

1097

1st Crusaders arrive in Antioch during the First Crusade

1603

Chinese uprising in the Philippines fails after 23,000 killed

1803

US Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase



1935

Communist forces end their Long March at Yan'an, in Shaanxi, China, bringing Mao Zedong to prominence

North Korea test-fires submarine-launched ballistic missile: S.Korea



People watch a TV broadcasting file footage of a news report on North Korea firing a ballistic missile off its east coast, in Seoul, South Korea

from North Korea's experimental Gora-class submarine, he added, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The launch, reported by officials in South Korea and Japan, came after US and South Korean envoys met in Washington on Monday to discuss the nuclear standoff with the North.

The launch is the latest weapons test by North Korea, which has persisted with military development despite international sanctions over its nuclear weapons and missile programmes.

"Our military is closely monitoring the situation and maintaining readiness posture in close cooperation with the United

States, to prepare for possible additional launches," South Korea's Joint Chiefs of Staff said in a statement.

They said the missile was launched at about 10:17 a.m. from the sea in the vicinity of Sampo, where North Korea keeps submarines as well as equipment for test firing SLBMs.

It was not immediately clear if the missile was fired from a submarine or from a submersible test barge, as in most previous tests. A military source said it flew about 430 km to 450 km (267 to 280 miles) to a maximum altitude of 60 km (37 miles).

North Korea's last SLBM test was in October 2019, when a Pukguksong-3 missile was fired from an underwater platform, flying 450 km to a maximum altitude of 910 km.

Kim Dong-yup, a former South Korea Navy officer who is a professor at Seoul's Kyungnam University, said the latest test probably involved an SLBM recently unveiled by North Korea.

The North displayed new Pukguksong-4 and Pukguksong-5 SLBMs during military parades in October and January respectively, and a previously unseen, smaller missile was spotted at last week's defence fair in Pyongyang.

North Korea has also been working on what would be its first operational submarine capable of launching an SLBM, South Korean officials say.

The Washington-based Nuclear Threat Initiative has said SLBM capability could provide North Korea with additional options for nuclear launch, and a hedge against destruction of land-based nuclear systems.



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100 undocumented Palestinians



Irmgard Furchner, a 96-year-old former secretary to the SS commander of the Stutthof concentration camp

pulled low over her eyes. Security was heavy as the judge and legal staff made their way into the court.

Between 1939 and 1945 some 65,000 people died of starvation and disease or in the gas chamber at the concentration camp near Gdansk, in today's Poland. They included prisoners of war and Jews caught up in the Nazis' extermination campaign.

The trial was postponed after Furchner left her home early on Sept. 30 and went on the run for several hours before being detained later that day.

Charges could not be read until Furchner, who faces trial in

an adolescent court because of her young age at the time of the alleged crimes, was present in court.

She is the latest nonagenarian to have been charged with Holocaust crimes in what is seen as a rush by prosecutors to seize the final opportunity to enact justice for the victims of some of the worst mass killings in history.

Although prosecutors convicted major perpetrators - those who issued orders or pulled triggers - in the 1960s "Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials", the practice until the 2000s was to leave lower-level suspects alone.

100 undocumented Palestinians

official of the Palestinian Authority (PA) that exercises limited self-rule in the West Bank, said on Twitter that the 4,000 "obtained their right to citizenship" and would receive identification cards. Under interim Israeli-Palestinian peace deals that established the PA, Israel committed to approve the residency in the West

Bank and Gaza of some 4,000 new spouses of local residents each year under a family reunification programme.

Israel suspended the approvals when the Palestinian uprising erupted in 2000. It granted some 32,000 reunification permits in 2008 and 2009, but largely froze the process, save for a smattering

of humanitarian cases, since then.

Gantz gave the new approvals some seven weeks after holding talks with Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas in the West Bank city of Ramallah. It was the highest-level meeting between Abbas and an Israeli minister to be made public since Israel's new government was formed in June.

WIDE ANGLE

How science fiction predicts future technology



JOEL INDRUPATI

Two main characters in the 1989 Sci Fi comedy movie "Back to the Future - Part II" travel through time, to 21 October 2015.

Now, that date is already 'back in the past' by 6 years.

Back in 2015, marking that date's momentous movie-occasion, BBC had broadcast a radio programme, and TIME magazine had published an article too - on whether some of those futuristic predictions, in the movie, had come true.

Surprisingly, TIME had listed out ten! And thereby reaffirming that sci-fi writers' imagination often propels the growth of technology.

Shown in the movie were flying drones (which we know are already doing a host of things now), electronic wireless payments (which is here now), fingerprint recognition by devices to unlock doors (biometric devices), video games with only gestures (Kinect devices with motion sensing input), and futuristic eyeglasses to watch TV (Google glass is already here, and Facebook-Ray-Ban glasses too). Of course, many predictions didn't come true. But I am not writing about those now.

It was in 1968 that Arthur C Clarke's book '2001: A Space Odyssey' was made into a movie.

And I was shocked to see Flat Screen Video Monitors in that iconic movie. It was made at a time when the scientific world was barely coming to grips with the Cathode Ray Tubes (CRT) for projecting images. Somehow, fiction writers and movie directors seem to have thought of Plasma or LCD or LED displays, much ahead of their time. We even have UHD and OLED tech now.

Watching a Whatsapp forward of Prof. Michio Kaku talking about the future of the digital economy, I remembered how Arthur C Clarke had imagined the Internet, data centres, and even customized online searches way back in the 1960s and 1970s.

Electronically operated robots appeared in fiction during the 1930s. A decade before ENIAC, the first electronic computer, appeared.

And Isaac Asimov, arguably the best science fiction writer in the twentieth century, came out with the "Laws of Robotics" as early as 1942.

Of course, not all fiction can become real. So, I don't grudge the scientists who rubbish Asimov's laws. Two of them, Barthelme and Furbach, in MIT Technological Review argue that our fears over robots' potential to destroy us are unfounded. And that Asimov's laws aren't needed.

So what? That was fiction. Robots may or may not harm their creator. But did it not inspire greater research into Artificial Intelligence and Robotics?

For that matter, Mary Shelley's story 'Frankenstein', of 1818, was a precursor to robotic fiction by over a century. A monster made from human body parts - as a scientific experiment - turns against Frankenstein, its creator, because he refuses to make a mate for the monster.

In Jules Verne's story '20,000 Leagues under the Sea', is Captain Nemo's submarine 'Nautilus'. A submarine powered by 'electricity' which, in 1870, was completely unimaginable.

When the US made its first nuclear-powered submarine, it called it 'USS Nautilus', in his honour.

In fact, Jules Verne had also imagined man's attempt "From the Earth to the Moon" in 1869, one hundred years before the moon landing happened.

Of course, the method he had adopted in the book to reach the moon would seem preposterous today. And I do not think that his dream of a "Journey to the Centre of the Earth" will ever be realized in the next 1000 years. But, we cannot imagine everything. Bob Gale, screenwriter and co-producer of 'Back to the Future' trilogy says that, in 1989, he never imagined a 'smartphone'. But...

"It's the Swiss Army Knife of today. The fact that everyone can have one device that's a computer, that's a camera, that's a recording device, that's a calculator, that's a flashlight ... we didn't think of that."

(The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Daily Tribune)

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TOP 4 TWEETS

01

Introducing the groundbreaking and completely reimaged 14- and 16-inch MacBook Pro - our most powerful notebook ever.

@tim_cook

02

Our new Bay View campus will run on 90% carbon-free energy, with a mix of solar, wind, and geothermal. This is part of our moonshot to run 24/7 carbon-free by 2030. Thanks @mhbergen for the in-depth look at our sustainability efforts.

@sundarpichai

03

A society which has no room for diversity has no room for humanity. We must speak out wherever we witness hate and #StandUp4HumanRights and the dignity of all.

@antonioguterres

04

The UK's path to ending our contribution to climate change will be paved with well-paid jobs, billions in investment and thriving green industries - powering our green industrial revolution across the country.

@BorisJohnson

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