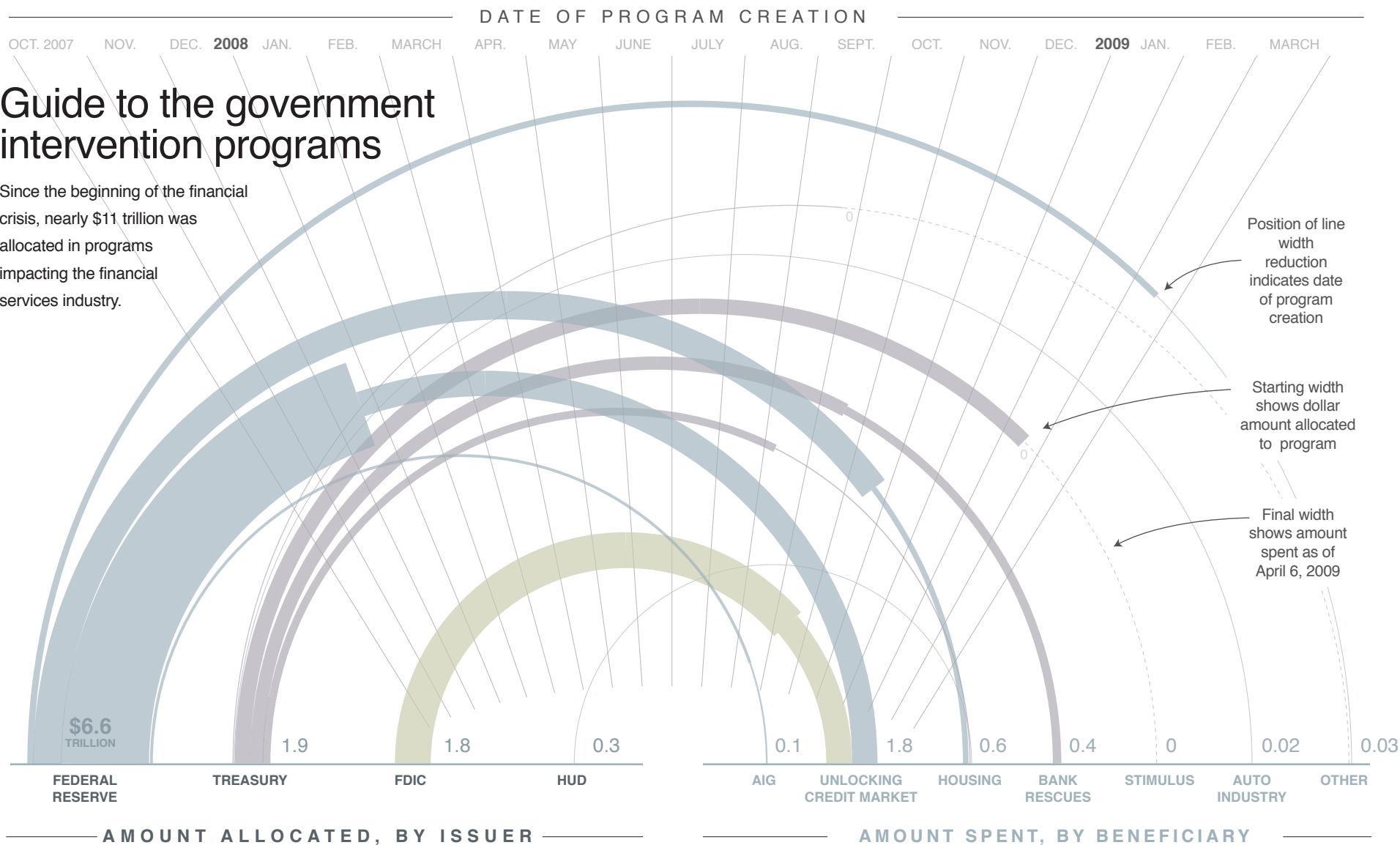


\*Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility: Program meant to help market participants meet the credit needs of households and small businesses

N. Rapp - AP

# Guide to the government intervention programs

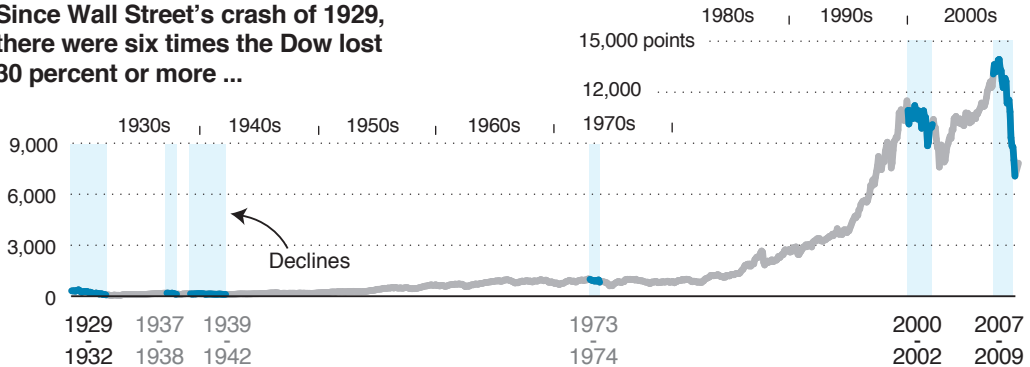
Since the beginning of the financial crisis, nearly \$11 trillion was allocated in programs impacting the financial services industry.



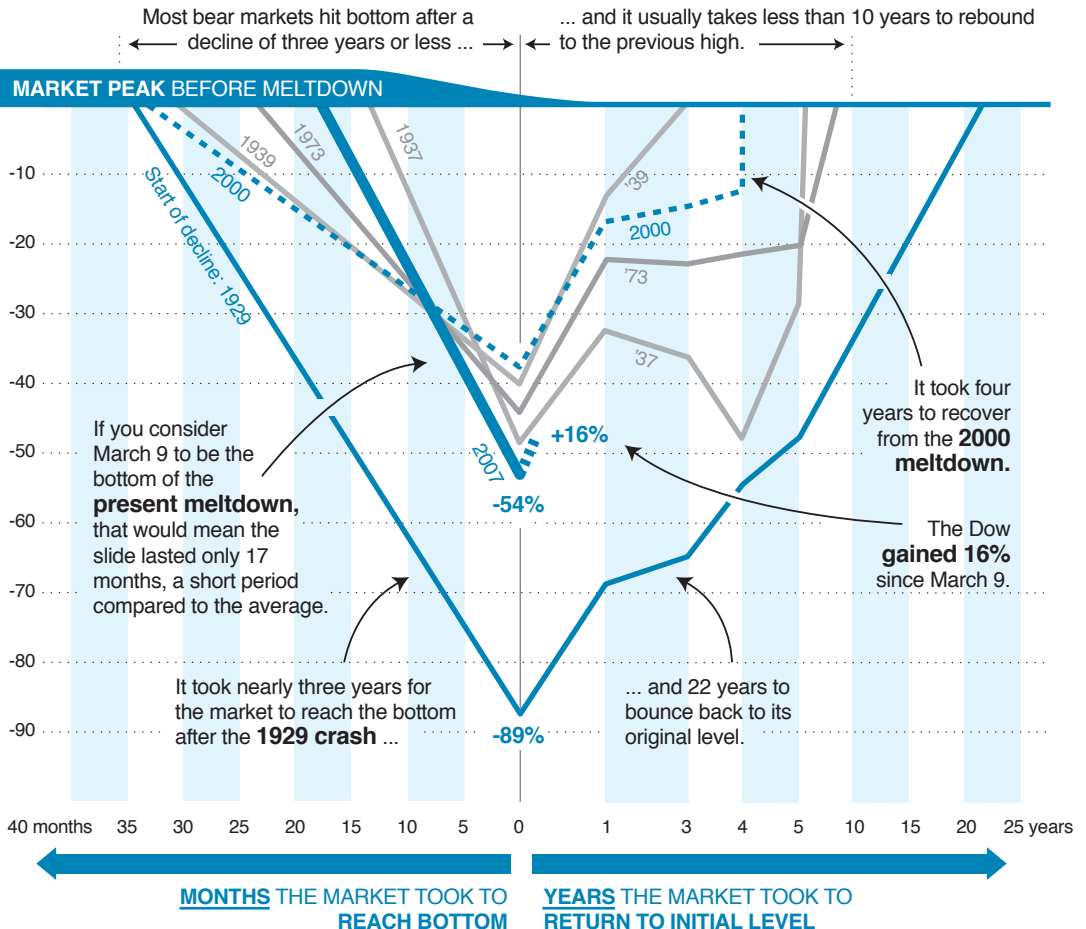
# Are stocks bouncing back?

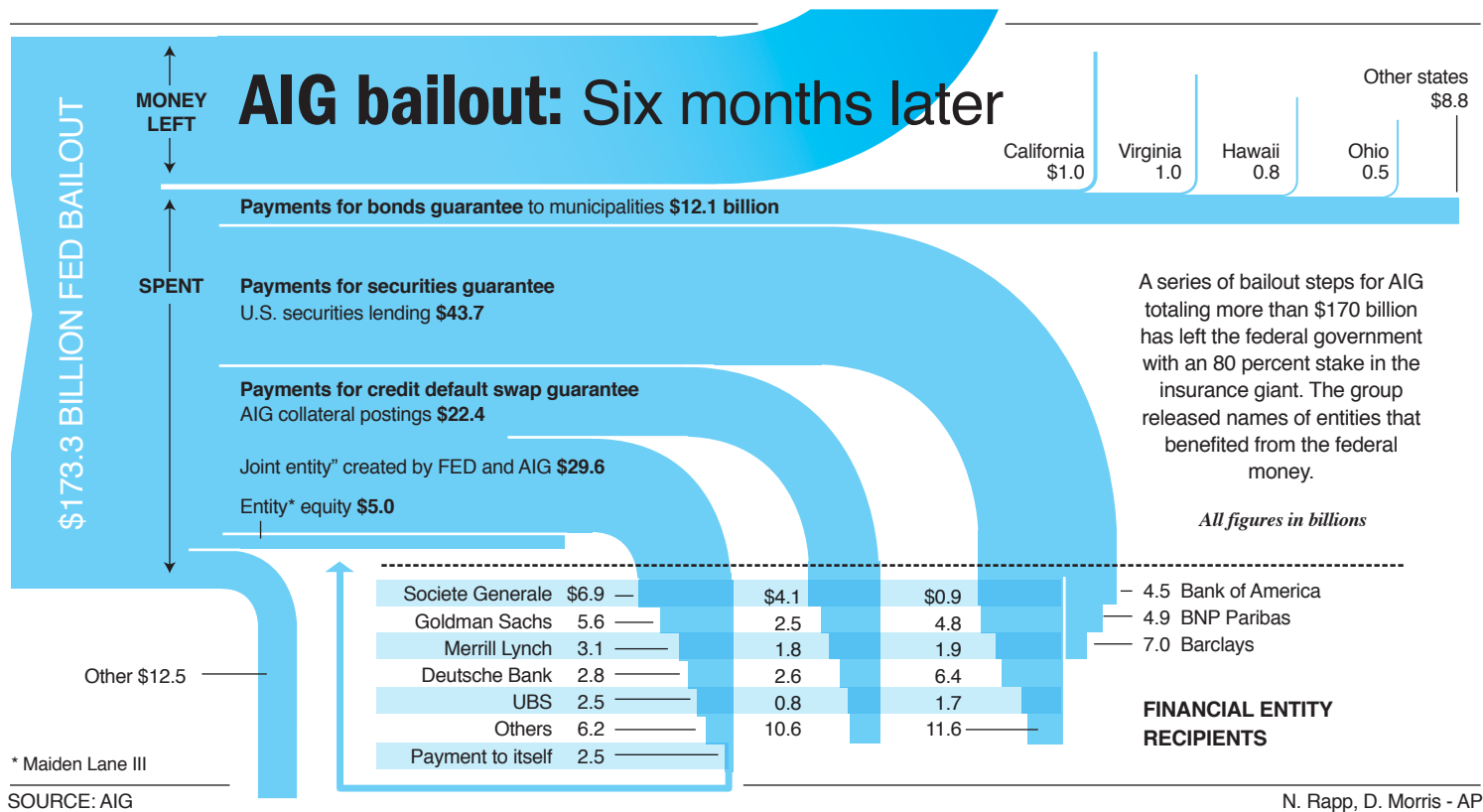
In the past, Wall Street has taken considerable time to recover from crashes and for investors to regain confidence in the stock market. In the last three weeks, the Dow Jones industrial average has been soaring again. Did we reach the bottom, and how long will it take for investments to return to their initial level?

**Since Wall Street's crash of 1929, there were six times the Dow lost 30 percent or more ...**



**... and if the decline was fast, the recovery took a considerable time.**







# Displaced Iraqis followed different paths to refuge

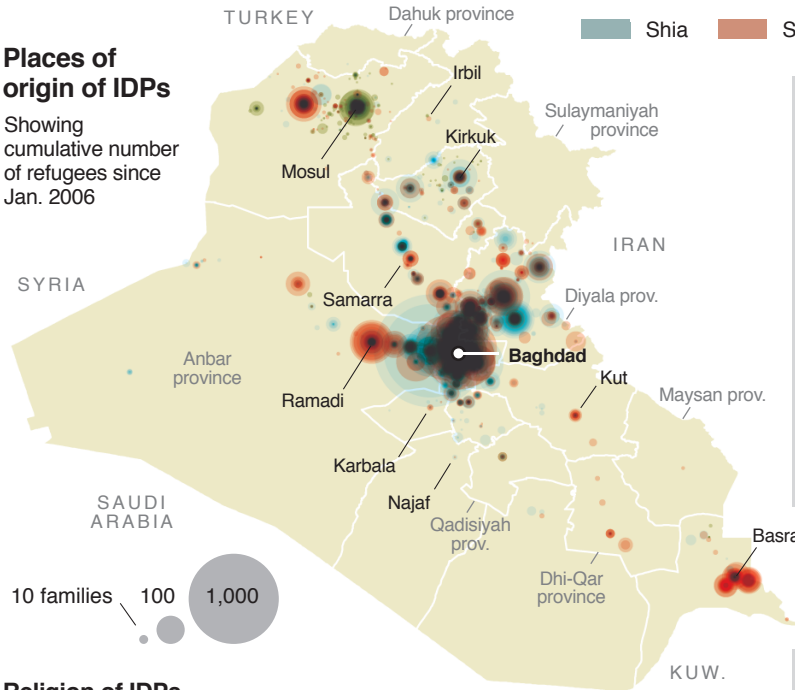
An estimated 1.3 million people have been displaced in Iraq since the beginning of 2006, which results in a total of 2.4 million to date.

Internal displacement has slowed, and a fraction of the population has returned, however the humanitarian condition of the migrants is

worsening. Many are unable to return to their original home because it is destroyed, occupied, or exists in an unstable neighborhood.

## Places of origin of IDPs

Showing cumulative number of refugees since Jan. 2006



## Religion of IDPs

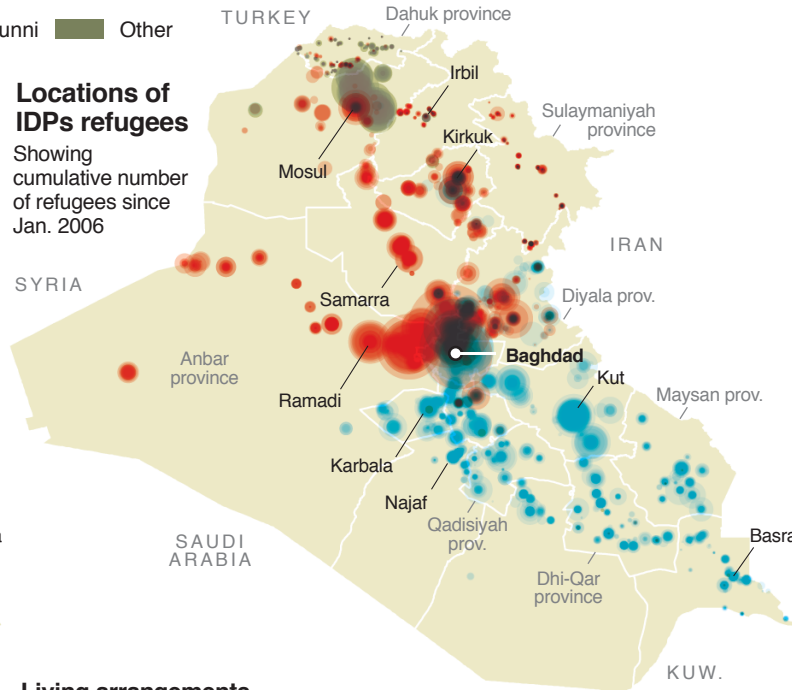


## Places of origin

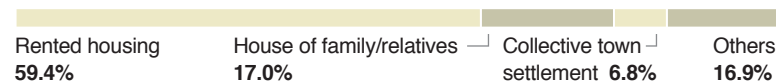


## Locations of IDPs refugees

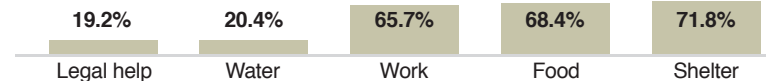
Showing cumulative number of refugees since Jan. 2006



## Living arrangements



## Top needs



## Intentions of IDPs





## Gaza Strip

Israeli troops moved into Gaza on June 28 after Palestinian militants captured an Israeli soldier. Since then, airstrikes and fighting have killed dozens, including civilians, and destroyed homes and infrastructure.



## Jerusalem

The Israeli Security Cabinet authorized Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert to expand the offensive in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the U.N. and Bush administration pushed for a quick approval of a cease-fire.



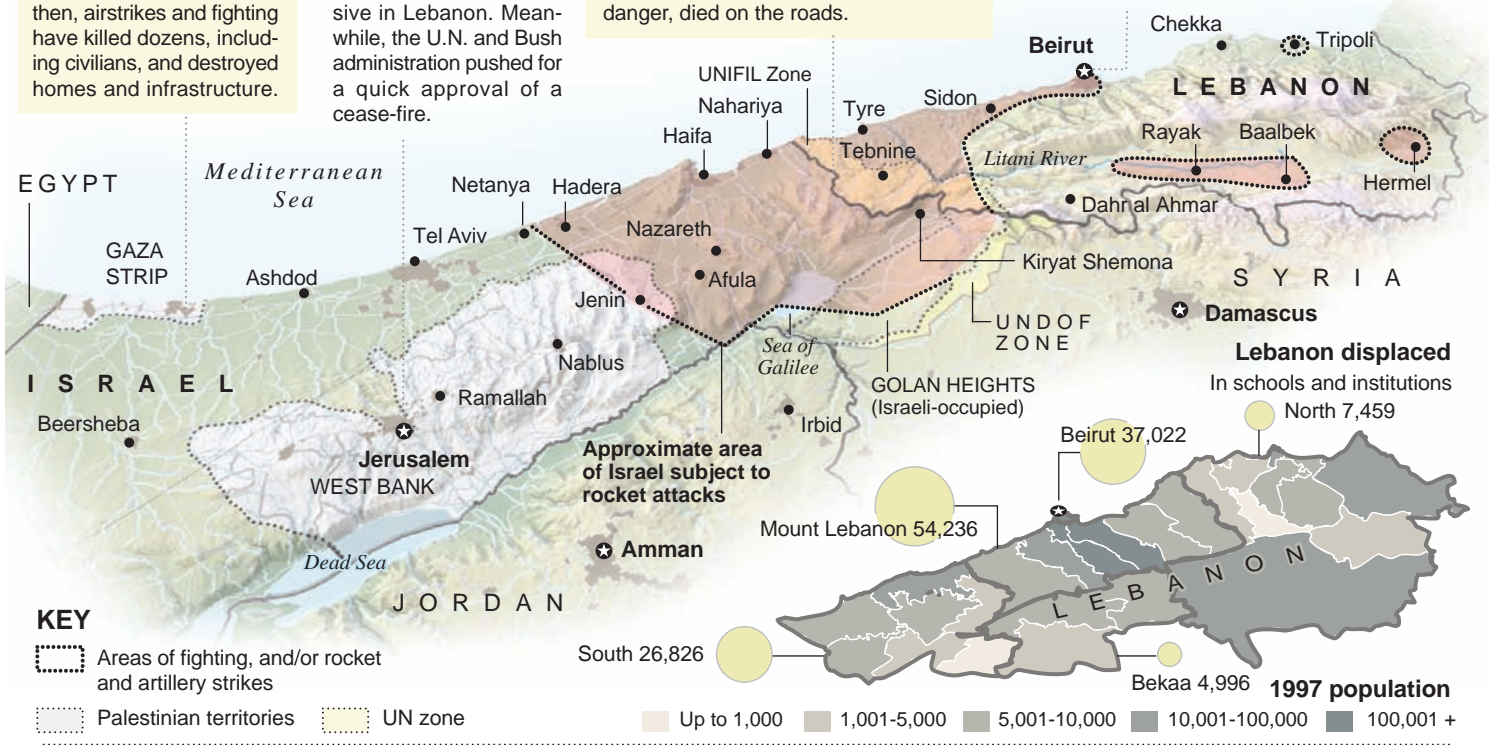
## Border

Fighting intensifies across South Lebanon, and at least 715 civilians died in airstrikes, heavy shelling and fighting since the war began. Many civilians, trying to flee the danger, died on the roads.



## Beirut

Explosions have pounded the Southern suburbs since the beginning of the conflict. Israeli forces may expand their operations in the capital and have warned residents to leave.



## DISPLACED as of Aug. 11



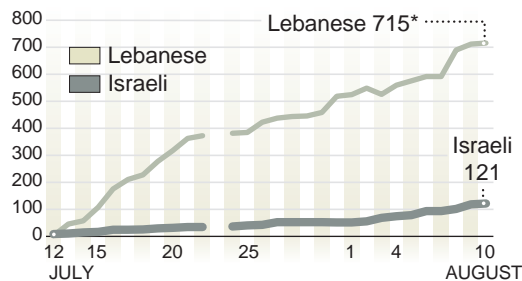
## CASUALTIES as of Aug. 10



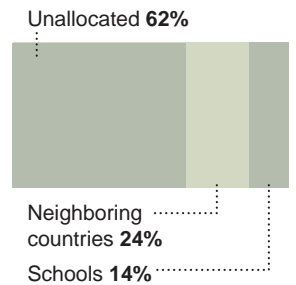
# Conflict at a crossroads

Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert accepted a developing Mideast cease-fire deal on Friday and officials planned to further review the agreement over the weekend.

## Cumulative death toll\* as of 5 p.m. EDT Thursday



## Movement of Lebanese displaced



**Total displaced 971,361**

\* Does not count the Palestinian territories; NOTE: UNDOF: U.N. Disengagement Observer Force; UNIFIL: U.N. Interim Force In Lebanon

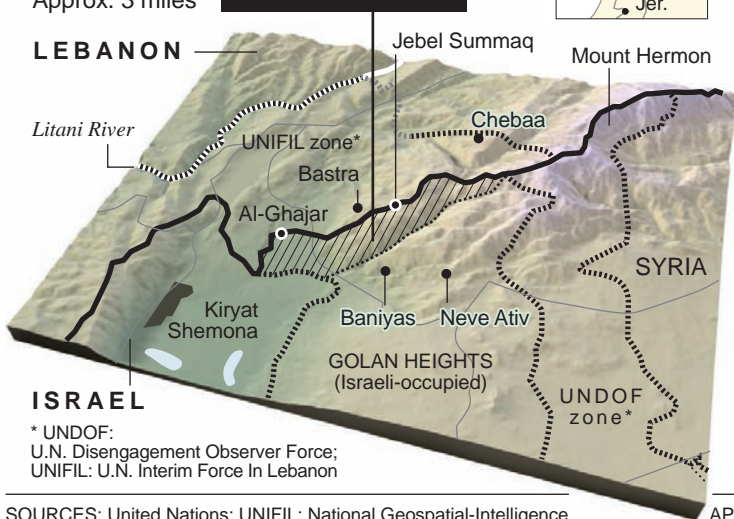
# Chebaa Farms still disputed

One of Lebanon's key demands that the U.N. cease-fire deal failed to address was an Israeli evacuation of the disputed Chebaa Farms territory.

**Detail**

Approx. 3 miles

**Chebaa Farms area**



\* UNDOF:  
U.N. Disengagement Observer Force;  
UNIFIL: U.N. Interim Force In Lebanon

SOURCES: United Nations; UNIFIL; National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency; French National Center for Scientific Research, Lebanese Army

AP





**1630**

In spite of its size, the Big Dig pales in comparison with the building of Boston. In 1630, the city was 30 percent of what it is today.



**1880**

The early laws were an incentive for landowners to "wharf out" the shoreline. In the 19th century, several large municipal projects were carried out to expand the city.



**1995**

The land-making continued in the 20th century with massive projects, including the creation of the peninsula that holds Logan Airport.

# Buried under Boston

**T**here is light at the end of the tunnel. The Big Dig, the nation's largest public works project, is nearing completion next month with the opening of the southbound

Interstate 93. Cosmetic work remains with greenways planned for 2005. The \$14.6 billion project is Boston's answer to its traffic problems. Twenty years in the making, the

work is comprised of 161 miles of traffic lanes in tunnels, bridges and roads cutting through the heart of Boston.

## 1 A landmark bridge

The Leonard Zakim Bunker Hill Bridge will be the widest cable-stayed bridge in the world and the first hybrid design in the United States, using both steel in the main span and concrete in the back spans.

Steel cables are attached to two hollow concrete towers, each 270 feet high.

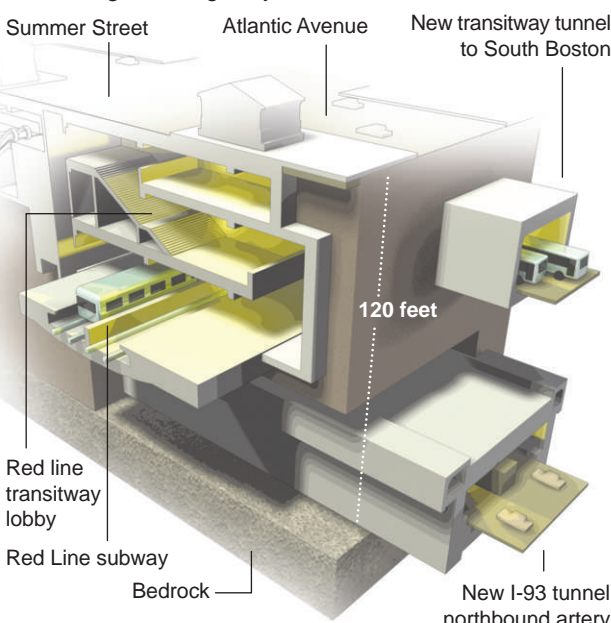
Two extra lanes will hang off the east side of the bridge.

The 10-lane roadway is 1,457 feet long.

Charles River

## 2 Underground downtown

Four to six lanes of highway were excavated and a tunnel built beneath a subway and a transitway. The Atlantic Avenue and Summer Street site is the deepest point of the underground highway.



## Ground-breaker

There have been bigger engineering projects completed in the world, but none this big has ever been constructed through a major city. The Big Dig has broken records.



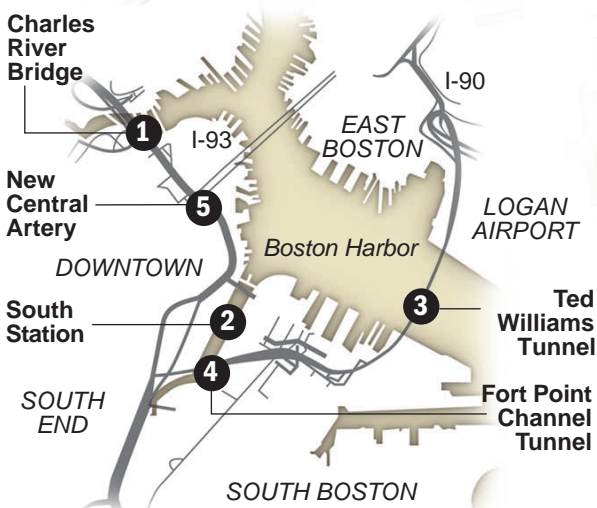
**Dirt** Sixteen million cubic yards of dirt were moved for the Big Dig, enough to fill 15 football stadiums; 541,000 truckloads of dirt have been carried to landfills – the rest was carried by barge.



**Fresh air** The ventilation system for the tunnels is the largest in the world. At full capacity, the system can clear exhaust and feed fresh air through 131 miles of lanes in less than a minute.



**Monitoring traffic** The Central Artery, tunnels, and turnpike will be monitored 24-hours-a-day by more than 400 video cameras, 130 electronic message signs, 30 infrared height detectors and six emergency response stations.



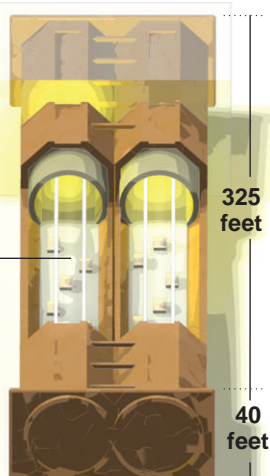
## 3 Connecting airport and city

Opened in 1995 the Ted Williams Tunnel was the first part of the Big Dig to be completed.

The tunnel is made up of 12 steel tubes, lined with steel-reinforced concrete coating.

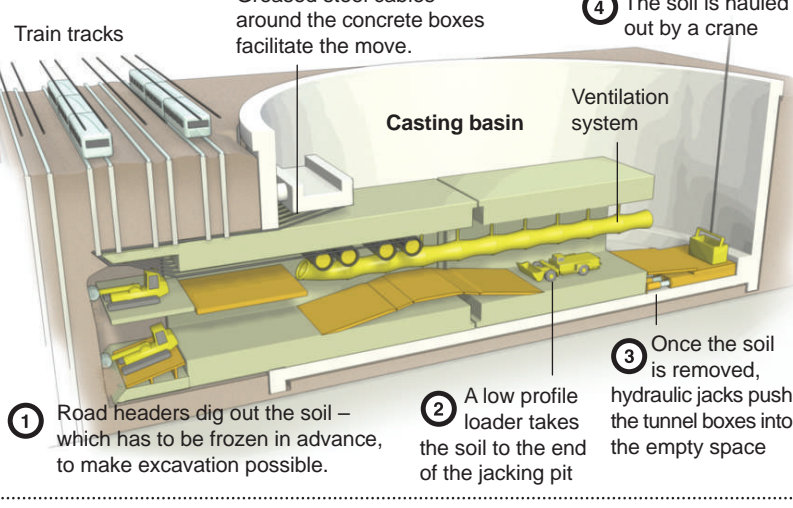
At full capacity, the four-lane tunnel can carry 95,000 vehicles per day.

The landfill and clay of the harbor bed is too soft to be tunneled.

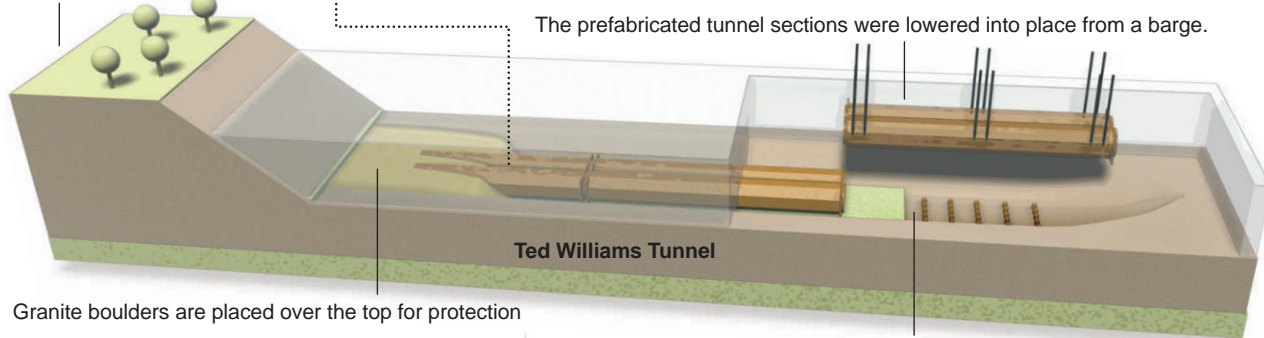


## 4 Pushing a tunnel below ground

To ensure tunnel construction did not interrupt rail service, tunnel sections weighing thousands of tons each were cast in pits nearby and then pushed into place.



The prefabricated tunnel sections were lowered into place from a barge.



**1** Trenches 3-feet-wide by 10-feet-long are dug beneath and alongside the existing I-93 artery.

A dense mixture of clay and water is pumped in to prevent the trenches from collapsing.

**2** Steel beams are lowered into the trenches and the slurry mixture is replaced with concrete.

**3** Struts between the walls support a deck for the above-ground traffic.

**4** Excavation and tunnel construction begins.

## 5 Burying Interstate 93

Engineers were faced with the problem of constructing a highway through Boston without interrupting traffic and dodging building foundations and subway lines.

The elevated highway will be replaced by about 30 acres of open space and park.

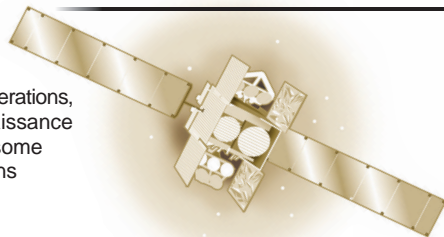
**5** Once the subterranean roadwork is finished and the lanes are open to traffic, the old elevated highway will be closed.



## Eye in the sky



Satellites play a vital role in ground operations, transmitting reconnaissance photos and routing some voice communications and data transfers.

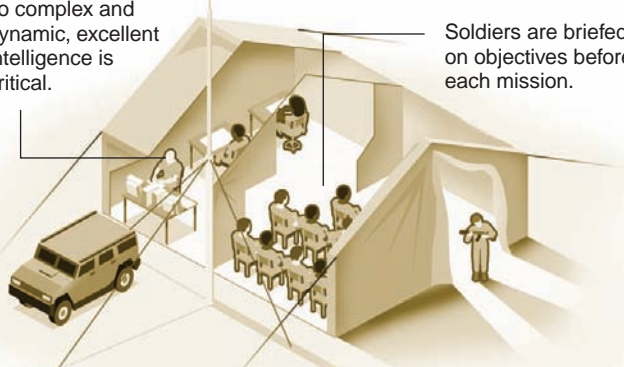


## Preparation

Because urban combat zones are so complex and dynamic, excellent intelligence is critical.

Strategists use intelligence to identify areas of interest, optimal corridors for movement and to assess potential threats.

Soldiers are briefed on objectives before each mission.



Once the operation begins, command control must react to a constant flow of status reports from the field. A city's terrain can

change quickly during a battle, with streets becoming impassable because of rubble or large crowds of civilians.

# Fighting in the streets

## Helicopters

Used mainly for troop movement, surveillance and fire support. Vulnerable to rocket-propelled grenades.

Tall objects on the ground, such as towers or telephone polls, can complicate low-altitude flying and landing.

## Target restrictions

Targeting is complicated by the proximity of restricted buildings, such as schools and places of worship.

## Tank-infantry coordination

Because tank crews have a limited field of vision, soldiers on foot act as eyes and ears, directing movement and assigning targets. Forces must rely on nonverbal signals if radio communication is hindered by intense noise or other factors.

## Tanks and armored vehicles

Stay close to one side of the street when possible, providing cover for the opposite side.

## Rear tanks

Fill in to secure advancing positions. Increased distance from targets allows them to shoot higher than forward armor, since tanks' main guns have a limited trajectory.

## Underground tunnels

Offer concealed avenues for troop movement. Infrastructure for utilities such as water and electricity often is located underground.

## Movement

Navigating a maze of unfamiliar streets and buildings

## Risk

Aspects of an urban area that present special dangers

## Intelligence and surveillance

Knowing the battlefield and the enemy

## Communications

Coordination amid chaos

## Sweeping buildings

Rooftop entry allows any enemy personnel inside to be flushed out to the street, where they are vulnerable, rather than face a desperate standoff. Also, ground entrances are likely locations for booby traps.

## "High" priority

Securing tall buildings can be useful for surveillance purposes and planting radio transmitters for wireless communications.

## Buildings

Pose several problems. They offer snipers concealed points from which to shoot. There is also a danger of falling debris or collapse. Areas of dense development can interfere with radio communications.

## Tank positions

Can be taken inside buildings to provide fire support from a protected location. Tanks can also create smoke screens to conceal troop movements.

## Smaller armored vehicles

Provide support on streets too narrow or too littered with rubble for tanks to pass.

## Going inside

Forces only enter buildings when absolutely necessary because of the danger it entails. An analysis should be done prior to entry, using whatever information available. A building's material is relevant because its structural integrity can be compromised by the rigors of war. Floor plans with mobility corridors are valuable, but often unavailable.

## Surprise entry

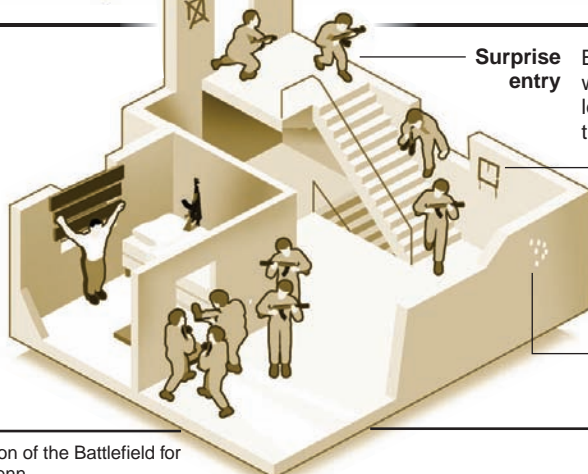
Buildings are cleared from the top down, when possible. If forces do enter at ground level, they might demolish a wall, rather than using a door or window.

## Marking territory

Rooms and buildings are marked with tape, spray paint or chalk as they are cleared. Markings point out safe entry points, dangerous areas or signal that a medic is needed within.

## Concealed risk

The threat of enemy fire penetrating walls, floors and ceilings heightens risk.



# Israeli forces reach the Litani River

Israeli helicopters flew hundreds of commandos into the Hezbollah heartland on Saturday and some forces reached the Litani River. This offensive started Friday.





# Both sides of the barrier

On Feb. 23, the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Netherlands, begins hearing arguments on the West Bank separation barrier at the request of the U.N. General Assembly. Israel began building

the barrier to keep out Palestinian attackers after a rash of suicide bombings. Palestinians say the barrier constitutes a land grab and that Israel is building illegally on occupied land.

To date, 125 miles of the planned 452-mile-route have been completed.

- Separation barrier
- Existing
  - Planned
  - "Green Line"
  - Israeli settlement
  - Palestinian controlled areas

\*Established in 1949 following end of hostilities between Arab countries and Israel in 1948.



## Military checkpoint at Ramallah

Before its construction, a suicide attacker could walk from the West Bank into Israel. The barrier makes it more difficult not only for terrorists but also for Palestinians who must cross through any of 40 gates for work, school or health care.

Israeli soldiers conduct body searches

Concrete barriers

Cars go in either direction after being searched.

Exit

ISRAEL

Checkpoint's main station

Fence topped with razor wire

WEST BANK

Waiting lines

Palestinians enter checkpoint

Short, concrete walls

Soldiers conduct interviews

Security camera

Pathway lined with a 10-foot-high fence with razor wire

Waist-high concrete barriers line entryway

## Walls under high security

### Berlin Wall

Guard tower and bunker

Attack dog corridor

Electric fence

Inside wall

WEST GERMANY

Average 82 feet wide

Anti-tank obstacles

12-foot-high wall with a concrete tube at the top

EAST GERMANY

Trip wire

Barbed-wire pyramids 6 feet high

Security cameras

ISRAEL

### Israeli barrier

WEST BANK

Barbed wire

Army patrol

10 feet

Nail bed

Anti-car trench

Ditch to prevent cars from ramming through

Electronically monitored fence; in high-risk areas, there are concrete walls 30 feet high

Average 165 feet wide

Fine sand to preserve footprints

## Why people build walls

Here are some examples of separation barriers built for a variety of reasons around the world.

### Berlin Wall

Built: 1961

Dimension: 103-mile perimeter of West Berlin

Height: 12-foot-high concrete wall

Why: To stop people from communist East Germany fleeing to West Berlin



### Belfast, Northern Ireland, "Peace Lines"

Built: 1970

Dimension: 20 walls of iron or brick, ranging from a few hundred yards to more than 3 miles long

Height: 25 feet high, topped with metal netting

Why: To separate mobs in British Protestant and Irish Catholic neighborhoods



### Cyprus, Nicosia, "Green Line"

Built: 1974

Dimension: A zone as wide as a city street to several blocks long; marked in spots with sandbags, others have soldiers and tanks

Why: U. N. buffer zone dividing the island into Turkish and Greek sides after Turkey occupied the northern part following a Greek-backed coup attempt



# Migratory birds on their way north

Next month, birds migrating from Asia will start showing up in Alaska. They may carry the H5N1 virus to the breeding grounds, and pass it along to other birds that will then bring it southward this fall when they fly to their winter grounds.



SOURCES: U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization;  
Wetlands International

N. Rapp • AP





# War's environmental scars

Scientists and relief agency officials have already started to assess the scope of the damage done to Iraq's environment and people during the war. With the lights still out in large sections of Baghdad, and the civilian infrastructure badly damaged, the recovery effort has just begun.

## Disruption of power, water and sanitation

Damage to electrical systems has caused widespread power outages in Baghdad and other cities. Outages increase the likelihood of outbreaks of communicable diseases and other health threats by affecting water and sanitation systems.

## Wildlife

Animals may die after eating oil-tainted vegetation or drinking contaminated water.

## Air pollution from oil-well and oil-trench fires

Oil fires raged in the opening days of the war in southern Iraq, causing local and regional air pollution. Dense black smoke over Baghdad from burning oil-filled trenches contained chemicals and particulate threatening the health of the city's population.

## Unexploded ordnance and land mines

In the desert, windblown sand may cover unexploded bombs and mines. They will be concentrated around heavily targeted areas, such as Basra and Baghdad, where civilians or animals could inadvertently set them off.

## Livestock and crops

Lack of water and the interruption of needed farming supplies, such as animal feed or tools, could damage crop production.

## Destruction of military and industrial infrastructure

Damaged military hardware and factories have released heavy metals and other dangerous substances into the air, ground and water that could poison aquifers.

## Weapons contamination

Munitions containing depleted uranium used by coalition forces could pose health risks to the civilian population if leftover fragments of the heavy metal are inhaled, ingested or come into contact with the skin.

## Medical facilities

Hospitals depend on electricity and clean water for washing and drinking. Interruptions in the delivery of supplies have affected the availability of some medicines. Some vaccines could be lost if they are not kept refrigerated.

## Destruction of ecosystems

Military vehicles and troops may have caused damage to the desert ecosystems that could take decades to recover.

## Water contamination

Broken water mains and pipes could lead to the contamination of drinking water. Spare parts such as replacement pumps and filters are not readily available. International sanctions prevented "dual use" items from entering the country.

## Waste management and disease

Human remains, medical waste, garbage and other hazardous materials not properly disposed of could cause outbreaks of disease. Vermin, insects and dogs could exacerbate the threat. Pathogenic microbes in water supplies could cause disease.

## Military leftovers

Unspent ammunition, barbed wire, trenches, sandbags and litter may have been left behind by soldiers in abandoned military camps.

Human consequences

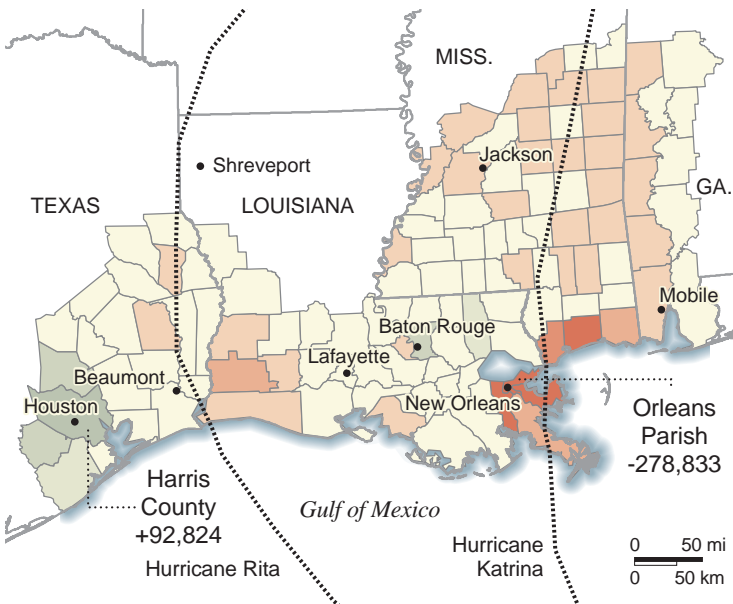
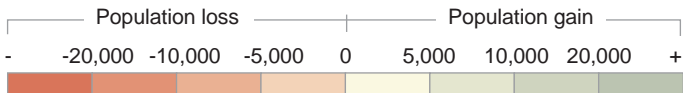
Wildlife consequences

Natural consequences

# Shifting populations in wake of storms

New government estimates show certain regions were decimated by population losses four months after hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

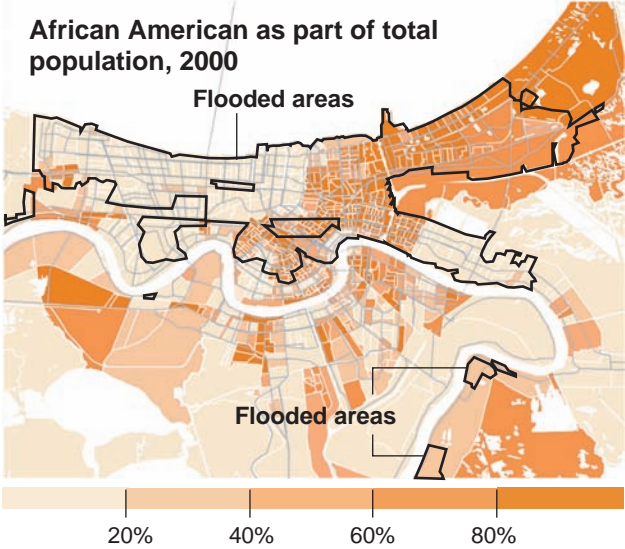
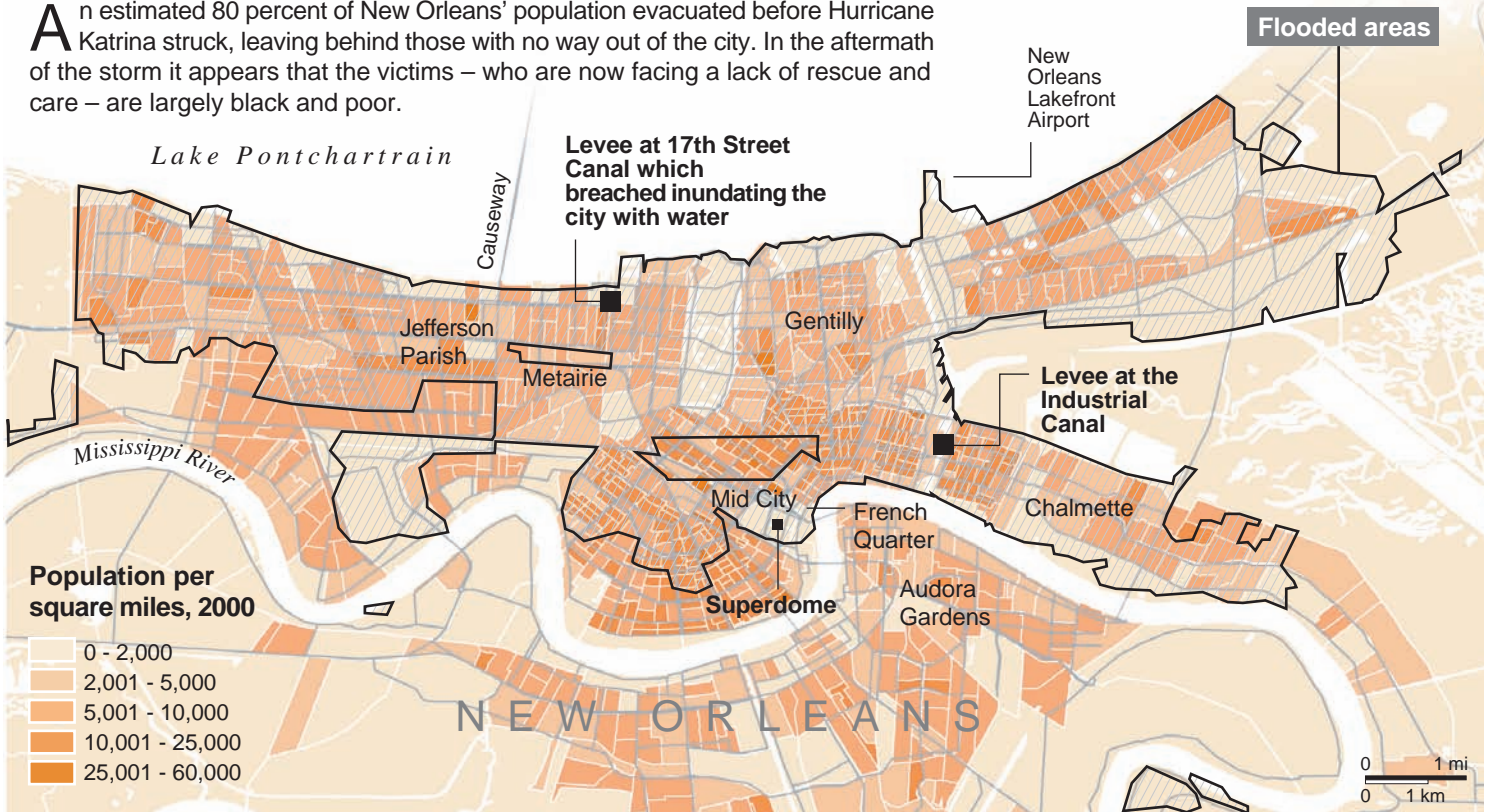
## Population differences between July 2005 and January 2006



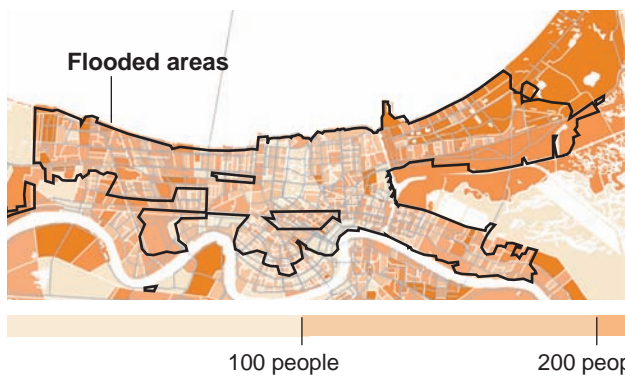
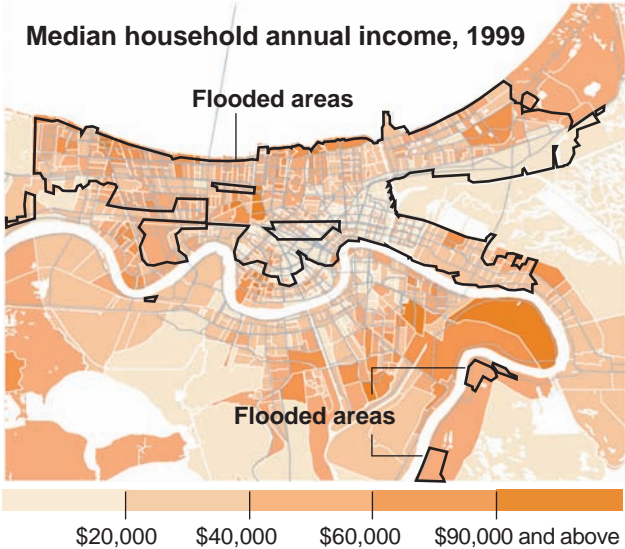


# Katrina strikes an already poor community

An estimated 80 percent of New Orleans' population evacuated before Hurricane Katrina struck, leaving behind those with no way out of the city. In the aftermath of the storm it appears that the victims – who are now facing a lack of rescue and care – are largely black and poor.

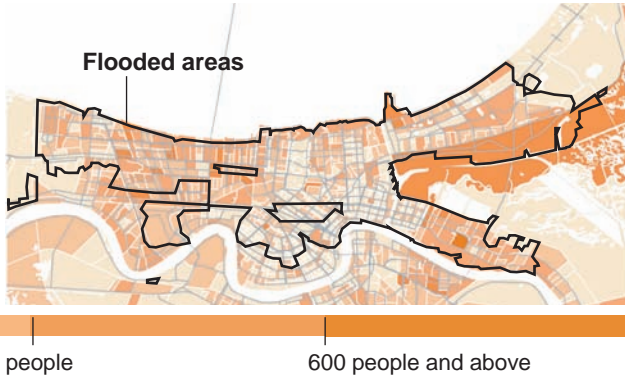


In Orleans Parish, where the boundaries are the same as the city limits, 66.6 percent of the residents are black compared to 12.1 percent nationwide. Nearly 27,000 families are below the poverty level. Twenty-one percent of Orleans Parish households earn less than \$10,000 a year.



Number of people 14 and under, 2000

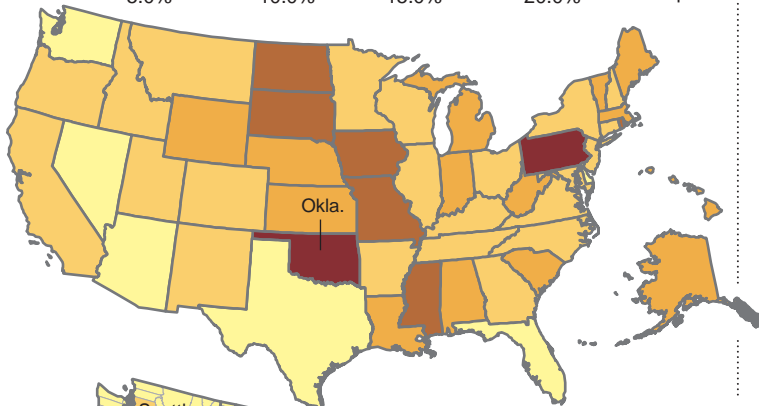
Number of people 65 and over, 2000



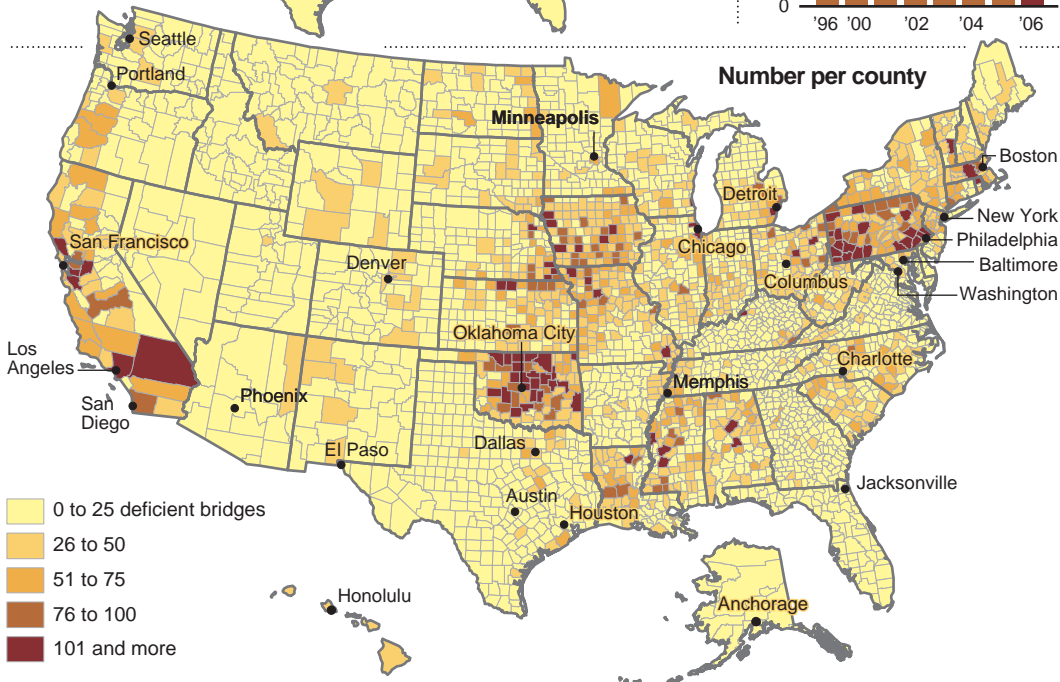
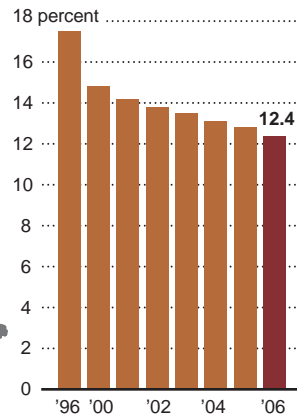
# Deficient bridges a nationwide problem

More than 73,694 of the country's 596,808 bridges are rated structurally deficient, and engineers estimate repairing them all would take at least a generation and cost more than \$188 billion.

**Structurally deficient bridges per state**



**Less dangerous bridges nationwide**





# Mexico at a political crossroad

Mexico's 107 million people struggle with poverty, low education levels and unemployment. However, the country has become more democratic with President Vicente Fox's victory

in 2000, which ended the Institutional Revolutionary Party's 71-year hold on the presidency. Today, three main parties compete for every political post, from local city council seats to the presidency.

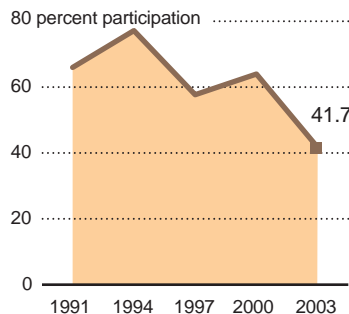
## Mexican population



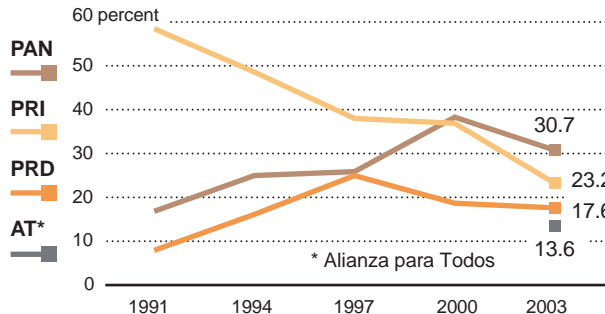
## Voting out the traditional party

Voter turnout has been dropping since 1994, despite the fact that Mexican elections have become more democratic and open. The Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, lost the presidency for the first time in 71 years in 2000. Now it competes with Fox's conservative National Action Party, or PAN, and the leftist Democratic Revolution Party, or PRD.

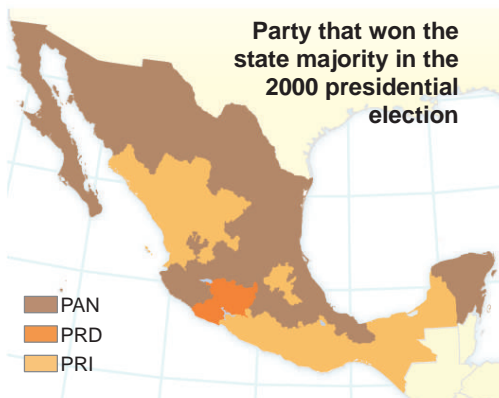
### Voter turnout falling



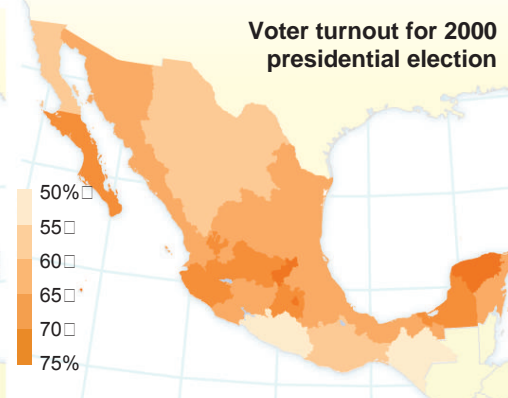
### Evolution of votes



### Party that won the state majority in the 2000 presidential election



### Voter turnout for 2000 presidential election



## Willing workers without jobs

While official Mexican unemployment levels are relatively low, underemployment is high and thousands each year migrate to the United States to find work. Remittances sent home by those living north of the border make up Mexico's second-highest source of foreign income, only behind oil revenues.



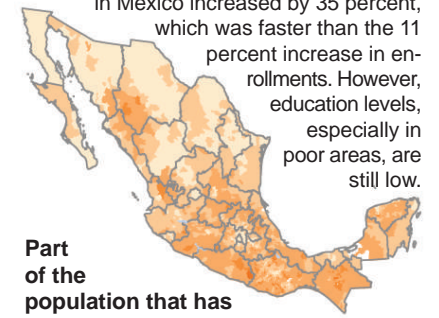
## Living in poverty

Half of Mexico's population live in poverty and one-fifth live in extreme poverty. Between 4 and 9 percent live on less than one dollar a day, and about one quarter of those living in extreme poverty in Mexico reside in urban areas in Central Mexico.



## Pouring money into education

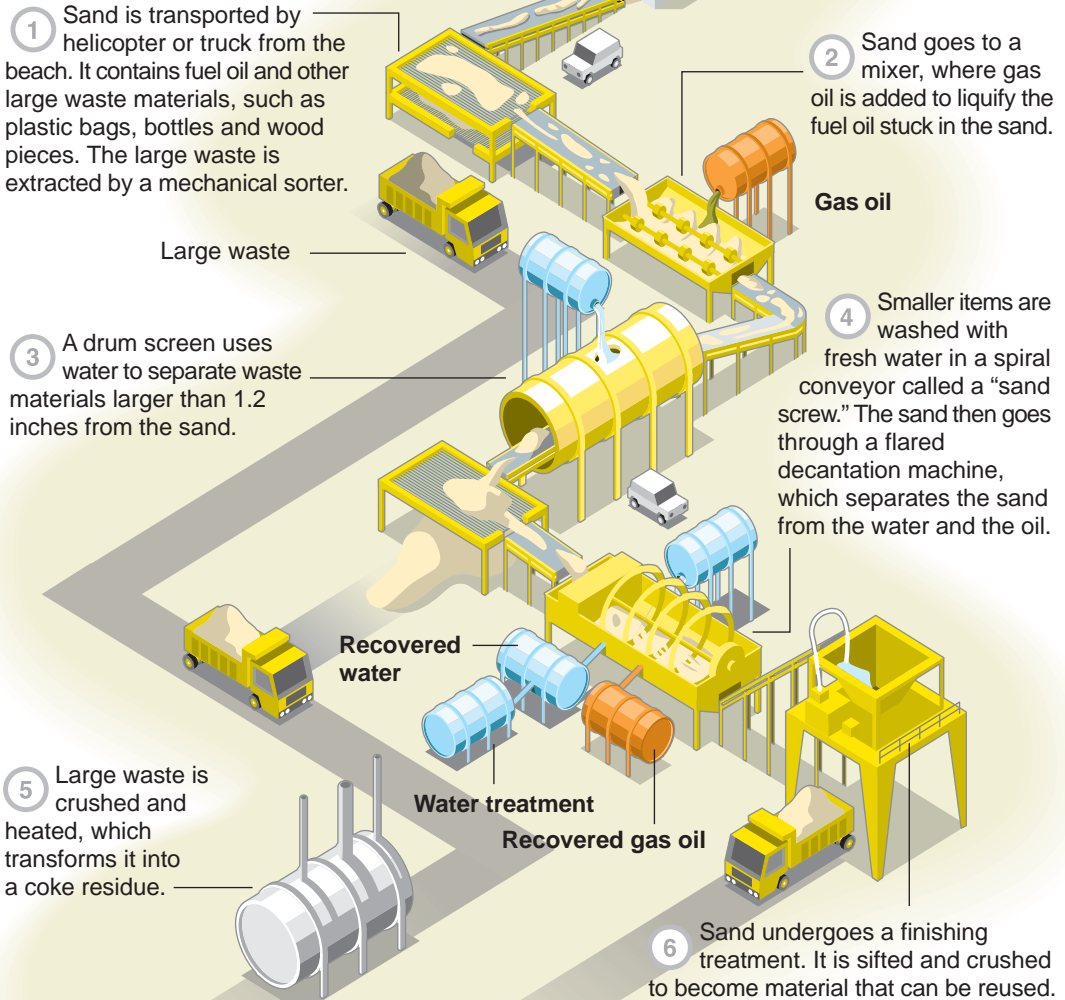
Between 1995 and 2002, spending on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (college and universities) education in Mexico increased by 35 percent, which was faster than the 11 percent increase in enrollments. However, education levels, especially in poor areas, are still low.



# Turning sand from black to gold

Sand polluted by the wreck of the oil tanker Prestige will be cleaned of fuel oil and other waste materials so that it can be reused.

Two years ago, more than 200,000 tons of waste was processed after the Erika wreck occurred off the coast of France. Here's a look at the process.



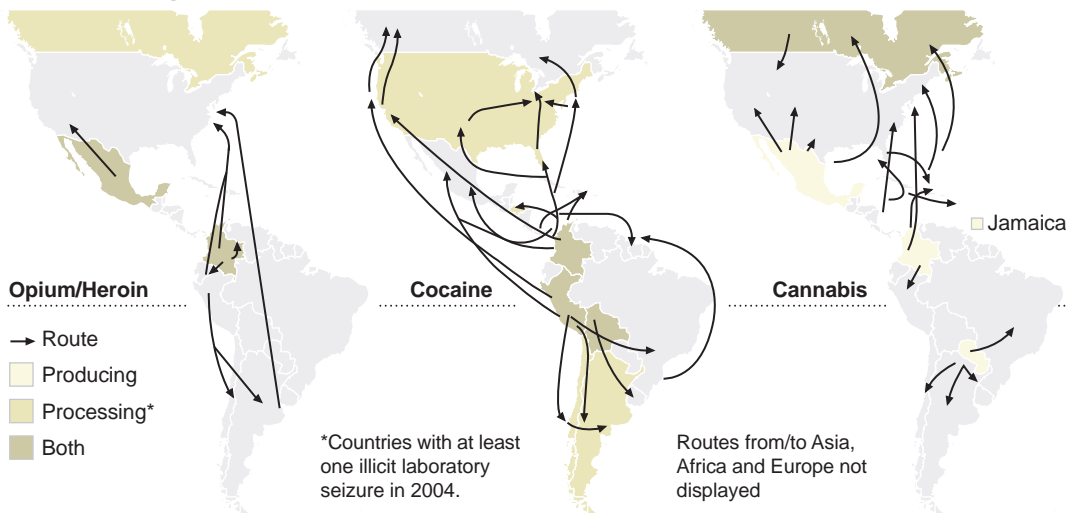
The coke residue is used as a combustible fuel in cement production plants.

Recycled sand is used for road undercoat in a clearly defined place and monitored by the government.

# Drug traffic flows throughout the Americas

Traffickers from Canada to the tip of South America smuggle illicit drugs by air, land and water. Colombia remains the world's largest producer, while Mexican cartels have the most power.

## Americas drug routes

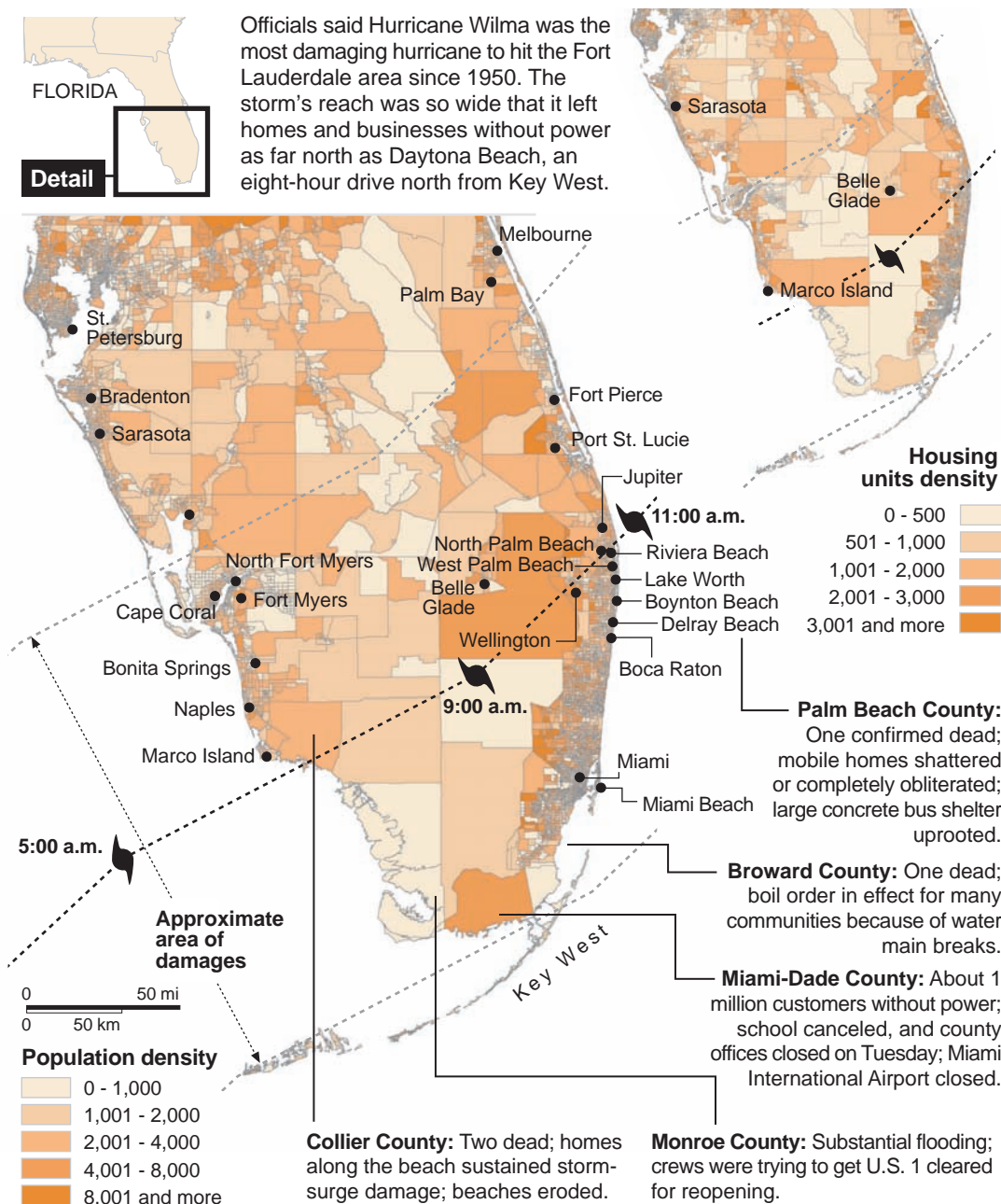




# Wilma dashes across Florida



Officials said Hurricane Wilma was the most damaging hurricane to hit the Fort Lauderdale area since 1950. The storm's reach was so wide that it left homes and businesses without power as far north as Daytona Beach, an eight-hour drive north from Key West.



# Sectarian violence dividing Iraq

Many sections of Baghdad, some formerly mixed, but now in the hands of radical Shiites or Sunnis, have been consumed by violence as Islamic sects have fought for territory, triggering population movements across the country.

## Location of displaced population in Iraq

2,000 families



7,000

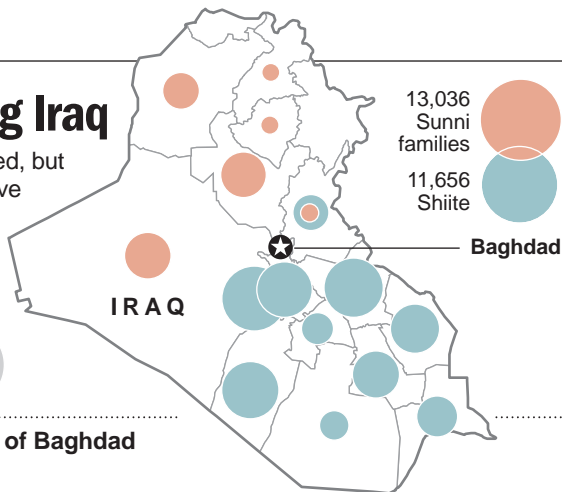


13,000

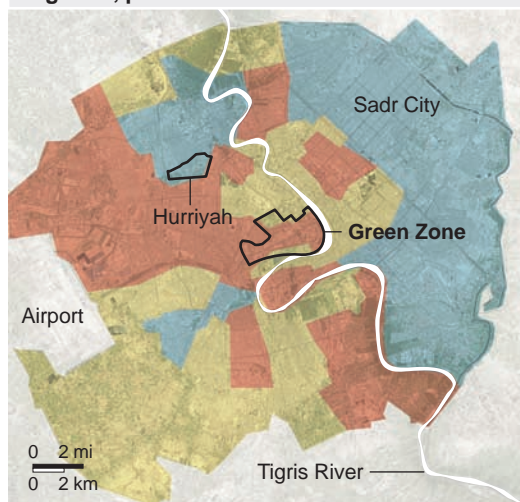


## Schematic ethnic and sectarian breakdown of Baghdad

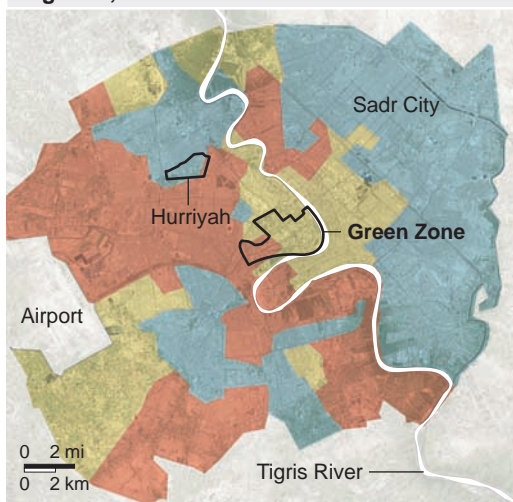
Mostly Shiite Mostly Sunni Mixed



Baghdad, prior to Feb. 2006



Baghdad, Feb. 2007



# A new left rises in Latin America

Latin American politics have shifted to the left recently, a trend likely to continue with seven more presidential elections this year, including a race that could dramatically change Mexico's leadership. The elections have redefined politics in a region better known for U.S.-backed, right-wing dictatorships. But the new left doesn't follow a script: self-proclaimed leftists embrace a wide variety of platforms – including, in many cases, free-market economies.



## Population per administrative area



## Political



### Mexico

July 2, 2006  
Conservative Vicente Fox  
Felipe Calderon Hinojosa, Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador, Roberto Madrazo Pintado

### Honduras

Last: Nov. 27, 2005  
Centrist Manuel Zelaya

### Nicaragua

Nov. 5, 2006  
Center-right Enrique Bolanos  
Daniel Ortega Saavedra, José Rizo Castellón, Herty Lewites, Eduardo Montealegre

### Haiti

Feb. 7, 2006  
Leftist Rene Preval

### Panama

Last: May 2004  
Center-right Martin Torrijos

### Venezuela

Dec. 3, 2006  
Leftist Hugo Chavez  
Chavez, Julio Borges, William Ojeda, Roberto Smith, Teodoro Petkoff

### Bolivia

Last: Dec. 18, 2005  
Leftist Evo Morales

### Paraguay

Last: April 2003  
Center-right Nicanor Duarte

### Brazil

Oct. 1, 2006  
Moderate leftist Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva  
Possible: da Silva, Geraldo Alckmin, Itamar Franco, Heloisa Helena, Anthony Garotinho

### Uruguay

Last: Oct. 31, 2004  
Center-left Tabare Vazquez

### Argentina

Last: April 2003  
Center-left Nestor Kirchner  
In October congressional elections, claimed victory in 21 of the 24 Senate races and picked up new House seats to reach a total of 115 – still shy of the 129 seats needed for an absolute majority

### Guatemala

Last: December 2003  
Conservative Oscar Berger

### El Salvador

Last: March 2004  
March 2006  
Conservative Tony Saca

### Costa Rica

Last: Feb. 5, 2006  
President: Center-right Oscar Arias Sanchez

### Colombia

May 28, 2006  
Conservative Alvaro Uribe  
Uribe, Horacio Serpa, Carlos Gaviria, Antanas Mockus, Alvaro Leyva

### Ecuador

Oct. 15, 2006  
(Interim) Populist Alfredo Palacio  
Ousted President Lucio Gutierrez, Palacio  
Possible: Alvaro Noboa, Leon Roldos, Cynthia Viteri, Rafael Correa

### Peru

June 4, 2006 runoff date  
Pro-free-trade Alejandro Toledo  
Leading candidates: Ollanta Humala, Alan Garcia

### Chile

Last: Jan. 15, 2006  
Socialist Michelle Bachelet

2005 2006

## LATIN AMERICAN ELECTION CALENDAR

	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Country	Honduras	Bolivia	Chile	Costa Rica	Haiti	Peru	Colombia	Mexico	Brazil	Ecuador	Nicaragua	Venezuela			
Date	27 Nov	18 Dec	15 Jan	5 Feb	7 Feb	9 Apr	28 May	2 Jul	1 Oct	15 Oct	5 Nov	3 Dec			
Term	4 years	5 years	4 years	4 years	5 years	5 years	4 years	6 years	4 years	4 years	5 years	6 years			

# Land robots rolling into combat

In order to reduce risk to soldiers, remote-controlled robots were used by the military to stake out caves in Afghanistan. The \$45,000

"PackBot" could be deployed in Iraq, with the Pentagon ramping up efforts to develop the technology and take advantage of it.

## Attachments

The robot can be outfitted with modules such as a video camera, a sensor or a manipulator arm

## GPS antenna

Radio antenna  
for data transmission

7 inches

Batteries  
Four total

## Wheels hub

can absorb a  
10-foot drop  
onto concrete

35 inches

## Flippers

Allows for climbing  
stairs and rocks

## Locomotion

The 42-pound rolling robot contains three motors — one for the flippers and one each for the left and right drives.



# An aging steam delivery system



The steam conduit that exploded in midtown Manhattan was part of New York City's labyrinth of underground cables, tunnels and pipes – a system implemented more than 100 years ago. Experts believe the age of the city's infrastructure might have been a factor.

- Approximate steam network area
- Steam plant

Technicians use **manholes** to reach the steam pipes to shut them off or make adjustments

Steam vents are used to carry steam above windshield level for visibility purposes .....

## STREET LEVEL

Customer service line

Between 4 and 15 ft. deep

**Steam main pipe**  
350-degree Fahrenheit steam travels at a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch

Main valve

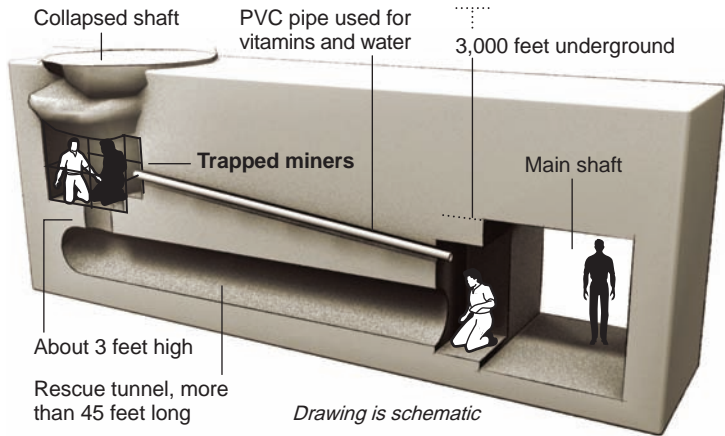
**Expansion joint**  
Used to allow expansion and contraction of pipes

Concrete housing

**Insulation**  
prevents heat from affecting other underground pipes and wires

# Australian miners freed

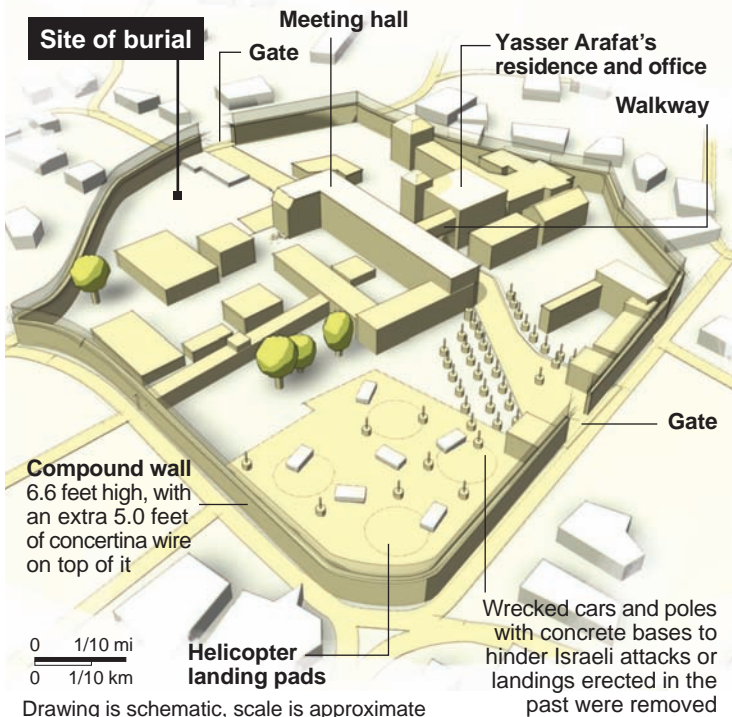
Two Australian miners have been rescued from a gold mine after two weeks trapped in a steel cage beneath tons of fallen rocks.



# Arafat buried in an emotional farewell

Yasser Arafat was laid to rest Friday after his flag-draped coffin was carried through a sea of Palestinians who swarmed the helicopter that brought him from his funeral in Egypt.

**Arafat was buried in a marble-and-stone grave. His traditional headdress, the black-and-white checkered keffiyeh, was planted on a stick in the soil of the grave.**



# Manhunt ends with 'Ace' in the hole

Ending one of the most intensive manhunts in history, U.S. forces captured Saddam Hussein on Saturday in an underground hideout on a farm in Adwar, 10 miles from his hometown of Tikrit. He was the Ace of Spades in the deck of U.S. most-wanted cards.

**Ventilation pipe** to the surface provided air

**Bedroom** with clothes scattered, including unwrapped new shirts

**Basic kitchen**

**Styrofoam panel** to close the tunnel

Walled farm compound

Drawing is schematic

**'Spider hole'**

The entrance to the 6-foot-deep tunnel was covered by a rug and dirt.

Saddam was found in a narrow crawl space branching off the tunnel. He was carrying a pistol, but didn't move to use it.

SOURCES: Associated Press; Pentagon

AP



# Dormant chickenpox can cause shingles

A rash called shingles can attack anyone who has had chickenpox. The virus can lie dormant in the body and resurface years later. Initially causing a burning or tingling sensation on the skin, two to five days after symptoms first appear, a painful rash occurs. The process lasts four to five weeks.

**A cluster of tiny bumps transform into blisters**

**Resembling chicken-pox, they fill with pus**

**The blisters break open then crust over and disappear.**

Skin surface

Nerve fiber

Reawakened virus

Dormant virus

**A painful condition, post-herpetic neuralgia, caused by nerve damage sometimes occurs and can last years after the rash disappears**

N. Rapp,  
J. O'Connell