

## Sport

KUWAITI AMBASSADOR  
LAUDS ATHLETES

(KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Dean of Diplomatic Corps Ambassador to the United Kingdom Khalid Al-Duwaisan lauded the efforts of the two Kuwaiti fencing athletes, Balsam and Lulwa Al-Ayoub, in supporting the Sport and Social Responsibility Summit's programs in Kuwait, the Gulf region or in the middle East.

After receiving the two Kuwaiti athletes in his office late Friday, on the occasion of their participation in Sport and Social Responsibility Summit, hosted by London, Al-Duwaisan said that Balsam and Lulwa are prominent names known for not only winning championships in fencing, but also in reflecting the level of women's sports in the state of



Kuwait.

He added that athletic champions have a great role in developing societies, praising the two athletes' excellent efforts in supporting developmental ideas in the Kuwaiti society. Balsam and Lulwa have reflected an honorary image of Kuwaiti women all around the world through their participation in sport and social conferences and workshops, Al-Duwaisan noted.

On her part, Balsam Al-Ayoub said yesterday that women's sports in Kuwait lacks good management and continuous follow up of women's athletic talents. Speaking to KUNA on the sideline of her participation in the Sport and Social Responsibility Summit

held in London, Al-Ayoub said that in order for Kuwaiti women to keep giving in the field of sports, there should be a good management that would follow a scheduled plan, set for developing the level of Kuwaiti athletes. Such framework would allow women in Kuwait to be fit for any regional and international competitive sports activities, she clarified. She added that, in Kuwait, women practice their sports in places set specially for them, whether they are in Girl's Sport Club or any other Health Clubs, following law and social norms. However, she stressed that women should practice sport in sporting clubs in order to ensure them the path to international competition.

## Personalities

PAPERS SHOW RAPPORT  
BETWEEN THATCHER, CARTER

(AP) - Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan were political soul mates, right-wing Cold Warriors who helped define the 1980s.

But politics makes strange bed fellows. Newly released papers from the former British prime minister's personal archive reveal a surprising rapport between the "Iron Lady" and Reagan's political antithesis - Democratic President Jimmy Carter.

He and Thatcher were not natural political allies or obvious friends, but documents from 1980, released Saturday by the Thatcher archive at Cambridge University, contain many cordial letters to and from Carter.

Thatcher had met Carter twice before she was elected, and the U.S. president came away displeased,



**The arch-capitalist Thatcher praised liberal Carter**

though according to previously released papers he mellowed by the time Thatcher became prime minister in 1979.

Perhaps their affinity is not so surprising. They came from opposite ends of the political spectrum, but in 1980, the final year of Carter's term, both leaders were under pressure, facing economic crisis at

home and turmoil in Afghanistan, Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

The arch-capitalist Thatcher even praised liberal Carter on the economy, sending a letter endorsing his "painful but necessary measures" to get inflation down and cut gasoline consumption.

On Afghanistan, the two leaders shared alarm at the Soviet invasion, and worried other European nations were being soft on the Russians.

Thatcher was supportive of Carter's attempt to have the 1980 Olympic Games moved from Moscow.

In the end, British athletes defied Thatcher's wishes and attended the games. The U.S. and several dozen other countries boycotted them.

The pair also exchanged

many letters about the hostage-taking in Iran.

Carter's increasing frustration at failure to negotiate an end to the crisis, which dragged on for 444 days, is palpable. "I need your help in impressing on Iranian authorities the gravity of their continuing disregard of international law and human rights," he told Thatcher in March, imploring her to talk to Iran, "if channels are available to you."

Thatcher showed sympathy for the U.S.

leader. In a phone call that April -- "Hello there, Jimmy.

Margaret here" - Thatcher sounded concerned. "You are all right, are you?" she asked him. "You do sound a little bit - well, it is not surprising that you sound a little bit worried."

## Economy

AUTO COMPANIES  
AFFECTED BY JAPAN'S DISASTER

In Japan: -- Toyota Motor Corp., which builds the Prius hybrid and Lexus luxury cars in Japan, has shut its assembly plants there through at least Tuesday at the cost of about 110,000 cars and trucks. Among Japan's automakers, the company will likely be the least affected by the disaster. That's because most of its parts makers are located southwest of Tokyo, far from the disaster's epicenter in the northeast.

The company originally said production could resume March 16.

-- Honda Motor Co., which makes the subcompact Fit and the Civic Hybrid in Japan, has extended its date to resume production by three days to March 23. Honda could be hurt more than others. More than 100 of its suppliers are based in the area near the earthquake and tsunami, according to market research firm IHS.

-- Nissan Motor Co. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp. have restarted some plants using their stockpiles of parts. But that will continue only as long as sup-



plies last.

-- Mazda Motor Corp.'s Japan production remains idled through at least the middle of next week, IHS estimates.

In North America: -- General Motors Co. is halting production at its Shreveport, La., assembly plant next week because of shortages of parts from

Japan.

-- Subaru of America has stopped overtime shifts at its only North American plant in Lafayette, Ind. The plant produced 150,000 vehicles last year -- 55 percent of the Subaru sold in the United States. The plant makes the Outback wagon, the Tribeca wagon and the Legacy sedan.

--Toyota is suspending overtime shifts and Saturday production at its 13 plants in North America.

-- Nissan, Honda, Mazda and Mitsubishi Motors say they haven't changed their production plans in North America. Mitsubishi says it has enough parts on hand or en route to operate its Illinois assembly plant

## Politics

UN resolution on  
Libya makes history

(AP) \_ The U.N. resolution that authorized military force to protect civilians from attacks by Moammar Gadhafi's troops has made history.

For the first time, the U.N. Security Council authorized measures specifically to protect civilians under Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter, which means they are militarily enforceable.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon touted "the historic decision; taken by the U.N.'s most powerful body on Friday".

Ed Luck, a special adviser on the protection of civilians, said the world was less accepting of governmental abuses.

Luck pointed out that protection of civilians has been included in many U.N. resolutions, including authorizing the joint U.N.-African Union peacekeeping force in Darfur in 2006, and other U.N. peacekeeping deployments in Africa and elsewhere.

And Luck said he has invoked "the responsibility to protect civilians; during post-election violence in Kenya and other violence including in Kyrgyzstan, Guinea and recently during violence in Ivory Coast and the disputed Abyei region of Sudan.

But he said that what makes Thursday's resolution historic is that "this is the first time that the council has taken Chapter 7 enforcement measures specifically to ensure the responsibility to protect."

This, he said, "authorizes a much greater use of coercive force if necessary."

## Health

How much radiation  
is dangerous?

(Reuters) - Radiation levels in Japan remained a huge worry following explosions and fires at the Fukushima power plant. But there has been no indication that people away from the plant's immediate vicinity have been exposed to harmful amounts.

Radiation levels of less than 1 microsievert is nearly 10 times normal readings, but experts say that amount of radiation is very minimal and even smaller than a dental x-ray, which is about 10 microsieverts.

Even if a person was exposed to that level of radiation in Tokyo all year round, that amounts to

about one-third of the radiation from a single organ CT scan.

People are constantly exposed to some level of natural radiation. They get exposed to tiny amounts through sitting in airplanes, routine chest or dental X-rays, and larger amounts through medical tests such as CT-scans and MRIs.

Depending on the flight route, flying at a height of 40,000 feet exposes the passenger to radiation of between 3 and 9 microsieverts per hour -- far more than the levels seen in Tokyo so far.

Generally, people are exposed to about 1 to 10 millisieverts of radiation a year from natural background radiation, caused by radioactive substances in the air and soil. One thousand microsieverts make 1 millisievert.

A whole body CT scan, for example, gives a radiation dose of 20 to 30 millisieverts, while a single organ CT involves a dose of less than 10 millisieverts.

Radiation is measured using the unit sievert, which quantifies the amount absorbed by human tissues. One sievert is 1,000 millisieverts.

Below are different levels of radiation exposure -- all measured in millisieverts -- and their likely effects on humans, as published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

Exposure to 50-100 millisieverts: changes in blood chemistry.

500: nausea, within hours.

700: vomiting

750: hair loss, within 2-3 weeks.

900: diarrhea

1,000: haemorrhage

4,000: possible death within 2 months, if no treatment.

10,000: destruction of intestinal lining, internal bleeding and death within 1-2 weeks.

\*20,000: damage to the central nervous system and loss of consciousness within minutes, and death within hours or days.

## Twitter



## Nancy Ajram

NAC.com would like to confirm that rumors posted on few media websites are completely false. Nancy is in good health and so is her baby.

## YouTube

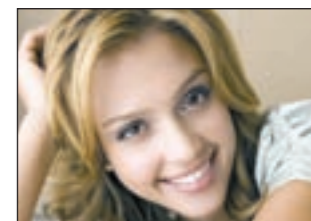
Daily  
Telegraph  
News

Google aims to improve YouTube video quality <http://tgr.ph/gEkPAL>



## Abidal

My friends Marcelo and Pepe told me today that they are also praying for Abidal.



## Jessica Alba

Jessica Alba, Jessica Biel Join Kimmel's Diet Craze | Celebri-ty ... <http://bit.ly/fki0MO>

Rio  
Ferdinand

Mooodorning tweets!! Woke up fresh(Smelling fresh too), showering the kids b4 school, showering the kids b4 school is nuts, they think its funny splashing my clothes!

Huffington  
Post

Rapper/singer Nate Dogg has died. Listen to his greatest hits right here in remembrance.

Nintendo 3DS  
and Wii

EA say the Nintendo Wii has 'faded' and the company is preparing Wii 2

facebook



Disney's

The best way to stop a sneeze.  
26,612 people like this.



Shayda Ziabari  
LOL i love this bit :)



Faiyaz Ahmad  
deda dan



Carles Puyol

Well, let's keep in touch. I wait for your comments!!  
262 people like this.



Tokunboh Taiwo  
stay kool papa



Luz Gallon  
when come back puyol, we miss you



Gwen Stefani

Amps! Back in the studio today. Starting to feel like home.-Tom  
http://t.co/EAcPhN  
905 people like this.



Thomas Charles  
Merial III I love getting personal notes from you....



Paola Gracia  
Barros in good time, I miss your music and inspiration.



Zach Braff

whilst in my hotel room i wrote a song called "heart shaped tub".  
2,886 people like this.



Amy Calder  
Murray hahahaha this!



Micha I was expecting something like "Heart Shaped Box", but the lovely tune of Heart Shaped Tub just killed me :D



Dr. Phil

"Sometimes you get to the point where you're just so desperate you want to scream."  
461 people like this.



Mica Powers  
SERIOUSLY JUDY....no one could have said it better Judy!

Science

Quartz is key to understanding quakes



(Reuters) - Underground quartz deposits worldwide may be behind earthquakes, mountain building and other continental tectonics, a discovery that may aid in predicting tremblers, according to a study released on Wednesday.

The findings by Utah State University geophysicist Anthony Lowry and a colleague at the University of London may solve a riddle of the ages about the formation and location of earthquake faults, mountains, valleys and plains.

"Certainly the question of why mountains occur where they do has been around since the dawn of time," Lowry told Reuters.

He and research partner Marta Perez-Gussinye examined temperature and gravity across the Western United States from a movable network of seismic instruments to describe the geological properties of the earth's crust.

The scientists discovered that quartz crystal deposits are found wherever mountains or fault lines occur in states like California, Idaho, Nevada and Utah.

The Utah State geoscientist said the breakthrough came after repeated testing revealed a correlation between quartz deposits and geologic events that was "completely eye-popping."

Using newly developed remote sensing technology known as Earthscope, Lowry and Perez-Gussinye found that quartz indicates a weakness in the earth's crust likely to spawn a geologic event such as an earthquake or a volcano.

Quartz also may account for the movements of continents known as continental drift or plate tectonics.

For example, the massive earthquake last week in Japan pushed the island nation eight feet closer to the continental United States as the Asiatic tectonic plate slid under the North American plate.

The team linked rock properties to movements of the earth, explaining how quartz contains trapped water that is released when heated under stress, allowing rocks to slide and flow in what Lowry termed a "viscous cycle."

Cyber Space

red-light district for the net



(AP) -- On Friday, the board of directors of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, which oversees the Internet's naming system, approved the creation of a red-light district online for pornographic websites. It follows a decade-long battle over such a name.

The uproar over the idea has brought together unlikely bedfellows.

Religious groups argue that giving adult websites their own corner of the Internet legitimizes the content. Pornographers worry it will ghettoize their sites.

Although it's meant to be voluntary, they fear governments could try to mandate the domain's use, so that pornographic content is more easily blocked.

Supporters have maintained that approving the domain is in keeping with the principle of openness that has fueled the Internet's growth.

While the idea has provoked a philosophical debate, for the U.S. company that submitted the application for the domain, the issue is little more than a matter of dollars and cents.

ICM Registry and its CEO, Stuart Lawley, who has led the fight for ICANN's approval of the idea, stand to profit handsomely from the rollout of the websites.

Lawley plans to charge registrars \$60 per year for the domain names. He estimates that he could sell as many as 500,000 by the time he rolls them out this summer.

Lawley's prices have been a critical issue for opponents to his plan, since domain names typically sell for a fraction of what Lawley plans to charge. They often sell for \$10 or less.

Technology

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES MAY LEAD TO "READING DIVIDE"



Reading is becoming dependent on technology

must be purchased, then I think we may see the literacy divide persist and even widen."

Years of discussion on the future of books amid the sweeping technological changes, along with a desire to make sure black writers were included in that discussion, prompted

Golden to pull together her recent book, "The Word," in which African-American writers talk about how reading shaped their lives for the better.

Edward P. Jones, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his novel "The Known World," said he felt that "reading and writing are

the foundations for becoming a better person and having a better life." Others said how reading about lives like their own helped validate their experiences and give them confidence.

In this sense technology, such as e-readers, can be both a blessing and a curse in terms of literacy. Golden said, with some readers who might have been intimidated by the number of pages in a traditional book eagerly reading on an e-reader.

In addition, with the U.S. African-American community owning more mobile phones and Black-Berries than the white community, potential exists to tap into a broad market, she added.

"But the problem is that you can either download games or download books, and we don't know what people are going to download," she said.

Good Work



French First lady Carla Bruni-Sarkozy speaks with children as she visits the Paris' book fair. Carla Bruni-Sarkozy's Foundation tries to fight against illiteracy by giving books to children.

Power

AFRICA'S REMAINING 'BIG MEN'



They refuse to give way to younger leaders

ed his father in 1986. The last absolute monarch in the world.

Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso, 60 - Took power from his best friend, assassinated in the 1987 palace coup. Changed the constitution limiting presidential terms. Holds elections whose results are disputed by a fragmented opposition.

Omar al-Bashir of Sudan, 67 - Led a bloodless coup in 1989. First sitting head of state indicted by the International Criminal Court, for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Darfur.

Idriss Deby of Chad, 59 or 60 - Seized power in a 1990 coup. Eliminated constitutional term limits to contest questionable elections.

Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, 55 - Part of a rebel group that ended a civil war in 1991. Elected in 1995. Has held questionable elections marred by riots and bloodshed.

Isaias Afwerki of Eritrea, 65 - Led the Eritrean rebel movement that helped end Ethiopia's civil war in 1991 and ushered in Eritrea's independence, with him as president, in 1993. Says he expects to live an-

other 40 to 50 years and Eritrea may hold elections in 30 or 40 years.

Paul Kagame of Rwanda, 53 - Led rebels who ended Rwanda's genocide in 1994. Elected since 2000 in elections from which all meaningful opponents have been barred.

Yahya Jammeh of Gambia, 45 - Took power in a 1994 coup and vows to never leave. Tribal chiefs are campaigning to make him king.

Ismail Omar Guelleh of Djibouti, 67 - Elected 1999 to continue a 30-year family dynasty. Changed constitution so he can run for a third term in April.

Faure Gnassingbe of Togo, 44 - Won disputed 2005 elections to succeed his father, who ruled for 38 years.

Ali Bongo of Gabon, 52 - Won 2009 elections amid charges of vote-rigging and violent protests after the death of his father, who had ruled since 1967.

Laurent Gbagbo of Ivory Coast, 65 - Assumed office in 2000 after elections barring leading opponents. Lost 2010 elections but refuses to step down.