

1967

U.S. President **Lyndon B. Johnson** nominates Solicitor-General Thurgood Marshall to become the first black justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.

1971

Vietnam War: The New York Times begins publication of the Pentagon Papers.

1977

Convicted **Martin Luther King Jr.** assassin James Earl Ray is recaptured after escaping from prison three days before.



1981

At the Trooping the Colour ceremony in London, a teenager, Marcus Sarjeant, fires six blank shots at **Queen Elizabeth II**.

er rears its head again



If Israel annexes the West Bank, it will have to deal with upwards of what its Civil Administration estimated in 2012 to be some 2.6 million Palestinians in the territory. While they may be penned into areas of Palestinian autonomy, the long-term prospect that relative peace will prevail is difficult to imagine.

braced by the Israeli right, and that is not about to change. In advancing Israeli expansionism, the leaders on the right will do whatever it takes to secure their aims.

Would such "transfer" of the Palestinians work? In a region where millions of people have been forcibly displaced, with anaemic responses from the international community, it is difficult to rule out such an option. Moreover, if a Palestinian exodus were the result of fighting, Israel could spin it all as an act of self-defence. It has done so time and again in Gaza, despite the overwhelming level of Israeli destruction in the territory. We're not in a region where victims are used to getting satisfaction.

Hopefully, this will not occur. However, everything points to a profoundly destructive deadlock on the Palestinian-Israeli front in the years ahead. Such deadlock already has existential implications, and so may bring about existential reactions. It is in such fraught environments that ethnic cleansing often takes place.

pariah is a prospect to be feared. However, Mr Netanyahu does not believe that Israel should give up land, and in this he is backed by the US. There is a clear line between such thinking and the view before 1948

that it was in the interest of the Jewish community in Palestine to obtain the greatest amount of land with the fewest numbers of Palestinians.

The Jordanians are particularly worried by the direction

of Israeli policy today. They don't really believe that Mr Netanyahu, or a successor, will do everything possible to avoid a Palestinian takeover of their country. The "Jordan is Palestine" mantra has long been em-

y music really died



listen to. In comparison, the iPod, marketed as "1,000 songs in your pocket", offered an entire banquet.

With iTunes, it was like having your local record shop repositioned as a 24-hour convenience store. The software's other bit of genius was to enable users to create a vast digital jukebox from their old CDs and their new digital purchases.

But Jobs was also wrong. The world has now moved on. Few people want to buy any more. Most of us want to rent. In fact, with the notable exception of vinyl enthusiasts, who have grown in number over recent years, we are far more likely to buy a latte than a long-player. That's what makes me mourn for iTunes.

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But my biggest problem with the death of iTunes is the modern-day business model that it effectively rubber stamps.

There is an argument to say that the music industry has never been more vibrant, more diverse or, indeed, more able to support so many different genres than it is today.

Don't get me wrong, monthly subscription models work well for TV streaming services. In fact, they work so well that they've ushered in a new "golden age" of programming.

By contrast, the music business was a disruptive industry long before that phrase came into common usage. Popular music spurred rebellion, but recurring monthly subscriptions can never be seen as a counter-cultural act of defiance.

The publishing industry has,

uniquely, found a halfway house between e-books and the paper variety, in which many of us buy a new release on an electronic device, but also still appreciate the experience of reading and owning a paperback or hardback.

I doubt that the "people want to own the music they love" rallying cry that Jobs made 16 years ago will ever gather strength again. Even when Apple switches iTunes off, and the music we've collated over the years becomes harder to access, there will, for most of us, be no great rush back to physical music.

Years ago it became popular to describe the arrival of iTunes as the day the music died. It wasn't. Apple seized control of the music business with its introduction, but it also wrested primacy away from the pirates.

The death of iTunes marks the point where music stopped being collectible and became a common consumable. It is the moment when we jumped to paying for nothing at all.



TOP
4
TWEETS

01



It is past time to STOP the harassment of the President and the first family. We need to figure out how an accusation was able to be funded by the DNC, cooked up in the Obama White House, and then polluted by Russians. We're gonna figure out what happened.

@RepMattGaetz

02



Introduced the Canadian Snowbird Visa Act with @RepTedDeutch this morning. This bipartisan bill will extend the time Canadians who own a home in the U.S. can travel within the United States by 2 months -- which is great for our North Country economy!

@RepStefanik

03



Scorching heat of nearly 50 degree celsius in Churu, Rajasthan has not deterred the moral of these hard working employees of India Post, who are performing their duty of delivering letters to people at their doorstep, with sincerity and commitment.

@rsprasad

04



If I responded angrily to every person who seeks to provoke anger from me on social media, I'd never experience peace, purpose or progress. Be a good steward of your energy. It's okay to let provocateurs leave empty handed.

@BerniceKing

Disclaimer: (Views expressed by columnists are personal and need not necessarily reflect our editorial stances)

Urgent climate action, a global imperative

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES

Every year on 21 September, the United Nations calls on all nations and people to put down their weapons and reaffirm their commitment to living in harmony with one another. Today, as we mark the 100-day countdown to the next International Day of Peace, I invite global reflection on this year's timely theme.

"Climate Action for Peace" brings a clear message: the global climate emergency is a threat to security and stability. As coastal areas and degraded inland areas are becoming uninhabitable, millions of people are being forced to seek safety and better lives elsewhere. With extreme weather events and disasters becoming more frequent and severe, disputes over dwindling resources risk fuelling climate-related conflict.

To mobilise the ambition we need, I am convening a Climate Action Summit on 23 September, at UN Headquarters in New York. I have asked world leaders to come with concrete and realistic plans to rapidly accelerate action to implement the Paris Agreement.

Last month, I visited the South Pacific and saw the challenges being endured by those on the frontlines of this existential danger. But it is not just remote islands whose future is in jeopardy. What is happening there is a sign of what is in store for all human-kind. Urgent climate action is a global imperative.

To mobilise the ambition we need, I am convening a Climate Action Summit on 23 September, at UN Headquarters in New York. I have asked world leaders to come with concrete and realistic plans to rapidly accelerate action to implement the Paris Agreement, and to make a pivotal shift toward a cleaner, safer and greener future. In this endeavour, they will be backed by the passionate voices of young women and men around the world, who understand their future is at stake.

This is the battle of our lives, and a race against time. We can win – and we must. Solutions are in our hands: tax pollution, not people; stop subsidising fossil fuels; stop building new coal plants by 2020; focus on a green economy, not a grey economy. I count on your continued support as we strive to build a world where we can live every day in harmony with the environment and with each other.

(António Guterres is the secretary-general of the United Nations).