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Remembering The other September 11- Chile, the torch of the Utopia

By Garden of Knowledge Malta Association

Garden of Knowledge Malta Association invites you all to an exceptional and first time event in Malta The Premiere of the Movie:

"The sons of the thousand days"
By Chilean director Claudia Soto Mansilla

Remembering the Other September 11: Chile "the torch of the Utopia: For much of the population in the world, September 11 marks the anniversary of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in USA.

But for the people of Chile, much of Latin America, and democratic reformers at large, it marks another significant anniversary.

When: Friday 12 semptember 2014
Where: Europa House – 254 St Paul Street - Valletta
From: 6:30 pm

Duration of the movie: 1h30
In Spanish with English subtitles
Feel free to donate.
(More information on page 7)



Gewwa...

Intervista ma' Fra Gwann Xerri fejn jghid li "Marx huwa gust meta jghid li din hi soċjetà ta' klassi".

- L-Editorjal dwar il-hatra tal-Presidenza Ewropea.
- It-Tragedja ta' l-Ukraina.
- The Crisis of Tradeunionism.
- Messaġġ miċ-Ċittadini tal-UE.
- Banking – Usury. Who Benefits? *A lesson for a Social and Just Europe.*

QAWMIEN XELLUGI

Fost il-pluralità ta' riżultati li karatterizzaw l-Elezzjonijiet għall-Parlament Ewropew, ta' min ninnutaw li fuq in-naħa tax-Xellug, kien hemm zieda ta' sigġijiet.

Il-blokk Soċjal Demokratiku zied l-appoġġ għall-186 sigġu, u l-Hodor ġabu 55 sigġu. Izda relattivament, l-ikbar avvanz kien dak tal-blokk Xellugi, li zied minn 34 għal 51 sigġu. Fil-Greċja, is-Syriza mmexxija min Alexis Tsipras – li mexxa wkoll il-kampanja tal-Partit tax-Xellug Ewropew – sar l-akbar partit b'28 fil-mija tal-voti, u dan il-persentaġġ jista' jikber jekk ikun hemm

front maqgħud ma' partiti oħrajn tax-Xellug. Anke f'pajjiżi bħal Spanja, il-Portugal u l-Germanja, il-partiti tax-Xellug ġabu riżultati pożittivi.

Minkejja li l-voti li ġabu l-forzi tax-Xellug u dawk Progressivi m'humiex biżżejjed biex jiksbu maġġoranza fil-Parlament Ewropew, ir-riżultat xorta zied is-saħħa ta' dawk li qed isejju għal Ewropa soċjali.

Dan f'kuntest ta' politika ta' awsterità mposta mit-Troika Ewropea li ntensifikat il-prekarjetà, inguwaljanzi u faqar f'bosta pajjiżi Ewropej.

Wiehed jittama li l-forzi Xellugin u Progressivi jahdmu iktar fil-qrib kontra l-mewġa neo-liberali u anke l-mewġa tal-lemin estrem u l-lemin popolista li kiseb riżultati tajbin f'pajjiżi bħall-

Franza u l-Ingilterra.

F'dan ir-rigward, dak li qed jiġri fl-Italja huwa tassew importanti. Il-Partito Democratico ta' Renzi ġab 40 fil-mija tal-voti u nnexxielu jegħleb b'mod konvinċenti lill-Movimento 5 Stelle u lill-Forza Italia. Fl-istess hin il-moviment tax-xellug, kompost minn partiti, attivisti u intelletwali differenti li nghaqdu wara Tsipras – ġab iktar minn

Nichi Vendola, il-mexxej tas-SEL qal li l-Partit tiegħu jirrapreżenta "xellug tal-governanza iżda mhux xellug fil-gvern" ("*Una sinistra di governo, non è una sinistra nel governo*"). Il-partiti, movimenti, attivisti u intelletwali tax-Xellug għandhom jaspiraw biex ikun hemm governanza xellugija, iżda dan ma jfissirx li jiġu assorbiti fil-partiti soċjal-demokratiċi b'mod li lehinhom jispiċċa fix-xejn.



Minkejja li x-xellug huwa kemm 'il darba kkaratterizzat minn qasmiet u settarjanizmu, jista' jkun hemm ukoll tenzjoni produttiva fil-kamp xellugi u progressiv li tista' twassal għal kisbiet kbar u formazzjoni eġemonika. F'dan ir-rigward forsi wiehed jista' jitgħallem mix-Xellug Latin Amerikan, kif kien jishaq il-hassieb Ernesto Laclau, li halliena ftit tal-gimghat ilu.

Fil-kuntest Malti, il-Partit Laburista jidher li qed jibni eġemonija b'elementi kontradittorji - b'taħlita ta' diskors u politika soċjal-demokratika, soċjalista, liberali, neo-liberali u nazzjonalistiċi.

Fl-istess hin, l-Alternattiva Demokratika għebet riżultat ineffettiv fl-elezzjonijiet Ewropej. Għall-kuntrarju ta' l-aħħar elezzjoni ġenerali, AD reġgħet resqet lejn iċ-ċentru u minflok ma okkupat l-ispazju fuq ix-xellug, ippruvat tidher bħala alternattiva moderata u razzjonali f'nofs il-PL u l-PN.

Għalhekk, f'Malta hemm vojt politiku fuq ix-xellug li jista' jintela, u b'hekk isahħaħ il-possibiltajiet ta' nfluwenza xellugija fuq il-governanza.

Jeħtieġ li l-fjamma tax-xellug tibqa hajja, liema fjamma tista' twassal għal bidliet kbar f'mument ta' qawmien meta l-masses jiktbu l-istorja.

erba' fil-mija u b'hekk ser ikun rappreżentat fil-Parlament Ewropew. Hemm min jghid li l-Partito Democratico ta' Renzi jirrapreżenta politika ċentrista u Amerikanizzata, iżda hemm ukoll min qed jghid li Renzi jista' u għandu jkun vuċi ewlenija fost il-mexxejja Ewropej li jopponu l-Awsterità mposta minn Merkel u l-alleanzi tagħha.

Fi hdan ix-Xellug Taljan – speċjalment fis-Sinistra Ecologia e Liberta' (SEL) iżda anke fir-Rifondazione Comunista - hemm diskussjoni shiħa dwar jekk għandux ikun hemm appoġġ għal gvern ċentru-Xellugi ta' Renzi, liema Gvern hu kompost ukoll minn elementi miċ-ċentru Lemin.

Din id-diskussjoni għandha l-antagonizmi tagħha, tant, li kien hemm qasma fis-SEL bejn dawk minhabba din il-kwistjoni.

L-ASSOĊJAZZJONI INTERNAZZJONALI Tan-NIES Tax-XOGĦOL

minn Alfred Consiglio

L-Assoċjazzjoni Internazzjonali tan-Nies tax-Xogħol, maghrufa wkoll bhala l-Ewwel Internazzjonal, kienet ghaqda internazzjonali li mmirat li tgħaqda diversi gruppi differenti ta' soċjalisti, komunisti w anarkisti. Din l-għaqda kienet iffurmata fl-1864 f'laqgħa tal-haddiema f'Saint Martin's Hall, Londra. L-ewwel kongress sar fl-1866 f'Geneva.

Fl-Ewropa, perjodu ta' reazzjoni krudila segwa r-rivoluzzjonijiet tal-1848. Il-fazi ewlenija ta' attivita' rivoluzzjonarja bdiet kważi għoxrin sena wara bit-twaqqif ta' din l-għaqda. Fl-aqwa tagħha din l-għaqda kienet thaddan hames miljun membru⁽¹⁾ għalkemm il-gurnal ufficjali jgħid tmien miljuni.⁽²⁾

Wara l-irvell fil-Polonja f'Jannar 1863, il-haddiema Ingliżi u Franciżi bdew jiddiskutu kif jiżviluppaw relazzjoni aktar mill-qrib bejn il-haddiema. Tolain, Perrachon u Limousin żaru Londra f'Lulju 1863 u attendew laqgħa li saret f'għie il-qawmien Pollakk. F'Settembru 1864, xi Franciżi żaru mill-gdid Londra bil-ghan konkret li jitwaqqaf kumitat speċjali għal skambju ta' informazzjoni fuq materji ta' interess għall-haddiema.

Fit-28 ta' Settembru laqgħa internazzjonali għal riċeviment tad-delegati Franciżi saret f'Saint Martin's Hall, u Edward Spencer Beesly, fid-diskors tiegħu waqqa' għaċ-ċajt il-proċeduri vjolenti tal-gvernijiet, u hambaq fuq għaqda tal-haddiema tad-dinja biex jiksbu għustizzja.

George Odger, segretarju tal-General Trades Council, qara diskors u sejjah għal kooperazzjoni. Il-laqgħa ddeciedit unanimament biex tiffirma għaqda tal-haddiema. Is-sede kellha tkun f'Londra b'kumitat ta' 21 membru elett.

Hafna mill-membri Ingliżi kienu mill-Universal League for the Material Elevation of the Industrious Classes,⁽³⁾ u kienu mexxejja trejdunjonisti bhal Odger, George Howell, Osborne u Lucraft. Post il-Franciżi kien hemm Denoual, Victor Le Lubez u Bosquet. Membri oħrajn kienu

Fontana, Luigi Wolff, Johann Eccarius u Karl Marx.

Fil-5 ta' Ottubru gie fformata Kunsill Generali li kien ibbażat fil-bini tal-Universal League. Gruppi diversi offrew proposti. John Weston issottometta programm. Marx kellu jikteb l-indirizz għall-haddiema.

Meta twaqqaf, l-Internazzjonal kien



Il-laqgħa inawgurata f'Londra

alleanza ta' nies minn gruppi varji, u nkludew Blanquisti Franciżi, Owenisti Ingliżi, Repubblikani Taljani w anarkisti Amerikani bhal ma kien Stephen Pearl Andrews. Matul is-snin, Marx kien figura ewlenija.

Minhabba l-varjeta' vasta ta' filosofiji kien hemm kunflitt mill-ewwel. L-ewwel oġġezzjonijiet lejn Marx ġew minn għand il-Mutwalisti li opponew il-komunizmu u l-istatizmu. Madankollu, ftit wara li Mikhail Bakunin u s-segwaċi tiegħu, li kienu jissejju Kollettivisti, issaħhu fl-1868, l-għaqda saret ippolarizzata f'żewġ kampi.

Forsi d-differenzi l-aktar evidenti bejn il-gruppi feġġew fuq l-istrategiji proposti biex jiksbu l-vizzjonijiet tagħhom ta'

soċjalizmu. L-anarkisti, migburin madwar Bakunin, iffavorixxew taqtiġha kummerċjali diretta kontra l-kapitalizmu, mingħajr indhil fl-aġitazzjoni politika parlamentari. Tliet kurrenti kienu qed jippruvaw jimponu l-veduti tagħhom.

Marx kiteb l-indirizz inawgurati li gie approvat mill-Kunsill Generali f'Novembru 1864. Ikkumparat mal-Manifest Komunista, l-Indirizz huwa dokument moderat. Il-Manifest ittratta, f'għabra kuraġġuża, il-qawmien tal-kapitalizmu, l-istorja tal-kunflitt soċjali, u l-prinċipji tal-komunizmu. L-Indirizz beda b'deskrizzjoni ta' kundizzjonijiet ekonomiċi fl-Ingilterra Vittorjana, iddikjara li l-massa tal-klassi haddiema ma kienetx inghatat sehem fl-avvanzi generali fil-livell ta' għixien magħmul possibbli bil-progress teknologiku u l-bum industrijali sa mill-1848. Li tirbah il-poter politiku għalhekk sar id-dmir ewlieni tal-klassijiet haddiema.

Fil-Kongress tal-1866 li sar f'Geneva, il-grupp Proudhonista ddomina d-diskussjonijiet. Sitt Blanquisti, li kienu akkuzaw lir-rappreżentanti Franciżi bhala aġenti ta' Bonaparte, kienu mkeċċijin. Decizzjoni sinifikanti f'dan l-istadju kienet l-adozzjoni tat-tmien siegħat xogħol.

Sena wara sar Kongress iehor f'Lausanne; dan sar bejn it-2 u t-8 ta' Settembru 1867. Marx ma attendix. Il-grupp Proudhonista influwenza l-organizzazzjoni tal-Internazzjonal, però naqsu li jiksbu t-tmexxija tal-Internazzjonal.

Il-Kongress ta' Brussell fl-1868 oppona l-affiljazzjoni mal-League of Peace and Freedom.

Ir-Raba' Kongress sar f'Basle bejn is-6 u t-12 ta' Settembru 1869. Dawk li attendew inkludew lil Ingliżi Applegarth, Eccarius, Cowell Stepney, Lessner, Lucraft u Jung; minn Franza attendew Dereure, Landrin, Chémalé, Murat, Aubry, Tolain, Palix, Varlin u Bakunin; mill-Belġju ġew Hins, Brismée u de

Paepe; mill-Awstrija ġew Neumayer u Oberwinder. Il-Ġermaniżi bagħtu lil Becker, Liebknecht, Rittinghausen u Hess; mill-Isvizzera ġew Burkly, Greuch, Guillaume, Perret u Schwitzguébel; mill-Italja ġie Caporosso. Spanja bagħtet lil Sentinon u Farga-Pellicer.

Sa minn meta r-raba' Kongress tal-Internazzjonal, li sar f'Basle f'Settembru 1869, kien adotta r-rapport tal-Kunsill, kien deher ċar li maġġoranza kienet favur dak li ssejjah "kollettivizmu". Fuq l-aġenda kien hemm innazzjonalizzazzjoni tal-art li ma kienetx mixtieqa mill-Proudhonisti. Però, il-maġġoranza "kollettivista" nqasmet fuq proposta ta' Bakunin li d-dritt tal-wirt ikun abolit.

Wara d-disfatta tal-Komun ta' Parigi fl-1871, Bakunin ikkatterizza l-ideat ta' Marx bhala awtoritarji, u habbar li jekk xi partit Marxist jiehu l-poter, il-mexxejja tiegħu jsiru hżiena daqs il-klassi hakkiema li kien igġieled magħha. Fil-Kongress ta' The Hague fl-1872, l-Internazzjonal inqasmet f'żewġ gruppi. Minn hemm 'il quddiem, il-kurrenti marxisti w anarkisti tas-soċjalizmu kellhom organizzazzjonijiet distinti, f'ċertu żmien anke "internazzjonali" rivali.

Din il-qasma, xi drabi msejja l-qasma "hamra" u "sewda", l-ahmar jirreferi għall-marxisti u l-iswed għall-anarkisti. F'Settembru 1872 maġġoranza żgħira vvotat għall-proposta ta' Marx biex is-sede tal-Internazzjonal tkun trasferita lejn New York. Ftit snin wara, fl-1876, l-Internazzjonal miet mewta naturali f'Philadelphia.

Noti:

1. Robert Payne: Marx: A Biography, New York, 1968.
2. Journal Officiel, Mejjun 29, 1871.
3. F.M. Leventhal: Respectable Radical, London 1971.

Messaġġ Miċ-Ċittadini ta' l-UE

L-Elezzjonijiet tal-PE li saru f'Mejju madwar l-Ewropa, taw riżultat individwali u globali li jikkomplimentat l-iskontentezza li ilhom juru ċ-ċittadini, bi protesti mqanqla kontra l-faqar u l-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol, u l-kwistjoni tal-immigrazzjoni rregolari.

Iċ-ċaqilieg kbir tal-voti lejn partiti estremi u/jew godda, ma sarx wisq minhabba prinċipji politiċi, imma kien aktar dovut għal protesta kollettiva kontra t-telf tal-kundizzjonijiet tal-hajja li kienu ntrebħu matul is-snin, u li suppost li jiġu protetti skond dawk il-prinċipji. Il-protesta tinkludi wkoll kumplikazzjoni razzista.

Il-faqar u l-kundizzjonijiet hżiena tax-xogħol ġejjin mill-politika ta' awsterità harxa li l-UE qed timponi biex ittaffi l-falliment finanzjarju li għadu l-banek ewlenin bil-policy tas-suq libertin tal-istess UE. Fuq dawn nitkellem darba oħra.

Illum inhares lejn l-immigrazzjoni rregolari li xkattat bla kontroll u qed tinkweta lill-haddiema u tippreokkupa lill-familji fl-istati tal-periferiji jew fruntieri, tas-sud u ta' Lbiċ tal-UE. Qegħda tiskomoda wkoll liċ-ċittadini

ta' stati li kienu kkolonizzaw territorji Afrikani, u għadu immigranti minnhom biex jahdmu fl-ekonomija li riedu jiżviluppaw fl-art Ewropea.

Mela l-immigrazzjoni qed tikkawza



problemi ta' żewġ kategoriji. Wahda fil-pajjiżi ex-kolonizzaturi bhal Franza u l-Ingilterra, fejn għaxien ta' snin ilu fethu l-immigrazzjoni mill-Afrika huma stess, biex jissodisfaw l-esiġenzi ekonomiċi tagħhom. Matul is-snin dawk l-immigranti rabbew familji u saru sudditi tal-pajjiż Ewropew, bid-drittijiet kollha taċ-ċittadini tal-lokal. Mhux għust li l-ex kolonizzatur issa juri dubji

Apert - Birkirkara.

dwar id-drittijiet ta' dawk in-nies u tad-dixxendenti tagħhom li jitwieldu sudditi tal-lokal. Anzi l-ex kolonizzatur għandu dmir li jerfa r-responsabilità biex itaffi t-tbatija tal-immigranti li fil-prezent qegħdin jaharbu lejn l-UE, mill-ex kolonji li faqqar jew halla jiftaqru hu.

Il-problema tal-kategorija l-oħra tinvolvi l-pajjiżi tal-periferija bhal Malta u l-Italja, fejn eluf ta' Afrikani qed jaslu kull sena bid-dghajjes irregolarment u bla identifikazzjoni. Iz-żewġ stati ma jifilhx aktar jirċievu dak l-influss ta' immigranti bla kontroll u mingħajr il-koperazzjoni meħtieġa tal-pajjiżi

kollha tal-UE.

Dan żviluppa fi problema li qegħda dejjem tikber b'rata allarmanti. L-immigrazzjoni rregolari tista' twassal għal diffikultajiet kbar soċjo-ekonomiċi u soċjo-kulturali. Dawn issa qed jieħdu dimensjoni politika billi l-elettorat f'hafna stati resaq lejn partiti estremisti, minhabba li l-gvernijiet rispettivi

tagħhom u l-UE ma solvewx il-problemi. Din il-verita harġet ċara mill-fatt li l-uniċi żewġ gvernijiet li għamru rebħ f'dawn l-elezzjonijiet kienu ta' l-Italja u ta' Malta, li qegħdin jinsistu bil-kbir ma' l-UE biex is-sitwazzjoni tiġi rimedjata gustament b'mod konkret.

Ir-riżultati kkonfermaw li l-eletturi tilfu l-fiduċja fit-tmexxija prezenti tal-UE, u qed ifittxu alternattiva għall-partiti li l-UE qed thalli izolati jgħorru l-problemi tagħhom wehidhom, meta huma harġu biljuni ta' Euro biex salvaw banek mill-falliment finanzjarju. Dan l-egoizmu mhux aċċettabbli fi hdan l-unjoni, li twaqfet speċifikament fuq il-prinċipju tas-solidarjeta' u sussidjarjeta'.

L-eletturi taw messaġġ lill-UE biex tieħu l-inizjattiva soda li tirregola u tippjana l-immigrazzjoni b'mod li l-influss jinfirx f'kull stat skond il-bżonn tiegħu u/jew skond id-disponibilità li jkun imissu joffri. Hija obbligata li tmexxi lil istati membri kollha f'dak il-pjan kollettiv organizzat. Bhala istituzzjoni li tinkorpora l-ex kolonizzaturi, l-UE għandha obbligu morali li tiskonta parti min-nuqqas passat ta' xi membri tagħha, billi tgħin lil ex kolonji jiżviluppaw biex titjeb il-hajja tal-Afrikani u jitrażżan l-eżodu tagħhom mill-Afrika.

Editorjal

Jean Claude Juncker

Iċ-Ċampjin tal-Politika ta' Awsterità fl-UE

Jean Claude Juncker, ex gvernatur tal-Bank Dinji huwa magħruf bhala persuna fanatika għall-ideja ta' Ewropa Federalista u kien l-istess persuna li meta kien Priministru ta' Lussemburgu, għal 19 -il sena shaħ, ittrasforma l-pajjiż ta' nofs miljun persuna f'tax haven li minnhom gawdew l-aktar dawk sinjuri fosthom dawk li jmxexxu l-oqsma finanzjarji u korporazzjonijiet kbar.

L-istess meta kien fi tmexxija ta' l-Ewro, Juncker laqgħab parti kruċjali biex flus il-poplu jintużaw biex jiġu salvati banek - f'biljuni ta' ewros minn fondi

pubbliċi, filwaqt li l-poplu jiġi fragellat bil-politika ta' awsterità.



Il-politika ta' awsterità li Juncker kien il-paladin tagħha wasslet biex il-faqar fl-Ewropa jisplodi b'rata allarmanti, jintilfu l-impjiegi, jitnaqqas l-investment f'oqsma soċjali

u ambjentali, u jiġi aktar id-deregulat is-suq tax-xogħol, billi jiddaħhlu liġijiet godda sabiex l-impjieg prekarju jsir l-ordni tal-gurnata.

Riċerka turi rata għolja ta' suwiċidji marbuta ma' l-politika ta' awsterità mponuta mit-Troika.

Bil-ftehim milhuq qabel l-elezzjonijiet tal-PE li l-President tal-Kummissjoni Ewropeja jkun ġej mill-grupp rebbieħ (dak li l-aktar iġib siggijiet fil-PE) wassal biex illum il-Partiti tas-soċjal demokrazija kellhom jbxu rashom għal hatra ta' Juncker.

It-Tragedja ta' l-Ukraina.

Victor Degiovanni

Agħti sehemk u pparteċipa fil-Kampanja kontra l-Qtil ta' Nies Ċivili fl-Ukraina - <http://www.change.org/en-GB/petitions/dr-george-vella-save-people-of-ukraine>

L-avvenimenti li ġraw din is-sena ġewwa l-Ukraina kienu ferm ta' għajb kemm għal Istiti Uniti kif ukoll għal Unjoni Ewropeja fejn gvern elett demokratikament safa mnehhi mill-poter bl-għajna ta' dawn, sabiex jitpoġġa gvern iehor li kien jghogob lilhom u jgħaqdihom mill-koxxa.

Wara li l-Gvern ta' Viktor Yakunovich kellu diskussjonijiet mal-UE għal għajna minhabba l-ekonomija mwera tal-Ukraina, dan kellu jagħzel l-offerta li kien għamillu Vladimir Putin, President tal-Federazzjoni Russa, offerta li kienet ferm ahjar minn dik ta' l-Unjoni Ewropeja li kull ma kienu qed joffrulu kienet awsterità biss. Bir-raġun kollu, Yakunovich għazel l-aktar offerta vantaġġjuża, li kienet dik li kien qed joffrulu Vladimir Putin, u kellu jirrifjuta l-awsterità li l-UE riedet timponi fuq il-poplu Ukren.

Din l-għażla urtat bil-kbir il-partiti ta' l-oppożizzjoni, għaliex, kienet sejra twassal biex jitwarrbu l-pjanijiet li huma kienu hejjew meta kienu fil-Gvern, sabiex l-Ukraina ssir membru shih tal-Unjoni Ewropeja. Dawn harġu n-nies tagħhom fit-toroq jipprotestaw. Magħhom harġu wkoll Partiti tal-lemin estrem li kienu f'koalizzjoni magħhom qabel ma tilfu l-elezzjonijiet nazjonali.

Gruppi tal-lemin estrem, faxxisti, u Neo Nazisti, bdew iwettqu vjolenza fit-toroq fejn tkissru monumenti, saħansitra anki monument li jfakkar lil dawk l-Ukreni li mienu matul it-Tieni Gwerra Dinjija; hatfu wkoll bini governattiv u meta l-forzi tal-ordni ippruvaw jikkontrollaw is-sitwazzjoni, l-gvern Ukren safa mhedded mill UE b'sanzjonijiet jekk l-forzi tal-ordni jużaw il-forza kontra skond UE "protesti pacifici". Fl-ahbarijiet kull ma kien jidher kien nar, demm, u l-pulizija msawta mid-dimonstranti.

L-Unjoni Ewropeja dahlet bhala

ntermedjarju bejn il-gvern u l-oppożizzjoni sabiex tinstab soluzzjoni li twassal għal ftehim, imma dan ġiex onorat mill-Partiti ta' l-oppożizzjoni li baqghu jużaw mezz ta' terror bhal ma kien isir fil-Germanja ta' l-epoka Nazista. Viktor Yakunovich



Stepan Bandera (nofs) libes uniformi nazista

imexxielu jahrab u anki xi deputati ohra tal-gvern. Dawk li ġew maqbuda ġew sfurzati b'theddid li joqtlu il-familji tagħhom jekk dawn ma jivvutaw favur mozzjoni ta' sfiducia fil-Gvern. Dan l-att kien u kolp ta' stat kontra gvern legittimu, elett demokratikament. L-Unjoni Ewropeja naqset milli tagħxi meta suppost kienet responsabbli sabiex tiggarrantixxi l-ftehim milhuq taht l-awspici tagħha u dawk internazzjonali.

Fost l-partiti tal-lemin estrem hemm l-Partit Zvoboda, partit neo-Nazista. Dan il-partit beda r-renju ta' terror ġewwa Kiev u ġewwa bliet ohra Ukreni. Twahhlu streamers kbar ma' bini pubbliku juru lil Stepan Bandera* - l-eroj ta' dawn in-Nazisti. Bdew isiru Marċi ġewwa Kiev bil-fjakkoli mixgħula u b'membri tal-partit lebsin 'arbands' juru l-izvastika, waqt li jkantaw inni Nazisti u jgħajtu slogans ta' tifhir lil Stepan Bandera. Kiev saret qisa Berlin ta' l-1938.

Stepan Bandera hu meqjuz bhala traditur - fejn fit-Tieni Gwerra Dinjija nqas mal-Forzi ta' Hitler kontra pajjiżu. Dan baqa' jissimbolizza r-reżistenza faxxista ġewwa l-Ukraina. Din ir-reżistenza qatt ma kellha appoġġ popolari, imma kellha appoġġ mill-Istiti Uniti li matul il-Gwerra Bierda kienet tipprova tibghat bil-mohbi persuni ta' oriġini Ukreni sabiex iqajjmu

ferment ġewwa dan il-pajjiż. Grazzi għal Kim Philby dawn it-tentattivi kienu jfallu, peress li nies li jidhru minn barra klandestament fil-pajjiż kienu jiġu arrestati malli jidhru fi territorju Ukren. Ta' min isemmi lil Stepan Bandera li kien inqabad wara l-gwerra mill-armata Sovjetika, u spiċċa maqul b'tiri (iffucilat). Tista' faċilment issejjahlu Borg Pisani ta' l-Ukraina, imma vjolenti.

Illum tista' tgħid li vjolenza ġewwa Kiev, il-kapitali, saret l-ordni tal-gurnata, il-Kwartjiri tal-Partit Komunista sfaw attackkati u mkissrin. Il-Vjolenza nfraxet fi bliet ohra. Ġewwa Odessa nharaq il-bini ta' Trejtdjunjin u nqatlu mal-40 persuna li ma thallewx johorġu mill-bini għaliex il-folla faxxista bdiet tispara b'armi tan-nar fuqhom quddiem il-forzi tal-ordni li hallew dawn l-atti kriminali jsehhu. Ċittadini Ukreni li jittkellmu bir-Russu issa saru ċittadini ta' tieni klassi - bi ftit drittijiet. Hawn beda nkwiw serju għaliex iċ-ċittadini ta' nofs inhar u tal-lvant tal-Ukraina ma aċċettawx dawn il-kundizzjonijiet, u lanqas ma bdew jgharfu l-gvern illegittimu ta' Kiev.

Il-Krimeja li sa' l-1954 kienet tagħmel parti mil-Federazzjoni Russa fejn kienet inghatat lil Ukraina min Nikita Kruschev, issa, wara referendum, 90% ta' dawk li 'ivvutaw' qablu li tinqata mill-Ukraina u tingħaqad mal-Federazzjoni Russa. Kemm l-UE u kemm l-Istiti Uniti bil-wiċċ vili kollu sejhju dan l-att bhala wiehed illegali. Insew li biex saret is-seċċessjoni tal-Kosovo mis-Serbja huma baqgħu lin-NATO tibbumbardja Belgrade. Fejn ukoll, dak inhar, kienu ddikjaraw li kull poplu għandu s-sovranità li jagħzel hu. Hawnehk harġet biċ-ċar l-ipokrezija tal-Punent. minkejja kull ma ntqal. Il-Krimeja s-seċċediet mill-Ukraina u wara ġiet aċċettata bhala parti mill-Federazzjoni Russa. Issa kemm l-UE u kif wkoll l-Istiti Uniti bdew jimponu sanzjonijiet ekonomiċi u ta' iżolar fuq il-Federazzjoni Russa sabiex jippruvaw irregġghu lura dak li kien twettaq.

Regjunijiet fid-Donbass għamli l-istess

L-Għaqda Żminijietna -Lehen ix-Xellug

Żminijietna -Lehen ix-Xellug huwa moviment xellugi u jinkludi membri tal-Partit Komunista, il-Partit Laburista, l-Alternattiva Demokratika, l-Alleanza Liberali haddiema, akkademiċi, studenti, trejd unjonisti, ġurnalisti u pensjonanti.

Żminijietna hija l-lehen tax-xellug. Il-mira ewlenija hi li l-għaqda jkollha preżenza ikbar fis-soċjetà permezz ta' attivizmu minn perspettiva xellugija, b'emfażi fuq il-prinċipji ta' l-ugwaljanza, ġustizzja soċjali u sostenibilità ekoloġika.

Din ir-rivista hija wahda mill-hidmiet ta' l-Għaqda u wiehed jista' jabbona permezz ta' ċekk jew money order ta' €5 indirizzati lil Żminijietna: P.O Box 35 Sliema. SLM1000 jew BOV account number 40013290155

Kull korrisspondenza għandha tintbagħat fl-indirizz ta' hawn fuq jew zminijietna@yahoo.com

Il-kitbiet fir-rivista huma l-fehmiet u opinjonijiet tal-kitteba u mhux bil-fors jirriflettu l-policy uffiċjali ta' l-Għaqda Żminijietna. Ir-riklami huma bihlas.

Il-gazzetta Żminijietna hija pubblikazzjoni ta' kull tlett xhur ta' l-Għaqda Żminijietna. Disinn KoPri Koperattiva u stampar Union Print, Marsa.

talba, żammew referenda, u wara riżultat pożittiv iddikjaraw ruhhom bhala pajjiżi ndependenti mill-Ukraina. Fiz-żmien ta' l-elezzjoni Presidenzjali il-ġdida, sabiex jilligittimizzaw il-Gvern, kemm l-UE u kif ukoll l-Istiti Uniti bdew jheddu lill-Federazzjoni Russa li jekk ikun hemm indhil dan ser iwassal għal riperkussjonijiet. L-elezzjoni saret u safa elett ir-"Re taċ-Ċikkulata" bi 52% ta' dawk li ivvutaw. Fl-ewwel att tiegħu, l-President il-ġdid iddikjara gwerra kontra l-poplu ta' dan ir-regjun, bl-armata Ukraina li kienet tinkludi fiha volontiera mill-forzi tan-NATO bdew iwettqu massakri shah kontra nies ċivili.

Madwar id-dinja, nies progressivi u xellugin bdew juru d-disapprovazzjoni għal dawn l-atti kriminali. F'Malta, il-Partit Komunista flimkien ma l-organizzazzjoni Gnien tal-Gherf qed jorganizzaw għir ta' firem (online) biex nheggu lil Dr George Vella, Ministru ta' l-Affarijiet Barranin, kif ukoll is-Sur John Debono, Konflu Malti għal Ukraina halli jagħmlu pressjoni diplomatika fuq l-Amministrazzjoni tal-Ukraina sabiex jitwaqqfu l-attakki kontra nies ċivili mill-armata Ukrena, fir-regjun ta' Donbass fl-Ukraina.

Nhegġuk tagħti sehemk f'din il-kawża ġusta favur il-poplu Ukren - f'dan l-indirizz digitali <http://www.change.org/en-GB/petitions/dr-george-vella-save-people-of-ukraine>

Inhegġukom sabiex tingħaqdu magħna f'din il-kawża Anti-Faxxista.

“Kullhadd jghid li l-ekonomija sejra l-quddiem, imma wiehed jistaqsi ghal Min?” - Fra Gwann Xerri

“Il-hidma tiegħi fil-Brazil waslitni biex nifhem aktar is-soċjetà mill-qrib”, hekk qal Fra Gwann waqt intervista mal-Editur tal-gazzetta Zminijietna.

Fra Gwann huwa mwieded il-Belt u trabba tas-Sliema. Studja ġewwa l-iskola f'tas-Sliema ta' St Joseph u wara mort il-Liceo u wara dhal Dumnikan. Bdejt l-esperjenza tiegħi fil-Brazil fl-1974. Ghext l-ewwel 3 snin fiż-zona rurali fejn kien hemm ezodu rurali tal-biza minhabba l-bdil ekonomiku taht id-dittatura fassista (ta' General Gayer) li ma kienetx għada fl-eqqel tagħha. Wara nbaġħat nistudja Rio De Janiero fejn hemm bdiet tinbet it-Teologija ta' Liberalizzazzjoni. Min hemm beda tqarrib tiegħi lejn ix-xellug permezz stess ta' dawn il-movimenti fi hdan il-knisja u l-movimenti soċjali. Il-partit xellugi kien għadu projbit, imma kien hemm il-holqien ta' movimenti xellugin fosthom l-hekk imsejjah *moviment mingħajr art* li kien qiegħed f'taqbida kontinwa mal-Gvern biex itejjbu l-qagħda tagħhom. Tista' tgħid li jien minn hemm bdejt. Il-knisja kellha hidma pastorali li bdiet b'dik li ngħidulha ahna tal-karita, li nibtet minn l-Isqof Camara li kien sejhilha il-krucjata ta' San Bastjan, fejn il-Papa tlieta u ghoxrin b'mod ironiku qallu li “tidher li ma għandek esperjenza fil-middle east għax kieku il-kelma krucjata ma tużahix”.

Fra Gwann kompla jghid li din imbagħad għaddiet minn aspejt ta' assistenza u karita għal aspejt ta' organizzazzjoni u rinvidikazzjoni mill-Istat. Għalhekk ngħaddu minn kuncett bhala il-fqir minn kuncett ta' hniena u tal-ghajnun għal fqir bhala sugġett għall-helsien tiegħu ma' l-ohrajn billi jorganizza ruħu; jesigi li jsir cittadin u jesigi li jkollu drittijiet tiegħu mill-Istat. Sa hawn hemm ma għandna l-ebda kuncett ta' revoluzzjoni. S'intendi l-awtoritajiet kellhom l-ideja ta' soċjetà ta' klassi, ta' esplojtazzjoni. In-nies din kienu għadhom ma fehmuwix u għalhekk kien hemm hafna xogħol biex teduka n-nies. Essagg' kienu l-mexxejja tal-komunità li dawruni favur il-kawza tal-fqir għax jien kont biss nqaddes bhall kull qassis iehor fid-dinja, fosthom il-mexxej tal-foqra Akinando Bizerra magħruf bhala l-Bola (ballun) li llum mejjet bejn 1974-1978. Hu kien għallimni hafna dwar in-nies foqra fil-Brazil. Imbagħad wara mort nahdem ġewwa l-belt kapitali San Paolo. Hemmhekk flimkien ma' ohrajn bdejna ngħinu lill-moviment tal-“*Bdiewa Bla Art*”, imma ma konniex nagħmlu parti minnu bhala qassisin. Imbagħad dhal fil-kwistjonijiet ta' drittijiet umani fi djoċesi li kienet hafna mportanti fejn kellek nies jisparixxu “*desparicitus*”. San Paolo kienet iċ-ċentru ta' daww in-nies li kienu jisparixxu fl-Argentina u l-Urugwaj bis-sahha ta' Kardinal. Dhalna nahdmu wkoll fil-Brazil stess fil-hidma ta' anti-apartheid fl-Afrika t'isfel. Illum qed nkompili l-hidma tiegħi pastorali fil-Brazil.

L-Awtoritajiet tal-Knisja x'kienet l-attitudni tagħhom fi żmien id-Dittatura?

Dak iż-żmien kien perjodu ta' taqlib fil-pajjiż, imma jien ma kelliex tensjoni mill-awtoritajiet tal-knisja, anzi nista ngħid li kien ta' appoġġ. Kien hemm isqifijiet li kellhom sehem importanti fis-soċjetà bis-sahha ta' hidmiet pastorali bl-appoġġ



dirett ta' konferenzi pastorali. Fi snin 90 kienet tpoġġiet bomba ma wiehed mill-mexxejja tal-komunità gays u fejn jien ġejt mitlub mill-awtoritajiet tal-knisja stess biex immur nuri solidarjeta ma din il-persuna. Iktar riċenti, qabel il-hatra ta' Papa Frangisku kelli kwistjonijiet ma' l-awtoritajiet tal-knisja peress li għandi storja li nħaddan it-Teologija tal-Liberalizzazzjoni u għalhekk ġejt imcaħħad minn ċertu pozzizzjonijiet fi hdan il-knisja. Illum din żgur li nbidlet bil-hatra ta' dan il-Papa.

Jassoċċjaw hafna fl-Amerika Latina it-Teologija tal-Liberalizzazzjoni mal-Moviment Komunista, huwa ġustifikat dan?

Ma tistax tassocċjah hekk qisek għandek xi “*kawza u effett*”. Wiehed jistaqsi imma hemm relazzjoni jew le? Jien ngħid li mhux ġustifikat li jghinad hekk, la fuq naha u lanqas l-ohra. Li ġara fil-fatt fi hdan il-knisja huwa li qabel il-hatra ta' Papa Ganni tlieta u ghoxrin id-dinja nqagħlet mill-ideja ta' destin; li l-faqar mhux destin li Alla għamlu imma għażla tal-ekonomija, iġifieri maħluq mill-bniedem. Iġifieri li tippriedka l-paċenzja ma baqax ġustifikat la m'ghamiliex Alla. La m'ghamiliex Alla, allura l-paċenzja ma ssegwix aktar. Tajjeb li ngħidu li l-aqwa hassieba ta' Teologija tal-Liberalizzazzjoni studjaw hawn fil-pajjiż tal-punent. It-teologija tar-revoluzzjoni twieldet hawn u mhux fl-Amerika Latina. Beda jinbet moviment kbir fi hdan il-knisja sabiex jiġi ereditat il-faqar. Imma bdew jindunaw li żvilupp wahda mhux biżżejjed, imma jrid jkun hemm bdil radikali fis-sistema ekonomika. Il-faqar huwa xi haġa radikali, allura jehtieg' tibdil radikali. Allura meta tinda tistudja dan minn se jghinek biex tifimha din il-filosofija ta' Aristotle, Plato? Għalhekk minn hemm bdiet tiġi studjata ix-xjenza soċjali biex tifhem aktar il-faqar, u allura kif tista ma tistudjax il-Marx, jekk trid tifhem il-kapital!!

Fra Gwann fisser li mhux għax studjajt il-Marx bdejt inhaddan it-Teologija tal-Liberalizzazzjoni, imma għax ma qbaix nemmen f'haġa u kelli bzonn biċċa ghodda differenti. Dak li ġara mill-aspejt teoriku. La m'ghadniex nemmu fil-paċenzja, allura jekk taqra' l-vangelu se ttiħ dimensjoni differenti. Ma tistax tibqa' tgħid l-istess haġa lin-nies eż il-helsien tal-poplu Lhudi; il-fejqan

ta' Ġesu; li Ġesu jghid in-nies imxu, daww jiehdu daww iehor.

Hafna iktar importanti hu li fi żmien id-dittatura bdiet issir hafna persekuzzjoni u xi nies ġew ittorturati u ntbghatu l-habs. Minn kienu dawn in-nies? Il-Gvern kien jghid li dawn kollha komunisti u xellugin. Meta fi-realtà dawn kienu attivisti mill-partit komunista, ohrajn xellugin u minn hdan il-knisja, imma dawn intefgħu kollha fl-istess tabs. Gew ittorturati bl-istess mod u għall-istess raġuni ta' bidla favur il-fqir. Fra Gwann qal li issa ghidli inti li tkun fl-istess tabs, ġejt ittorturat bl-istess mod u stuprat jekk mara bl-istess mod, allura dawn bdew jghidu; imma d-differenza bejnietna x'inh meta ahna nemmu fl-istess affarijiet. L-istess meta qalu l-Papa Frangisk li kien iżghar fl-età li hu komunist, hu qallhom li “komunist qatt ma kont, imma hbieb komunisti għandi hafna”. L-istess loġika qed tiġi applikata jekk int tiehu pozzizzjoni kontra l-gwerra fil-Libja u fl-Ukraina, jghidulek li int tappoġġja l-Gaddafi jew f'dal każ riċenti lill-Putin.

S'intendi, kompla jelabora Fra Gwann li l-Gvern fil-Brazil għamel kampanji kbar biex lil dawn jagħmilhom bhala dimonji, inkella kif se jirreżistihom, barra l-qtil brutali, kien hemm il-qtil li ahna ngħidulu tal-karattru. Kif qal l-hassieb Amerikan Chomsky “*id-demonizzazzjoni hija l-ikbar għadu*”.

Huwa ġust li jingħad li Papa Gwanni Pawlu tieni ma ghinx f'dak li kien għaddej fil-Brazil?

Daż żgur li ma ghinx, huwa argumnt ġust hafna. Papa Gwanni Pawlu 2 kien anti-komunist. L-esperjenza tiegħu kienet fil-Polonja, kontra l-komunizmu fil-Polonja, forsi kellu raġun u mbagħad taqa' fl-erejja ta' l-għadu tal-għadu tiegħi huwa l-habib tiegħi. Din il-loġika żgur li mhiex dejjem tregi. Iżgur li hekk għamel, huwa fatt. Ara

Papa Ganni tlieta u ghoxrin kien bil-maqlub ma kienx jibza mill-komunisti. Minhabba li hu kellu esperjenza qabel ma lahaq Papa ta' hidma ma' Isqof fl-Italja li kien mequjz bhala xellugi għax kien jahdem favur il-haddiema. Allura dan meta tnehha minn Isqof u ġie mibghut il-Bulgarija dana għamel hafna hbieb Komunisti li kellhom familja fejn anke bis-sahha ta' hekk iltaqa' ma Krushchev. Hu ma kienx jibza mil-Komunisti, imma ma jfissirx li kien inhaddan l-istess ideologija.

X'bidliet rajt fil-Brazil minn meta kont hemm int u llum, f'perjodu fejn anke ġie elett il-partit xellugi ta' Lula u li llum għadu jiggverna taht il-Presidenza ta' Dilma. Essagg' l-holma ta' Paolo Freire ta' emancipazzjoni tal-poplu sehhet?

Fi żmien id-dittatura nibtu hafna movimenti fosthom “bdiewa bla art”, ta' “daww bla dar”, femministi, daww li jġibru l-karti, daww indigeni u daww li jghixu maġenb dams. Nibtu hafna movimenti li kienu dawn li ġabu il-bidliet flimkien ma' daww tal-haddiema li reġaw organizzaw ruħhom fi trejdnjins (li kienu projbiti taht id-dittatura) u l-moviment tal-istudenti (li kienu mhotta mil-gvern dittatorjali). Id-dittatura damet aktar minn ghoxrin sena. Dawn ġabu il-bidliet għad-demokrazija fi 60s bl-ghajta ta' riformi strutturali ta' sahha b'xejn; edukazzjoni universali; riformi agrarji, li għadhom l-ghajta ta' toroq sa llum ta' sahha u edukazzjoni diċenti għall-kullhadd u li l-art tkun maqsuma ahjar mhux f'idejn ftit agro-business.

Fra Gwann saqsa, x'gara imma? Dana żgur li ma kienx avviniment tal-Brazil wahdu imma grat f'hafna pajjiżi ohra fl-Amerika Latina. Illum meta ngħidu gvernijiet tax-xellug; gvernijiet aktar popolari, gvernijiet li għandhom ftit kuxjenza lejn il-fqir, fil-fatt huma kollha kapitalisti bl-eċċezzjoni tal-Gvern ta' Chavez u l-Ekwador ta' Correa. Mujica ta' Urugwaj huwa hu Soċjalista u martu li hi senatura, imma l-Gvern essagg' m'huwix. Mexa fl-istess triq ta' Frangisku ta' Assisi. Hu jghix ta' soċjalist, bdiha hu billi naqqas il-paga iegħu u tagħha lill-foqra, ma jghix fil-palazz u jghix hajja sempliċi.

Tajjeb ngħidu li l-movimenti armati fi snin 60 inhlew, intfilhom il-gass, li jfisser li din it-triq ma twassal imkien, filwaqt li l-hajt ta' Berlin waqa' għax tmermer minn ġewwa. Allura hawn dawn il-movimenti sabu ruħhom f'dinja unipolari fejn rebah il-kapitalizmu minn naha għal ohra. Dawn il-movimenti ma kellhomx aktar ma minn jinnegozzjaw, anke fuq livell ta' pajjiż jekk kellhom jiehdu l-poter. Dana ma jstax isir jekk għandek sistema wahda

“Marx huwa ġust meta jgħid li din hi soċjetà ta’ klassi.”

ekonomika.

Il-gvernijiet xellugin li telghu llum qed jaħdmu f’ sistema kapitalista li għandha l-ambigwi ta’ tagħha fejn dawn zammew is-sistema kapitalista, hadnu teorija ta’ żvilupp li hi fuq linja kapitalista, imma peress li għandhom hafna aktar ruħ soċjali, allura għamlu hafna riformi soċjali. Fil-Brazil saru riformi soċjali kbar bhall-introduzzjoni tal- ‘borsa’ (sistema ta’ minimum wage) għal min hu bla xogħol; sabiex tfaġġi imorru l-iskola minflok jaħdmu; anke biex tmur l-università u tixtri l-kotba. Imbagħad dahlu l-kwotas sabiex aktar nies miż-zona l-fqira, indigena, suwed u nisa jidhru fl-università statali. (li jfisser li jrid jkun hemm rappreżentanza ta’ kull minoranza fl-università). Dawn taht il-gvern ta’ Lula splodew, għamilhom politika ċentrali. Naqqas it-taxxi fuq *white goods*, if-faċilita is-self mill-banek, imma dana kollu għamlu bla ma miss is-sinjur. Dahhal il-pensjoni. Hafna nies tista’ tgħid li nqalgħu mill-faqar. L-ekonomija tal-irhula tjebet u għalhekk jitlea’. Filfatt jakkużawh li dawn ir-riformi huma populist.

X’inhuma n-nuqqasijiet llum u għala taħseb li qed isiru l-irvellijiet fil-Brazil bl-għajta ta’ ‘transport pubbliku b’xejn’?

Il-Partit fil-gvern xellugi kellu fil-manifest originali tiegħu li transport pubbliku jkun b’xejn, bi teorija tkun li din ekonomikament u kapitalistikament hija vijabbli u tajba għax; in-nies ittihom il-helsien; iċċaqlaq l-ekonomija; tnaqqas it-tniġġiz u l-hela taż-żejt li hu għoli immens; ekoloġikament aħjar; tirispetta d-dritt kostituzzjonali li nies għandhom id-dritt li jmorru u jiġu għax jekk it-trasport ikun għoli dan ma jistax isehh.

Fra Ġwann kompli jgħid li l-ewwel gvern lokali xellugi ġewwa San Paolo ippruvat iddahhalha imma ma kelliex maġġoranza fil-parlament lokali u kien hemm wkoll ‘lobby’ b’saħtu tas-sidien ta’ transport li ma riedux it-telf. Dawn kienu jipprotestaw kull sena u issa li l-Ewropa ndunaw. Hemm xi bliet fil-Brazil li transport huwa b’xejn.

It-tgergir li hemm huwa wkoll minhabba l-korruzzjoni, korruzzjoni li tinsab kull naħa ta’ l-ispetru politiku għax hemm stati immexxijin minn gvernaturi lokali minn kull naħa. Wiehed jistaqsi għala ma tistax toghla l-paga minima u mbagħad hemm din il-korruzzjoni kollha. Hemm wkoll il-problema li fil-koalizzjoni fil-gvern hemm hafna partiti li kollha jridu pozzizzjoni ta’ ministeru u karigi li twassal għal aktar korruzzjoni. Għad hemm l-użu hażin tas-saħħa, li tajjeb ngħidu li dan il-gvern tejjieba hafna. Għalhekk, kompli jgħid Fra Ġwann li l-President Dilma jaf terġa tigi eletta. Gabu tobbja fil-pajjiż kollu bil-maġġoranza tagħhom jkunu Kubani, u oħrajn mill-pajjiż tal-Ewropa li huma mifnija bil-qgħad fosthom Spanja u Portugall. Immagina inti meta persuna qatt ma rat tabi u issa għanda. Għad hemm il-problema

ta’ nuqqas ta’ *housing*. Dan il-gvern għamel wkoll inqas tqassim ta’ l-art minn dak taht Lula. Fuq din iktar jidher li l-Gvern ta’ Dilma favur aktar *l-agro business*. Waqt li l-President Lula (li mexxa il-gvern għal 10 snin) li ġej mis-settur sindakali kien aktar moħħu biex jinnegozzja, Dilma li hi aktar teorika, m’għandix daqshekk kuntatt mal-moviment soċjali; ma titkellimx; mhiex simpatika; mhiex kapaċi tinnegozzja sew u għalhekk dan in-nuqqas tefgħaha lura.

Fra Ġwann semma wkoll il-problemi marbuta mat-tazza tad-dinja fejn qal li mhux kulhadd fil-partit fil-gvern kien favur tagħha. Lula kien favur bl-għajta ta’ “Hobb il-futbol”,



imma tajjeb ngħidu li mhux hu kien il-persuna li ffirmat l-kuntratt. It-tazza ta’ dinja għebet magħha serq kbir mill-kuntratturi fil-bini tal-grawnds li anke whud ma tlestewx fil-hin; il-problema ta’ skjavitù ta’ haddiema biex inbnew il-grawnds li dawn gabu rewwixti kbar fil-pajjiż u li hadd mill-midja ma tkellem fuqhom; il-kriżi finanzjarja li waslet biex numru ta’ nvestimenti soċjali mill-Gvern ma twettqux; l-arroganza tal-FIFA fejn ligijiet ta’ protezzjoni soċjali biex in-nies jmorru l-grawnd (sussidju) tnehew kompletament u dahhal l-konsum ta’ alkohol fil-istadji meta dan mhux permessibli taht il-liġi Braziljana, li din in-nies urtathom. Il-protesti hafna minnhom saru kontra l-FIFA għax il-FIFA ukoll mimlija korruzzjoni.

Il-hassieb xellugi u teologu Braziljan Paulo Freire kien qal li “l-edukazzjoni għandha thalli l-oppressat jerġa jakkwista s-sens ta’ umanità, li din iġġagħalu itejjeb il-kundizzjonijiet tiegħu, imma biex isehh dan l-individwu oppressat għandu jilgħab rwol ċentrali biex titwettaq din il-liberalizzazzjoni”. Fil-kuntest ta’ llum meta l-gvern hu suppost xellugi għadu jagħmel sens dan il-kliem?

Daż-żgur li iva! L-inkluzjoni fil-pajjiż saret permezz tal-konsum u l-konsum fih innifsu hu aljenazzjoni. Il-persuna għandha bżonn issir ċittadina mhux konsumista. Allura l-militanza, l-utopija fil-pajjiż marru l-baħar. Illum dawn spiċċaw. Il-partiti ta’ centru xellug qatlu l-militanza. In-nies li nqalaw mil-faqar wkoll m’għadhomx militanti. Nies li qed jgħixu f’riskju ta’ faqar minhabba djun wkoll tbiġhdu mill-militanza.

Il-konsum, ibbażat fuq il-marka żgur li qed jiġġenera l-vjolenza fost in-nies, fejn nies miż-zoni l-foqra qed iwettqu l-vjolenza fuq nies oħra u anke qtil biex jiksbu dak il-prodott tal-marka, fosthom żraben eċċ, meta int suppost li għandek bżonn huwa żarbun. Imma dawn il-problemi huma prodott tal-kapitaliżmu selvaġġ.

Hafna pajjiżi fl-Amerika Latina jidher li aborixxew il-politika neoliberali, x’taħseb fuq din? u taħseb li dan il-fatt se jwassal għall-holqien ta’ ekonomija oħra li hi soċjalment u ekoloġikament aktar ġusta, meta għandek il-moviment żapatista

bank għall-Amerika latina, stazzjon televiżiv (Telesur). Pero ma naħsibx li jaraw kundizzjoni li joholqu sistema ekonomika alternattiva, tohloq xi ftit ta’ l-ispazji, mhumieq tant daqshekk dipendenti fuq il-Fond Monetarju u l-Bank Dinji, daqs kemm kienu. Grazzi għall-għaqda bejn il-pajjiżi tal-Amerika Latina din wasslet biex l-indhil ta’ l-Istati Uniti fl-Amerika Latina naqas. Illum l-Istati Uniti tindahal aktar f’reġjuni oħra tad-dinja. Li hu żgur xorta is-sistema ta’ l-Amerika Latina hi bbażata fuq ‘*economic growth*’, bl-eċċezzjoni ta’ Morales u l-moviment żapatista li hi aktar ekoloġika.

Fra Ġwann kompli isawwar id-diskors tiegħu bil-kliem li l-kunċett ta’ development fid-dinja huwa bażwi, u kif qal Marx “żvilupp għal min?”. **Kullhadd jgħid li l-ekonomija sejra l-quddiem, imma wiehed jistaqsi għal min?** Hafna sinjuri f’pajjiżi li inlaqtu mill-kriżi ekonomika saru aktar sinjuri filwaqt li nies komuni tbaxxilhom il-livell tal-għajxien u hafna oħrajn ftaqru, eż Greċja, Spanja, l-Inghilterra. Marx huwa ġust meta jgħid li din hi soċjetà ta’ klassi. Żgur li se nhallsu prezz għoli l-quddiem għall-problema ekoloġika.

Fra Ġwann li llum qed jagħmel xogħol fil-provinja temm l-intervista billi qal li nistgħu niġġieldu n-neoliberaliżmu f’ sistema kapitalista u anke f’ sistema mhux kapitalista. Hugo Chavez kien jgħid li l-problema tal-klima ma tissolvix għax ma hux bank, ara kieku kien bank kienu isolvuha mill-ewwel.

Fir-ritratt fuq: Protesta miż-żgħażaġh li jridu sigurezza, edukazzjoni u saħħa diċenti u mhux gwadann għall-FIFA.

Ritratt paġna 4: Fra Ġwann Xerri (xellug) jindirizza l-udjenza flimkien mal-hassieb Braziljan u progressiv Frei Betto.

Zminijietna tkompli tinsisti kontra x-Xogholijiet Prekarji:

Zminijietna – Lehen ix-Xellug qalet li l-grajjiet li sehew riċentament fir-riward ta’ kundizzjonijiet ta’ xogħol jikkonfermaw il-bżonn urġenti ta’ legiżlazzjoni kontra impjegi prekarji, li qed iżiedu l-inugwaljanza tal-klassi.

“Legiżlazzjoni hija meħtieġa” - Zminijietna

“Impjegi prekarji huma ta’ detriment fil-kwalità tal-għajxien tal-haddiema, li jwassal għal effetti negattivi fuq l-istess haddiem fosthom stress, paga baxxa u insigurtà. Il-Gvern għandu jitbiegħed minn din il-politika neoliberali billi fuq kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol jadotta mudell soċjali”.

Zminijietna – Lehen ix-Xellug qed terġa tisqhi l-appell tagħha għal zieda fil-paga minima biex ittejjeb il-kwalità tal-għajxien tal-haddiema u żzid id-domanda fl-ekonomija.

Nappoġġjaw wkoll l-appell li qed tagħmel il-GWU sabiex haddiema li huma mpjegati ma’ kuntratturi fis-servizz pubbliku jingħataw l-istess salarju u kundizzjonijiet ta’ haddiema oħra fis-settur pubbliku.

Ahna wkoll nappoġġjaw is-sejha li qed tagħmel il-GWU sabiex kuntratti privati bi ftehim kollettiv jingħataw trattament preferenzjali fil-kuntratti pubbliċi.”

“ILO (L-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tax-Xogħol) tiddefenixxi l-impjieg prekarju bħala mpjieg mhux regolari u li mhallas bi ftit, insigur, mingħajr protezzjoni, u li bih ma tistax tmantni familja.”

“Dan jinkludi mpjieg b’kuntratt definit, ‘temporary agency work’, u mpjieg part-time meta dan ikun imponut fuq il-haddiem kontra r-rieda tiegħu, minflok impjieg fiss fuq bażi full-time.”

Banking – Usury. Who Benefits?

A lesson for a Social and Just Europe.

Sammy Camilleri Ontario, Canada

The more we look at the enormous debts, the crumbling system, and failing services which used to function reasonably well, not all that long ago, we find ourselves asking the same question, “well, what the hell has happened?”

Why are so many things which we used to take for granted no longer available; like major food supplies not genetically modified or sprayed with chemicals without our knowledge; like balanced budgets for governments, now an unreal expectation; like home processing of our raw exports by firms, not untouchable foreign corporations. In fact so many core systems are now stumbling along on the edge of crisis, and so loaded down with unsustainable debt, that normality is now an expectation of partial or increasingly severe dysfunction.

The root of all this disturbance, seems to me to lie in the huge debt load in which everything is entangled nowadays, and here one comes slap up against what appears to be the biggest single problem in all of politics – the total ownership of government debt by private banks and the associated establishment of usury as standard operating procedure. This took place openly in Britain 200 years ago; covertly in the USA 100 years ago. While GDP has been growing slowly, the debt has exploded.

(S)peculators.....are contributing to price falls so as to bring about higher interest rates. It's the usurer's technique. Thus the debt becomes an opportunity to maximise earnings in the market at the expense of the nation. If financial power brokers use speculation to increase their earnings and force governments to pay the highest possible interest rates, the result is recession for the state that's in debt as well as their loss of sovereignty.

There are alternatives. These are being put into effect by some countries in South America and by Iceland. The risk is that we are going to reach default in any case with the devaluation of the debt, and the nation impoverished and on its knees.

Proposal for *nationalising the banks* has been tested and proven elsewhere, most notably in China. In an ‘April 2012 article’ in the American Conservative titled “China's rise, American's fall”, Ron Unz observes: *During the three decades to 2010, China achieved perhaps the most rapid sustained rate of economic development in the history of the human species, with its real economic growing almost HO-Fold between 1978 and 2010. In 1978, America's economy was 15 times larger, but according to most international estimates, China is now set to surpass America's total economic output within just another few years. According to Eamonn Fingleton, in his book, “In the Jaws of the Dragon” (2009), the fountain that feeds this tide is a strong public banking sector.*

Capitalism's triumph in china has been proclaimed in countless books in recent years, but, the higher reaches of its economy remain comprehensively controlled in a way that is the antithesis

of everything we associate with the western capitalism. The key to this control is the Chinese Banking System, (which is) not only state owned, but as in other East Asian miracle economies, functions overtly as a major tool of the central government's industrial policy.

Another proposal is the *Guaranteed Basic Income*. Not just welfare. A guaranteed basic income is not just an off-the-wall, utopian idea either. A national dividend has been urged by the “social credit” school of monetary reform for nearly a century, and the US



basic income guarantee network has held about a dozen annual conferences.

They feel that a guaranteed basic income is the key to keeping modern, highly productive economies humming. In Europe, the proposal is being pursued by the Sober Swiss of the North.

An initiative to establish a new federal law for an unconditional basic income was formally introduced in Switzerland in April 2012. The idea consists of giving to all citizens a monthly income that is neither means tested nor work related. Under the Swiss referendum system of Direct Democracy, if the initiative gathers more than 100,000 signatures before October, the Federal Assembly is required to look into it.

The bank of Italy, a private joint-stock company, ownership comprises 10 insurance companies; they issue the money out of thin air and lend it to us. It's the state who is supposed to issue it. We need money to work. The state should say: “There's scarcity of money? I will issue some and put it into circulation. Money is plentiful? I will withdraw

And burn some of it”. Money is needed to keep prices stable and let us work.

Clifford Hugh Douglas, born in 1879 in Scotland was a brilliant engineer who created the *social credit system* argued that the economy routinely produces more goods and services than the consumers, who have the money to purchase, because workers collectively do not get paid enough to cover the cost of things they make. This is true because of external costs such as interest paid to banks, and because some portion of the national income is stashed in saving accounts, investment accounts, and under mattresses rather than spent on the GDP.

To fill what social creditors call “the gap” so that “demand” rises to meet supply, additional money needs to be gotten into the circulating money supply. Clifford H. Douglas recommended doing it with a national dividend for everyone,

an entitlement by “Grace” rather than “Works”, something that was necessary just to raise purchasing power enough to cover the products on the market.

In the 1930s and 1940s, critics of social credit called it “funny money” and said it would merely inflate the money supply. The critics prevailed, and the social credit solution has not had more chance to be tested. But the possibilities were demonstrated in New Zealand during the great depression, when a state housing project was funded with credit issued by the Reserve Bank of New

Zealand, the nationalised central bank. According to some commentators, this one measure was sufficient to resolve 75% unemployment in the midst of the great depression.

This was achieved without causing

inflation. When new money is used to create new goods and services, supply rises along with demand and prices remain stable; but the demand have to come first. No business owner will invest in more capacity or production without first seeing a demand. No demand, no new jobs and no new economic expansion.

The money for a *guaranteed basic income* could be created by a Nationalised Central Bank in the same way that the reserve bank of New Zealand did, and that central Bank “quantitative easing” (QE) is created out of nothing on a computer screen today. The problem with today's QE is that it has not gotten money into the pockets of the consumers. The money has gotten and can get no further than the reserve accounts of Banks. With some astonishment, we realise that this pernicious system has been cemented in place by almost every government in the western world. No other single policy has had such unchallenged adoption with so little public involvement – or even awareness.

Indeed, it's a fair assumption that not one minister or elected representative in any parliament has ever referred to the privatisation of government debt in any speech – let alone publicly questioned its use, or made any criticism of the ceaseless, relentless growth of this borrowing - and which is in fact the very life blood of usury, a process condemned by generations of economists. It begs that hard, ancient question from the Roman Empire – Cuibono? Who benefits?

Beyond doubt, the prime beneficiaries are the great international private Banks who have benefited to an extent hardly dreamt of even by that redoubtable figure, Amschel Rothschild, Father of that Bank, who way back in the early 1800's delivered the remarkable opinion “if I can but create and issue a nation's currency, I care not what laws they pass”.

Even before the banking system's more recent massive excursion into

high-risk gambling through derivatives and hedge funds, which almost brought the whole system of international finance crashing in 2008, their total of deliberately constructed debt around the world was virtually beyond computation. Now such calculation verges on the bizarre and proposals to alleviate the exploding, multiple trillions of debt in Europe and the USA in particular by creating yet more multiple billions of bail-out money – t yet more interest – is to question sanity itself, and the meaning of words.

The whole driving force of these proposals of course is clearly not towards the elimination of the debts, for that would halt the gravy train, but to enable the continuation of the interest payments, and failing that, the expropriation of national assets. The prime maker for usury, in fact its main purpose is the perpetuation of interest, and so far what has remained miraculously intact in the unceasing flow of interest on the interest, from nation after nation not yet desperate enough to renege on their now quite un-payable debts. This whole situation leads to question the purpose of these hundreds of officials trending around Europe to conference after conference, seemingly unable to comprehend the sheer inanity of what they are doing, unable to adjust to reality.

No objective view can determine other than that these monstrous debts must be cancelled – A conclusion the Romans came to thousand of years ago when they instituted the Jubilee every 49 years, when all debts were forgiven, property restored, slaves freed, etc etc.

Iceland has already gone that route, and it is observable that the sun still rises and sets, nobody starves, and the wheels still turn. It will take time for such a fundamental to penetrate minds locked into the unassailable rightness of usury – but it will happen, “because it must”. The cliff has been reached and there are only two ways to go, backwards to sanity or forward to catastrophe.

Money is but a tool, to be used. It has been turned into an end product, the accumulation of which confers absolute power; but it can dissipate in a flash when a spark is applied, and drift away like smoke in the wind, as bankers around the world discovered over three years ago when their crafty mortgage swindles blew up in their faces.

They are trying very hard to shift the fall-out back to governments and taxpayers, and have had some success. But there is a legal defence called “odious debt”, already used by Iceland, which allows the cancellation of debts carrying unacceptable levels of interests and word is surfacing in the USA about unenforceability of mortgage debt when the certificate of title has been lost, as millions have in the scramble to divide and merge portions of mortgage debt into huge investment bundles. Case after case has been thrown out by judges when banks were unable to produce an ownership document to the court. Things, it seems, are stirring. This very form of escape however is being increasingly examined by desperate governments and initiated by not a few.

ikompli f'pagna 7

Within the last several years, Argentina, Peru, Brazil partially, - Iceland by decisive national plebiscite have all cancelled major portions of their debts. What is beyond dispute is that nation after nation around the world, funding their won debts from their own national banks backed by the whole asset of the nation, are steadily forging ahead economically.

China, India and Malaysia come readily to mind, while the consortia of South American nations now banding together in mutual self-help associations is developing fast, creating their own debts free of the crushing interest loans,

and nationalising the enormous national assets previously owned by foreign corporations, with scant compensation because of the vast extraction of natural incurred over hundred of years.

Germany, using its own bank, is a powerhouse in Europe on which the rest is now dependent for real money to bail out their insolvent nations. A new era of national debt funding is emerging which cannot be ignored. New taxes anyone? Or catch the bull by the horns and demand cancellation of these usurious debts?

Today, after generations of utterly accepted privatised debt, the mighty

USA is totally dependent on Asian purchases of its bonds, which of course buys right of entry for their goods no longer produced in America. Six European nations teeter in default: the powerhouses of France and Britain flounder under the weight of interest – induced debt and a faltering economy. What a morass! What destruction, caused by decades of high interest at compounding cost from a private banking system.

“Cui Bono?” indeed. It is not some super human feat to connect the dots or figure out that wealthy donors will sustain any party which cuts taxes to the wealthy and allows the transfer

of earnings to tax haven abroad. This is a permanent insult to those who by law must have their taxes deducted at source and paid to government, while multiple billions fly out as transfer pricing owners, and the profits end up in Lichtenstein. I do not anticipate that the “occupy movement” will slowly go away and cry in the corner.

A very clear realisation is that when the state main advisers are big business organisations; when electoral representation is weakened; and when the state controls a large modern military; then fascism becomes a disturbing possibility.

Remembering

The other September 11- Chile, the torch of the Utopia

By Garden of Knowledge Malta Association

Garden of Knowledge Malta Association invites you all to an exceptional and first time event in Malta The Premiere of the Movie: “The sons of the thousand days” By Chilean director Claudia Soto Mansilla Remembering the Other September 11: Chile “the torch of the Utopia: For much of the population in the world, September 11 marks the anniversary of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in USA. But for the people of Chile, much of Latin America, and democratic reformers at large, it marks another

significant anniversary.

On the morning of September 11, 1973, all branches of the Chilean Armed Forces had conspired to wrest control of the country from democratically-elected leader Salvador Allende. Allende, having been tipped about the military’s activities, held his ground in his Presidential palace, La Moneda.

After Allende refused to negotiate or surrender, General Augusto Pinochet ordered a siege on the compound accompanied by military helicopter gunships and Air Force bombers. Salvador Allende died during the

melee, apparently by his own hand, and a military junta took power headed by General Pinochet.

It is well documented that the US government, through the CIA, played a key role in the overthrow of the Allende government.

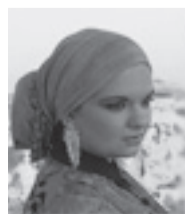
The new order in Chile saw massive ultraliberal economic reforms take effect. An alarming number of people were imprisoned and tortured under his rule. Over three thousand people are estimated to have been killed during Pinochet’s 17 year reign.

Subsequent efforts to come to terms with the national trauma have resulted in an outpouring of fiction, art, film, and drama. Two contradictory forces are at work: a desire to forget the experiences and the victims, and a powerful need to remember and memorialize them. The legacies of the dictatorship continue to live with the presence of violence in their bodies, in their daily lives, and in the identities they pass down to younger generations.

For this occasion, Garden of Knowledge Malta Association, propose an EXCEPTIONAL projection of The MOVIE in Malta, “the sons of the thousand days”, by Claudia Soto Mansilla et Jaco Bidermann 90 min, France, 2013 Iskra. (Production France/Chili 2013)

We will project the movie: "les enfants des 1000 jours"- "The sons of the thousand days"- A Chilean movie about the 1000 days that lasts the socialist experience in Chile- The movie was done by Claudia Soto Mansilla et Jaco Bidermann. It will be with English subtitles.

When: Friday 12 September 2014
Where: Europa House – 254 St Paul Street - Valletta
From: 6:30 pm
Duration of the movie: 1h30
In Spanish with English subtitles
Feel free to donate



A debate will also be held with Maltese Journalist Ramona Wadi, specialist on Chilean

history will speak about CHILE THE OBSTINATE MEMORY AND the thousand days CREATIVITY and Prof Peter Mayo (photo below) who will talk about The Chilean Democratic Way to Socialism and Dictatorship and Ultraliberalism.



Live Music- Music and performance include South American musicians Fernando and Nolasco, a founder member of the band ISKAY will be presented with Chilean songs of Inti Illimani, Victor Jara, Violeta Parra and Patricio Manns.

MOVIE: To kill the unique experience of "the one thousand days" of UNIDAD POPULAR government of Allende, a ferocious dictatorship led by Pinochet was necessary.

What was the danger? What happened during those three years hidden of Chilean history? Some of those who accompanied Salvador Allende in this adventure, tell the hope and enthusiasm the socialist dream brought but also the difficulties for the fight for equality...

"We are the survivors, we speak, we have a memory to be transmitted, who must live, which is a powerful tool to consolidate it and build the future." Claudia Soto Mansilla

"The Chilean history is a concentrate of 20th century: a Popular Front, a socialist revolutionary and democratic government, a coup, a dictatorship and the laboratory of globalized neoliberalism." Jaco Bidermann
The movie will demonstrate vividly the combination of cultural creativity and political purpose which so characterised Chile in the 1960s and 1970s. Contributors to the political discussions included.

Should you have any reason to request a meeting for questions we are amenable to any time or place you prefer. We are looking forward to hearing from you soon!

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Garden of knowledge Malta Association
PRESENTS:
Remembering The other September 11- Chile, the torch of the Utopia

We invite you all to an exceptional and first time event in Malta - The Premiere of the Movie :
"The sons of the thousand days" by Chilean director Claudia Soto Mansilla

A lecturers will also be held with:
Professor Peter Mayo: "CHILE, FROM THE CHILEAN DEMOCRATIC ROUTE TO SOCIALISM TO CHILE'S TRASFORMATION ON THE LABORATORY OF ULTRALIBERALISM".
Journalist Mrs Ramona Wadi: "CHILE, THE OBSTINATE MEMORY AND THE THOUSAND DAYS"

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Inauguration: Friday 12 September 2014

THE CRISIS OF TRADE UNIONISM

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The era of post-Thatcher capitalism is an era which has seen the dismantling of workers' power throughout the world. Union members have been repeatedly betrayed, workers' movements have been systematically excluded from the press and workers themselves face daily threats to their livelihoods, and the truth of the matter is that unions are as much to blame for this as legislators and capitalists.

There can be no apter expression of this than the failure of UHM's strike on the 17th of June, which re-exposed a variety of crises within Maltese trade-unionism. There persists the extremely unhealthy notion, both in principle and in practice, that unions are extensions of political parties, and that as such they ought to toe the party line. Of course, unions are extremely political, and so they should be, but they are (or they should be) political in a different sense. The very point of a trade union is that it represents a bottom-up way of doing things – a way for workers to be protected whilst exerting influence on their employers and their government by withholding their labour – and as such their sole function is to represent workers' interests. Yet it is common knowledge that GWU and UHM represent the interests of the Labour Party and the Nationalist Party respectively, and as a result,

the interests represented by these parties, which include possibly every interest except for workers' interests, have permeated into the unions themselves. Accordingly, GWU has gone silent since March 2013, as though the Messiah hath descended



unto the precariat and rid them of their woes, and UHM has never been a particularly convincing union when it comes to safeguarding the real economic and social interests of their members.

I consider it thoroughly disgusting that the main efforts of GWU and UHM in recent years have been more about asserting their dominance over each other than fulfilling their function. Trade unions made history in 1886; the Haymarket Affair would eventually lead to the establishment of International Workers' Day and the enforcement of laws which

guaranteed the eight hour day. Solidarity, a confederation of Polish trade-unions, was instrumental in the toppling of the pseudo-communism of the People's Republic of Poland, again making history by demonstrating that there is no

greater power than that possessed by a united workforce. Decades later, GWU and UHM bicker over who possesses the largest membership of public transport workers, with GWU using the failure of the aforementioned strike – which is, in part at least, attributable to intimidation – to kick UHM when they're down and insist that they, in fact, have the majority. Workers' interests my foot.

It's time for Maltese unions and their members to face facts. Capital is international and does not stop at party lines, and unions

which openly protect the interests of capital do not engage in nearly the same amount of factional bickering as workers' unions seem to be wont to do. Membership in the ETUC is not enough, especially if efforts to appease local political parties take precedence over ETUC initiatives. Maltese workers' trade unions must reach out and form alliances with other workers' unions globally, for the proletarian cause is a global cause; to rescind political allegiances; to fight for workers' rights at all costs; and if they are not willing to, then the Maltese workforce should rescind their membership and form new unions.

Crucially, efforts to organise should be focused on solidarity, not sectarianism; thus, unions should seek to unite as much as possible. The Industrial Workers of the World is a union which seeks to do just that – their goal is to form an international union which can bring together the proletarian cause as a whole, and this is a goal which should be embraced by all unions. The Haymarket Affair showed the world the power of organised labour; this power has dissolved into petty rivalry. Unless trade unions can utilise their rapidly dwindling power to re-assert their demands, and to stand up for what their members deserve, contemporary labour will continue to become increasingly precarious, increasingly insecure, and increasingly enslaved.

Alleanza Liberali Milqughin Ġewwa Vjenna.

F'Malta id-differenza ta' 200 vot trebbah is-sitt siggu lill-Partit Nazzjonalista.

John Zammit

Fit-2 ta' Mejju 2014 bhala parti mill-kampanja elettorali ta' l-ALDE (Alleanza tal-Liberali u Demokratiċi ta' l-Ewropa) għall-elezzjoni tal-Parlament Ewropej li saru fit-28 pajjiżi membri tal-Unjoni Ewropeja f' isem l-Alleanza Liberali konna rappreżentati minnhi (John Zammit) bhala mexxej u minn Jean-Pierre Sammut bhala l-kandidat Malti fl-elezzjoni ta' Malta tal-Parlament Ewropew.

Ta' min jghid li f'dan ir-rally elettorali li jsir darba kull hames snin qabel l-elezzjoni tal-EP jiltaqghu l-mexxejja u l-kandidati kollha Liberali ta' l-Ewropa (pajjiżi membri) biex jipprezentaw il-manifest u jitkellmu xi whud mill-mexxejja. Fl-2009 ir-rally kien sar fi Brussell.

Bhala Alleanza Liberali ġejna milqughu mill-kandidat ewlieni Liberali ta' l-Awstrija ANGELIKA MLINAR u s'intendi minn uffiċjali ohra anke taz-żghazagh tal-Partit Liberali Awstrijak NEOS li minn xejn fl-elezzjoni nazzjonali ta' din is-sena tellghu disa' membri fil-Parlament Awstrijak u s'intendi

kellna laqghat u taħdidiet ma' hafna mill-kandidati u uffiċjali tal-Liberali ta' pajjiżi ohra.



Ta' min jghid li ahna membri assoċjati fl-ALDE u niehdu sehem f'attivitajiet u nżommu kuntatti kontinwi matul is-sena kollha mal-ALDE li issa rrikonuxxewna bhala l-partit Liberali Ewlieni ta' Malta.

Ahna bi hsiebna nkomplu wkoll bl-attivitajiet nazzjonali f'pajjiżna billi nkomplu naghtu s-sehem taghna fil-qasam politiku u kif tghaddi l-ligi tal-Partiti Politici bi hsiebna nirreġistraw kif diġa' tajna l-indikazzjoni taghna billi hadna sehem fis-suggerimenti li saru għall-ligi tal-Partiti Politici li ghandha

titressaq fil-Parlament Malti sa' l-ahhar ta' din is-sena.

Bhala rizultat zammejna l-istess ammont ta' voti li konna ġibna fl-elezzjoni tal-2009. Dan ma jfissirx li lilna se jaqtgħalna qalbna għax ahna nemmnu li l-poplu Malti minn daww il-mitt elf li ma ġabrux il-vot jew ma vvotawx, jew anke hassru l-vot bi protesta kontra l-partiti l-kbar, fl-ahhar jindunaw li qed jagħmlu hazin li

ma jivvotawx lill-partiti ohra zghar li

izda b'dan l-ammont ta' voti jistghu jsiru partiti kbar.

F'din l-elezzjoni bl-għaqda tal-partiti z-zghar bejnietna rnexxielna lill-partiti l-kbar innizzluhom għarkubtejhom jitalbu l-voti taghna u kien id-differenza ta' 200 vot li rebbaħ is-sitt siggu lill-Partit Nazzjonalista u b'hekk issa ġew 3 bi 3. L-iktar rebbaħ pero' għamluha n-nisa (u hawn nifirihom) għax tellghu erba' membri parlamentari Ewropew kontra t-tnejn ta' l-irġiel.

Issa nittamaw għal 2019 forsi jsehħ dak li ilni ngħid: MEPs f'iktar gruppi politici u mhux fl-EPP u S&D biss!

Fir-ritratt: John Zammit (xellug) flikien ma' Jean Pierre Sammut (lemin) waqt rally tal-partiti Liberali Ewropej - ALDE.

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