece, Switzerland, the

Population surveyed: Western Europe,

Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.); Central

10,138 (Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain,

U.K and the U.S.; and online in the

rountri

Netherlands.

sonally have cheated on their taxes, only 9% of Italian respondents confessed—perhaps raising questions about the honesty of the survey responses, Mr. Hofmans says. The Swedish (19%) and Dutch

The Swedish (19%) and Dutch (12%) respondents who admitted to cheating on their taxes showed a remarkable level of honesty about their dishonest ways, according to Mr. Hofmans. He attributes this truth-telling to Lutheran and Calvinist doctrines that extol plain speaking, if not full disclosure to the tax man.

Broadly speaking, 48% of respondents around the world said cheating on taxes was more common today than 10 years ago, while 10% of respondents said it was less common.

Business transactions were a matter of concern among most survey participants. Across the 19 countries included in the poll, 55% of respondents said cheating in business deals was more common than 10 years ago, while only 7% said it was less common. Hungary led that category, with 74% of respondents saying cheating was more common in business than it was a decade ago, while only 3% said it was less frequent. At the other end of the spectrum, the Czech Republic (37%), Netherlands (42%), Spain (42%) and Russia (44%) were among the countries where fewer people detected

Europe, 5,082 (Bulgaria, Czech Republic,

Hungary, Poland, Romania); Russia, 2,210;

Turkey, 1,326; U.S., 1,004. Regional-result

numbers were weighted to reflect relative

for the full survey: +/-1.2 pts for Western

Europe; +/-1.4 pts for Central Europe;

Sweden and Switzerland; and +/-3.1 pts

The survey consisted of five questions.

**Q1.** Is cheating in the following fields, generally speaking, more or less common

a. On taxes; b. In school or university;

c. In sports or games; d. On a romantic

partner; e. On colleagues in the workplace;

Q2. In my country, is cheating in this area

+/-2.2 pts for Russia; +/-4.4 pts for

now than it was 10 years ago?

f. In business transactions

a major problem?

for all other countries.

populations.

an increase in cheating.

The Russian response is surprising, because the country was overtaken by a crooked brand of capitalism at the end of the Communist era, with a few oligarchs dominating major industries and organized criminal gangs operating openly. In recent years, the Russian government has squeezed foreign investors out of the oil-and-gas sector, fueling concerns about unfair business practices. When asked which country cheats the most in business dealings, 7% of total survey respondents said Russia, the highest level in the survey. Italy (5%) was the second most common answer.

"The oligarchs make people resentful toward the government and big business and it also lowers people's expectations about other things in life. They think, 'If people can do this, what's the use?' " says Dima Venkov, a filmmaker from Novosibirsk, when asked why Russians seem to care less than others about a lack of honesty in their country's business community.

Mr. Venkov said dishonesty in big business has a trickle-down effect in Russia, with people "constantly paying off people and bribing people just to get things done." Cheating at school is more common than a decade ago, according to

a. On taxes; b. In school or university;

c. In sports or games; d. On a romantic

Q3. What European nationality, in your

transactions; c. When meeting foreigners

Q4. When, in your opinion, is cheating OK?

**b.** When it's over something very small in

value; c. When you know you won't get

caught; **d.** When something unfair has happened in the past and you're evening

Q5. Have you personally ever cheated?

a. On taxes; b. In school or university;

c. In sports or games; d. On a romantic

partner; e. On colleagues in the workplace;

following occasions? **a.** In sports or games; **b.** In business

a. When everybody else is doing it;

the score; e. Cheating is never OK

f. In business transactions

f. In business transactions

ional opinion, cne

partner; e. On colleagues in the workplace;

42% of survey respondents. Only 9% said it had decreased. Sweden was far ahead of other countries in this area, with 70% saying cheating was more common and only 3% saying it was less so. Turkish respondents were the most worried about academic dishonesty, with 89% saying cheating at school or university was a major problem in the country. "Grown-ups brag about how well they used to cheat in the presence of their young children," says Canan Ugur, 23, who works for her family business in Istanbul. "We have famous movies about a classroom full of 'cool' students cheating all the time"—the film series "Hababam Sinifi," or "Outrageous Class."

German respondents were least worried about cheating in school. Only 23% said cheating had become more common over the past 10 years, while 9% said it was less common. They might have answered differently if the survey had stretched into June. Earlier this month, Berlin authorities opened a criminal investigation and ordered 28,000 10thgrade students to retake their final mathematics exam due to suspicions of widespread cheating.

The survey showed that across nationalities, younger people were more likely to admit to cheating in school. Of the respondents between the ages of 14 and 29, 50% said they had cheated in this area. Only 32% of those between the ages of 30 and 49 and 19% of those over 50 admitted to academic dishonesty.

Cheating at sports has become more common over the past 10 years according to 48% of those surveyed. "It looks like cheating in sports actually has become more widespread," says Oxford University's Prof. Savulescu, who has written widely about this subject. "In sport, there are huge financial payoffs. We are paying people more to win and there are technologies available to enhance performance. This creates strong pressure to cheat."

When it comes to romance, 42% of those surveyed said they think cheating is more common than a decade ago. Only 10% said it had become less frequent. In the survey, 26% of Russian respondents said they have cheated on a romantic partner, the highest level among the countries polled. But Russians and others don't necessarily think cheating is wrong. Only 41% of Russians and 28% of Bulgarians said cheating in romantic relationships was a major problem in their country.

There is a difference between the way men and women cheat in romance, particularly in Greece, where more men (38%) than women (12%) say they have cheated on a romantic partner. That might reflect a gender disparity in the broader survey, too. Asked when cheating is acceptable, 55% of European men said cheating is never OK, while 62% of European women gave that answer.

The survey didn't ask people why they cheat, but ethicists said widespread worries about cheating and the sense that cheating has become more common in romance and other areas could create a self-perpetuating problem. "It seems pointless to keep your promises if no one else is keeping them, and the reasons for being honest fall apart if a significant number of other people...aren't abiding by these moral rules," said Alex Voorhoeve, a philosophy lecturer at the London School of Economics.

Turn the page for a snapshot of the statistics, and see the full survey results at WSJ.com/Europe

### WHO CHEATS? Major findings from our survey

### When is cheating OK?

### Never ok

68% Europe 85% Portugal 76% Germany **72**% U.K. **70**% Italy 53% France 41% Russia

55% Men 62% Women

**49%** Age 14-29 57% Age 30-49 67% Age 50+

### When everybody

### else is doing it 8% Europe

17% Romania **16**% France 12% Belgium **10**% Russia 2% Netherlands

**10**% Men 7% Women

**10**% Age 14-29 **8**% Age 30-49 **7**% Age 50+

When it's over something very small in value **12**% Europe 29% Russia 18% Poland

17% France **13**% U.K. 6% Italy **18**% Men

**17**% Women 22% Age 14-29 19% Age 30-49

13% Age 50+ When you know

### you won't get caught

7% Europe 15% Bulgaria 15% Romania **12**% France 8% U.K. 1% Netherlands **9**% Men

6% Women 11% Age 14-29 7% Age 30-49 5% Age 50+

### In my country, cheating is a major problem

	On taxes	In school	In sports	On a romantic partner	In business
YES	<b>75</b> % Europe <b>93</b> % Turkey <b>91</b> % Italy <b>89</b> % Hungary	<b>54</b> % Europe	64% Europe 86% Turkey 81% Portugal 76% Italy 76% Poland 71% France	<b>58</b> % Europe <b>89</b> % Turkey <b>78</b> % Hungary <b>72</b> % Greece <b>69</b> % Italy	<b>73</b> % Europe <b>92</b> % Italy <b>92</b> % Turkey <b>89</b> % Hungary <b>85</b> % Greece
NO	<b>19</b> % Europe <b>36</b> % U.K. <b>32</b> % Switzerland <b>26</b> % France	<b>35</b> % Europe	<b>28</b> % Europe <b>42</b> % U.K. <b>39</b> % Switzerland <b>37</b> % Czech Rep.	<b>32%</b> Europe <b>45%</b> Bulgaria <b>45%</b> Romania <b>42%</b> Belgium <b>40%</b> U.K.	<b>19</b> % Europe <b>38</b> % U.K. <b>31</b> % Sweden <b>25</b> % Belgium

ILLUSTRATION: MICHAEL MORGENSTERN

### Cheating on a romantic partner is more common than it was 10 years ago

Men		Women
36%	Europe (inc. Russia and Turkey)	38%
<b>40</b> %	Switzerland	<b>5</b> 4%
22%	Netherlands	32%
53%	U.S.	63%
43%	U.K.	<b>52</b> %

### I have personally cheated...

### On taxes

8% Europe 19% Sweden 14% Germany 12% Netherlands 6% France

### In school

**50**% Age 14-29 **32**% Age 30-49 **19**% Age 50+

### In sports

14% Europe
40% Netherlands
23% Sweden
20% Germany
8% Italy
5% Portugal

### On a romantic partner

15% Europe
26% Russia
25% Greece
22% Poland
20% Netherlands
18% France

### In business

**7**% Europe **12**% Poland **10**% Greece **10**% Sweden **4**% Belgium

### Which European nationality do you think cheats the most on these occasions?

### In sports

Europeans say 17% Italy 4% France 4% Germany 4% Russia

Italians say 32% Italy 3% U.K.

### French say 39% Italy

**11**% France

Belgians say 16% Italy 12% France

British say 6% Germany 6% U.K.

### Turkish say 13% Turkey

11% Italy Swedes say

**22**% Russia **15**% Italy In business

Europeans say 10% Italy 7% Russia

Italians say40% Italy2% France

Russians say 12% Russia 9% Ukraine

**British say 6**% France **6**% U.K.

French say 15% France 11% Italy

### Germans say 13% Poland 12% Russia

Polish say 20% Russia 16% Poland

### Is cheating more or less common than it was 10 years ago?

	On taxes	In school	In sports	On a romantic partner	In business
EUROPE	<b>51</b> % more <b>32</b> % the same <b>8</b> % less	<b>35</b> % more <b>41</b> % the same <b>10</b> % less	<b>51</b> % more <b>32</b> % the same <b>8</b> % less	<b>38</b> % more <b>42</b> % the same <b>10</b> % less	<b>54</b> % more <b>31</b> % the same <b>6</b> % less
MORE COMMON	<b>76</b> % Hungary <b>71</b> % Greece <b>65</b> % Romania	<b>70</b> % Sweden <b>51</b> % Greece <b>45</b> % Switzerland	<b>68</b> % Sweden <b>67</b> % Portugal <b>66</b> % Greece <b>64</b> % France	<b>76</b> % Turkey <b>69</b> % Greece <b>53</b> % Hungary	<b>74</b> % Hungary <b>72</b> % Turkey <b>71</b> % Greece
LESS Common	<b>16</b> % France <b>13</b> % Belgium <b>11</b> % Bulgaria <b>11</b> % Netherlands	<b>16</b> % Portugal <b>16</b> % Romania <b>14</b> % Belgium	<b>12</b> % Czech Rep. <b>12</b> % Romania <b>11</b> % Belgium <b>11</b> % U.K.	<b>19</b> % Bulgaria <b>16</b> % Belgium <b>13</b> % Germany <b>13</b> % Russia <b>12</b> % Italy	<b>12</b> % Belgium <b>9</b> % U.K. <b>9</b> % Czech Rep. <b>9</b> % Romania <b>9</b> % Russia

### \* Travel

### Wilderness tours go face-to-face with

BY CANDACE JACKSON Nekite Valley, British Columbia O MATTER how scary it may look, our guide tells us, if a grizzly bear gets close, don't run. As we spot our

first bear tracks in the mud later that evening, it's clear that we're in bear country now—and there isn't much to run to. We'll spend the next few nights in one of the most remote corners of the vast wilderness of British Columbia, a 40-minute seaplane ride from the nearest fishing village at a bearviewing lodge built on a barge. In the mornings, we'll rise early to look for the bears, trekking through grassy marshes and boating along shallow inlets in one of the few places where grizzlies still outnumber humans. Our guide is an unarmed biologist.

Trips such as this one, offering tourists an up-close view of one of nature's largest predators in its natural habitat, are a fast-growing niche in British Columbia's ecotourism industry. Operators say the tours are safer than they sound: The bears, despite their reputation, aren't prone to attack—as long as they are approached correctly. And though bear hunting still draws tourists to Canada, bear viewing-where guests shoot cameras, not rifles—is angling to become the next big thing.

"We get a lot of people who have done the whole safari circuit," says Tom Rivest, co-owner of the Great Bear Nature Tours and my guide on a visit earlier this month. Four years ago, Mr. Rivest opened his five-bedroom bear-viewing lodge along British Columbia's Smith Inlet. During the past two or three years, he says, business has increased by about 25% a year. "There's a huge market out there who have come of age watching nature documentaries, and they're retiring and ready to travel," he says.

Most bear tour guides walk through the wilderness unarmed. Guides say they can respond without force in situations where bears are agitated, because they know how to read bears' body language and subtle behavioral signs. The guides say they don't back down when challenged, and they talk to the bears in a firm, but relaxed, voice. Though our remote location—80 kilometers from the closest town, Port Hardy—meant that if something did go wrong, help would probably be a long time coming.

Bear attacks are uncommon. Bears in British Columbia have caused on average fewer than seven injuries a year, and fewer than one death a year, from 1985 to 2007, says Lance Sundquist, a conservation officer with the provincial government. Attacks on guided viewing tours are extremely rare, says Stephen Herrero, professor emeritus at the University of Calgary and author of "Bear Attacks: Their Causes and Avoidance." Tours usually take place where food, such as wild salmon, is plentiful, so the bears aren't apt to feel threatened. As a safety precaution, most guides carry pepper spray, which





Prof. Herrero says is effective in avoiding 80% to 90% of bear attacks.

Mr. Rivest says he's never used the bear spray he carries. Still, it gives me some comfort when he tells me about Beatrice, a grizzly who charged at a New Zealand film crew taking a tour last summer. Another guide talked the bear into backing off.

Then we spotted Beatrice for ourselves. Mr. Rivest paddled our boat slowly toward her. At first, the only thing I could make out in the distance was what looked like a moving rock. But as we got closer, I could hear her chewing on sedge grass and no longer needed the zoom on my camera lens to get a close shot. She turned her blond head to look in our direction a couple of times, but mostly we just watched, whispering occasionally but mostly remaining silent, as she grazed and the sun went down. The inlet was still, with the entire landscape reflected in reverse on the water's surface.

"It was pretty awesome to see



the bear in its natural form," says Isabella Ponder, a 25-year-old social worker from Sydney who heard about the grizzly-bear viewing lodge on an Australian travel show. "The grizzlies looked a little more cuddly than I'd expected." She and her husband honeymooned in Egypt a couple of years ago, and since then, she says, they look for vacation adventures. The bear tour, spectacular

though it was, might not be for ev-

eryone. We spent up to four hours at a time floating around in small boats. It rained a lot. The lodge provided waterproof gear and wool socks—which was good, because daytime highs in June were only in the low teens Celsius. And there was no guarantee we'd actually see a bear. We spent about eight hours in pursuit before a bear finally stuck around long enough for us to get a close look. In the meantime, though, we'd From top: A grizzly in the **Nekite Valley;** the **Great Bear Nature Lodge** on the Nekite River; **bear viewers** wait for a sighting.

spotted minks, seals and bald eagles.

Some people worry that bear watching's growing popularity might be harmful to bears. "If [viewing] becomes too prevalent in an area, the bears can become habituated to the human presence and lose their respect of humans," says Mel Arnold, the president of British Columbia Wildlife Federation, a pro-hunting group that says it doesn't oppose bear viewing as long as the tours co-exist with hunters.

That isn't possible, according to some conservationists and tour operators. Dean Wyatt, who converted an old fishing lodge into a bear-viewing operation, the Knight Inlet Lodge, in 1998, favors a ban on hunting in areas where viewing tours operate. "It's not ethical to hunt the same population that you view," says Chris Genovali, executive director of the Raincoast Conservation Society.

Julius Strauss bought a bedand-breakfast in British Columbia's Selkirk Mountains in 2006. After moving in and noticing bears all over the area, he and his wife converted the B&B into a bear- and wilderness-viewing lodge called Grizzly Bear Ranch. Guests stay in one of three wooden cabins and take rafting trips and walking tours that can include watching grizzly bears scoop salmon out of a nearby river in the fall. "More and more tourists want to see grizzly bears," he says. "And more want to take eco-holidays, where they're not just traipsing around where everyone's been."

For years, tourists have been thronging to Brooks Falls, in Katmai National Park in Alaska, to

### the grizzly

### Trip planner: The bear trail

### Where to stay

Knight Inlet Lodge, the region's largest bear-viewing operation, has 15 rooms and viewing stands where guests can watch grizzlies: double rooms start at US\$1,870 for a two-night package including tours (grizzlytours. com). Great Bear Nature Tours takes up to 10 guests with rustic but upscale accommodations in a lodge on a floating barge; double rooms start at \$1,418 per night including tours (greatbeartours. com). Farther in British Columbia's interior is Grizzly Bear Ranch, with wildlife tours in summer and bear viewing from mid-September through October; double rooms start at \$1.969 for fournight packages (grizzlybearranch.ca). Guests stay in three private guest cabins with sundecks, and food is mostly locally sourced.

### How to get there

For Knight Inlet Lodge, fly into Vancouver. Book a flight on Pacific Coastal Airlines to Campbell River, a town on the Vancouver Island's east coast. Stays include a night in town: A seaplane from the lodge picks up guests the next morning. To get to Great Bear Lodge, where I stayed, fly or drive

watch bears swipe at salmon as they swim to upstream-spawning grounds. British Columbia's bearviewing operators say they offer a more intimate, immersive experience. Most take just a handful of guests, who spend the night in lodges and learn more about bears at evening lectures. Many lodges cater to travelers who want a semi-luxurious rustic experience, with fine wine and king-size beds.

British Columbia is home to an estimated 17,000 to 20,000 grizzly bears, or roughly 30% of North America's total brown-bear population, says Prof. Herrero. Biologists and bear guides say in some regions their numbers have dwindled recently, mostly because of habitat loss. Mr. Rivest says as many as 60 bears lived nearby when his lodge opened four years ago; the population last summer was down to about 40, he says.

People from outside British Columbia can hunt there only with a guide; British Columbian hunters, if they are licensed and win a lottery, may stalk grizzly bears without a guide.

Five years ago, several bearwatching tour operators formed a trade group—the Commercial Bear Viewing Association—to set safety guidelines and to lobby against hunting. They say bear watching makes more economic sense: A bear can be observed many times over, but it can be killed only once. Mr. Arnold, of the British Columbia Wildlife Federation, says hunting contributes more than 1,700 jobs and more than \$164 million of indirect spending in the region, citing 2003 numbers. Hunting's economic value, especially to local, rural economies, he says, "is huge."



### A cabin at Grizzly Bear Ranch.

from Vancouver to Port Hardy, a small town on Vancouver Island's northern tip; a seaplane picks up guests in the afternoon. Grizzly Bear Ranch, in the Selkirk Mountains, is a full day's drive from Calgary or Vancouver, or a half-day's drive from Spokane, Washington.

#### When to go

Most British Columbia tours operate from late spring until fall. During spring—which lasts through June in some locations grizzly bears feed in low-lying grass areas and are usually viewed from small boats. In fall, bear-viewing takes place alongside rivers and streams where the bears scoop salmon. —*Candace Jackson* 

Most bear-viewing tour operators want to stay off hunters' radar, for fear of losing their bear population and dodging bullets while out scouting for bears. Guides at Great Bear Nature Tours speak in code over their walkietalkies when talking about a bear in the vicinity (a "bald eagle" is a grizzly bear), in case hunters are listening on their citizens' band radios. The owners of Grizzly Bear Ranch refuse to reveal their exact location until guests book.

At least one bear-hunting outfitter has crossed over. Leonard Ellis worked as a hunting guide for nearly 30 years around the coastal fishing village of Bella Coola but, after being pressured from conservation groups and bear-viewing tour operators, he says he agreed to sell the groups his hunting rights, effectively ending hunting tourism on his land.

Since then, Mr. Ellis has been leading bear-viewing tours. He is opening an overnight lodge, Bella Coola Grizzly Tours, with four wil derness cabins and its own salmon smokehouse. He still carries a rifle for safety reasons, he says. (Last month, Bella Coola made national news when a forest surveyor walking through the woods alone was mauled by a bear and badly injured.) Still, he says, bear viewing "just makes good business sense....It's the same thing as hunting, really. You're just shooting them with a camera."

WSJ.com

Into the wild Watch a video of Candace Jackson's grizzly-bear encounters at WSJ.com/Travel

### Hotel Cipriani stumbles

UR SUITE AT VENICE'S legendary Hotel Cipriani has stained mauve carpet, ratty faux-bamboo furniture and a platform bed looking into a whirlpool tub-for-two that seems not to have been scrubbed out since the 1970s. We feel positively transported—to a honeymoon motel in the Poconos.

It's a far cry from what we were expecting. Though we hadn't visited

### The Finicky Traveler LAURA LANDRO

in more than a decade, the Cipriani, which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year, was in my memory as an all-time favorite, with its lovely setting on the Venice island of Giudecca, Olympic-size pool, landscaped gardens and historic buildings. Sure, it had its quirks, but the hotel, with guests ranging from Margaret Thatcher to George Clooney, delivered on what its Web site still promises: "the most luxurious accommodations, the most attentive service and the finest cuisine."

But instead, when we recently stayed three nights, we found dilapidated rooms and public spaces, indifferent service and mediocre food. Like many luxury hotels that fail to invest in upkeep, the Cipriani manages to remain on many of the best-of lists. That makes me wonder when a discerning inspector last visited. Could he have missed the salmon-colored hallways in the pool wing with paint peeling off the doorjambs and carpet fraying at the edges, or peeked into the grimy sauna and steam room in the dingy little locker room near the pool? With double-room rates above \$2,000 a night, we were aghast that the hotel could have let so many things go to seed.

Owner Orient-Express Hotels knows it has work to do: Last year it spent \$4.6 million refurbishing a handful of rooms as a model for a new look, and Maurizio Saccani, company vice president of Italian operations, concedes parts of the hotel are no longer up to its standards. Orient-Express will invest up to \$30 million on upgrades including renovating rooms and baths after the season ends in late October.

We had high hopes when we pulled up to the candy-striped pylons of Cipriani's dock, with its private launch to St. Mark's Square. Through our travel agent, we'd booked a double room with a lagoon view and balcony, and we'd asked not to be in the wing by the pool, where I remembered dark and funky rooms with big bedroom windows looking into the bathroom and a kind of '70s swinger vibe, the era when the rooms were designed.

But even though we had a written confirmation from the hotel, the front-desk staffers said they had no record of the room-type request and were going to "upgrade" us to a junior suite. On the ground floor, it was dark, dank, badly furnished—and in the pool wing. I headed back to the front desk and politely asked for something else. That's how we ended up in the larger, even shabbier junior suite with the whirlpool-tub view. My husband, who isn't as finicky and usually resists more than one room change in hotels, was so dismayed that he let me go back to the desk and see what else I could do, which turned out to be nothing: This, they said gruffly, was all they had.



Above, **a suite** at the Cipriani, where some rooms have been refurbished amid wider service and upkeep problems. Right, **the pool.** Below, the view from the **Cips Club**, one of the hotel's restaurants.

We tried not to trip over the platform on which the bed was mounted or to step on the soiled spots on the rug. But there was also a rusty discoloration on the sliding rattan panel that closed off the window between the bedroom and bathroom, a hard white plastic mat covering a moldy looking drain in the shower stall and a white film all over the soap dish. "I don't want to touch anything," my husband said.

I emailed my travel agent with the bad news about the hotel and asked if we could move anywhere else in Venice for the next two nights. (She doesn't disclose my Wall Street Journal affiliation.) With her intercession, a manager called and offered to move us to a room like the one we'd booked when another guest checked out the next day.

We also had trouble getting a decent table at the hotel's Fortuny restaurant, which tried to stick us in a side annex. The best they could do in the main dining room: a table near the kitchen. But the once-elegant room was also dated-looking, with stained carpet and chairs, and frenzied, rushing waiters slamming down dishes. Our dinner, hastily recommended by a waiter with little patience for questions, included bland turbot, tasteless white potatoes and asparagus with a runny egg on top. Given our room troubles, dinner was on the house, a nice gesture that didn't make it any more pleasant. (The buffet breakfasts were slightly better.)

The next morning, we left our bags packed and set out for a day of sightseeing. When we came back they'd been moved to a second-





story room in the main building. Though half the size of the suite, it was in mint condition, with elegant furniture, drapery and bedding, lovely painted glass fixtures, wood floors and a small terrace overlooking the lagoon. The white marble bathroom was pristine.

We relaxed by the pool for a while. I swam some laps while my husband, a fitness buff, found the gym. His report: "a Rube Goldberg weight contraption of distant vintage and passable cardio equipment." We thought we'd take a steam or sauna by the pool, but were so put off by the bad smell and outdated, unclean looking facilities that we decided to pass.

The gardens are still lovely, with two 15th-century buildings linked to the hotel through an ancient courtyard. In the main hotel, I peeked into the famous \$13,000-a-night Palladio suite, with its private pool, wall-towall marble and Venetian glass, and 180-degree view of the lagoon (no stained carpets in this one).

Mr. Saccani, who recently assumed oversight of the hotel and installed a new manager, apologized for the problems when I spoke to him after our stay, and said we should have been given the room we originally booked instead of the upgrade to the larger suite, which is one of those slated for renovation. The hotel is ridding itself of many of the circa-1970s touches like the platform bed and the big bathroom-bedroom windows, and it's enlarging some rooms by cutting the total to 92 from 104. It's also retraining employees. The hotel says it plans to shutter the steam and sauna facilities near the pool and open new ones in its Casanova spa, as well as update the fitness equipment.

On our last morning, the intermittent rain cleared, and we had a spectacular view of a rainbow over Venice from the terrace of our new room. We like to think that's a good omen for the Cipriani.

### \* Art

### Miró's Mediterranean vision

#### Istanbul ∎ art

Aimé Maeght, the greatest art dealer in postwar Paris, handled the masters of modernism like Matisse, Léger, Giacometti and Miró. He was famous for saving his artists' best work for his own collection, part of which is regularly on view in the Fondation Maeght museum on the French Riviera.

"Joan Miró: Prints, Paintings, and Sculptures from the Maeght Collection," at the Pera Museum in Istanbul, features a broad range of the Catalan artist's later works from the Maeght family collection that are seldom exhibited. Joan Miró died at age 90 in 1983, and the last few decades his life were rich in experimentation. Beginning in the '50s, the artist, who for decades had felt trapped by the traditional approach to making a painting with oils and canvas, was fascinated by the experiments of the Abstract Expressionists. Starting in 1959, when Mr. Maeght bought a printing press, Miró created thousands of lithographs and etchings, revealing an affinity with the looser forms of artists

like Jackson Pollock.

Miró spent much of his creative life in Mallorca and the South of France. It is a special thrill to see his work among the visual extravagances and penetrating light of the eastern Mediterranean, a setting that Miró captured in a powerful lithograph from 1969, "Fashion Parade in Istanbul." Set against a red sky, the lithograph depicts a black street with pavement that seems to grow human forms.

Abstract etchings, like "Little Girl in Front of the Sea" (1967), or his three oil works, "The Break of Day" (I, II, and III, 1964), display an almost talismanic simplicity, revealing another great influence in his later years, the cave drawings at Altamira in the north of Spain. The exhibit includes frankly primitive work, like "Bird of Prey" (1970), in which he uses a piece of cowhide as a canvas, and works of astonishing refinement. like "Woman" (1972), a white epoxy sculpture whose material suggests both the archaic look of polished bone and the sheen of a brand-new car. -J.S. Marcus

Until Aug. 31 **☎** 90-212-334-99-00 www.pm.org.tr

### Berlin ■ history

The curatorial riff is alive and well at Berlin's Jewish Museum, where a large exhibition about cultural stereotypes, called "Typical! Clichés of Jews and Others," uses a dizzying array of objects and images to plumb our collective unconscious.

In what amounts to a work of free association, "Typical!" gives us a whirlwind multimedia tour of modern anti-Semitism-and a few other -isms, like racism and sexism—by zigzagging our attention from the decorative arts to film clips to contemporary art to advertising campaigns, safely returning us to a display of knickknacks from any point in the last two centuries.

Hence, we are presented with, among other artifacts, an 1881 portrait of French-Jewish actress Sarah Bernhardt: a late-1990s rubber-figurine caricature of German (and Jewish) literary critic Marcel Reich-Ranicki: and a scene from the 2004 film version of "The Merchant of Venice," starring Al Pacino as Shylock. We are meant to wonder: Does Bernhardt "look" Jewish? Does Pacino? Does the Reich-Ranicki figure somehow look "too" Jewish? And how do stereotypes, unconscious or otherwise, affect the way we look at each other and ourselves?

The exhibition does not succeed entirely—as a whole, it's too diffuse in its presentation, and too sensational in its subject matter, to be anything but attention getting. However, some of the individual objects rescued from the dustbin of history are indeed highly revealing, like a German poster from 1900, called "The World's Five Most Important Races," which features a modern blond man at its center, surrounded by four assorted primitives in ethnic getups. Along with the bizarre walking sticks from early 20thcentury Vienna, which boasted long-nosed Jewish faces for handles, the poster, used for instruction in schools, reminds us that a belief in racial superiority had deep roots in pre-Nazi German-speaking Europe.

Other objects lead to a feeling of thrift-shop randomness, like a vintage 1960s doll of Elizabeth Taylor dressed as Cleopatra; a photograph of Michael Jackson's surgically altered face. circa 2002; and an enormous vitrine housing a tiny Tinky Winky from TV's in Istanbul.

©Maeght Gallery, Paris, 2008

"Teletubbies," whose purple color and little purse signify to some that he (or she or it) might be gay.

The exhibition's clutter and sense of distraction are somewhat redeemed at the very end, when we come across a powerful multimedia installation by Austrian artist Lisl Ponger, called "Work on Progress" (2006), which restages a still life by Spanish Baroque painter Antonio de Pereda. Ms. Ponger turns Pereda's 1650 work "The Knight's Dream"-which shows a slumbering youth, surrounded by assorted objects including a skull, a mask and money-into a contemporary meditation on war, race and desire in which a soldier's dreams and nightmares seem to merge into a single luminous vision.

–J.S. Marcus

Until Aug. 3

**a** 49-30-259-93-300 www.juedisches-museum-berlin.de

#### London ■ theater

Michael Frayn is one of Britain's great playwrights, superlative both as a thinker and as a craftsman, as "Copenhagen" and "Noises Off," respectively, bear witness. His new play. "Afterlife." (at the National Theatre's Lyttelton auditorium) deals with the gripping story of the career of Max Reinhardt, the extravagant, high-living Austrian Jewish theater director who founded the Salzburg Festival with Richard Strauss and Hugo von Hofmannsthal, but is best known in America for his Hollywood film version of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with James Cagney and Mickey Rooney, made in 1935 before he fled to America from the Nazis.

It sounds like a sure thing. It's a pity Mr. Frayn didn't pay more than cursory attention to Reinhardt's life in exile, but the playwright has made a fatal decision to use, as a vehicle for the exposition of "Afterlife," his own blank-verse translation of the Salzburg pageant play "Everyman," on which Reinhardt collaborated with Hofmannsthal. It's a good and limpid translation of the mystery play that is still presented at Salzburg every year; but after hearing its beginning quoted at the start of "Afterlife," the heart sinks further every time the greatly talented Roger Allam (plaving Reinhardt) intones its opening lines. Their repetition at the final curtain takes on the power of a leitmotif, but their edge has been blunted by then.

There is only one scene in "Afterlife" in which Mr. Frayn is at his unmatchable best. In deep financial trouble, Reinhardt resorts to his all-purpose solu-

tion: give an expensive party and invite some millionaires. Director Michael Blakemore has Reinhardt rehearse his troupe of uniformed servants—the choreography he has designed for the serving of dinner is side-splittingly hilarious and precise. Designer Peter Davison ups the ante with stately sets, but to no avail. The game is unwinnable. -Paul Levy

Until Aug. 16 **☎** 44-20-7452-3000 www.nationaltheatre.org.uk

### Berlin ■ photography

It is 1973, and a family of four in Düsseldorf is watching TV. The son is slouching; the daughter is attentive. The father, at the back of the room, is in shadow; the mother, sitting in a strange leather lounge chair, is smiling, an eerie light from the screen illuminating her glasses. As it turns out, this is not just any family and not just any television show; it is the family of artist Joseph Beuys-whose distinctive, comical hat, shown in profile, looks like a flying

saucer-watching, of all things, Star Trek." The effect of the photograph—taken by photojournalist Michael Ruetz, then in his early 30s and on assignment for Germany's illustrated magazine Stern-is at once funny and frightening, like the work of Beuys himself.

Beuys is one of many iconic German faces in a fascinating exhibition called "1968: The Uncomfortable Time," chronicling Mr. Ruetz's photojournalistic work from the late 1960s and early '70s. The exhibition is the centerpiece of a number of related shows and events at Berlin's Academy of the Arts commemorating the 40th anniversary of 1968.

Thanks to ravishing new black-and-white prints, and Mr. Ruetz's keen journalistic instincts, we get not just a "who's who" of the time, but a kind of novel-in-images, in which the famous and forgotten rub shoulders in an epic European drama. Mr. Ruetz's documentation of ordinary East Germans, in their dilapidated streets and staged demonstrations, has a mournful surrealism that suggests both Piranesi and Lewis Carroll.

–J.S. Marcus

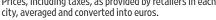
Until July 27 **☎** 49-30-200-57-0 www.adk.de

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Note: DPF-D70 7-inch frame with 256MB of internal storage, or about 500 pictures. Prices, including taxes, as provided by retailers in each





'Untitled (Pecho/Oreia).' 1982-83. by Jean-Michel Basquiat; estimate: £4 million-£6 million.

### Big sales: Bacon Basquiat, Banksy

→ IG NAMES—and big prices—will be featured at contemporary art auctions in London next week. Christie's will offer on Monday Lucian Freud's "Naked Portrait with Reflections" (1980), a thickly painted, naked and seemingly vulnerable woman lying on a tattered sofa with the legs of a clothed man in a corner creating a voyeuristic mood (estimate: £10 million-£15 million). Last month in New York, Mr. Freud's "Benefit Supervisor Sleeping" (1995), a rotund naked woman on a

### Collecting MARGARET STUDER

couch, was sold for \$33.64 million, the highest price ever at auction for a living artist.

In the same sale, there will be "Three Studies for Self-Portrait" (1975) by Francis Bacon, a typically distorted and painful inner view of an artist acutely aware of his mortality (estimate: in excess of £10 million). On Tuesday, Sotheby's will bring "Study for Head of George Dyer" (1967), one of Bacon's troubled portraits of his lover (estimate: in excess of £8 million).

Jeff Koons relieves the gloom with "Balloon Flower (Magenta)" (1995-2000), a monumental steel sculpture based on a balloon twisted into the shape of a purply-pink, wide open bloom, which Christie's researcher William Paton describes in the catalog as "a zany and glitzy celebration of sex." Expected to fetch in the region of £12 million, this is the most highly estimated work of the American artist ever offered at a European auction.

Jean-Michel Basquiat, the New York artist who died at the age of 28, is the greatest of graffiti artists. His early masterpiece "Unti-tled (Pecho/Oreja)" (1982-1983), showing a wide-eyed face reminiscent of children's scribbles and the elaborate iconography of African reliquary masks, is estimated at Sotheby's at £4 million-£6 million. The work is being sold by the Irish rock band U2, whose bassist Adam Clayton discovered it at the Robert Miller Gallery in New York in 1989.

Street art was an unknown sector at international auction houses in Basquiat's time; now it is called "urban art" and is a fixed sector of contemporary sales. Foremost among the newcomers is Banksy. At Phillips de Pury on Sunday, his image of an insane clown toting a gun is estimated at £200,000-£300,000.

Bridget Riley, one of the great exponents of Op Art, or abstract art that plays with the eye's perception, was for decades in the shadow of more showy artists. Since the turn of the century, her prices have taken off as collectors recognize the importance of a pioneer artist in this area. At Sotheby's her "Chant 2" (1967), a historic work that registered her change from working in black and white to color, will be offered. It is composed of fascinating lines of just two colors, red and blue (estimate: £2 million-£3 million).

Meanwhile, a new record was set Tuesday for a painting by Claude Monet when "Le Bassin aux Nymphéas" (1919) was sold at Christie's for £40.92 million to Arts and Management International, a London art adviser, who bought it for an anonymous client.

'Personnage et oiseau' (Figure and Bird), 1974, by Joan Miró, on show

In the Fray / By Melanie Kirkpatrick

### North Korean Tragedy as Movie Drama

Call it a "Schindler's List" for North Korea. The difference is that the Steven Spielberg film debuted nearly 50 years after the Holocaust had ended. "Crossing," which premieres today south of the DMZ in Seoul, depicts a tragedy that is still go-

ing on—a tragedy that despite its massive scale rarely captures the world's attention.

The plot of "Crossing" is based on the experiences of those whom South Korea calls

"defectors" but are more properly deemed refugees or escapees. These are the men, women and children who defy North Korea's law against leaving the country and cross the border into China, in search of food, livelihoods and-relative to what they have at home-freedom. In China, the women and girls are often sold as "brides" to Chinese-Korean men or pressed into service in brothels. The men typically end up hiding in forests or working at logging camps.

Human-rights organizations estimate that there are tens of thousands of North Korean refugees in China, which refuses to let the United Nations help them. The lucky few make their way from China to a neighboring country and then, usually, to South Korea. The unluckiest escapees are captured by Chinese security forces and repatriated to the North, where they face hard labor in a prison camp—a death sentence for many-or are executed outright.

You don't have One hundred to be familiar with this background to refugees now be moved by "Crossresident in the ing." The film follows the life of the South advised fictional Kim Yong-su, a miner in the filmmakers. the bleak northern reaches of North Ko-

> rea, who leaves his family to flee to China in search of medicine for his dying wife. The title refers to "crossing" the Tumen River, which separates the two countries.

After Chinese police nearly capture Yong-su in a raid on the logging camp where he works, he hooks up with sympathetic locals who help him reach sanctuary in a German consulate From there he is transferred to South Korea, where he hires a broker to help him get his wife and young son out of the North. He soon learns that his wife has died and that his son has been sent to a prison camp after he was caught trying to cross into China to search for his father. The broker buys the boy's freedom, gets him to China and from there to freedom in Mongolia. I won't reveal the ending.

The most disquieting aspects of "Crossing" are the scenes of daily life in North Korea. One hundred refugees now resident in the South advised the filmmak-

tant director Kim Chul Young is himself a defector. Yong-su and his family live in a shack with a single lightbulb. Food is so scarce that his wife scavenges wild vegetables and the beloved family dog is eventually eaten to provide protein. Neighhors disappear one night when

police discover Bibles

Scenes of child beggars in the local marketplace are nearly unbearable to watch. They stand at a distance from the peddlers and shoppers-all of whom are

pitifully poor themselves-holding open plastic bags until someone takes pity on them and tosses a crust of bread or pours the dregs of a bowl of noodles into the bag. These details, like others in the film, are based on refugee reports. They comport

with stories I have heard from the many defectors I have interviewed over the years.

The scenes in the prison camp where the boy, Jun, is taken are also true to life, if "life" is the right word. Dead prisoners are dragged out of their cells in the middle of the night. A woman, pregnant by a

Chinese man, is beaten by

dailynk.com that the scene "had real treatment of such women

and defender, who once called him

"the most complete man of genius"

he had ever known, considered

"The Jungle Book" to be Kipling's

nationalist genius more closely re-

semble Darwin than in the scien-

In no way does the rationalist-

would be too gruesome for audiences to endure.

"There have been many documentaries about life in North Korea," says Patrick Daihui Cheh, one of the producers of "Crossing" and an American of Korean heritage. "But as a feature film, I believe this is the first." The South Korean government has long discouraged making films that might be perceived as "political," he says. "Crossing" walks a "fine line. If a movie seems too political, it will deter people from going to see it.<sup>2</sup> The younger generation of South Koreans don't have a good understanding of what life is like in the North, Mr. Cheh says. "They know, but they don't really know."

There have been private screenings of "Crossing" in New York, Washington and Los Angeles in recent weeks, and it will be shown soon in Tokyo and several European cities. Mr. Cheh says he is looking for a distributor in the U.S. and is talking to independent theater chains.

Jews often say of the Holocaust that the world must never forget. Anyone who sees "Crossing" will not soon forget the suffering of the North Korean people.

Ms. Kirkpatrick is a deputy editor of the Journal's editorial page.

**Masterpiece** / By Jamie James

The defining quality of great children's literature is persistence: It stays with the reader with undiminished vitality into adulthood. There is a certain type of gloomy old man who. for A.A. Milne's readers, will always be an Eeyore; children who read "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" understand her befuddlement at the curious ways of the world only more acutely as they grow older.

No children's book has had a greater influence on the minds and

The naturalism

of Kipling's

'Jungle Book'

sets it apart.

attitudes of young **English-speakers** than "The Jungle Book" (1894) and its companion, "The Second Jungle Book" (1895), written by Rudvard Kipling while he was living in Brattleboro, Ver-

mont. These exciting tales and thumpingly rhythmic poems tell of the childhood and coming of age of Mowgli, a baby lost in the Indian ungle after a tiger attacks his village, who is adopted and raised by a pack of wolves and grows up to become a great hunter. Baloo, the wise, patient bear, teaches the "man-cub" the Law of the Pack, the animals' code of chivalry in the bloody battlefield of the forest.

What makes "The Jungle Book" so absorbingly vital, the reason it has persisted, is its naturalism. In Beatrix Potter's "The Tale of Peter Rabbit," Mrs. Rabbit goes to the baker to buy brown bread and currant buns for her baby bunnies: Mowgli learns to hunt and kill for food, and to escape being hunted and killed by his implacable foe, the tiger Shere Khan. The architect of Kipling's jungle was Darwin, both in that it's governed by the principle of the survival of the fittest, and in its relative paucity of sentimentality for an age that had an insatiable sweet tooth.

Another fundamental reason "The Jungle Book" has maintained unsurpassed prestige in the competitive jungle of children's books is that it was literally institutionalized in 1916, when Robert Baden-Powell created the Cub Scouts

based on "Mowgli's Brothers," the first story. The largest captive audience of boys ever created still adopts the names of Kipling's animals in their games, and recites a promise to do

their best to do their duty to God and country, to help other people and to obey the Law of the Pack.

In tone, Baden-Powell's version of "The Jungle Book" veers closer to Beatrix Potter than to the original; yet the most significant departure of the Cub Scout's Promise from Kipling is its declaration of duty to God. Although Kipling routinely (in every sense) invoked the Christian God in his patriotic verse, he himself was an atheist. This passionate champion of the British Empire was just as hostile to Christian missionaries as he was to Hindu pandits; if there was a religion he admired, it was Islam. In conversation, he habitually referred to the deity as Allah.

### Leader of the Pack

God plays no part in Kipling's jungle; more crucially, neither does Empire, the principal theme of Kipling's life and work. Writing about animals, ironically, enabled him to observe humanity (for the animals in the stories are plainly people) without the strictures of national-



finest work.

ism, which eventually strangled and embittered his thinking.

Written precisely on the cusp of the cinema era, "The Jungle Book" predicts that medium's power to move and excite-a compliment returned in at least a dozen film versions. Events are narrated boldly, in a verbal equivalent of real time, and are often told from multiple points of view. Unencumbered by the need to proclaim the glory of Empire, "The Jungle Book" permitted Kipling to glory in pure storytelling, always his greatest gift. Henry James, an unlikely friend tific accuracy of his observations of wildlife. The best-known story in "The Jungle Book" is "Rikki-tikkitavi," one of the many non-Mowgli tales, about the doughty mongoose who does battle with Nag the cobra. Here, the snake makes his terrifying entrance:

"From the thick grass at the foot of the bush there came a low hiss-a horrid cold sound that made Rikki-tikki jump back two clear feet. Then inch by inch out of the grass rose up the head and spread hood of Nag, the big black cobra, and he was five feet long

from tongue to tail. When he had lifted one-third of himself clear of the ground, he stayed balancing to and fro exactly as a dandelion-tuft balances in the wind, and he looked at Rikki-tikki with the wicked snake's eyes that never change their expression, whatever the

snake may be thinking of." Kipling not only conveys a vivid sense of danger and wickedness but also describes the appearance and defensive behavior of Naja naja, the Indian cobra, with as precise an eye as any herpetologist.

He saw just as clearly into the workings of a boy's mind. (There are no girls in Kipling's jungle.) Boys, he knew, like to be petted by their mothers so long as there are no other boys around to see it, but they understand that the playground is the real world. The cruelty of Mowgli's code has been fa-

miliar to generations of children, who have instinctively felt the rightness of its central tenet: "The strength of the pack is the wolf, and the strength of the wolf is the pack." That first moment of reading a home truth that one already knows but has never seen put down in words is where the life of a reader begins.

Mr. James is the author of "The Snake Charmer," a biography of the herpetologist Joe Slowinski, published this month by Hyperion.





a guard who curses her "hybrid" baby. Mr. Kim, the assistant director, tells the Web site www. to be toned down a bit," as the

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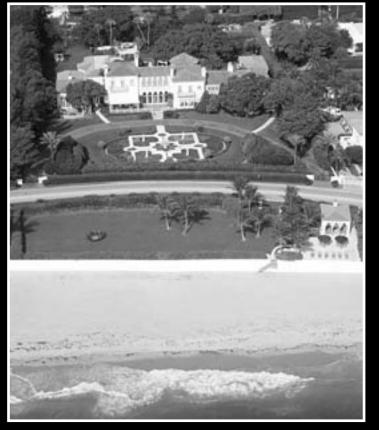


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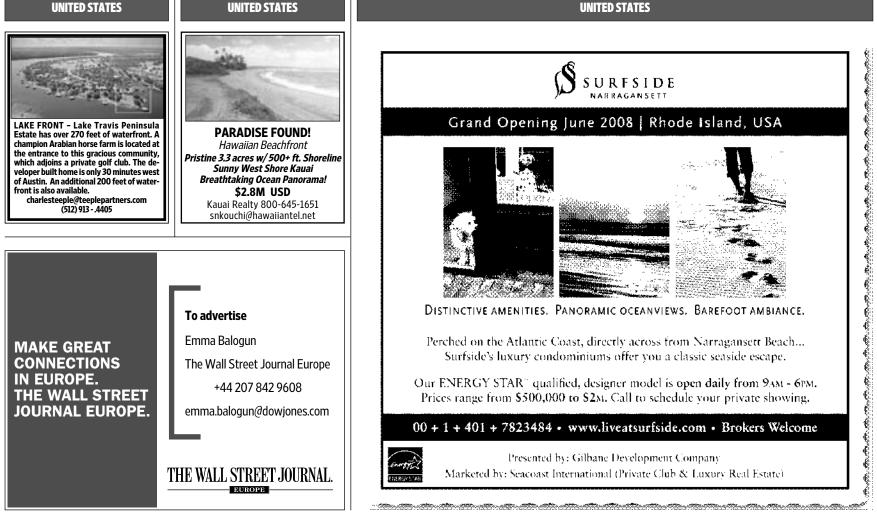


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### **DISTINCTIVE PROPERTIES & ESTATES**





# **FIME**

#### Amsterdam photography

Snap Judgments—New Positions in Contemporary African Photography" shows documentary and fashion photography and conceptual art by African artists who examine social, economic and cultural themes facing the continent.

Stedelijk Museum CS Until Sept. 30 a 31-20-5732-911 www.stedelijk.nl

### dance

"Julidans 2008" is an international festival of contemporary dance at several venues around the city. London's Hofesh Shechter opens the festival with "Uprising/In Your Rooms." Julidans

July 1 to July 12 ☎ 31-20-5237-716 www.julidans.com

### Barcelona

art "Francesc Torres: Da Capo/From the Start" is a retrospective of Spanish avant-garde multimedia artist Francesc Torres (born 1948), showing works from the 1960s to the present. MACBA Until Sept. 28 **☎** 34-93-4120-810 www.macba.es

### Berlin

art "Raphael's Grace—Michelangelo's Furor: Sebastiano del Piombo (Venice 1485-Rome 1547)" exhibits altarpieces, portraits and mythological scenes by

the Italian Renaissance artist. Gemäldegalerie Until Sept. 28 ☎ 49-30-2662-951 www.smb.spk-berlin.de

### Bern

art "Ferdinand Hodler—A Symbolist Vision" exhibits more than 150 works by the Swiss art nouveau and symbolist painter, who lived 1853-1918. Kunstmuseum Bern Until Aug. 10 **☎** 41-31-3280-944 www.kunstmuseumbern.ch

### Bremen

art "Over the Water—Gustave Caillebotte" shows 50 paintings depicting sailing, rowing and life on water by the French Impressionist. Kunsthalle Bremen Until Oct. 5

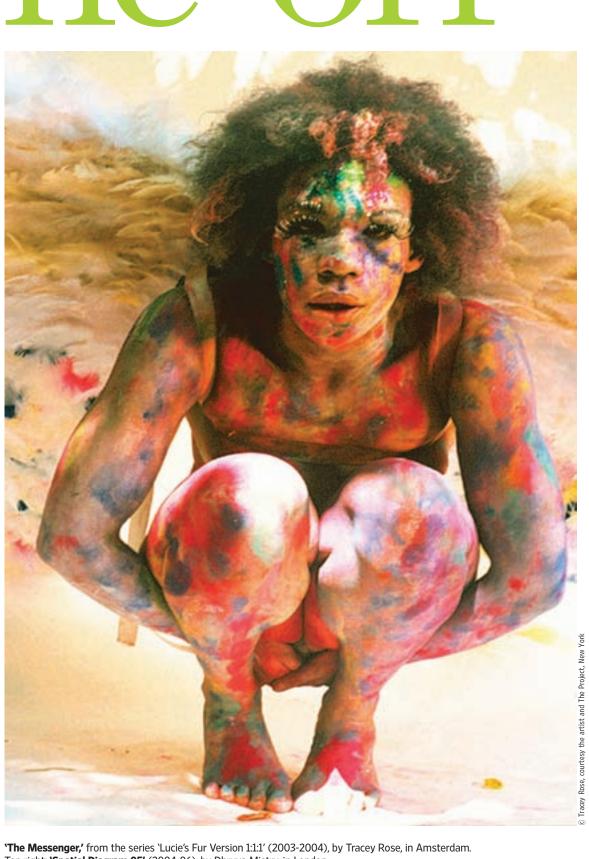
**☎** 49-421-3290-80 www.kunsthalle-bremen.de

### **Budapest**

fashion "The Desire for Beauty" examines the influence of popular French fashion on Hungarian clothing customs in the 18th and early 19th century. Hungarian National Museum Until Aug. 3 **a** 36-1-3382-122 www.hnm.hu

#### Edinburgh photography

"Foto-Modernity in Central Europe, 1918-1945" shows the work of more than 100 European photographers who captured a society developing



Top right: 'Spatial Diagram 05' (2004-06), by Dhruva Mistry, in London.

into modernity. Included are works by László Moholy-Nagy, Hannah Höch and André Kertész. Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art Until Aug. 31 **a** 44-131-6246-200

www.nationalgalleries.org

#### Frankfurt art

"Ernst Ludwig Kirchner and the Art of Cameroon" shows 15 African art objects that served as inspiration to the German Expressionist, who lived 1882-1938, as well as his own works. Museum of World Cultures Until Nov. 9 **a** 49-69-2123-5913 www.mdw.frankfurt.de

### photography

"REAL—Photographs from the Collection of the DZ BANK" shows 100 portrait, landscape and still-life photographs by Andreas Gursky, David Hockney, Mario Merz and others. Until Sept. 21 **☎**49-69-6050-98000

www.staedelmuseum.de

### Helsinki

art Sam Vanni—Teacher and Master shows art by Finnish abstract artist Sam Vanni (1908-1992) and his students. Helsinki City Art

Museum-Meilahti Until Sept. 21 **a** 358-9-3108-7031

www.taidemuseo.hel.fi

### London art

"The Lion & the Dragon: Photographs from China 1903-1905" documents Britain's administration of a leased territory in the Shandong Province from 1903-1905

**Dulwich Picture Gallery** Until Aug. 24 ☎ 44-20-8693-5254 www.dulwichpicturegallery.org.uk

### Madrid

art "The Renaissance Portrait" brings together nearly 130 paintings, sculptures and engravings from the period 1400-1600. Included are portraits by Jan van Eyck, Rubens, Dürer, Titian, Raphael, Botticelli and Holbein. Museo Nacional del Prado Until Sept. 7 **☎** 34-91-3302-800

www.museoprado.es

### art

"Miró: Earth" features 70 works including paintings, sculptures, drawings, collages and ceramics by Joan Miró (1893-1983). The retrospective is guided by the idea of "Earth" as it re-



lated to Miró: his home region of Catalunya as well as a set of values that guided his art.

Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza Until Sept. 14 ☎ 34-91-3690-151 www.museothyssen.org

### Milan

desian "Made in Cassina" presents works created by Italian and foreign designers for Cassina, an Italian furniture company. Featured are works by designers such as Ponti, Pesce, Mendini, Panton, Sottsass, Castiglioni and Starck. Until Sept. 7

a 39-02-7243-41 www.triennale.it

### Munich

art "Olafur Eliasson—Your Mobile Expectations: BMW H2R Project" presents a hydrogen powered BMW H2R art car under a skin of ice designed by Danish artist Olafur Eliasson.

Pinakothek der Moderne Until July 20 **☎** 49-89-2380-5360

www.pinakothek.de/pinakothekder-moderne

### opera

"Munich Opera Festival 2008" offers opera, classical music and ballet at the Bavarian State Opera, celebrating Munich's 850th anniversary with a new production of Mozart's opera "Idomeneo," "Ariadne on Naxos," the Munich premiere of Ferruccio Busoni's "Doctor

Faustus" and more. Münchner Opern Festspiele

Until July 31

- **☎** 49-89-2185-01
- www.muenchneropern-festspiele.de

### Paris

history "Lapérouse's Mystery, Stranded in the South Pacific" examines various items of research around the mysterious disappearance of French naval officer Jean-François de Galaup de Lapérouse

and his crew, who in 1788 shipwrecked in the southern Solomon Islands in Oceania.

Musée national de la Marine Until Oct. 20

**☎** 33-1-5365-6969 www.musee-marine.fr

### Zurich

### art

"Rama and Sita-The Ramayana in Indian Painting" shows 100 paintings from the 16th to 19th centuries depicting the Hindu epic tale.

Museum Rietberg—Park-Villa Rieter Until Sept. 28 **☎** 41-1-2063-131

www.rietberg.ch

Source: ArtBase Global Arts News Service, WSJE research.

### WSJ.com

What's on WSJ.com subscribers can see an expanded version of the European arts-and-culture calendar at WSJ.com/Europe