

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In re :
: Chapter 11 Case No.
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, *et al.*, :
f/k/a General Motors Corp., *et al.* :
: 09-50026 (REG)
: (Jointly Administered)
Debtors. :
:
-----X

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

I, Angela Ferrante, certify as follows:

1. I am a Director with the Business Reorganization Department of the Melville office of The Garden City Group, Inc., the claims and noticing agent for the debtors and debtors-in-possession (the "Debtors") in the above-captioned proceeding. The business address for the Melville office is 105 Maxess Road, Melville, New York 11747

2. On July 6, 2009, at the direction of Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, counsel for the Debtors, I caused publication of the **Notice of Final Order Establishing Notification Procedures and Approving Restrictions on Certain Transfers of Interests in the Debtors' Estates (Docket No. 2539)** in the following publications:

Publication Name

The New York Times, National

The Wall Street Journal, National

3. I certify under penalty of perjury that, to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: Melville, New York
July 29, 2009

/s/ Angela Ferrante
Angela Ferrante

CORPORATE NEWS

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These indexes cite notable references to most parent companies and people in today's edition. Articles on regional page inserts aren't cited in these indexes.

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Five Chrysler Directors Are Named

New Appointees Fill Out Nine-Member Board Ahead of Meeting in Late July

BY KATE LINEBAUGH

DETROIT—Chrysler Group LLC, seeking to rebuild after its exit from bankruptcy court, said five new directors were named to its board, finalizing the composition of the nine-member panel, which will hold its first meeting at the end of the month.

The new appointees are: George F.J. Gosbee, chairman and president of Tristone Capital Inc.; Douglas Steenland, former chief executive of Northwest Airlines; Scott Stuart, a founding partner of Sageview Capital LLC; Ronald L. Thompson, chairman of the board of trustees for Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association; and Stephen Wolf, chairman of R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co.

"The formal creation of our board of directors is another im-

portant step toward building a viable Chrysler Group for the long term," said acting Chairman C. Robert Kidder, in a statement.

The new management at Chrysler, which owes its survival to a U.S. government-financed restructuring, needs to devise a strategy to withstand the car market's current weakness while putting together a longer-term plan to expand Chrysler's vehicle lineup to include fuel-efficient small cars provided by its new alliance partner, Fiat SpA. Fiat CEO Sergio Marchionne, who holds the same title at Chrysler, is in the process of determining which vehicle models the company will continue to produce and where it will do so. Mr. Marchionne has set up a new management structure and aims to strengthen the identity of the company's three brands:

Dodge, Jeep and Chrysler. Fiat plans to produce its 500 subcompact in the U.S. as part of the alliance.

But with demand for new vehicles showing continued weakness and consumers concerned about the company's future, Chrysler's sales have suffered disproportionately. In June its sales fell 42% as the overall market's slide slowed to 28%. The company is also in the process of ramping up production after an extended shutdown during bankruptcy that left some dealers with short supply.

The new appointees to the board join Mr. Kidder, who was named chairman in May; Mr. Marchionne, Alfredo Altavilla, chief executive of Fiat Powertrain Technologies; and James Blanchard, the former Michigan governor who was appointed to

represent the interests of a United Auto Workers union health-care trust fund.

The board reflects the new ownership of the Auburn Hills, Mich.-based auto maker, which emerged last month from 42 days in bankruptcy proceedings. The U.S. government took an 8% stake of the revamped Chrysler in exchange for \$9 billion of loans. Fiat, which is providing Chrysler with small-car designs and engines it can build and sell in the U.S., has a 20% stake. The UAW health-care trust fund has a 55% stake.

The U.S. government appointed four of the directors: Messrs. Kidder, Steenland, Stuart and Thompson, according to a person familiar with the matter. Fiat appointed Messrs. Wolf, Marchionne and Altavilla, and the Canadian government appointed Mr. Gosbee, this person said.



Douglas Steenland



Scott Stuart

Political Criteria Factored Into GM Plant

Continued from the prior page

Democratic stronghold. The Orion site, 35 miles from GM's Detroit headquarters, is also close to tens of thousands of current and former United Auto Workers union employees, whose pressure previously helped persuade GM to scrap plans to build the car overseas.

The area has one of the region's highest unemployment rates, at 12.4%, though the Wisconsin site's was even higher, at 12.9%. Janesville, by contrast, offered a less-expensive labor pool, according to people briefed on the plan. In Spring Hill, GM has a new, \$225 million paint shop. The Orion plant's paint shop needs to be replaced.

Set to emerge from bankruptcy within weeks, GM declined to disclose the factors it weighed in picking Orion, but said the process was free of political meddling. "It's in the best interest of all involved to not discuss the selection criteria for the small-car plant," said GM spokeswoman Sherrie Childers Arb. "All three plants have individual merits, but when all told, the Orion plant scenario provided the best business case."

The federal government's outside role in the new GM has already raised concerns about the mixing of politics and commerce. Lawmakers, such as Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), chairman of the powerful House Financial Services Committee, have squeezed GM to reject plant closures in their districts. Obama administration officials have prodded the car giant to develop smaller, more fuel-efficient cars.

The multistate tussle over the compact-car plant was itself the byproduct of political pressure. This spring, while seeking upward of \$50 billion



General Motors chose the Orion, Mich., factory over two other candidates to build its new compact car.

in federal assistance to shed debt and keep afloat, GM disclosed plans to import a new line of compact cars the size of a Toyota Yaris from China. That sparked an outcry from the UAW and from Congress, which put pressure on the Obama administration to persuade GM to drop the plan and build the cars in the U.S. GM, already deeply indebted to the government, agreed.

GM plans to invest more than \$800 million to retool the Orion plant, with the aim of building its first U.S.-made compacts by 2011. The operation is expected to employ 1,400 workers. The UAW agreed to allow GM to employ lower-cost workers making \$14 to \$16.23 an hour, compared with the current base wage of \$28 an hour, with less-expensive benefits than traditional assembly-line personnel.

Troy Clarke, GM's head of North American production, told reporters after the Orion announcement that GM was

confident "that we have the ability to do this on a very cost-competitive basis."

Even with the labor savings, analysts question the logic of building a compact car in the U.S. Margins are so tight that even Toyota and Honda have opted to build their smallest models in countries with lower labor costs. "Virtually nobody makes cars that size in the U.S.," said CSM Worldwide automotive analyst Michael Robinet. "There is a reason why GM at the outset was going to bring this car in from China."

Various estimates peg GM's losses on U.S.-built small cars at roughly \$1,000 to \$2,000 per vehicle sold in recent years. Lawmakers and congressional staffers involved in the compact-car competition said GM acknowledged the company expected to struggle to break even on the venture.

GM views small cars as central to its bid to become what Mr. Clarke called "the greenest car company in the world."

Anticipating higher gasoline prices, the cars will be "more and more toward the sweet spot of the market" when they roll off the assembly line sometime after 2012, Mr. Clarke said.

Even before the competition got under way, GM officials told the U.S. auto task force in late May they were inclined to pick the Orion facility.

Tennessee's Sen. Corker said GM made it clear the winner would have to offer a large monetary incentive, a condition that put both Tennessee and Wisconsin at a disadvantage. "Our state doesn't write big checks," Mr. Corker said.

Michigan won the bidding by offering \$779 million in business tax credits over the next 20 years, along with \$130 million in federal funds for worker training. Local officials threw in another \$102 million in incentives.

In announcing the winner, Mr. Clarke said that the state of Michigan has put forward "a very, very, very good offer."

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Total, CNPC Now Plan to Bid On Two Venezuelan Oil Sites

BY SIMON HALL

BEIJING—Total SA of France and state oil company China National Petroleum Corp. now plan to bid for two large oil blocks being auctioned in Venezuela, instead of one in which they had previously shown interest, two people involved in the bidding round said.

"Total and CNPC are now bidding for two heavy-oil blocks, and their bid includes building upgraded facilities to process the oil," one of the people said. The near failure of Iraq's licensing round this past week,

when just one of six blocks was sold, was seen as a sign of a new hand. Pieces are fitted and glued by workers hunched over workbenches. Workers tune each guitar carefully to make sure its sound is true.

A spokesman for Total in Beijing said the company is showing interest in Venezuelan concessions when they make final adjustments to their offers. Coincidentally CNPC, in partnership with BP PLC, won the contract for Iraq's Rumaila oil field—Iraq's largest oil field and one of the world's biggest.

A successful auction in Venezuela would allow Caracas, by using funds from foreign companies, to develop oil reserves it can't afford to own on its own and help it trim dependency on the U.S. as the main buyer of its oil.

Guitar Maker Reprises No-Frills Act From '30s

Continued from the prior page

Cruz Guitar Co., a small California producer, recently introduced a "1929 model," which company President Richard Hoover says is "not so much about austerity. But it's simple, and most importantly, something that feels OK to indulge yourself in during difficult times." The 1929 sells for \$3,500.

Kurt Listug, chief executive of Taylor Guitars in El Cajon, Calif., says he has no intention of developing less expensive models. He doesn't believe the current slump will make any long-term changes in the types of guitars



hand. Pieces are fitted and glued by workers hunched over workbenches. Workers tune each guitar carefully to make sure its sound is true. The upshot is extreme flexibility, which is critical in the recession, when fortunes turned swiftly and unexpectedly. The ability to come up with a new design quickly and without tearing apart a production process allowed Martin to get a lower priced product into stores without a huge investment. Subtle differences in construction are crucial in acoustic guitars. In the case of the new

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re: **GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, et al.**
Chapter 11 Case No. 09-50028 (REG)
Debtors (Jointly Administered)

**NOTICE OF FINAL ORDER ESTABLISHING
NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES AND APPROVING
RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN TRANSFERS OF
INTERESTS IN THE DEBTORS' ESTATES**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on June 1, 2009 (the "Commencement Date"), General Motors Corporation ("GM") and certain of its subsidiaries and affiliates, as debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") commenced a case under chapter 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") Section 362(a) of the Bankruptcy Code operates as a stay of any act to obtain possession of property of the Debtors' estates or of property from the Debtors' estates or to exercise control over property of the Debtors' estates.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on June 25, 2009 the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Bankruptcy Court"), having jurisdiction over this chapter 11 case, upon motion of the Debtors (the "Motion"), entered a final order (docket number 2539) (i) finding that the Debtors' net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") and certain other tax attributes (including their foreign tax credit and other excess credit carryforwards (together with the NOLs, the "Tax Attributes") are property of the Debtors' estates and are protected by section 362(a) of the Bankruptcy Code; (ii) finding that trading in GM common stock (the "GM Stock") should severely limit the Debtors' ability to use the Tax Attributes for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Tax Code"); and (iii) approving the procedures set forth below to preserve the Tax Attributes pursuant to sections 105(a) and 362(a) of the Bankruptcy Code retroactively effective as of the Commencement Date (the "Final Order").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the following procedures and restrictions have been approved by the Bankruptcy Court and shall apply to holding and trading in GM Stock:

(1) **Notice of Substantial GM Stock Ownership** Any person or Entity (as such term is defined in section 362 of the Code, including persons acting pursuant to a formal or informal understanding among themselves to make a coordinated acquisition) that beneficially owns, at any time on or after the Commencement Date, GM Stock in an amount sufficient to qualify such person or Entity as a Substantial Equityholder (as hereinafter defined) shall file with the Court, and serve upon the Debtors, the attorneys for the Debtors, and the attorneys for any statutory committee of unsecured creditors appointed in these cases (the "Creditors' Committee"), a Notice of Substantial Stock Ownership (a "Substantial Ownership Notice") (visit www.nysb.uscourts.gov or www.emcourtdocs.com), which describes specifically and in detail the GM Stock ownership of such person or Entity, on or before the date that is the later of, (a) ten (10) days after the entry of the Interim Order or Final Order, as applicable, and (b) ten (10) days after that person or Entity qualifies as a Substantial Equityholder. At the holder's election, the Substantial Ownership Notice to be filed with the Court (but not such notice served upon the Debtors, the attorneys for the Debtors and the attorneys for the Creditors' Committee) may be redacted to exclude such holder's taxpayer identification number and the number of shares of GM Stock that such holder beneficially owns.

(2) **Acquisition of GM Stock or Options** At least fifteen (15) business days prior to the proposed date of any transfer of equity securities (including Options, as hereinafter defined, to acquire such securities) that would result in an increase in the amount of GM Stock beneficially owned by any person or Entity that currently is or subsequently becomes a Substantial Equityholder or that would result in a person or Entity becoming a Substantial Equityholder (a "Proposed Equity Acquisition Transaction"), such person, Entity or Substantial Equityholder (a "Proposed Equity Transferee") shall file with the Court, and serve upon the Debtors, the attorneys for the Debtors, and the attorneys for the Creditors' Committee, a Notice of Intent to Purchase, Acquire, or Otherwise Accumulate GM Stock (an "Equity Acquisition Notice") (visit www.nysb.uscourts.gov or www.emcourtdocs.com), which describes specifically and in detail the proposed transaction in which GM Stock is to be acquired. At the holder's election, the Equity Acquisition Notice that is filed with the Court (but not such notice served upon the Debtors, the attorneys for the Debtors and the attorneys for the Creditors' Committee) may be redacted to exclude such holder's taxpayer identification number and the number of shares of GM Stock that such holder beneficially owns and proposes to purchase or otherwise acquire.

(3) **Disposition of GM Stock or Options** At least fifteen (15) business days prior to the proposed date of any transfer or other disposition of equity securities (including Options to acquire such securities) that would result in a decrease in the amount of GM Stock beneficially owned by a Substantial Equityholder or that would result in a person or Entity ceasing to be a Substantial Equityholder (a "Proposed Equity Disposition Transaction"), and together with a Proposed Equity Acquisition Transaction, a "Proposed Equity Transaction"), such person, Entity, or Substantial Equityholder (a "Proposed Equity Transferor") shall file with the Court, and serve upon the Debtors, the attorneys for the Debtors, and the attorneys for the Creditors' Committee, a Notice of Intent to Sell, Trade, or Otherwise Transfer GM Stock (an "Equity Disposition Notice," and together with an Equity Acquisition Notice, an "Equity Trading Notice") (visit www.nysb.uscourts.gov or www.emcourtdocs.com), which describes specifically and in detail the proposed transaction in which GM Stock would be transferred. At the holder's election, the Equity Disposition Notice that is filed with the Court (but not such notice

served upon the Debtors, the attorneys for the Debtors and the attorneys for the Creditors' Committee) may be redacted to exclude such holder's taxpayer identification number and the number of shares of GM Stock that such holder beneficially owns and proposes to sell or otherwise transfer.

(4) **Objection Procedures** The Debtors and the Creditors' Committee shall have ten (10) business days after the filing of an Equity Trading Notice (the "Equity Objection Deadline") to file with the Court and serve on a Proposed Equity Transferee or a Proposed Equity Transferor, as the case may be, an objection to any proposed transfer of equity securities (including Options to acquire such securities), described in such Equity Trading Notice on the grounds that such transfer may adversely affect the Debtors' ability to utilize the Tax Attributes (an "Equity Objection") as a result of an ownership change under section 382 of the Tax Code.

(i) If the Debtors or the Creditors' Committee file an Equity Objection by the Equity Objection Deadline, then the Proposed Equity Transaction shall not be effective unless approved by a final and nonappealable order of this Court.

(ii) If the Debtors or the Creditors' Committee do not file an Equity Objection by the Equity Objection Deadline, or if the Debtors and the Creditors' Committee provide written authorization to the Proposed Equity Transferee or the Proposed Equity Transferor, as the case may be, approving the Proposed Equity Transaction, prior to the Equity Objection Deadline, then such Proposed Equity Transaction may proceed solely as specifically described in the Equity Trading Notice. Any further Proposed Equity Transaction must be the subject of additional notices as set forth herein with an additional fifteen (15) business day waiting period.

(5) **Unauthorized Transactions in GM Stock or Options** Effective as of the Commencement Date and until further order of the Court to the contrary, any acquisition, disposition or other transfer of equity securities (including Options to acquire such securities) of the Debtors in violation of the procedures set forth herein shall be null and void *ab initio* as an act in violation of the automatic stay under sections 105(a) and 362 of the Bankruptcy Code.

(6) **Definitions** For purposes of the Final Order, the following terms have the following meanings:

(i) **Substantial Equityholder** A "Substantial Equityholder" is any person or Entity that beneficially owns at least 27,000,000 shares of GM's common stock ("GM Common Stock") (representing approximately 4.5% of all issued and outstanding shares of GM's common stock).

(ii) **Beneficial Ownership** "Beneficial Ownership" (or any variation thereof of GM Stock and Options to acquire GM Stock) shall be determined in accordance with applicable rules under section 382 of the Tax Code, the U.S. Department of Treasury regulations ("Treasury Regulations") promulgated thereunder and rulings issued by the Internal Revenue Service, and, thus, to the extent provided in those rules, from time to time shall include, without limitation, (A) direct and indirect ownership (e.g., a holding company would be considered to beneficially own all stock owned or acquired by its subsidiaries), (B) ownership by a holder's family members and any group of persons acting pursuant to a formal or informal understanding to make a coordinated acquisition of stock, and (C) in certain cases to the extent set forth in Treasury Regulations Section 1.382-4, the ownership of an Option to acquire GM Stock.

(iii) **Option** An "Option" to acquire stock includes any contingent purchase, warrant, convertible debt, put, stock subject to risk of forfeiture, contract to acquire stock, or similar interest regardless of whether it is contingent or otherwise not currently exercisable, and

(iv) **GM Stock** "GM Stock" shall mean GM Common Stock. For the avoidance of doubt, by operation of the definition of beneficial ownership, an owner of an Option to acquire GM Stock may be treated as the owner of such GM Stock.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES SET FORTH IN THIS NOTICE WILL CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF THE AUTOMATIC STAY PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 362 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE.

ANY PROHIBITED ACQUISITION OR OTHER TRANSFER OF GM STOCK IN VIOLATION OF THE FINAL ORDER WILL BE NULL AND VOID AB INITIO AND MAY LEAD TO CONTEMPT, COMPENSATORY DAMAGES, PUNITIVE DAMAGES, OR SANCTIONS BEING IMPOSED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

THE DEBTORS MAY WAIVE, IN WRITING, ANY AND ALL RESTRICTIONS, STAYS, AND NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES CONTAINED IN THE FINAL ORDER, PROVIDED THAT PENDING AND AFTER THE 363 TRANSACTION, THE DEBTORS SHALL NOT GRANT ANY WAIVER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF NEW GM, WHICH CONSENT SHALL NOT BE UNREASONABLY WITHHELD.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that a copy of the Motion (including exhibits) is available for inspection by accessing the website of the Bankruptcy Court at www.nysb.uscourts.gov or of the Debtors' notice and claims agent, The Garden City Group, Inc., at www.gccourtdocs.com.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any person or Entity desirous of acquiring an interest restricted by the Final Order may request relief for cause at any time and the Debtors may oppose such relief.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the requirements set forth in this Notice are in addition to the requirements of Bankruptcy Rule 3001(e) and applicable securities, corporate, and other laws, and do not excuse compliance therewith.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT
Dated, New York, New York
June 25, 2009
WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10153
Telephone (212) 310-8000
Facsimile (212) 310-8007
Attorneys for Debtors
and Debtors in Possession

All capitalized terms not expressly defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Motion.

A Father of Netscape Begins A Silicon Valley Venture Firm

BY CLAIRE CAIN MILLER

The man who popularized the Web browser has started a venture-capital fund to back the next generation of new technologies. Marc Andreessen, who co-founded Netscape, is announcing on Monday that he and Ben Horowitz, a longtime business associate, have raised \$300 million that they intend to invest in technology companies. The venture capital firm, Andreessen Horowitz, will risk small sums, as little as \$50,000, on new ideas. Then, if they work, they will put in more money, as much as \$50 million, for the companies to

Starting small to see what ideas have the most promise.

grow globally. The fund will have its offices on Sand Hill Road, the stretch in Menlo Park, Calif., that is home to top venture firms. Andreessen Horowitz will be testing a theory of investing, one that has lost favor in recent years in Silicon Valley, that smaller funds making smaller investments in very young companies will yield higher returns. Five-year returns in the venture capital industry, which reached 48 percent in 2000 at the height of the dot-com bubble, were just 6 percent through 2008, according to the National Venture Capital Association. Venture investors make much of their money when their start-ups go public, but only four have sold shares to the public this year. Andreessen Horowitz plans to look for companies like Facebook, where Mr. Andreessen is a director. Facebook started with just \$500,000 but has since raised

\$600 million to grow. The partners, who also co-founded Opsware, a software company they sold to Hewlett-Packard, said they planned to stick with what they know. Almost all of the companies in which they invest will be in Silicon Valley, they said. That is unusual these days, when many funds set up shop in China, India and other countries. They will also invest only in information technology companies — "anything with a chip or anything that runs software," Mr. Andreessen said — another rarity these days. "We will not be doing biotech or clean tech," he said, then added jokingly: "We probably won't even recycle." Instead, they will focus on start-ups that do networking and storage, consumer Internet services and cloud computing. They are also excited about consumer electronics. "Silicon Valley companies are becoming a major force in consumer electronics again. It's sort of back to the future," Mr. Andreessen said, pointing to the success of the Flip video camera, whose maker, Pure Digital, was sold to Cisco in May. Mr. Andreessen and Mr. Horowitz have already been making angel investments together for four years. They have put \$4 million into 45 companies, including Twitter; Qik, a service that publishes live video from mobile phones; and Aliph, which makes the Jawbone Bluetooth headset. Through that investing, they have a method to figure out whether to bet on a new idea. Mr. Andreessen focuses on a new technology and the potential market, while Mr. Horowitz analyzes whether an entrepreneur is capable of executing, they said. "In the venture capital business, 15 companies a year still deliver 97 percent of returns," Mr. Horowitz said. "The key to success is still finding those 15."

Twitter Coming

Microsoft is the hot new area search. The con week that Bing, gine unveiled would begin inc output of popul its search resul

Michael Jackson Rocks the Web

As news of Michael Jackson's death began to spread June 25, the crush of people flocking to the Web for information overloaded several sites and services, causing AOL's instant messaging service, news sites, Twitter and Wikipedia to buckle under the strain.

But just how much traffic are we talking about? Compete, a Web analytics firm based in Boston, crunched some numbers and came up with a few data points to help illustrate the surge.

It found that there were 9.98 million queries for the terms "Michael" and "Jackson" across the top 25 search engines and news and social media sites in the week ended June 27. Compete said that was more than 24 times the amount of queries for information using the terms "Iran" and "election" during the week before.

Google, which said that its systems initially interpreted the spike in searches as an attack, fielded the most requests, handling 61 percent of the queries. Yahoo Music pulled in a hefty 45 percent of Web surfers seeking the pop idol's albums, music videos and merchandise, according to Compete. YouTube ranked a distant second with 23 percent.

Compete said Yahoo's dominance was probably because of spillover from its coverage of Mr. Jackson's hospitalization. Yahoo said its coverage broke traffic records, generating 800,000 clicks in the first 10 minutes that the item was posted.

JENNA WORTHAM

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