



Dress Codes: Why do tennis players wear white?

Pristine, crisp and all-white — tennis whites have been a tradition dating back centuries. The distinctive look has not only made the racquet sport stand out, it has also become a sartorial mainstay off the courts, too.

And even though most of the major tournaments have done away with the hueless uniformity, Wimbledon, the very first of them, has remained strict in its policy (as have many private clubs around the world). The prestigious championship even clamped down on the rule more than a decade ago, prohibiting colorful accents that had become increasingly common — the year after Roger Federer's now-infamous pair of orange-soled sneakers were banned after his first round in 2013.

The rules once called for “predominantly white” outfits, allowing some competitors to play with color combinations, such as Serena Williams' tribute to Wimbledon treat strawberries and cream in 2010. But the crackdown changed the wording to “almost entirely white,” per the organizers: no off-white, no panels of color, no varying colorways on sneakers. The only recent loosening of rules was in 2023, to allow women to wear dark-colored shorts on the court following criticisms that the rules weren't accommodating for menstruation leaks.

But why did tennis whites become the standard? The reasons often cited are practical ones, from heat reflection to sweat-masking. But senior curator Kevin Jones of the ASU Fashion Institute of Design & Merchandising (ASU FIDM) Museum in Los Angeles, who organized the recent traveling exhibition “Sporting Fashion: Outdoor Girls 1800-1960,” said it really comes down to a long history of clubs enforcing social status, starting when lawn tennis skyrocketed in popularity in Victorian-era England as a leisure sport — and a rare one that allowed women, too.

“It's completely elitist because white clothes are difficult to maintain,” he said in a phone call with CNN. “And the types of materials that these dresses were made of, which were cottons and linens, creased easily, so to keep them nice and freshly starched was also an aspect of that care.”

Challenging the rules

Of course, tennis style has drastically changed in a century-and-a-half since it first became a recreational sensation for the upper class, hot off the heels of croquet (and utilizing the same neatly trimmed lawns). Early tennis attire was more akin to 19th-century leisurewear: women wore striped and patterned garments with long skirts, corseting and wide-brimmed hats; men donned wool pants, button-downs or sweaters.

Because spectators and players have often adhered to similar styles, fashion and tennis have had a “mutual exchange over time, where various tennis trends have seeped into wider culture as well,” said sports journalist Ben Rothenberg, author of “Tennis: The Stylish Life” as well as a recent biography on Naomi Osaka.

That was more than apparent last year, as Zendaya turned out a series of tennis-inspired high-fashion red-carpet looks matching the on- and off-court drama of the film “Challengers,” and then faced Federer in an “air tennis” match for a campaign by the



sportswear brand On. The close alignment with fashion has also led to the success of classic tennis-born labels such as Lacoste and Fred Perry, as well as radical new fashion innovations introduced on the court, like Elsa Schiaparelli dressing Spanish player Lili de Álvarez in culottes, a split skirt, for Wimbledon in 1931, to onlookers' shock.

Like with De Álvarez, dress codes in tennis have often changed after an initial scandal. The French player Suzanne Lenglen was one of the earliest and most memorable cases, when she did away with layered, long dresses and wore a more airy calf-length skirt and shorter sleeves at Wimbledon in 1919. A muse to the designer Jean Patou, Lenglen became tennis' first fashion icon with her signature headscarf and then-provocative shorter hems.

At the US, French and Australian Open, players have challenged definitions of what tennis clothes can be thanks to looser rules (subject to referee opinion). None have done so more than the Williams sisters, with Serena wearing a denim mini, tutus and cape-like silhouettes and Venus's lacy black-and-red ensemble that drew comparisons to lingerie.

More recently, Serena Williams' Nike kit became the topic of conversation at the 2018 French Open when she opted for a black compression catsuit that didn't feature the compulsory tennis skirt. Though she cited its circulation benefits following a severe blood-clot scare with the birth of her child, the French Open said it would bar the style in the future. However, the Women's Tennis Association formally allowed it, and Williams continued to wear versions of the bodysuit at the 2019 and 2021 Australian Opens, normalizing the agile and simplified cut for the tennis court.

"I love wearing skirts," she told CNN in April while reflecting on the controversy. "But I wanted to make sure that my blood was always circulating and I had been in a near-death experience." "So I think there should have been... understanding around that whole outfit," she added.

Brand distinctions

Most of the Grand Slam tournaments dropped the all-white rules decades ago, likely in a bid to attract more television viewers and advertisers in an age of increased visibility for the sport. "Color is vital to draw the eye and especially for those sports companies to be able to advertise their logos and their colors," Jones explained. Sports and luxury brands advertise through fashion in multiple ways, from dressing star players in custom statement pieces to promoting merchandised designs on competitors.

Wimbledon's restrictive rules have been "frustrating" for brands trying to sell their tournament collections, Rothenberg said. When Fila introduced Bjorn Borg throwback shirts in 2001, replicating what the tennis star wore during his five-time-winning Wimbledon streak from 1976 to 1980, Wimbledon officials said they no longer adhered to the rules. The decision sent the sports brand "scrambling" to get new shirts to the players wearing them, Rothenberg explained. And, after Federer's orange-soled shoes were banned, Nike had to act fast to spin their brief appearance, advertising them as "One Match Wonders" in a print ad.

For players, the smallest infractions have proved controversial, and some players have outright refused to play along, as Andre Agassi did from 1988-90 when he boycotted Wimbledon entirely. In 2017, Jurij Rodionov was told to change blue underwear that was



peeking out of his shirts, while Sabine Lisicki recently said that she and women were often required to switch out their skin-colored bras.

But Rothenberg doesn't see more leniency happening anytime soon from Wimbledon's decision-makers. "I think Wimbledon sees its anachronisms as a big part of its brand and its value," he explained. "Wimbledon has clung on to it as a way to be distinct and different — and I think it's largely been successful. It doesn't look like any other tournament."

There have been criticisms levied against the major tournaments whenever women players seem to be disproportionately affected by their dress codes, and though Rothenberg agrees, he also points out that women's styles have been more creative. Men's tenniswear has deviated less from shorts and lightwear polos or short-sleeve athletic shirts since they were introduced.

"There's been a lot of men's short length getting markedly shorter over the last 12 months though, especially players who really have hiked up their shorts a lot," he said with a laugh. "Maybe someday there will be rules against that if they start showing too much cheek."

Source: [Dress Codes: Why do tennis players wear white?](#)



Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Sartorial :
2. Uniformity :
3. Prestigious :
4. Prohibiting :
5. Accommodating :
6. Elitist :
7. Drastically :
8. Recreational :
9. Attire :
10. Innovations :
11. Culottes :
12. Provocative :
13. Ensemble :
14. Compulsory :
15. Circulation :
16. Normalizing :
17. Replicating :
18. Infractions :
19. Boycotted :
20. Anachronisms :



Why men are shaving off their eyelashes

From stopping dust and dirt getting into the eyes to prompting our blink reflex, eyelashes do more than just look pretty. Which makes it hard to explain the social media trend of men trimming down — or even entirely shaving off — their eyelashes in a bid to look “more masculine.” Videos posted to TikTok, Instagram and X in recent weeks show men braving blades very close to their eyes, in barber shops from Turkey to New Zealand, in a quest for stubby lashes. While some barbers are seen wielding buzzing electric clippers, others are freestyling with just a pair of hairdressing scissors and, hopefully, a steady hand.

“Eyelashes are vital for both visual experience and eye health,” said Vickie Lee, a consultant ophthalmic and oculoplastic surgeon at Imperial College London, in an email interview. “As well as acting as a barrier and a trigger for the protective blink reflex, eyelashes help reduce airflow over the eyes... maintaining moisture, keeping the eyes healthy and comfortable, filtering intense sunlight, reducing glare and improving visual quality.”

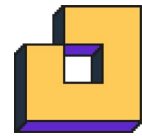
While Lee said eyelashes follow a natural growth cycle, shedding and re-growing over time, she added that there are many reasons why removing them, per the methods seen on social media, is a bad idea. “Improper removal can lead to complications... Cutting or trimming eyelashes can cause discomfort and irritation as (it) can leave a sharp stubby end rubbing on the ocular surface,” she said, not to mention the risk of “causing potential injury to the eye.”

The rise of ‘masculine energy’

Lustrous lashes have been a signifier of femininity or attractiveness for centuries, depicted in art (including works by John Singer Sargeant and Pablo Picasso), poetry (Thomas Hood) and literature (F. Scott Fitzgerald). And there may be an evolutionary imperative, too: Scientific research from 2005 found that women with more attractive faces also possessed higher levels of the female sex hormone estrogen, which equates to increased fertility and fecundity — genetic traits that are appealing, in reproductive terms.

But in today’s increasingly masculine political climate, fueled by controversial online “manosphere” figures such as Andrew Tate and tech bro jocks like Meta chief Mark Zuckerberg (who recently voiced his support for more “masculine energy” in the corporate world, telling podcaster Joe Rogan in January: “A culture that celebrates the aggression a bit more has its own merits”), it is easy to see why some men are eager to repress anything about their appearance that could be construed as overtly feminine.

Even Vice President JD Vance, an outspoken defender of men’s right to “masculine urges,” has fallen foul of new masculine beauty standards when it comes to his eyes. During his televised election debate in October 2024, the internet was awash with speculation that Vance had worn eyeliner to achieve his dark, heavy-lashed look. The chatter became so widespread that disgraced former Republican congressman George Santos weighed in: “Vance does NOT use eyeliner,” he wrote on X at the time. “I’ve met him in person before he was a senator and I can confirm he has long eyelashes and they cast a shadow on his waterline. Grow up people!”



While none of the eyelash-shaving barbers approached for this story replied to CNN's requests for comment, I do speak to one long-lashed male friend, 48-year-old, Spencer Bailey. "I've got a lot of flak over the years about my thick, dark eyelashes," said the London-based IT professional. "But I definitely wouldn't take the clippers to them. Comments are usually from other men who say they're 'girly' — despite the fact I'm also 6-foot-2" — and ask if I'm wearing eye makeup or, more recently, if they're fake... My wife likes them, but they seem to really bother some guys."

After decades of decline, gender traditionalism is on the rise among Republican voters in the United States, according to recent data cited by The New York Times. In the Views of the Electorate Research Survey (run by The Democracy Fund foundation in conjunction with YouGov), which was carried out after President Donald Trump's re-election in November 2024, Republicans increasingly endorsed what the survey called "traditional notions of masculinity," with more than three quarters of Republican men and women agreeing with the view that "what it means to be a man has changed and I don't think that has been good for society."

The same study found that 48% of Republican men agreed that women "should return to their traditional roles" in society — significantly up from May 2022, when the figure was 28%. The proportion of Republican women agreeing with the statement meanwhile increased from 23% to 37% in that time.

Who wants thick, long lashes?

While these opinions are just that (or, at least, there is little evidence that these thoughts have translated into real-world behavioral changes — more women of "prime age" are employed than ever before and rates of marriage and childbirth are declining), it's a stark reversal of the trends of the past half century, in which time the percentage of respondents in the American National Election Studies (ANES) saying that "women's place is in the home" decreased steadily — from almost 30% in 1972 to 6% in 2008, when the survey's researchers stopped asking the question.

With women increasingly being perceived and treated as "less than" men, it is perhaps no surprise that some men are eager to avoid being perceived as "feminine." "The more conservative, regressive or perhaps the more 'traditional' a society makes itself, the more it will really endeavor... to try to create two genders who look very different to each other," Meredith Jones, honorary professor of gender studies at Brunel University of London, told CNN in a telephone interview.

"Eyelashes are a strong binary," Jones said. "There is currently a fashion for one sex to have eyelashes which are outrageously long, thick and black. These are seen as an indicator of high 'uber' femininity and... therefore, the opposite has to be 'true' for the opposite gender."

"The example of JD Vance being mocked for the appearance of wearing eye makeup during the election was fascinating," Jones added. "Because President Trump obviously wears makeup, but his makeup endeavors to make him look more tanned, more toned, more chiseled... more 'masculine.'"

Meanwhile, influencers and celebrities appear to be eschewing bold lashes in what has since been dubbed the #fullfacenomascara movement. Could women also be moving away from the archetypally feminine big eyelash trend?



While the 'no mascara' trend has been gaining traction, with a growing number of people showcasing their natural lashes as part of a broader shift towards minimalist beauty, mascara remains one of the most widely used cosmetic products, Clare Hennigan, principal analyst of beauty and personal care at research firm Mintel, told CNN. In fact, it remains the most commonly applied eye makeup in the US, she noted, indicating that "the no-mascara trend will take considerable time, if ever, to gain widespread adoption."

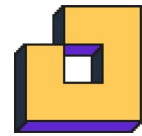
But trends are, indeed, cyclical. And for every action there is a reaction, pointed out Jones: "Fashions spring out of the times we are living in," she said. "The 1960s were a classic example. One of the complaints of conservatives during that period was that they could no longer tell the difference between men and women due to the prevalence of bell-bottomed trousers and long hair worn by both sexes. In the '80s, in reaction to conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, London's club fashion became very adventurous. These movements are always cyclical."

Source: [Why men are shaving off their eyelashes](#)



Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Trimming :
2. Masculine :
3. Stubby :
4. Ophthalmic :
5. Oculoplastic :
6. Lustrous :
7. Signifier :
8. Evolutionary :
9. Fecundity :
10. Manosphere ;
11. Construed :
12. Overtly :
13. Speculation :
14. Disgraced :
15. Traditionalism :
16. Regressive :
17. Binary :
18. Archetypally :
19. Minimalist :
20. Cyclical :



Why Nefertiti still inspires, 3,300 years after she reigned

One hundred years ago, in a courtyard at the Neues Museum in Berlin, the world came face to face for the first time with one of its most enduring beauty icons: Queen Nefertiti. Discovered in Egypt in 1912 by German archaeologists, her 3,300-year-old stucco-coated limestone bust went on display in 1924. Its unveiling stunned audiences from Cairo to London and sparked a century-long fascination with her aesthetic.

The artifact's sharply defined features — her chiseled jawline, high cheekbones, 'swan-like' neck, and kohl-rimmed eyes — have, for decades, served as a reference point across fashion and the arts.

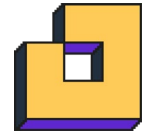
In the bust, Nefertiti is seen wearing a wide collar and a flat-topped crown with a golden band and uraeus (a headdress featuring a sacred serpent), decorated in greens, yellows, browns and blues. Research indicates that she was a royal and noblewoman who reportedly bore six daughters, one of whom is said to have married Tutankhamun, but little else is known about Nefertiti's life and origins. Egypt in the 14th century BC was not ethnically or racially homogeneous, and many scholars surmise that, based on her depictions and the region's population, Nefertiti would be considered a woman of color in today's terms.

"Nefertiti's bust is so perfect; she's so self-possessed," Dr. Cheryl Finley, a professor of art history at Spelman College in Atlanta, told CNN. "That's what really grabs the attention and imagination. It's her confidence, and her gaze, of course. It's something that attracts us all." Following the bust's discovery in the 1920s, Nefertiti quickly became an "it" girl. The meaning of her name, 'the beautiful one has arrived,' proved particularly apt, as her face was plastered across advertisements for kohl, and her likeness appeared in beauty columns.

Designers of the time, such as the French couturier Paul Poiret, incorporated Egyptian motifs into their work. In 1945, American milliner Lilly Daché designed hats with a distinct Nefertiti flair. By 1961, Vogue had published an article exploring the world's ongoing "fascination" with the queen. Elizabeth Taylor's portrayal of Cleopatra in 1963 further cemented this obsession, making the "Egyptian look" a staple in fashion circles.

Nefertiti's style continued to influence fashion decades after the bust's discovery. In Dior's Spring 2004 show, John Galliano showcased looks that included tall Nefertiti hats. In 2015, Christian Louboutin launched a lipstick collection that drew inspiration from the royal wife, featuring gold-and-black vials adorned with crowns. (Nefertiti likely used the natural clay earth pigment red ochre for her lips). Jewelry designers like Azza Fahmy have evoked her in their pieces, while Azzedine Alaïa's Fall 2017 line paid tribute with black turbans, one of which was famously worn by supermodel Naomi Campbell.

In the modern day, Nefertiti's significance as a cultural icon remains strong. On TikTok and Instagram, influencers recreate the queen's looks in tutorials. Her likeness inspires items as varied as mass-produced T-shirts and mugs to \$14,000 dresses and high-end perfumes. In the beauty industry, Black and brown-owned brands like Juvia's Place and UOMA Beauty have marketed makeup that pays homage to Nefertiti. Even plastic surgeons name-drop her with the "Nefertiti Lift" — a non-invasive cosmetic technique that uses Botox to enhance the jawline.



“Nefertiti’s bust... transcends time,” explained Finley. “It also enables people to draw their own power from it.”

But the story of how the bust of Nefertiti found its way to Berlin in the first place is mired in controversy. After being transported to Europe in 1913, one year after its discovery in Egypt, the piece was hidden from public view for over a decade. In 1924, to much fanfare, it was put on display at the Neues Museum, where it still remains, spurring an ongoing debate about its rightful resting place (a recent petition led by Egyptologist Zahi Hawass has reignited calls for its repatriation, saying that its removal from the country was “unjustified” and against “the spirit of Egyptian laws”).

When the bust was first unveiled, White Western women sought to emulate Nefertiti’s look. A 1933 New York Times article encouraged women to recreate her angular features — albeit without darkening the skin, echoing structural imbalances in the beauty industry, which fetishized non-European aesthetics yet discouraged and discriminated against darker skin tones. Women began to fashion their looks after Nefertiti’s style, lining their eyes like her cat-eye, wearing tops that imitated the era’s collars, and donning tall hats or styling their hair high to resemble her crown. Replicas of the bust even appeared in American hair salons, promising the allure of her ‘exotic’ beauty.

“And why wouldn’t you want to look like her?” said Dr. Elka Stevens, an associate professor of visual culture and studio art at Howard University in Washington, D.C. “Take the crown off, drop her in any society, and she can fit in.”

Telling us more about ourselves than her

Nefertiti may have been more palatable to European audiences as some of the bust’s features align well with Western aesthetic preferences, explained Professor Charmaine A. Nelson of the University of Massachusetts Amherst. The queen, she noted, defied “so much of the history of the Western perception of Black women and women of color, (which) is as ‘other,’ as ‘grotesque,’ as ‘unaesthetic body,’” said Nelson, who teaches Black diasporic art and art history. “It’s really striking and probably works in the favor of the White gaze that her hair is covered,” she added, suggesting that textured hair, particularly Afro-textured styles, have historically challenged Eurocentric beauty standards.

In some ways, Nefertiti tells us more about ourselves than she does about her. Although she is one of ancient history’s most recognizable figures, much of her life remains a mystery — a gap that allows her persona to be molded into whatever icon society needs at any given time.

As the wife of Pharaoh Akhenaten, Nefertiti played a major role in Egyptian politics. Together, the pair led a religious revolution by abandoning polytheism and promoting worship of the sun god Aten. Nefertiti was often portrayed with her husband in elaborate attire, suggesting her fashion was tied to her political gravitas. But 12 years into Akhenaten’s reign, she vanished from historical records, leading to endless theories about her fate — was she forced into exile, did she fall ill, or was she murdered? Some speculate that she may have even assumed a new identity as a co-regent.

Nefertiti’s legacy has been whitewashed in various ways; a 2018 3D reconstruction, for example, sparked backlash for its lighter skin tone. Such efforts reflect attempts to whiten Egypt and to “make claim to it as closer to Europe than to (Black) Africa,” Nelson notes.



A symbol of power

Meanwhile, in Black culture, Nefertiti has been embraced as a symbol of power, with contemporary figures like Beyoncé and Rihanna drawing from her image. Rihanna, who has a tattoo of Nefertiti's bust on her ribcage, paid homage to her in a 2017 Vogue Arabia cover. Beyoncé channeled Nefertiti in her 2016 "Sorry" music video, styling her hair to mimic the crown and posing like the artwork.

The singer's Coachella performance in 2018 featured a Balmain-designed cape adorned with Nefertiti's resemblance. At the height of her career, Erykah Badu wrapped her locs in the shape of the queen's headdress; Aretha Franklin also wore "Nefertiti head wraps". More recently, English singer FKA Twigs flaunted a half-shaved head and faux locs, mirroring Nefertiti's crown and, at the 2024 Met Gala, Imaan Hammam's makeup artist gave the Dutch supermodel exaggerated eyeliner, also honoring the ancient queen.

The royal consort's memory goes far beyond trends — it helps shape how people see themselves, said Stevens. "It changes the way we engage with one another when we know there's this shared history."

Perhaps most important is that for many, Nefertiti's image is deeply personal. "I see my family when I look at her, and I can see your family," says Stevens. For this reason, "we're going to be regaled with tales of her beauty until the end of time. She's not going anywhere — she's going to live through each of us, and that's the most exciting thing."

Source: [Why Nefertiti still inspires, 3,300 years after she reigned](#)



Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Enduring :
2. Coated :
3. Unveiling :
4. Aesthetic :
5. Homogeneous :
6. Surmise :
7. Couturier :
8. Motifs :
9. Transcends :
10. Mired :
11. Repatriation :
12. Emulate :
13. Fetishized :
14. Palatable :
15. Grotesque :
16. Diasporic :
17. Polytheism :
18. Exaggerated :
19. Whitewashed :
20. Contemporary :



North Korea just opened a beach resort for 20,000 people. But who will visit?

Kim Jong Un personally cut the ribbon on a new resort hailed by state media as a “national treasure-level tourism city” — a lavish seaside development set against what human rights observers describe as stark realities of hunger and hardship across North Korea. According to the country’s official KCNA news service, Kim opened the sprawling Kalma beachside resort with waterparks, high-rise hotels, and accommodation for nearly 20,000 guests — a sweeping display of extravagance in one of the world’s most reclusive nations.

The Wonsan-Kalma Coastal Tourist Zone, unveiled in a ceremony on June 24, is on North Korea’s eastern coast. KCNA reported “service for domestic guests will begin July 1,” but gave no details on eligibility or transportation. Earlier this month, North Korea announced the opening of Kalma train station, reporting it was built to “ensure a high level of convenience for travelers to the coastal tourist area.” The Kalma beach resort is next to an international airport, another indication the project is aimed at attracting foreign currency.

International attendance at the ribbon-cutting was limited to the Russian ambassador and staff, a nod to Pyongyang’s growing alignment with Moscow amid deepening isolation from the West under Kim’s authoritarian regime. In 2024 UN human rights chief Volker Turk described North Korea under Kim’s rule as “a stifling, claustrophobic environment, where life is a daily struggle devoid of hope.”

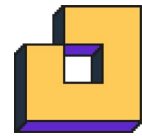
Last year, small groups of Russian tourists visited North Korea for three-day ski holidays at Maskiryong resort, which has been a long-standing tourist attraction since its opening in December 2013. These, like all tourist experiences in North Korea, were heavily monitored and controlled by the government. Returning tourists told CNN that they were subject to strict rules about what they could and could not photograph and were required to watch a choreographed dance performance by North Korean children in addition to the outdoor activities.

“Wonsan-Kalma is open to just North Koreans for now, but we should not be surprised to see Russians at the resort in the not-too-distant future,” said Rachel Minyoung Lee, a non-resident fellow with the 38 North program at the Stimson Center.

“More broadly, the opening of a major beach resort like Wonsan-Kalma helps to reinforce the state media narrative of Kim’s people-first policy and helps to balance out his greater focus on building up national defense,” Lee added. In a country where international tourism has been open mostly to Russian nationals since the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, and where domestic travel is heavily restricted, the new development raises familiar questions about access, audience, and economic feasibility.

“The initial target for this resort is going to be the privileged domestic elite of Pyongyang, such as party officials and other high-ranking figures,” said Lim Eul-chul, a professor of North Korean Studies at South Korea’s Kyungnam University.

“The ceremony of the Wonsan-Kalma resort reflects Kim Jong Un’s vision of ‘socialist civilization’ and is part of his strategic effort to seek economic breakthroughs through the



tourism industry.” North Korea’s most notable experiment with international tourism came in the late 1990s, when it opened the scenic Mount Kumgang area on its southeastern coast to visitors from South Korea.

The project was hailed as a rare symbol of inter-Korean engagement during a period of cautious rapprochement. Nearly two million South Koreans traveled to the site over the next decade, providing Pyongyang with a critical stream of hard currency. But the initiative came to an abrupt halt in 2008, after a North Korean soldier fatally shot a South Korean tourist who had reportedly wandered into a restricted military zone – an incident that underscored the fragility of cross-border cooperation and led Seoul to suspend the tours indefinitely.

Many of the sites were demolished in 2022, including the Onjonggak Rest House hotel which had hosted cross-border family reunions. Kim had previously called the area “shabby” and “backward” during a visit. Indeed, a central question surrounding the new resort is if one of the world’s most secretive and repressive countries is prepared to make a greater foray into international tourism, potentially adding to its foreign cash reserves and prestige.

So far, Russians appear to be the only foreign tour groups granted access to the beach resort. Vostok Intur, a Vladivostok-based travel agency, is promoting three tour packages - one in July and two in August - priced at around \$1,840. According to its website, the first tour is scheduled to begin on July 7 and will last eight days. Travelers will fly from Pyongyang to Wonsan, spend four nights at the resort, and visit the nearby Masikryong Ski Resort.

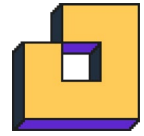
Kim said an expansion of North Korea’s tourism zones would be formalized during the ruling party’s next congress, likely in the next few months. The lessons learned at Kalma would also be used to develop “promising large-scale tourist and cultural zones” in other parts of the country, Kim noted. The personal investment of North Korea’s leader was underscored by at least seven visits to the Kalma construction site, where Kim offered what state media called “on-the-spot guidance” and pushed for “world-class” standards.

For Kim’s regime, the resort’s completion is perceived at home as a significant win and opportunity to showcase development amid stiff international sanctions. In another dimension of symbolism, the nation’s leader was joined by his wife, Ri Sol Ju, and daughter, believed to be named Kim Ju Ae, who is widely seen as his likely successor.

“The apparent full attendance of Kim Jong Un’s family at the event implies that the project is intended to carry forward the legacy of his predecessors and be sustained for future generations,” explained Lim of Kyungnam University. Plans for the resort were first announced in 2013 as part of Kim’s broader vision to transform Wonsan, a historically significant port city, into a hub of economic and leisure activity.

The project was delayed several times, most recently because of the pandemic and international sanctions targeting North Korea’s nuclear and missile programs. Despite the projections of glamour across the new resort and images of an enigmatic leader touring wave pools and waterslides, experts expressed skepticism about the destination’s prospects.

“Whether this resort will provide Kim Jong Un with his much-needed economic gain in the long-term, however, remains to be seen: Wonsan-Kalma is hardly a tourist hotspot in the first place,” said Dr. Edward Howell, a North Korea expert at the University of Oxford.



“Of note, since 2020, Kim Jong Un has adopted an increasingly severe approach towards social control; quashing any signs of the virus of outside information and ideologies entering the DPRK,” Howell emphasized.

“If any Western tourists do come to the resort, the ruling regime will no doubt want to ensure that their actions and movements remain regulated and controlled.”

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Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Lavish :
2. Sprawling :
3. Extravagance :
4. Reclusive :
5. Eligibility :
6. Alignment :
7. Authoritarian :
8. Stifling :
9. Claustrophobic:
10. Choreographed:
11. Feasibility :
12. Privileged :
13. Rapprochement:
14. Fragility :
15. Indefinitely :
16. Demolished :
17. Foray :
18. Enigmatic :
19. Skepticism :
20. Quashing :



Opal Suchata Chuangsri from Thailand crowned Miss World 2025

Opal Suchata Chuangsri of Thailand was crowned Miss World on Saturday in India, where the international pageant was held this year. Chuangsri topped a field of 108 contestants in the contest held in India's southern Hyderabad city. Hasset Dereje Admassu of Ethiopia was the first runner-up in the competition. Chuangsri received her crown from last year's winner Krystyna Pyszková.

The 72nd Miss World beauty pageant was hosted by Miss World 2016 Stephanie del Valle and Indian presenter Sachiin Kumbhar. India hosted the beauty competition last year as well. India's Nandini Gupta exited after making it to the final 20.

Six Indian women have won the title, including Reita Faria (1966), Aishwarya Rai (1994), Diana Hayden (1997), Yukta Mookhey (1999), Priyanka Chopra (2000) and Manushi Chhillar (2017).

Source: [Opal Suchata Chuangsri from Thailand crowned Miss World 2025](#)



Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Crowned :
2. Held :
3. Crown :
4. Received :
5. Exited :
6. Contestant :
7. Presenter :
8. Women :
9. Topped :
10. International :
11. Pageant :
12. Topped :
13. Field :
14. Contestants :
15. Runner-up :
16. Competition :
17. Hosted :
18. Presenter :
19. Exited :
20. Title :



Cambodia and Thailand agree to ceasefire talks after days of cross-border fighting

The leaders of Cambodia and Thailand have agreed to meet for ceasefire talks after days of cross-border violence, according to statements on Saturday from both sides as well as US President Donald Trump. Trump said earlier in the weekend that he had spoken with both Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Manet and acting prime minister of Thailand Phumtham Wechayachai in his efforts to restore peace.

“They have agreed to immediately meet and quickly work out a Ceasefire and, ultimately, PEACE!” Trump wrote on Truth Social in a series of posts on outlining his diplomatic efforts on Saturday. Trump said he had warned Hun Manet and Phumtham that he would not make trade deals with either country if the deadly border conflict continued.

“They are also looking to get back to the “Trading Table” with the United States, which we think is inappropriate to do until such time as the fighting STOPS,” Trump wrote. Earlier this month, Trump wrote letters to Thailand and Cambodia threatening a 36% tariff on most of their exports to the US, starting August 1. Cambodia and Thailand both delivered substantial offers to their US counterparts in an effort to move to the front of the line for a trade agreement, officials said at the time.

In the early hours of Sunday morning local time, Hun Manet thanked Trump and said that Cambodia agreed with “the proposal for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire between the two armed forces.” It added that he had previously called for a ceasefire to ASEAN chair and Malaysian Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim.

A statement from Thailand’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs was more measured, saying it wished to see “sincere intention from the Cambodian side” – but that Phumtham had also “requested President Trump to convey ...that Thailand wants to convene a bilateral dialogue as soon as possible to bring forth measures and procedures for the ceasefire and the eventual peaceful resolution of the conflict.”

Bangkok and Phnom Penh have been fighting over territory disputed since colonial power France drew the border between them more than a century ago. The renewed deadly conflict pits longtime US ally Thailand, with decades of experience, against Cambodia’s relatively young armed force with close ties to China.

Since fighting broke out on Thursday, more than a dozen people have been reported killed, dozens wounded, and more than 150,000 civilians evacuated. Clashes have continued into Saturday, according to officials on both sides. The United Nations has condemned the violence, with Secretary General António Guterres offering his assistance “in any efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the dispute” in a statement released Saturday by his spokesperson.

Source: [Cambodia and Thailand agree to ceasefire talks after days of cross-border fighting](#)



Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Ceasefire :
2. Border :
3. Diplomatic :
4. Inappropriate :
5. Peaceful :
6. Substantial :
7. Counterparts :
8. Unconditional :
9. Measured :
10. Sincere :
11. Convene :
12. Bilateral :
13. Resolution :
14. Disputed :
15. Colonial :
16. Renewed :
17. Evacuated :
18. Clashes :
19. Condemned :
20. Assistance :



More than 135,000 displaced as Thailand-Cambodia border clashes enter second day

Thailand and Cambodia exchanged fire along their disputed border for a second day on Friday, officials from both countries said, with more than a dozen people reported killed and more than 135,000 civilians evacuated. Tensions between the Southeast Asian neighbors have been boiling for months over disputed sections of their 500-mile (800-kilometer) land border, demarcated partly by Cambodia's former colonial ruler France, and which runs near several archaeologically significant religious sites that both countries claim.

Clashes broke out at 4:30 a.m. local time on Friday after Cambodia initiated firing, using small arms and heavy weapons, Col. Richa Sooksuwanon, the deputy spokesperson for the Thai army, told CNN. The Thai army responded with artillery fire, he said. Clashes were taking place in two locations in Ubon Ratchathani province and one in Surin province, the Thai Army said, warning the public to avoid the area. Heavy weapon and rocket fire had been reported coming from Cambodia, it said.

It also warned that its forces were conducting bomb disposal operations and recovering bodies from the Kantharalak district that had been hit by Cambodian rockets on Thursday. Videos shared by Reuters news agency on Friday showed Thai artillery firing, each shot emitting loud booms and smoke into the air.

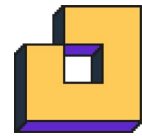
Thursday's clashes saw exchanges of small arms and rocket fire between Thailand – a United States treaty ally – and its smaller neighbor Cambodia. Thailand later scrambled F-16 jets and bombed what it said were military targets inside Cambodia. Both countries also have close ties with China, which, along with the US, has called for de-escalation.

Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Manet has claimed that Thailand backed out of a ceasefire proposed by the head of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which Phnom Penh agreed to on Thursday night.

Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement Friday that it thanked the Malaysian prime minister "for the offer of a ceasefire, which Thailand fully agrees with in principle and will consider. However, it must be stated that throughout the day, Cambodian forces have continued their indiscriminate attacks on Thai territory." At least 16 people have been killed so far in Thailand, mostly civilians, according to the Thai Ministry of Health.

Varawut Silpa-archa, Thailand's minister of social development and human security, said in a Friday address posted to Facebook condemning attacks on civilians. "This is not just a breach of borders. It is a breach of humanity," he said. "... These attacks have shattered the sense of safety for ordinary people, and cast fear into peaceful communities."

And in Cambodia, at least one person has been killed and five wounded, according to Met Measpheakdey, a spokesperson from Oddar Meanchey province, which borders Thailand's Buri Ram, Surin and Si Saket provinces. He added that as of Friday morning, tensions were "still heated." "The exchange of fighting... is still happening," he said.



Cambodian officials accused the Thai military of using cluster munitions at two locations early Friday. Thailand will consider using cluster munitions “as necessary against military targets to enhance target destruction capabilities,” a Royal Thai Army spokesperson said Friday, adding that Thailand is not a party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).

Cluster munitions, also called cluster bombs, are canisters that carry tens to hundreds of smaller submunitions. They are controversial because the submunitions can fall over a wide area, and many of the bomblets fail, meaning they could be detonated years or even decades later. More than 100 nations are part of the CCM treaty to prohibit all use, production, transfer and stockpile of cluster munitions, but some notable nations have not signed, including Thailand, Cambodia, the United States and Russia.

More than 4,000 people in Cambodia have been displaced from their homes near the border, the Associated Press reported on Friday, citing another official from Oddar Meanchey. Videos from Oddar Meanchey on Thursday showed villagers fleeing in the dead of night, packing their belongings into vehicles and sleeping under tarps. As of Thursday, more than 130,000 Thai residents had evacuated to temporary shelters, according to the Thai Ministry of Health. Footage from Surin province showed evacuees sheltering in a university, resting on mats on the floor and eating out of plastic containers.

In a different part of the province, evacuee Ngernta Pranoram said she was “shocked” by the fighting. “Nobody wants this to happen. I feel for the elderly and the disabled. It’s very difficult for them to get here,” she said, according to Reuters. “Some people have cars, which is good, but for those who don’t, it’s really hard.” Thailand’s military activated martial law in the provinces of Chanthaburi and Trat on Friday, according to the defense command for those areas.

Those two provinces have not seen any clashes in recent days, but they are on the border with Cambodia. An analyst at Human Rights Watch told CNN that the activation of martial law means the Thai military can detain individuals for up to seven days without announcing charges, and a curfew and limitations on movement could also potentially be implemented. The US Embassy in Thailand on Friday advised American citizens to avoid traveling within 50 kilometers (31 miles) of the Thailand-Cambodia border amid the ongoing clashes.

Border dispute

The recent flare-up came after five Thai soldiers were wounded in a landmine explosion on Wednesday. But tensions had been building since May, when a Cambodian soldier was killed during a clash between Thai and Cambodian troops in which both sides opened fire in another contested border area of the Emerald Triangle, where Cambodia, Thailand and Laos meet.

Thailand and Cambodia have a relationship of both cooperation and rivalry. The land border — largely mapped by France when it ruled Cambodia — has periodically seen military clashes and been the source of political tensions.



“Both sides, Cambodians and Thais, feel resentful of history,” said Thitinan Pongsudhirak, a professor of political science at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. “Thais think that the French took some land from Thailand, gave it to Cambodia. Cambodians think that this is their civilization from a long, long time ago, and ultimately this is their land.”

But it’s not an evenly matched fight. Thailand’s military dwarfs Cambodia’s in both personnel and weaponry; its 361,000 active-duty personnel is three times Cambodia’s manpower. And the United States classes Thailand as a major non-NATO ally, enabling Bangkok to enjoy decades of US support for its weapons programs.

Thailand is currently wracked with uncertainty; its Prime Minister Paetongtarn Shinawatra suspended from duties in July after the leak of a phone call she had with Cambodia’s powerful former leader Hun Sen, in which she appeared to criticize her own army’s actions in the dispute.

Thailand’s military has long been a major player within the kingdom’s politics and has seized power in multiple coups, often toppling democratic governments. It portrays itself as the ultimate defender of the monarchy.

Source: [More than 135,000 displaced as Thailand-Cambodia border clashes enter second day](#)



Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Disputed :
2. Evacuated :
3. Demarcated :
4. Archaeologically:
5. Artillery :
6. Disposal :
7. Scrambled :
8. De-escalation :
9. Indiscriminate :
10. Munitions :
11. Submunitions :
12. Controversial :
13. Stockpile :
14. Displaced :
15. Martial law :
16. Detain :
17. Periodically :
18. Resentful :
19. Dwarfs ;
20. Suspended :



Distraught students demand answers after plane crash turned Bangladesh school into 'death trap'

Hundreds of students gathered outside the smoldering remains of a school in the Bangladeshi capital on Tuesday to demand answers after a military jet slammed into the campus, killing dozens of children. An ordinary school day turned into terror on Monday when a Bangladesh Air Force jet suffered a mid-air mechanical fault and ploughed into the Milestone School and College in Dhaka, engulfing the two-story building in flames and smoke.

Young students were finishing up afternoon classes and parents had gathered outside the gates to greet their children when the aircraft hit, killing at least 31 people - including at least 25 children - in the country's deadliest air incident in recent memory. Some 165 others were left injured, the armed forces public relations directorate (ISPR) said Tuesday, many with severe burns.

That most of the dead and injured are young children has compounded the tragedy that shocked the nation of 171 million people and sent the country into national mourning. As police and air force personnel worked at the scene to retrieve parts of the crashed plane on Tuesday, the gathered crowd began shouting at officials, with some students telling CNN they believe the death toll may be higher than officially released.

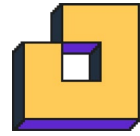
The government has denied it is withholding information about the casualties of the crash, state media BSS News reported, citing the Chief Adviser's press wing. It added that the identities of those killed are still being verified. At the crash site on Tuesday, witnesses were still visibly shaken by the horror they had seen the day before.

"We saw scattered parts of different bodies, of children, guardians," Mohammad Imran Hussein, a lecturer in the school's English department, told CNN. "I cannot express everything in words," he said, emotionally distressed and struggling to speak. Hussein said he was in a school building across the playground when the jet crashed. "The sound was really intolerable. And I looked around to see what happened, I saw the tail of the plane. I saw a huge flame of fire," he said.

Milestone College has a kindergarten, an elementary school and a high school on its campus. The building destroyed in the crash was one of about 20 housing almost 100 students between the ages of six and 13, Hussein said. "It's like this building was turned into a death trap. It was horrible, totally horrible," said Sheik Rameen, 21, a student at the high school. "I saw a lot of children, I tried to save their lives," he told CNN at the site. "I saw a burnt child seek help but nobody came to help them."

Family grieves 9-year-old

Nine-year-old Zunayet Hasan was one of the many children killed at the school. That morning he had gone upstairs to say goodbye to his grandfather in their family home in Dhaka. His father had packed his breakfast and took him to his classes as usual, along with his older brother, just a five-minute walk away. When his family heard of the crash, they rushed to the school in search of their boys.



“Luckily we found the older one healthy and safe returning to us,” the grandfather, Muhammad Ali, 65, told CNN from his home. “His face was completely blackened,” said the boy’s father, Muhammad Aslam. “I went and hugged him strongly, and my own chest was burned. After I held him I felt like life returned back to me.” But they could not find Zunayet. He was studying in Class 3, which took the brunt of the crash.

“Then we saw his ID card on a post in Facebook and recognized it, and were told to come to the hospital,” Ali said. In the burns unit, Zunayet was put on life support but his injuries were too much. “I saw my son was no more,” said Aslam. Described by his grandfather as wise beyond his years, Zunayet’s death has devastated the family. His parents are inconsolable.

“That my son would never return again. My son, whoever he would talk to, they would adore him. Even if the neighbors in the area didn’t recognize me, a lot of them knew my son,” Zunayet’s father told CNN. “What I witnessed with my own eyes, the bodies, the kind of corpses. How would I understand that this was my son?”

‘No words’

The FT-7 jet was on a routine training mission when it crashed soon after take off at around 1:18 p.m. local time on Monday (3:18 a.m. ET) after a mechanical fault, according to BSS News, citing the country’s armed forces. The plane’s pilot, who has been named as Flight Lieutenant Towkir Islam, made “every effort to divert the aircraft away from densely populated areas toward a more sparsely inhabited location,” the military said.

The F-7 BGI is the final and most advanced variant in China’s Chengdu J-7/F-7 aircraft family, according to Jane’s Information Group. Reuters reported that Bangladesh signed a contract for 16 aircraft in 2011 and deliveries were completed by 2013. Images from the crash site showed parts of the mangled wreckage of the jet lodged into the side of the scorched school as emergency crews continued their operations.

Following the crash, emergency crews and families rushed the injured to hospitals in the capital where doctors raced to treat severe burns caused by the inferno. The hospitals quickly became overwhelmed with frantic relatives desperate for news of their loved ones. Most of the injured at the Dhaka Medical College Hospital’s burns unit are children under the age of 12, resident surgeon Harunur Rashid told Reuters. Video shows crowds waiting outside the hospital and waiting rooms packed with anxious families.

Bangladesh’s interim government leader Muhammad Yunus said on Monday that, “I have no words. I don’t know how to begin.” “None of us ever imagined it. It wasn’t within anyone’s expectations. But we had to suddenly accept this unbelievable reality,” Yunus said in a video message. Yunus said the training aircraft “crashed and fell upon these innocent children” and many were “burned to death in the fire.”

“What answer can we give to their parents? What can we possibly say to them? We can’t even answer ourselves,” he said.

Source: [Distraught students demand answers after plane crash turned Bangladesh school into ‘death trap’](#)



Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Smoldering :
2. Slammed :
3. Mechanical :
4. Engulfing :
5. Compounded :
6. Retrieve :
7. Withholding :
8. Casualties :
9. Scattered :
10. Intolerable :
11. Blackened :
12. Brunt :
13. Inconsolable :
14. Corpses :
15. Divert :
16. Sparsely :
17. Variant :
18. Mangled :
19. Inferno :
20. Frantic :



Some Air India victims' families in UK were sent wrong remains, lawyer says

Authorities in India sent the wrong remains to some British families whose loved ones were killed in a plane crash last month, their lawyer has claimed, as relatives reckoned with the human cost of the world's deadliest aviation accident in a decade. At least two UK nationals were discovered to have been misidentified after they were repatriated, according to James Healy-Pratt, an international aviation lawyer who is representing some of the British relatives of victims.

In one case, a coroner in London discovered that the DNA of several bodies had been co-mingled in one of the caskets, Healy-Pratt told UK news agency PA Media. Dr Fiona Shaw "picked up DNA anomalies" when the bodies were first repatriated, Healy-Pratt said.

"My understanding was that the co-mingling was at the very beginning, which alerted Dr Wilcox to the fact that she had to be 100% assiduous about checking the identification of the incoming remains," the lawyer added.

"She was then able to determine that one particular loved one was not at all who the family thought they were," said Healy-Pratt. All but one of 242 passengers and crew members were killed on June 12, after an Air India jet lost momentum and hurtled into a densely populated neighborhood in Ahmedabad, western India.

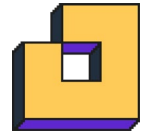
The London-bound aircraft had barely left the runway of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport before it spun out of control and nosedived into the BJ Medical College and Hospital hostel – also killing 19 people on the ground. Authorities have not yet released the definitive cause of the crash, but a preliminary report suggested that the fuel control switches in the cockpit of the Boeing 787 Dreamliner had been flipped, depriving the engines of power.

In an audio recording from the black box, one of the pilots is heard asking the other why he flipped the switches, according to the assessment by India's Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau published last week. The other pilot responds that he did not. Moments later, the switches were flipped to turn the fuel supply back on. Both engines relit and one began to "progress to recovery," but it was too late to halt the plane's tumultuous descent.

Of those killed on board, at least 169 were Indian nationals, seven were Portuguese and one was from Canada. The only survivor was Vishwash Kumar Ramesh, one of 53 UK passengers that day who told local media that he escaped by clinging onto a small space near the door by his seat.

'Deeply troubled'

The relatives of three victims said they were "deeply troubled" by the revelations on Wednesday, calling on authorities to act with "care, co-ordination and respect." "Recent developments have only confirmed what many feared: that serious mistakes may have been made, and that the dignity and rights of victims and their families were not safeguarded as they should have been," they said in a statement.



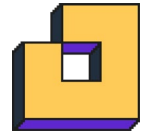
The relatives of Akeel Nanabawa, his wife Hannaa Vorajee and their four-year-old daughter Sara Nanabawa added that while they are “confident” they received the “correct bodies” - they were still “deeply troubled by what this means for other families who may still be searching for certainty and closure.” “This isn’t just a personal tragedy; it is a collective one.”

India’s foreign ministry had been “working closely with the UK side from the moment these concerns and issues” were raised, according to a spokesperson. Authorities conducted identification of victims using “established protocols and technical requirements,” foreign ministry spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said in a post on X on Wednesday.

“All mortal remains were handled with the utmost professionalism and with due regard for the dignity of the deceased,” Jaiswal added. “We are continuing to work with the UK authorities on addressing any concerns related to this issue.” The case came on the heels of a meeting in London between India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his British counterpart, Keir Starmer, as the two nations sign a landmark free trade agreement.

Healy-Pratt, who is demanding “financial justice” for the families, said he believes the allegations will be on the agenda for the talks this week.

Source: [Some Air India victims’ families in UK were sent wrong remains, lawyer says](#)



Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Reckoned :
2. Aviation :
3. Misidentified :
4. Repatriated :
5. Coroner :
6. Mingled :
7. Anomalies :
8. Assiduous :
9. Hurtled :
10. Nosedived :
11. Definitive :
12. Preliminary :
13. Depriving :
14. Tumultuous :
15. Revelations :
16. Safeguarded :
17. Closure :
18. Protocols :
19. Landmark :
20. Allegations :



Five women win right to sue Qatar Airways after being forcibly examined in search for mother who abandoned baby

Five Australian women have won the right to sue Qatar Airways for forcing them to undergo invasive physical examinations on a Doha airport tarmac in 2020 after a federal court upheld their appeal. The women, whose identities remain confidential, were among dozens of female passengers removed from flights and subjected to bodily examinations, according to their lawyer, after a newborn was found abandoned in Hamad International Airport.

At the time, the Qatari government said the measure was taken after a baby girl was found wrapped in plastic and buried in trash in “a shocking and appalling attempt to kill her.” It said officials acted to prevent the “perpetrators” from leaving the country and apologized for any distress caused to passengers.

The incident caused international outrage and was condemned by Australia’s then foreign minister as a “grossly disturbing, offensive, concerning set of events.” It’s still not clear how many women were examined in total – the five Australian women were among 13 examined from one Qatar Airways flight 908 bound for Sydney. At the time, an Australian government spokesman said as many as 10 flights were affected.

On Thursday, in a unanimous ruling, three Australian federal court judges found that the original judge erred in “summarily dismissing” the relevance of the Montreal Convention, a treaty that governs the liability of airlines for international air travel. “Our clients are thrilled with the outcome,” said their lawyer, Damian Sturzaker from Marque Lawyers.

“They do genuinely continue to bear the scars of not only what happened on that evening, but the fact that there’s been no apology, that there’s been no compensation, and that the case has been fought over a number of years by a series of state entities,” he said. Article 17 of the Montreal Convention states that a carrier is liable for damages for death or injuries incurred by passengers on board an aircraft, or while embarking or disembarking.

The original judge found that, in this case, it didn’t apply. However, lawyers for the women argue that the “journey had never ended.” “(Our clients) were taken off the plane at gunpoint to an ambulance that was under the wing of the plane, where our group was subjected to invasive physical examinations being put back on the plane,” said Sturzaker.

“So, of course, the journey had never ended, and they were still embarking and disembarking.” He said his clients are also pursuing a negligence claim against Qatar Airways that could increase any potential damages payout. CNN has reached out to Qatar Airways. The women had also sought to bring charges of negligence, assault, false imprisonment and battery against MATAR, the airport operator, and the Qatar Civil Aviation Authority (QCAA).

Thursday’s ruling put an end to their action against QCAA but allowed them to adjust aspects of their case against MATAR. Sturzaker said reasons for the QCAA decision will be examined to see if there’s scope to seek leave to appeal in Australia’s High Court. Sturzaker said it’s still unclear who ordered the searches, and that will be among the information lawyers will be seeking as they build their case.



“We don’t have perfect insight as to the levels of responsibility, and that’s one of the things that we will seek to determine as the case goes forward, because many of the documents that we sought were not provided,” said Sturzaker.

“We anticipate that there will be further evidence that strengthens the group’s case against Qatar Airways and MATAR,” he added. Following the incident, a Qatari prosecutor said an unspecified number of airport security staff responsible for carrying out examinations of female passengers were charged.

In the same statement, prosecutors said they had identified and charged the baby’s mother with attempted murder. She had left the country and was described only as of “Asian” nationality. In Qatar, sex outside of marriage remains a criminal act. It is not uncommon for women to abandon children to avoid imprisonment.

Sturzaker described the Qatari response to finding an abandoned baby as “wildly out of proportion.” “It’s not something that you would ever see in an airport that you would commonly want to travel to,” he said.

Source: [Five women win right to sue Qatar Airways after being forcibly examined in search for mother who abandoned baby](#)



Fill The Words With Appropriate Meaning!

1. Invasive :
2. Tarmac :
3. Upheld :
4. Confidential :
5. Subjected :
6. Appalling :
7. Perpetrators :
8. Unanimous :
9. Summarily :
10. Liability :
11. Compensation :
12. Entities :
13. Embarking :
14. Disembarking :
15. Negligence :
16. Payout :
17. Unspecified :
18. Prosecutor :
19. Imprisonment :
20. Proportion :



Answer Questions Below After Reading The Texts

1. According to museum curator Kevin Jones, what is the primary historical reason for the "tennis whites" tradition at tournaments like Wimbledon?
 - A. To help players stay cool by reflecting heat.
 - B. To make sweat less visible on clothing.
 - C. As an elitist practice to enforce social status in Victorian-era England.
 - D. To provide better contrast for television cameras.
 - E. Because white was the cheapest fabric for sportswear.
2. What is the stated reason for the social media trend of men trimming or shaving off their eyelashes?
 - A. To improve their peripheral vision.
 - B. To prevent dust and dirt from getting in their eyes.
 - C. In a bid to look "more masculine."
 - D. To follow a new style set by a popular celebrity.
 - E. To reduce glare from intense sunlight.
3. The famous 3,300-year-old bust of Queen Nefertiti, which has inspired fashion and beauty for a century, is currently on display in a museum in which city?
 - A. Cairo
 - B. London
 - C. Paris
 - D. Athens
 - E. Berlin
4. What is the name of the new lavish seaside resort that was recently opened by Kim Jong Un on North Korea's eastern coast?
 - A. The Maskiryong Ski Resort
 - B. The Mount Kumgang Tourist Zone
 - C. The Wonsan-Kalma Coastal Tourist Zone
 - D. The Pyongyang Palace Resort
 - E. The Juche Beach and Waterpark
5. Who was crowned Miss World 2025 at the 72nd international pageant held in India?
 - A. Hasset Dereje Admassu of Ethiopia
 - B. Krystyna Pyszková of Czech Republic
 - C. Nandini Gupta of India
 - D. Opal Suchata Chuangsri of Thailand
 - E. Priyanka Chopra of India



6. In his efforts to encourage ceasefire talks between Cambodia and Thailand, what did US President Donald Trump warn he would do if the fighting continued?
 - A. Send US troops to the border.
 - B. Impose personal sanctions on their leaders.
 - C. He would not make trade deals with either country.
 - D. Block their access to the United Nations.
 - E. Provide military aid to the opposing side.
7. During the border clashes between Thailand and Cambodia, Cambodian officials accused the Thai military of using what type of controversial weapon?
 - A. Landmines
 - B. F-16 jets
 - C. Chemical weapons
 - D. Cluster munitions
 - E. Heavy artillery
8. What type of aircraft crashed into the Milestone School and College in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing dozens of children?
 - A. A commercial passenger airliner
 - B. A private helicopter
 - C. A Bangladesh Air Force jet
 - D. An international cargo plane
 - E. A military surveillance drone
9. What did the preliminary report from India's Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau suggest was the cause of the deadly Air India plane crash in Ahmedabad?
 - A. A sudden engine failure during takeoff.
 - B. The fuel control switches in the cockpit had been flipped.
 - C. A severe and unexpected change in weather.
 - D. A critical software malfunction in the Boeing 787.
 - E. An error made by the air traffic control tower.
10. Five Australian women won the right to sue Qatar Airways after they were forced to undergo invasive physical examinations at Doha airport. What were the authorities searching for?
 - A. Illegal drugs or contraband.
 - B. Concealed weapons or explosives.
 - C. Stolen property from the airport terminal.
 - D. The mother of a newborn baby who had been found abandoned.
 - E. Forged passports or travel documents.