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The Rule of Law

1. A HOUSE DIVIDED: POLARIZATION AND ITS EFFECT ON RAND

Thomson, James A.

RAND Corporation, April 4, 2010, 35 pages

The American political climate has become increasingly polarized since the 1970s. Analysis by Keith Poole and Howard Rosenthal shows that voting patterns within Congress have become increasingly divided along party lines, with fewer and fewer moderates. A major cause of polarization appears to be the geographic sorting of voters. Whatever its causes, the effects of increased polarization on political discourse and policymaking are clear: There is less room for deliberation between the two parties, and public policy decision making is increasingly driven more by ideology than by objective analysis of which policies, programs, practices, and processes will produce the desired outcomes at the lowest cost. Currently available online at http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2010/RAND_OP291.pdf

2. THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS

Corbett, Steve; Davidson, Michael J.

Parameters, Vol. 34, No. 4, Winter 2009-10, pp. 58-72

The authors, both retired military officers, are concerned by the public endorsement of presidential candidates by retired general officers. They worry that it reflects “a disturbing trend toward the politicization of the American military” as well as a move away from the traditional nonpartisan professional military ethic. They believe that this practice should be discouraged because of its potential damage to the U.S. armed forces, noting that “political neutrality is essential to the military’s ability to survive in its present form.” The American professional ethic of a nonpolitical military began in the post-Civil War period, and no professional military officer was nominated for the presidency from 1880 until 1952, when Dwight Eisenhower ran and was elected. The partisan political activities of members of the active-duty military are restricted, but these legal restrictions do not apply to military retirees. The authors point out several potential problems to political endorsements by military retirees: civilian political leaders may not trust senior military advisers whom they see as potential political opponents; political endorsements by retirees may legitimize the spread of partisan political politics within the active-duty force; and such activities may undermine the confidence of the American public in the military’s political neutrality. Currently available online at <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/09winter/corbett%20and%20davidson.pdf>

Economics and Trade

3. CAN YOU LEARN TO BE AN ENTREPRENEUR?

Whitford, David

Fortune, March 11, 2010

Can you learn to be an entrepreneur? Yes, says Gregg Fairbrothers, a former academic who is now the founding director of Dartmouth Entrepreneurial Network. Entrepreneurs, he said, possess an identifiable set of traits (such as willingness to take risks), but entrepreneurs are defined more by how they do things than what they do. Entrepreneurship, he says is more about learning through experience. One thing this article makes clear is that courses in entrepreneurship have become very popular across the United States — two-thirds of U.S. colleges and universities now are teaching entrepreneurship courses. This article is available online at:

http://money.cnn.com/2010/03/10/smallbusiness/entrepreneur_b_school.fortune/index.htm

4. **CRISIS? WHAT CRISIS?**

Caryl, Christian
Foreign Policy, April 5, 2010

Caryl, contributing editor to Foreign Policy, writes that when the financial crisis hit in 2008, there were dire predictions that millions of people in developing countries would fall back into poverty as a result of the collapse. However, that has not been the case; many of the emerging economies that have embraced globalization, learned the lessons of the financial crisis of the late 1990s, and have built healthy balance sheets, and have invested in health care and education instead of trying to artificially prop up the economy. Global trade is now more evenly spread around the world, with China a bigger market for Asian exporters than the U.S. Many developing countries' financial systems were less exposed to the complex edifice of derivatives that derailed Western banking systems. Caryl notes that the world is still a long way from conquering poverty, but concludes, "how remarkable it would be if we could one day look back on the 2008-2009 crisis as the beginning of a more equitable global economy." Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/04/05/crisis_what_crisis?page=0.1

5. **GREEN ECONOMICS**

Krugman, Paul
New York Times Magazine, April 11, 2010, pp. 34//49

Krugman, Nobel Prize-winning economist, notes that we can afford to tackle climate change, but any serious solution must rely mainly on giving everyone a self-interested reason to produce fewer emissions. This is not fair, he says, but climate altruism must take a back seat to getting such a system in place. Rather than focus on climate change itself, it is necessary instead to understand climate economics, or rather the economics of lessening climate change. Ronald Reagan liked to talk about the magic of the marketplace but today conservatives now think that the marketplace loses its magic as soon as market incentives are invoked in favor of issues such as energy conservation. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/11/magazine/11Economy-t.html>

6. **RESTORING AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS**

Pisano, Gary; Shih, Willy
Harvard Business Review, vol. 87, no. 7/8, July-August 2009, pp. 114-125

The authors, both with the Harvard Business School, believe that decades of outsourcing has left U.S. industry without the means to invent the next generation of high-tech products that are key to rebuilding its economy. Many high-tech products can no longer be manufactured in the United States because critical knowledge, skills, and suppliers of advanced materials, tools, production equipment, and components have been lost through outsourcing and faltering investment in research. Many other products are on the verge of the same fate -- nearly every U.S. brand of laptop and cell phone is not only produced but designed in Asia. To address this crisis, government and business must together to rebuild the country's industrial commons, the collective research and development, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities that sustain innovation. Currently available online at <http://hbr.org/2009/07/restoring-american-competitiveness/ar/1>

7. **SOLAR SOLUTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPING WORLD**

Williams, Neville

Solutions, No. 1, January-February 2010

Williams' experience with solar energy dates back to 1979, when he joined the U.S. Department of Energy. In 1990 he started a successful nonprofit, Solar Electric Light Fund, which brought solar power to the developing world, beginning in Sri Lanka. He relates his experiences, which ultimately led to his launch of a business, Solar Electric Light Company (SELCO) in India with the help of Harish Hande. The solar technology that works so well in Asia and Africa has the same promise in the United States: "Solar energy is now the fastest growing business on earth," he writes. Available online at <http://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/node/548>

Global Issues / Environment

8. **CLIMATE CHANGE: A CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT**

Wullschleger, Stan; Strahl, Maya

Scientific American, vol. 302, no. 3, March 2010

Scientists have carefully manipulated grasslands and forests to see how precipitation, carbon dioxide and temperature changes affect the biosphere, allowing them to forecast the future. Researchers are altering temperature, carbon dioxide and precipitation levels across plots of forests, grasses and crops to see how plant life responds. Warmer temperatures and higher CO₂ concentrations generally result in more leaf growth or crop yield, but these factors can also raise insect infestation and weaken plants' ability to ward off pests and disease. Future field experiments that can manipulate all three conditions at once will lead to better models of how long-term climate changes will affect ecosystems worldwide.

9. **FADING FAST**

Minard, Anne

National Parks, vol. 84, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 39-47

Light pollution, a problem in many brightly lighted urban centers, is preventing us from seeing the stars distinctly and even having adverse health impacts on humans and animals. The author surveys the research on the subject and discusses what U.S. National Park Service officers such as Chad Moore, who heads Yellowstone's Night Sky Team, are doing to preserve the night environment. Organizations such as the International Dark Sky Association and NASA are among those working to provide data on the effects of light pollution. Individuals can help by restricting outdoor light use and installing fixtures that direct light downward. Available online at <http://www.npca.org/magazine/2010/spring/fading-fast.html>

10. **THE GULF OF MEXICO OIL SPILL: AN ACCIDENT WAITING TO HAPPEN**

McQuaid, John

Yale Environment 360, May 10, 2010

Recent calls to expand offshore drilling in the U.S. reflected a belief that deepwater oil operations had become so safe and technologically advanced that the danger of an accident was infinitesimal. McQuaid, a journalist specializing in environmental and science issues, writes that the growing volume of crude oil billowing from a ruptured well at the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, puts to rest the notion that offshore drilling is a risk-free endeavor. While the exact causes of well blowout, explosion and sinking of the Deepwater Horizon offshore rig may not be known for months, systemic problems are becoming apparent, including lax government oversight,

complacency by the oil industry, the reluctance of government agencies and oil companies to consider worst-case scenarios, the fragmentation of tasks among different contractors, and the complexities of drilling miles under the ocean floor in an unforgiving environment. Currently available online at <http://www.e360.yale.edu/content/feature.msp?id=2272>

11. **LESSONS IN A LAND OF WIND AND ICE**

Strycker, Noah A.

National Wildlife, Vol. 48, No. 2, February/March 2010

Strycker, a researcher and journalist, writes about his three-month stay at Cape Crozier, Antarctica, to study and photograph Adélie penguins. He relates that their behavior is influenced by changes in weather and ice patterns: “The penguins are bellwethers of this climate change.” Adélie and Emperor penguins who breed on the region’s ice shelves may face extinction unless they can adapt to the shrinking ice. Currently available online at <http://www.nwf.org/News-and-Magazines/National-Wildlife/Birds/Archives/2010/Lessons-in-a-Land-of-Wind-and-Ice.aspx>

12. **SHANGHAI DREAMS**

Larmer, Brook

National Geographic, vol. 217, no. 3, March 2010, 124-141

On May 1, Expo 2010 will open in Shanghai, an ambitious effort by the Chinese government to showcase its most populous city. For this event, the city has reportedly anted up \$45 billion, more than Beijing spent on the Olympic Games. The author notes that Expo 2010 is Shanghai’s latest campaign to reinvent itself. As China’s one global city, Shanghai has long straddled the East-West divide, having started out as a meeting place between Western merchants and Chinese migrants. The city has long been set apart from the rest of China, with its distinct language, customs, architecture, food and attitudes. Says Larmer, “Shanghai’s urban explosion will continue long after the expo is over. All the tearing down and building up underscores one Shanghainese trait: its obsession with the new.” Currently available online at <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2010/03/shanghai/larmer-text>

Regional Security

13. **THE CARTER SYNDROME**

Mead, Walter Russell

Foreign Policy, January/February 2010, pp. 58-64

Throughout U.S. history, American presidents have adhered to four different philosophies in foreign policy, according to this analysis by a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. President Obama “has a split personality when it comes to foreign policy,” Meade writes, basing his beliefs on those of former presidents Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson. Jefferson believed in limited overseas entanglements, while Wilson wanted to spread democratic values in the interest of international stability. Meade reports that Jimmy Carter also wanted to believe that these two philosophies were compatible, but his presidency ended with “incoherence and reversals” in his foreign policy record. In his inaugural address, Obama said “the choice between our safety and our ideals” is a false choice. But one year in, Meade said Obama has made decisions that are rooted in such a tradeoff. Meade gives Obama credit for his aspirations to devise a new grand strategic course for U.S. foreign policy in the decades to come, but foresees a “difficult and uncertain journey” ahead for the 44th president. Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2009/12/18/the_carter_syndrome

14. **THE ECONOMICS OF INFLUENCING IRAN**

Maloney, Suzanne

Brookings Institution, March 22, 2010, 8 pages

Influencing the Islamic Republic of Iran has proven to be a perennial conundrum for American presidents, says the author. The complexity of Iranian politics and the intractability of the problems posed by Tehran's revolutionary theocracy may explain why, over the course of three decades, each U.S. administration has been forced to revise its initial approach to Iran in hopes of achieving better outcomes. The overall result has been an American tendency to oscillate between engagement and pressure, with frustratingly limited results. Available online at:

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/03_economic_pressure_iran_maloney/201003_economic_pressure_iran_maloney.pdf

15. **FIGHTING THE JIHAD OF THE PEN: COUNTERING REVOLUTIONARY ISLAM'S IDEOLOGY**

Gregg, Heather

Terrorism & Political Violence, vol. 22, no. 2, April 2010, pp. 292-314

Terrorist organizations require five interworking components to remain effective and lethal — a command and communications structure, an effective source of ready funding, a source for arms and munitions, a source for new ready recruits, and effective strategic communications. As one or more components become weakened or fractured, the organization suffers and can become ineffective in carrying out its stated goals and objectives. Naval Postgraduate School Professor Heather Gregg presents a compelling case for how the U.S. government could deaden al-Qaeda's grip on ideology. She argues that U.S. efforts should focus on indirectly fostering "a marketplace of ideas" — the space and culture of questioning and debating — to challenge the grievances and solutions that have been proposed by al-Qaeda. Gregg also makes the observation that comparatively little effort — in money, manpower, and strategy — has been devoted to countering the al-Qaeda ideology. It is, she notes, that the inspiration for al-Qaeda's actions stem from its ideology.

16. **A NET OF KNOWLEDGE**

Asia Pacific Defense Forum, vol. 34, no. 4, 4th Quarter 2009, 16-21

Reporting and rewards programs help catch elusive terrorists. In the community effort to capture known terrorist Mas Selamat Kastari, telecommunication companies in Singapore sent e-mails to 5.5 million subscribers with his photograph and description, plus a phone number to call to file a report. He was captured by Malaysian authorities in the village of Johor Bahru, across the border from Singapore. In the Philippines, the U.S. Counter-Terrorism Rewards Program, part of the larger anti-terrorism operation called the Rewards for Justice Program, has been very successful in getting leads on high-profile terrorist suspects. This U.S. State Department program pays for information leading to the arrest, capture and conviction of wanted terrorists, both in the United States and abroad; seeks information concerning finances, assets and plans of terrorist organizations; and relocates informants and their families. Since its inception in 1984, the Rewards for Justice Program has paid more than US \$77 million to more than fifty people who provided information about terrorists worldwide. Available online at <http://forum.apan-info.net/>. Rewards for Justice Program website: <http://www.rewardsforjustice.net>

17. **THE NEXT AMERICAN CENTURY**

Martinez, Andres

Time Magazine, March 22, 2010, pp. 40-42

The U.S. may have been weakened by economic troubles at home and draining military commitments overseas, but the author believes it will remain a world power for the foreseeable future. With only 5% of the world's population, the U.S. produces a quarter of the world's economic output. China continues to march toward Western notions of private property, and Beijing bets on America's future by stocking up on billions of dollars' worth of Treasury bills. The rise of a consumerist middle-class society in nations like China, Brazil and India creates a more stable world, not to mention new markets for American products and culture. The U.S. continues to have a huge cultural impact globally and remains an inclusive superpower. Other nations are thriving under the Pax Americana, and the rise of second-tier powers makes the continued projection of U.S. might more welcome in certain neighborhoods. South Korea, Japan and even Vietnam appreciate having the U.S. serve as a counterweight to China; Pakistan and India want to engage Washington to counterbalance each other. According to last year's Pew Global Attitudes Survey, half the 24 nations questioned held a more favorable view of the U.S. than they did of China or Russia. This article is available online at: http://www.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,1971133_1971110_1971104,00.htm
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18. **NORTH KOREA'S RACE PROBLEM**

Meyers, B.R.

Foreign Policy, March/April 2010, pp. 100-101

After eight years examining North Korean mass propaganda, the author concludes that there is no place for any improvement in relations between the United States and North Korea. Posters in the North show "North Korean fighter planes and missiles destroying the U.S. Capitol while helpless American soldiers, mere spindly, insect-like creatures, are hoisted effortlessly on bayonets or squashed under missiles." Math textbooks stress the North's military power — "Three People's Army soldiers rubbed out thirty American bastards. What was the ratio of the soldiers who fought?" The official ideology is misperceived as communist, but actually belongs on the far right of the ideological spectrum. It is a "nationalist-tinged communism of the old Yugoslav variety," but also "a race-based worldview utterly at odds with the teachings of Marx and Lenin." This "race-centric ideology" holds that the Korean people are "too pure-blooded, and so too virtuous, to survive in this evil world without a great parental leader." It is only in this ideological context of paranoid nationalism that the country's distinguishing characteristics make sense. If Kim Jong Il were to abandon his ideology of paranoid, race-based nationalism and normalize relations with Washington, his personality cult would lose all justification and the North would lose all reason to exist as a separate state. Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/02/22/north_koreas_race_problem

19. **VIETNAM AND AMERICA: PARAMETERS OF THE POSSIBLE**

Brown, Frederick

Current History, vol. 109, no. 726, April 2010, pp. 162-169

The author, a fellow of the Foreign Policy Institute at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, writes that the 2008 official visit of Vietnam's prime minister to Washington was a major step in thawing U.S.-Vietnam relations. Brown writes that the Vietnamese leadership have come to realize that their connection with the U.S. could be an asset in their competition with China, despite misgivings among conservative elements in both the Vietnamese Communist Party and in the U.S. foreign-policy establishment. He notes that the regime largely abandoned Marxist economics in the 1980s, and became further isolated from Marxist doctrine in the 1990s with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The U.S.-Vietnam

relationship is still colored by the legacy of the Vietnam war and fundamental differences in official perspectives, but Brown believes that both governments have a realistic view of what can be accomplished; he believes that educational exchanges offer the best opportunity for improving relations.

U.S. Society and Values

20. THE ALTERNATIVE

Davis, Michelle

Washington Post Magazine, April 11, 2010, pp. 22-29

Younger students are giving community colleges a second look as a gateway to a four-year degree in a still-tight economy. As job losses rack up and family savings dwindle, more students who saw themselves going directly from high school to a four-year institution are instead enrolling at their local community college. Once known for the night courses they offered to usually older students who were holding down daytime jobs and had other responsibilities, community colleges now maintain daytime programs and specialized courses of study once only available in more expensive degree programs. Nationally, about 46 percent of students on community college campuses are younger than 21, according to a 2007 report from the American Association of Community Colleges, up from 42.5 percent in 2003. Currently available online at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/04/02/AR2010040202553.html>

21. AMERICAN DREAM IN DECLINE?

Good, Chris

Atlantic Monthly, posted online March 15, 2010

Most Americans think attaining the “American Dream” — opportunity, home ownership, financial success -- is getting harder, according to a poll conducted in February by Xavier University. A more disturbing finding of the poll is that 58 percent of the more than 1200 respondents felt that America itself is in decline. African Americans and Hispanics are the most hopeful in attaining the “American Dream,” the study found. This article is available online at: <http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2010/03/american-dream-in-decline/37472/>

22. ARE WE THERE YET?

Bennett, Jessica; Ellison, Jesse; Ball, Sarah

Newsweek, March 29, 2010

In 1970, 46 women working at Newsweek filed a landmark gender-discrimination case and won. This article reviews that event and looks at the current status of women at Newsweek and in the workplace across the country. The authors conclude that while chances for promotion for women at Newsweek have improved, they are far from equal to that of men. Although 49 percent of Newsweek employees are female, men wrote all but six of Newsweek magazine’s 49 cover stories last year. Nationwide, the situation isn’t much better. U.S. Department of Education data show that, a year out of school, despite better college grades, young women take home just 80 percent of what their male colleagues do. Motherhood has long been the explanation for the persistent pay gap, yet a decade out of college, full-time working women without children still make 77 cents for every dollar males make. The Global Gender Gap Index -- a ranking of women's educational, health, political, and financial standing by the World Economic Forum -- found that, from 2006 to 2009 the U.S. had fallen from 23rd to 31st, behind Cuba and just above Namibia. Companies may have incorporated policies aimed at helping women, but they haven't helped as much as you'd think. "The U.S. always scores abysmally in terms of work-life balance,"

says the WEF's Kevin Steinberg. "But even here, [women] still rank 'masculine or patriarchal corporate culture' as the highest impediment to success." The four most common female professions today are secretary, registered nurse, teacher, and cashier—low-paying, "pink collar" jobs that employ 43 percent of all women. Available online at:

<http://www.newsweek.com/id/235220>

23. **CAN THE MUPPETS MAKE FRIENDS IN RAMALLAH?**

Shapiro, Samantha

New York Times Magazine, October 4, 2009, pp. 38-43

The author believes that if anyone thinks bringing peace to the Mideast is hard, they should try bringing 'Sesame Street' to the Palestinian territories. This popular children's show, now a global phenomenon, appears in more than 120 countries as Sesame Workshop. An international team of Muppets tackle the world's most challenging issues for three- to five-year-olds, including HIV/AIDS in South Africa, post-conflict resolution in a divided Kosovo, and school and play for children in Bangladesh but the show has never approached the difficulties it has encountered in the Middle East. In Palestine, episodes of 'Shara's Simsin,' that country's version of 'Sesame Street,' are focused on realism that better reflects life in that troubled country. When Palestinians and Israelis tried a 'Sesame Street' co-production in 2001, each side objected to some of the content; attempts to get Jordan TV to work as an independent third partner ran into roadblocks. Despite the setbacks, the Palestinian producer of the show, a former PLO official, says the project is much more satisfying and effective than working in the government; its real success can be seen in the excitement of the hundreds of preschoolers crowding into the auditorium for each show. The version of this article that appeared in the print version was titled "Can The Muppets Make Friends On The West Bank?" Currently available online at

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/04/magazine/04sesame-t.html>

24. **IT'S THE CONTENT, STUPID**

Smith, Steven; Mercer, Holly

American Libraries, vol. 41, no. 1-2, January/February 2010, pp. 48-51

The authors, both associated with Texas A&M University Libraries, believe that libraries and librarians have an important stake in the development of online scholarship. Many benefits will come from the growth of digital monographs and journals as well as the development of scholarly websites, online archives, blogs, wikis, and other outlets for research even farther afield from the traditional models. Digital scholarship may be non-linear, unstructured, or open-ended, and it is often software-intensive and multimedia; more remains to be done before libraries can preserve digital content with the same degree of confidence as print.

25. **THE LUXURY IMPORTS ARE HERE**

Winn, Luke

Sports Illustrated, vol. 112, no. 9, March 1, 2010, pp. 58-61

Foreign players are becoming as valuable to college teams as the top U.S. recruits. Thanks to a recent NCAA rule change, more overseas talent will soon be on the way. The sport which is especially benefitting from this is basketball, the first major sport created in the U.S., and one of the two most popular American sports (the other is baseball) that draws foreign athletes to American teams. International recruiting is not a recent phenomenon but a new NCAA resolution approved in January 2010 will, if it goes into effect next August, will allow players who have played in the pros but not signed an agreement to be eligible immediately. In return, this will require recruiters with international connections as the globalization of basketball has expanded

the talent pool and schools are now finding players in less-exposed places like Iran, Argentina and Belarus. Currently available online at <http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/vault/article/magazine/MAG1166491/1/index.htm>