

1972

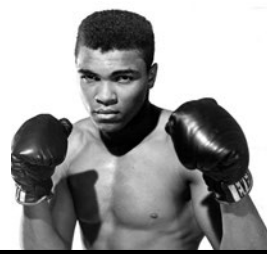
A Scandinavian Airlines System domestic flight from Gothenburg to Stockholm is hijacked and flown to **Malmö Bulltofta Airport**.

1974

Air Vietnam Flight 706 is hijacked, then crashes while attempting to land with 75 on board.

1975

The French department of "Corse" (the entire island of Corsica) is divided into two: Haute-Corse (Upper Corsica) and Corse-du-Sud (Southern Corsica)



1978

Muhammad Ali outpointed Leon Spinks in a rematch to become the first boxer to win the world heavyweight title three times at the Superdome in New Orleans.



Donald Trump's desire to end America's involvement in military adventures.

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There is nothing Mr Trump likes more than doing a deal. The primary motivation for his face-to-face meetings with North Korean dictator Kim Jong-un is to negotiate a deal that would end the decades-long stand-off between Washington and Pyongyang over North Korea's nuclear programme.

Mr Trump has adopted a similar approach to the Iran issue. It is often forgotten that when Mr Trump initially signalled his intention to withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal last year, his primary objective was to get a better deal with Tehran, one that

covered other aspects of Iran's nuclear programme such as ballistic missiles, rather than provoking a military confrontation. And this still remains his primary objective, as demonstrated by his suggestion that he would like to meet with Iranian President Hassan Rouhani.

But the president's love of a deal has often put him at loggerheads with hawkish foreign policy veterans such as Mr Bolton who believe adopting a more robust approach to rogue states such as North Korea and Iran is a better way of achieving results.

This was certainly Mr Bolton's view with regard to the Taliban, a movement he continues to regard as a terrorist organisation.

And the notion that Mr Trump was prepared to entertain Taliban leaders at Camp David as America prepared to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the September 11 attacks was clearly too much for Mr Bolton, who is reported to have protested his opposition to the meeting taking place in the strongest possible terms.

In any event Mr Trump decided to cancel the meeting, not because of Mr Bolton's objections, but because the Taliban claimed responsibility for carrying out a terrorist attack that claimed the life of an American soldier.

Nevertheless, Mr Bolton's position became untenable, and the president demanded, and received, his resignation. Which only goes to show that, in any White House battle over the direction of American foreign policy, Mr Trump is always going to emerge victorious.

not, Palestinians will lose

Mr Netanyahu faces charges of bribery, fraud and breach of trust in three separate cases in which he is accused of offering favours in exchange for gifts.

Yehudit party, for example, might either give Mr Netanyahu another four or more seats for a coalition, or fail to reach the Knesset at all, which would mean squandered votes.

Meanwhile, the only thing holding the Blue and White party together – an alliance of convenience between Mr Gantz's Israel Resilience, Yair Lapid's Yesh Atid and Moshe Yaalon's Telem – is opposition to Mr Netanyahu. Yet a plurality of voters still see Mr Netanyahu as most qualified to be prime minister.

With all these and other variables at play, there are, unsurprisingly, a few different possible scenarios that could emerge.

Mr Netanyahu's ideal outcome would see Likud and its right-wing allies acquire more than 60 seats collectively, allowing him to form a new Likud-led government while providing him with the opportunity to try to pass legislation that would guarantee him immunity from prosecution.

Another – highly unlikely – scenario would see the Blue and White party, the Democratic Camp (Ehud Barak's team-up with Meretz) and Labour-Gesher secure enough seats to form a minority government with the support – from outside the coalition government – of the Joint List.

However, a more probable outcome, based on current predictions, would see neither Likud nor the Blue and White parties able to form a coalition, under which circumstances Mr Lieberman could be in a strong position to negoti-

ate a Likud-Blue and White unity government that includes Yisrael Beiteinu.

According to one poll, more than one-third of Jewish Israelis prefer a unity government headed either by Mr Gantz or Mr Netanyahu – a total of 39 per cent – compared to 32 per cent indicating they would prefer a right-wing government led by Mr Netanyahu.

Beyond those broad brushstrokes, further permutations are also possible, such as Likud deciding to ditch Mr Netanyahu in the context of forming a unity government with the Blue and White, or Mr Netanyahu tempting elements of the Blue and White party into a coalition government.

But what does all this mean for the Palestinians – and how will the election impact on the Trump administration's reported intention to reveal its political vision for the region?

If the Trump administration does indeed release a plan or the outline of one – and it's not impossible that the entire thing could be shelved, particularly now that one of its chief architects, Jason Greenblatt, has left office – the status quo experienced by the Palestinians under a colonial occupation will not change any time soon.

This, then, is perhaps the grimmest aspect of the new election. With no shortage of drama, subplots, and political intrigue, on the one issue that matters the most – the apartheid regime imposed on Palestinians – the election will ultimately make the least amount of difference.



TOP
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TWEETS

01



As Prime Minister, a priority of mine will be to end the scandal of people forced to sleep rough on our streets here in Edinburgh and across Britain. We're the sixth richest country in the world - there is certainly enough wealth in our society for everyone to have good housing.

@jeremycorbyn

02



New York public schools gives permission for students to leave school to participate in the global climate strike on Sept 20. How will local governments and schools in the rest of the world respond? Time is running out...

@GretaThunberg

03



Honoured to unveil a statue of Mahatma Gandhi at Villeneuve, Switzerland. Grateful to the Commune of Villeneuve for bringing Gandhiji to the banks of Lake Geneva and for naming the Square after him #PresidentKovind

@rashtrapatibhvn

04



You can never trust someone who doesn't tell you the truth. Lies in public office are profoundly disempowering, and rarely forgiven. @BorisJohnson believes the ends justify the means. And that will be the end of him.

@drphilhammond

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

Nurturing a knowledge economy



CAPT. MAHMOOD AL MAHMOOD

It seems very appropriate to be celebrating the induction of 12,000 first-graders into the public school system of Bahrain last week in this centenary year of formal education in Bahrain.

The very first school was established in 1919 – it was the Al-Hidaya Al-Khalifia Boys School in Muharraq.

The school was in fact the brainchild of Shaikh Abdulla bin Isa Al-Khalifa, the son of the then-ruler of Bahrain Isa bin Ali Al-Khalifa, who acted as the de facto Minister of Education, who suggested the idea after returning from post-World War I celebrations in England.

Today, we are proud of our state-of-the-art Ministry of Education in whose hands we place the future of Bahrain.

Our children are entrusted to their care and they mould their thinking and their character to serve Bahrain.

The system itself has become responsive to the changes that are demanded by a dynamic workplace and we have quality assessments based on in-depth surveys, new teaching methodology and also new streams of education which will suit the individual needs of students.

The old one-size-fits-all approach has given way to a system that helps students explore their strengths through counselling and opt for less conventional education such as Polytechnics, specialised training streams for writing code, AI etc.

Education forms a key part of Bahrain's Economic Vision 2030, the long-term development strategy, which is embedded in our Kingdom's development philosophy.

There is also a formal channel for bright Bahrainis to study abroad – the Crown Prince's International Scholarship Programme has so far enabled over 160 of Bahrain's brightest high school graduates to pursue higher education degrees at top international universities around the world.

The Ministry also awards generous scholarships and stipends to students for various fields of study around the world.

Education forms a key part of Bahrain's Economic Vision 2030, the long-term development strategy which is embedded in our Kingdom's development philosophy.

What we need now is to once again change direction in order to step into the world of knowledge-based industry.

A 2014 study showed that only 10 per cent of Bahraini students were enrolled in STEM fields, while 60pc were in business-related programmes.

In addition, only 1pc of students were engaged in PhD studies.

Where Bahrainis were encouraged to specialise in commerce and finance to undertake leadership roles in banking, finance and trading, today the urgent need of the hour is for science-based education.

The ministry is encouraging the adoption of STEM-based curricula and classroom teaching – that's Science + Technology + Engineering + Maths. We should also encourage research and invention so that we can own the knowledge economy of today.

Made in Bahrain need no longer be just machinery or food. It can well be AI, bots or code written here to serve the world.

The 145,000 boys and girls who started their school year last week need to be encouraged to see this choice and embrace it.

(Captain Mahmood Al Mahmood is the Editor-in-Chief of The Daily Tribune and the President of the Arab-African Unity Organisation for Relief, Human Rights and Counterterrorism)