



### *Il-Palestina Diskussa*

Žminijietna tintervista lil Salim Nazzal, Professur li jghallem l-Istorja fl-Universita gewwa Norveġja. Salim kiteb wkoll diversi artikli dwar dak li ghaddej fil-Lvant Nofsani. Dan l-ahħar beda jidhol ukoll fil-qasam letterarju.

### **Ix-Xellug Radikali jiftah kapitlu ġdid fl-Ewropa.**

Ir-rebha riċenti fil-Grecja tal-partit Syriza qiegħda tiftah kapitlu ġdid fl-Istorja politika tal-Ewropa fejn ix-Xellug radikali reġa qed jsib l-gheruq tiegħi fl-Ewropa, wara għexieren ta' snin nieqes mill-jkun forza rebbieħa. Infatti soċjal demokrazija qed tnaqqas mil-popolaritá.

Fi Spanja, il-Partit Xellugi Radikali Podemos wkoll qed jżied fis-sondaġġi, fejn bħalissa jidher li huwa l-ikbar partit fi Spanja, ftit xħur il-bogħod mil-Elezzjonijiet Generali.

Ix-Xellug radikali jikkonsisti minn Xellugin, Komunisti, Ekologisti u Progressivi.

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*Il-Kummerċjalizazzjoni fil-Qasam tas-Saħħa*

## Tinxtegħel il-Bozza l-Hamra

Il-Kummerċjalizazzjoni ta' diversi servizzi pubblici huwa proċess li daħal sew fl-Unjoni Ewropea ma' Direttiva tas-Servizzi fl-2006, fejn din id-direttiva tobbliga l-Istati Membri biex numru ta' servizzi pubblici jinfetħu għas-suq, bil-għan biex kumpanji privati jieħdu kontroll ta' dawn is-servizzi.

Għalkemm il-qasam Edukattiv u dak tas-Saħħa ma kienx inkluż f'din id-Direttiva, diversi pajjiżi Ewropej, fosthom anke Malta ntroduċew politika fejn ftit ftit beda jitnaqqas is-servizz offrut lill-pubbliku, bl-iskuża ta' nuqqas ta' haddiema u flus, (fosthom l-gheluq matul ġertu ħin tal-ġurnata ta' numru ta' centri tas-Saħħa f'diversi lokalitajiet u l-gheluq tad-Dentistrija minn diversi lokalitajiet), ikoll mil-gvern preċedenti. Xejn għajnej privatizazzjoni bil-pulit.

Mil-banda l-oħra l-Gvern Laburista telgħi bl-ghajta li jsaħħħa il-qasam tas-Saħħa. Il-politika li qed jadotta hi bbażata fuq 'il-kummerċjalizazzjoni' ta' servizzi pubblici, li tinkludi fiha partial privatisation; 'Outsourcing'; u l-holqien ta' Public Private Partnerships.

Infatti l-politika neoliberali u l-politika ta' awsteritā hi l-mutur wara din l-istrateġija, li llum nfirxet b'mod b'saħħtu fl-Ewropa

kollha, fejn qed naraw li rwol u l-funzjonijiet tal-Istat jinbidlu. Fejn l-Istat ma jibqgħax hu dak li jipprovd iu jhaddem dawn is-servizzi, imma qed jkunu entitajiet privati li jagħmlu dan, bil-gvern jkun biss regulatur u dak li jiffinanza dawn is-servizzi

Fid-dawl ta' dan, Žminijietna tishaq li "l-involvement tas-settur privat fil-qasam tas-Saħħa se jwassal għal kummerċjalizazzjoni tas-settur tas-Saħħa f'Malta, għad-detriment tal-pubbliku, ħaddiema li jahdmu fil-qasam tas-Saħħa, u l-aċċess universali għas-servizz tas-Saħħa."



- sabiex suppost jibqgħu mingħajr ħlas.

In-nuqqas fil-fondi pubblici, bil-politika fiskali ta' tnaqqis fit-taxxi, l-krizi ekonomika u l-evażjoni ta' taxxa lkoll kienu strumentali biex il-privat setgħa jibda jieħu kontroll, b'mod faċli ta' dawn is-servizzi.

### Žminijietna tirreagħixxi -

Infatti, Žminijietna - Leħen ix-Xellug hija ferm imħassba bid-direzzjoni tal-Gvern fl-istrateġija nazzjonali għall-qasam tas-Saħħa.

Žminijietna temmen li l-gvern għandu jaġixxi sabiex jipprevjeni kwalunkwe kummerċjalizazzjoni tas-Saħħa pubblika.

"L-użu ta' mudell ta' shubija pubblika-privata (PPP) se jwassal sabiex is-Saħħa pubblika f'Malta ssir industrija ta' sempliċi profit u telf, li jista' jwassal biex jitnaqqas il-kwalità tas-servizz mogħti u s-sostenibbiltà ġenerali tagħha."

"Diversi studji internazzjonali wrew li l-politika li thares biss lejn is-suq mhux bilfors tirriżulta fi tnaqqis tal-ispiża pubblika, jew titjieb fis-servizzi offrut, u tali politika fir-Renju Unit wasslet għal negliżenza fil-kura u l-bżonnijiet tal-pazjent.

Il-bidliet li qed jkunu proposti huma aktar konformi mal-motivazzjonijiet politici ta' interesser minoritarju li għandu nfluwenza u strategija, li hija aktar influwenzata mid-direzzjoni leminja u neo-liberali li qed tieħu l-Unjoni Ewropea, milli bi ħsieb ġenwin għal l-ahjar interesser tal-pazjent", ikkonkludiet Žminijietna - Leħen ix-Xellug.

# INTELLETWALI LIBERTARJI AMERIKANI BIKRIN

Fl-ibliet Amerikani tal-lvant matul il-kosta Atlantika kien hemm numru mhux hazzin ta' agitazzjoni lejn tmiem is-seklu tmintax. Dan il-ferment assuma l-forma ta' protesti paċċifici.

Madankollu, minn dawn l-ibliet, li kienu ndustrializzati b'heffha kbira u mibdulin f'inhawi ta' politika u centri ta' finanzi, qatt ma deher soċjalizmu veru, filwaqt li haddiema organizzaw lilhom infushom f'manjieri paralleli mal-kapitalisti.

Hekk ukoll, fir-regjuni agrikoli fejn in-nies kienu jaħdmu u jippruvaw ifeddu r-regjuni mhux ikkultivati.

Il-poplu kien għadu mhux riċettiv għal ideat godda u halla lili nnifsu jkun mitmu jidher imġewwah intelletwalment mill-knisja, l-istampa u l-politiċi.

F'din il-fortizza vasta ta' awtoritarjan iż-żmu u konservatiżmu feġġ moviment soċjalista ġidid. Kien attiv u varju, mimli bl-ispirtu ta' dedikazzjoni u numeru relattivament, imma baqa' prattikament fuq il-periferija tas-socjetà. Il-hakkiema hadu nota ta' dawn in-nies, xi drabi jammirawhom, iżda aktar iva mill-le, biex iharrkuhom.

Mill-aħħar tas-seklu tmintax il-quddiem kien hemm dinja oħra li eżistit 'l hemm mill-kurrenti tal-hajja Amerikana. Din id-dinja kienet il-komunitajiet kooperattivi



Warren

ta' immigranti. Robert Owen (1771-1858)<sup>(1)</sup> esperimenta b'xorta ta' soċjalizmu iżda b'mod inevitabbi l-esperimenti fallaw.

Josiah Warren (1795-1874)<sup>(2)</sup> irrealizza li tgħix soċjalment għandu jkun kompletament bhala individwu, u kien kontra l-kostringiment li grupp kollettiv jista' jimponi l-għamil ta' servizzi

pubbliċi fuq individwi. Huwa xerred l-ideat tiegħu bil-pubblikkazzjoni ta' "The Peaceful Revolutionist", l-ewwel perjodiku anarkist stampat f'Cincinnati fl-1823.

Dawn l-ideat gew esponuti minn oħra jnhad Lysander Spooner (1808-1887), Ezra Haywood (1829-1893)<sup>(3)</sup>, Benjamin Tucker (1854-1939)<sup>(4)</sup>, Lilian Harman (1870-1929)<sup>(5)</sup>, u wkoll minn oqsma oħra bhal *The Social Revolutionist*, *The Radical Review* u *Liberty*.

Dawn l-anarkisti individwalisti għejid lu kontra l-intervent ta' 'kollettiv' fil-hajja ta' individwi, kontra l-poteri ekonomiċi kkonċeduti lill-monopolji.

Ix-xejra ewlenija ta' dan il-moviment, originarjament kumpless u varju, kienet ridotta fi bdil dirett, jew mibdula f'id-ideat monetarji riformisti. Il-linji l-ohrajn kienu dwar libertà personali u sesswali.

Huwa stramb il-fatt li, sal-1885, dan l-anarkizmu individwal Amerikan kellu jghaddi bla ma jkun innotat mid-dinja tas-

soċjalizmu Ewropew ħlief fil-kas ta' Modern Times, kolonja maħluqa minn Stephen Pearl Andrews (1812-1886)<sup>(6)</sup> li l-ideat tiegħu kienu diskussi fil-ġurnal ta' Londra, *The Leader*, fl-1851.

Elie Reclus (1827-1904)<sup>(7)</sup> iltaqqa' ma' dawn is-soċjalisti Amerikani meta żar l-Amerika fl-1877. Iżda l-ahwa Reclus hassewhom il-bogħod mill-kunċett metikoluż ta' sostitwir rett kif esponut mill-Amerikani.

Xi whud minn dawn l-individwalisti, mingħajr dubju, setgħu kienu preżenti għat-Tnax il-Sessjoni tal-Internazzjonali fi New York.

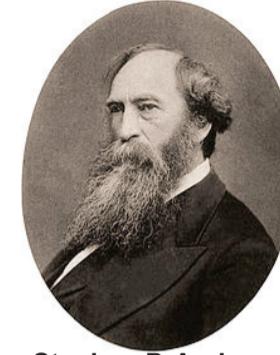
Din is-sessjoni kkawżat dieqa lil Marx għaliex naqset li tissottommetti lejn wieħed mill-partitarji tiegħu; il-magħgoranza Marxista qalitet lid-delegat Amerikan mill-Kungress ta' The Hague fl-1872.

Fl-okkazzjoni tal-ġrajiġ wara l-istrājk tal-ferroviji fl-1877 f'Pittsburgh, xi żgħażaq f'Boston hadu pożizzjoni iebsa, u stampaw fl-1881 il-ġurnal *The Anarchist* li l-ewwel harġa kellha cirkulazzjoni tremenda, imma twaqqafet mill-pulizija.

Il-ġurnal *Liberty* stabbilit minn Tucker wera xi fit solidarjetà ma' rivoluzzjonari internazzjonali. Il-ġurnal deher ghall-ewwel darba fis-6 ta' Awwissu 1881, u kkumbatta lill-komunisti libertarji li sejjħu lilhom anarkisti, però Tucker kien akkużat fuq l-ideat

*minn Alfred Consiglio*

tiegħu li individwalisti ma setghux jitqiesu anarkisti.



Stephen P. Andrews

Xejn ma kien magħruf fl-Ewropa fuq l-anarkizmu Amerikan, bħalma fit-fl-Amerika kienu jafu fuq il-ġrajiġ li kienu seħħew fl-Ewropa matul il-hamsin sena ta' qabel.

*Liberty* kellha cirkulazzjoni żgħira f'Londra fejn stampatur Ingliz, Henry Seymour (1860-1938)<sup>(8)</sup> stampa *The Anarchist* f'Marzu tal-1885.

L-individwalizmu anarkist Amerikan kien ippreżżentat fi Franzia u l-Belġju minn perjodiċi u kittieba li ċertament ma aċċettawhx jew haddnu fit-totalità tiegħu.

Noti:

1. Industrijalist u soċjalist komunitarju Ingliz.
2. Anarkist komunitarju Amerikan.
3. Anarkist individwalist Amerikan li kien kontra l-iskjavit.
4. Awtur tal-ktieb Instead of a Book.
5. Kittieba u ġurnalista Amerikana li kienet tikteb l-aktar fuq suġġetti ta' sess.
6. Anarkist individwalist Amerikan.
7. Soċjalist libertarju Franciż.
8. Anarkist u stampatur Ingliz, editur ta' *The Anarchist* u *The Revolutionary Review*, editur ukoll ta' Adult; lejn tmiem is-seklu sar editur tal-industria tal-gramafonu għal Bacon



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## Riforma Transport Pubbliku

### Żminijietna - "efficjenza, affordabilità, u aktar aċċessibilità"

Żminijietna – Lehen ix-Xellug tappoġġja il-pakkett ta' riforma li qed jidhol fis-seħħ fi transport pubbliku. Żminijietna tawgura li dawn ir-riformi jwasslu għal aktar efficjenza, affordabilità, rotot ahjar u aktar aċċessibilità.

"Rigward l-ambjent, Żminijietna tqies bħala pozittiv l-introduzzjoni ta' vetturi Euro 6, għax dawn huma paralleli mar-regoli ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea dwar l-emissjonijiet".

Fir-rigward ta' skema ta' biljetti, Żminijietna hija mhassba hafna bi tneħħija ta' 'day ticket' u dik ta' ġimħa għal persuni adulti".

"Din il-miżura l-ġdidha tista' twassal għal spejżeż aktar, per eżempju għall-haddiema li jaħdmu b'sighħaq ta' xogħol irregolari, haddiema li jużaw transport pubbliku aktar minn darbejnej f'għurnata, dawk li jużaw transport b'mod irregolari, familji bi tfal li

għandhom aktar minn 12 -il sena".

Minn banda l-ohra, Żminijietna tappoġġja l-introduzzjoni ta' card għażi biha tiżidied l-effiċċenza fir-rotot, peress li l-hin fuq il-'bus stops' se jiqsar. Huwa wkoll pozittiv, il-fatt li l-kumpanija l-ġdidha se tonora l-ftiehim kollettiv li jeżisti preżentament.

*Editorjal*

## Il-Finanzi Pubblici!!!!

Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea dan l-ahħar ħarget cifra ta' kemm tisma li hi l-evażjoni ta' taxxa fl-Ewropa, li oħrog il-ġhaġeb din tlaħhaq €3 Triljuni. Il-Kummissjoni tgħid li din is-sistema illegali qed timmina l-finanzi pubblici ta' diversi pajjiżi.

Fl-istess waqt toħrog fil-midja l-ahħbar li diversi persuni u kumpaniji, anke Ewropej, fosthom Malta tefgħu flushom f'post barra l-pajjiż biex huma wkoll jevadu t-taxxa.

Ma' dan tajjeb inžidu li diversi gvernijiet fl-Ewropa qed jadot-taw politika ta' tnaqqis fit-taxxa ta' dhul, li tiffavorixxi lil minn hu komdu fis-socjetà, filwaqt li qed tinżamm l-isfel il-paga minima nazzjonali. Il-Gvern Malti wkoll attwa din it-tip ta' politika.

F'Malta l-ammont dovut mit-taxxa diretta 2013 kien jlaħhaq €1.2 biljun, filwaqt li dawk ndi-rett kien jlaħhaq €930 miljun.

Minn naħa l-ohra l-mizura ta' tnaqqis fit-taxxa li adotta l-gvern Malti għet tiswa l-pajjiż telf ta' €50 miljun fis-sena.

Infatti l-Gvern biex jagħmel tajjeb għal dan daħħal miżura li mhiex sostenibbli xejn mil-lat finanzjarju ta' bejgħ ta' cittadinanza. Bir-riskju li jekk id-dħul minn dan jaġros, il-Gvern ma jkunx f'qagħda li jkompli jiffianza numru ta' servizzi pubblici.

Fuq livell Ewropew, il-krizi ekonómika u l-politika ta' awsterità wkoll qed taffettwa l-Ewropa f'dik li hi produzzjoni u konsum, u anke lill-bagħit Ewropew. Infatti l-Kummissjoni Ewropea kellha tieħu miżuri ta' tnaqqis fl-ammont elegibbi għal fond socjali Ewropej għax flus ma kienx hemm bizzżejjed. Dan kompla jgharraq is-sitwazzjoni ta' dawk foqra fl-Ewropa.

Wieħed jistaqsi imma kif se nkomplu niffinanzjaw is-servizz

tas-saħħa, l-edukazzjoni, servizzi pubblici u l-benefiċċċi soċjali fl-Ewropa? X'inhi soluzzjoni?

Wahda mis-soluzzjonijiet li qiegħda kontinwament tiġi diskussa fl-Ewropa hi li tiddaħħal taxxa fuq it-Transazzjonijiet Finanzjarji (FTT). Il-Gvern Malti din għandu jappoġġja. Ma' dan, il-Kummissjoni wkoll qed tfassal pjan biex tiġi miġġielda l-evażjoni ta' taxxa fl-Ewropa.

Żgur li soluzzjoni m'għandiekk tkun ta' aktar tnaqqis fit-taxxa fuq minn għandu kapital għoli, jew li nsiru aktar kompetittivi billi nżarmaw il-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol fl-Ewropa, jew li nibdew inżarmaw mir-regoli ambjentali u tas-saħħa.

Għalhekk qed tinhass il-ħtieġa ta' front xellugi b'saħħtu fl-Ewropa sabiex l-ghajta għall-Ewropa oħra, twassal għall-Ewropa Soċjali u Ekologika u mhux neoliberali.

## Labour Government on the Neoliberal Road

The new centre-left Government has already part-privatised energy production. The labour government is applying the same neoliberal policies implemented by the previous right wing government. This type of policies goes against public interest.

*The capitalist class is not there to safeguard public interest, but on the contrary is there to maximise profits. Energy poverty across Europe is also on the increase because of neoliberal policies.*

In Malta, the privatisation of gas resulted in higher gas prices for domestic use; equivalent to €17 for each gas cylinder, an increase of €11.

The increase in price of gas was very detrimental to the standard of living of the class of people for whom gas is an essential commodity. Also, wages in Malta are comparatively low. Malta's national monthly minimum wage is €675.

With regards to the minimum wage, The Communist Party of Malta issued a statement saying

that families on a minimum wage income are living in relative poverty and that they are finding it difficult to even pay for the basic necessities, such as energy, gas, and other essential items.



The Party insists that the government should halt this march towards neo liberalism. The production and distribution of energy should remain under public control, due to its strategic, social and economic importance.

Strategically, government's plan to shift energy production from heavy fuel oil to gas is a welcome decision, but this should

**Victor Degiovanni**

not be done under a privatisation system. How come that the only alternative or solution for a centre-left government is that of privatisation?

The Communist Party of Malta states that energy is an essential commodity and thus should not be left in the hands of the openmarket forces.

Studies on poverty and social exclusion show that privatisation of essential commodities resulted in higher prices, more social inequalities and an increase in poverty.

On renewables, the Party is against subsidy schemes for the production of renewable energy that benefit the rich and private entities. On the other hand we insists that investment in renewable energy should be more on a national basis, state owned, so to benefit all.

With regards to hedging, the

## L-Għaqda Żminijietna -Leħen ix-Xellug

*Żminijietna -Leħen ix-Xellug huwa moviment xellugi u jinkludi membri tal-Partit Komunista, il-Partit Laburista, l-Alternativa Demokratika, ħaddiemha, akkademici, studenti, trejd un-jonisti, ġurnalisti u pensjonanti.*

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

*Din ir-rivista hija waħda mill-hidni ta' l-Għaqda u wieħed jiġi jidher iċċi. Iġi permezz ta' ċekk jew money order ta' €5 indirizzati lil-Żminijietna: P.O Box 35 Sliema. SLM1000 jew BOV account number 40013290155*

*Kull korrispondenza għandha tintbagħha fl-indirizz ta' hawn fuq jew zminijietna@yahoo.com*

*Il-kitbiet fir-rivista huma l-fihem u opinjonijiet tal-Kitteba u mhux bil-fors jirriflettu l-policy uffiċċiali ta' l-Għaqda Żminijietna. Ir-riklami huma bi-ħlas.*

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



Communist Party of Malta is of the opinion that this mechanism should not be suspended. The political strategy implemented recently by the government to take over the operation of Enemalta Petroleum Division was a good policy as this will make it easier for any future government to safeguard affordability, and sovereignty of this commodity.

We also insist that any solution to the energy problem should steer away from privatisation, protects energy sovereignty, and affordability.

*We invite you to join The Communist Party of Malta as a member - communistpartymalta@yahoo.com*

# “Il-Kunflitt reali fid-Dinja huwa dak bejn l-Oppressur u Min Joppressa” - Salim Nazzal

*Žminijietna tintervista lil Dr Salim Nazzal, Storiku u kittieb (ritratt fin-nofs flimkien ma' Profs Peter Mayo u l-Gurnalista Ramona Wadi), fejn llum qed jghix in-Norveġja. Dr Salim Nazzal kien f'Malta riċentament biex ha sehem f'Konferenza organizzata mil-Organizzjoni Gnien tal-Għerf u Arcis University of Chile, ġewwa l-Kavallier ta' San Ġabku, fil-Belt Valletta.*

## Minn hu Dr Salim Nazzal?

“Jien Professur u ngħalleml fl-Universitāt ġewwa Norveġja u kittieb. Nikteb f'diversi lingwi fosthom Norveġiz, Ingliz u Għarbi. Il-kitba tiegħi tiffoka l-aktar fuq il-Lvant Nofsani u tiġi pubblikata f'diversi midja, fosthom midja xellugija, gażżetti etc. Nħobb nanalizza l-politika f'dan ir-reġjun tad-Dinja. Fir-riċerka tiegħi nuża hafna l-anthropologija, għax il-kultura popolari fiha nnifisha tikkreja l-hsieb, kemm għal dak li hu progress u rığgress tas-soċjetà. Tajjeb nifħmu li hemm ċertu elementi fil-kultura li huma reazzjonarji; mhux kullma jemmnu n-nies huwa progressiv”.

Dan l-ahħar anke bdejt nikteb il-letteratura, fejn din għenitni nesprimi l-ideejat tiegħi aħjar. Anke ipparteċipajt fi djalogu kulturali bejn nies ta' etniċità u kulturi differenti f'diversi pajjiżi. Kif jgħid Marx “il-kunflitt reali fid-dinja huwa dak bejn ‘l-oppressur u min joppressa’. Mil-banda l-oħra l-midja mainstream mhiex qed tgħin biex toħrog din il-verita. F'dinja globalizzata, kull persuna qed tippruva tfitteżx hajja aħjar. Qed nghixu f'mument kritiku fid-dinja fejn qed tinxtired hafna l-kultura ta' mibgheda, kontra gruppi etniċi, ta' minoranza, immigranti, etc.

## Kif Palestinen spicċa jgħix in-Norveġja?

Fil-veru sens tal-kelma, qatt ma għext il-Palestina. Ĝej minn familja li kienet tħix fil-Galilea, il-Palestina, fejn imbagħad fittxet eż-żejju fil-Lebanon. Allura jien twelid barra minn art twelidi. Fir-realtà qatt ma kelli ċans nara l-Palestina, id-darba li pruvajt immur il-Palestina, spicċajt arrestat mil-militar Izraelit. Ghext żgħożi flimkien mal-familja ġewwa Lebanon u llum qed nghix f'Oslo, in-Norveġja. Fin-Norveġja kelli ċans nistudja. Kelli wkoll l-opportunità naħdem fil-qrib mal-partit Komunista u dak Soċjalista fuq diversi

kampanji ta' solidarjetà mal-poplu Palestinen. Tajjeb ngħidu li Norveġja u l-Irlanda huma ġiex pajjiżi fl-Ewropa li kienu minn ta' quddiem f'dik li hi solidarjetà mal-Palestina, u din ma għix b'kumbinazzjoni, imma bix-xogħol ta' hafna nies u movimenti li qajjmu kuxjenza fil-pajjiż. Llum bil-qawmien ta' l-'alternative media' li mhiex ikkontrollatha mil-klassi kapitalista; u tishih

hemm bżonn li naqsmu s-Sirja, il-Palestina, Lebanon, l-Iraq, u l-Ēġiptu fi gruppijiet etnici halli dawn joqghodu jiġi għieldu bejniethom. Llum filfatt dak li qed jsir. F'din l-atmosfera, in-nies progressivi u dawk sekulari qed jiddhajjf, minħabba li qed jispiċċaw jiġu attakkati minn hafna fronti; fosthom l-Istat Uniti; il-fundamentalisti Iżlamici; u regimi Għarab fosthom Sawdi

rispettati taħt il-ligi. Inkella ma narax futur għal Lvant Nofsani; paċi mingħajr ġustizzja ma tistax taħdem.

## Fil-kitba tiegħek kont ghedt li l-Ewropa għandha tikklassifika l-armata Izraelita fil-lista ta' terroristi. Ghala ktib dan?

Wara 65 sena ta' invażjoni, diffiċċi li jsir progress. Min x'imbien irridu nibdew. Fl-1994 ippublikajt ktieb li jitrattra riċerka ma' grupp ta' Palestineni li fil-ħajja tagħhom kellhom l-okkażjoni jaħdmu fil-qrib ma' persuni ta' origini ġudajka ‘Jewish’. L-ewwel mistoqsija li saqsejthom kienet xi tfisser għalik ‘Jew’. Fil-maġġor parti qalu li ‘Jew’ huma nies tajba, onesti, li jgħixu fil-vičinanzi tagħna; huma nies bħalna. Issa meta tagħmel l-istess mistoqsija lil-ġenerazzjoni ta' llum issib li dawn jaħsbuha differenti; jgħidulek li dawk Żionisti, jittorturaw etc.

Infatti, meta riċenti kont f'Konferenza fejn tħla tħabib - persuna zgħażu għal Palestineni biex jagħmel ħbieb ma' nies mil-Jewish Organisation li taħdem kontra Žioniżmu, dan immedjatamente qall Le; qall dawk huma nies li lilna ittoturawna; anke jekk mhux huma, imma huma ta' l-istess niesel.

Is-sitwazzjoni kif inhi llum se tkompli twassal għal aktar kunflitti, miżerja u nies jitilqu mil-pajjiż. L-istess qed jiġi fis-Sirja, fejn l-Izrael hi l-mohħ wara dan il-kunflitt.

## Dan l-ahħar diversi pajjiżi fl-Ewropa qed jirrikonoxxi l-Palestina bħala Stat. Kif thares lejha din l-azzjoni?

Infatti apprezzajt dan il-ġest u ktib fuqu. Fl-ahħar laqgħa li kelli fi Stokkolma ma diversi Membri Parlamentari Ewropej tkellimna fuq dan. Għalija, meta pajjiż jirrikonoxxi l-Palestina bħala Stat dak huwa hafna aktar b'saħħit tu milli meta tirrikonoxxi l-Gvern, għax dak jiġi u jmur. Dan il-ġest jistimulak biex tkompli taħdem. Il-problema hi, li l-azzjonijiet li qed jittieħdu minn diversi pajjiżi Ewropej huma fil-maġġor parti kontra min jkun oppressat u mhux kontra l-oppressur. Ez ta' dan huwa dak li qed jiġi ġewwa l-Ukraina, fejn it-terroristi ta' Kiev qed jithallew fil-libertà li jagħmlu li jridu, joqtlu,



tal-movimenti soċjali qed naraw aktar kuxjenza favur il-kawza Palestineni. Kif ukoll li l-Ewropa hija hafna aktar viċin il-Lvant Nofsani.

## Fundamentalizmu Iżlamiku..... Xi tħid fuq dan?

Żgur li qed tqum il-problema tal-fundamentalizmu Iżlamiku, fejn qed jagħmel ħsara għall-kawża Palestineni. Minn banda l-oħra nemmen “li mingħajr l-Istat ta' Izrael qatt ma jista' jkollok Fundamentalizmu”. Qabel l-holqien ta' l-Istat ta' Izrael kien hemm ftit sens ta' demokrazija fil-Lvant Nofsani. Dan l-avveniment fl-istorja wassal biex ir-reġjun jinbidel f'wieħed fejn teżisti l-biza fil-mohħ ta' l-individwu ta' invażjoni militari f'xi ġurnata jew ieħor mil-Istat ta' Izrael.

Bil-waqfien tal-Istat ta' Izrael, ir-reġjun sar miżghud bil-kunflitti u nfieg fl-armamenti. Meta għandek kunflitt, qatt ma jista' jkollok demokrazija; f'atmosfera ta' b'biża din tiddħajjef. Mill-1948 sa llum kellna tħix il-kunflitt fil-Lvant Nofsani, wieħed kull ħames snin. Dan wassal għal umiljazzjoni tal-poplu Palestineni mil-Izrael, bl-appoġġ ta' pajjiżi tal-punent; bil-punent jitkellem fuq ġiex fronti; wieħed favur id-drittijiet umani u fl-istess waqt jappoġġja stati jew pajjiżi li jagħmlu bil-kontra. Din il-politika ta' ‘żewġ uċuħ jew ‘double moral of the west’, holqot reazzjoni.

Tajjeb nsemmu li fl-1955, David Ben-Gurion (l-ewwel Prim Ministru ta' Izrael) kien qal li

Arabja, Qatar etc.

## Tkellim hafna fil-kitbiet tiegħek li l-Istat ta' Izrael kiser hafna mir-riżoluzzjonijiet tal-Ğnus Magħquda. Tista' telabora fuq dan u ghala l-ebda azzjoni muu qed tittieħed mil-istess Ğnus Magħquda?

Il-Ğnus Magħquda hija riflessjoni ta' min jikkmandha. Fl-1947, meta tressqet riżoluzzjoni biex jippruvaw jaqsmu l-Palestina, l-Istat Amerikan kien anke hedded pajiż minn l-Amerika Latina meta dan kien se jivvota kontra din ir-riżoluzzjoni. Dawn riedu jaġħtu 55% ta' l-art lill-poplu li llum nafuh bħala Izrael. Il-Palestina ma qablitx u bir-raġun. Kieku dawn ġew il-Palestina bħala immigranti, aħna konna nilqghuhom, għax aħna pajjiż sagru, fejn matul is-snini ilqajna hafna immigranti, anke Maltin. Il-problema hi waħda tal-imperjaliżmu, għax qed tigħi bħala invażur. Jekk toqtolni m'inthix aktar stmat bħala refuġjat. Il-kultura Izraelita hija bbażata fuq li aħna l-aktar b'saħħitna, fejn kien Alla li tagħna din l-art. Din il-mentalità qed twassal għal aktar kunflitti; irridu bħala umanità niffacċċaw ir-realtà.

Kompli jgħid li qatt ma' tista' tibni l-istratgeġja tiegħek billi toppressa popli oħra; tista' tagħmilha imma tistenniex paċċi, jew stabilità. Il-gwerra twassal għall-injoranza, faqar, u fanatiżmu. Is-soluzzjoni għal kawża Palestineni għandha tkun ta' “One State solution” – fejn il-gruppjiet etniċi kollha jkunu

**tibda minn pagna 4**

jkissru, filwaqt li l-oħrajn li qed jiddefendu ruħhom qed jiffaċċejaw aktar sanzjonijiet.

**Ričenti ktibt dwar grupp ta' 300 Palestinjan li kienu qed jaħarbu mil-Palestina fuq dinghi fejn dawn sabu ruħhom f'diffikulta wara li dinghi li kienu qegħdin fuqu beda jitmela' bl-ilma wara li ġew sparati numru ta' tiri fuqu minn bastiment Libjan. Fl-artiklu ikkundannajt wkoll il-forzi ta' salvaġġg fl-Ewropa, fosthom l-Italja u Malta talli dawn damu biex hadu azzjoni. Tista telabora aktar fuq dan?**

Fl-ahħar mil-ahħar hija l-Ewropa li qed tgħin lill-Iżrael. Jien fl-artiklu pruvajt niffoka fuq dik li hi r-realtà. B'dan l-artiklu jien ridt nwassal messaġġ, li hemm bżonn nindirizzaw il-problema reali li hija s-sors wara dan l-avveniment xejn sabiħ fejn numru ta' Palestinjani tilfu hajjithom meta kienu qed jippruvaw jfittxu refugju. L-Ewropa hi responsabbli ta' dak li qed jiġi fil-Palestina; ahna ma għamilna xejn lill-poplu Lhudi, ma kellniek x'naqsmu mal-Ğermanja Nazista; missirijiet lanqas jafu dwar Hitler, imma kellhom iħallsu prez.

Gaża x'inhi! 90 tal-poplu ta' Gaża huma refugjati. Dan huwa riżultat ta' din il-politika. Kolox huwa marbut flimkien. Ma nistax nippretendu li ahna fl-Ewropa

m'għandniex x'naqsmu ma' dak li qed jiġri. Ma tistax tipprendi li l-poplu Palestinjan li ta' kuljum qed jiġi umiljat, għal 70 sena shah, illum jgħix bla biża; meta għandek 500 bomba atomika viċin tiegħek u xejn ma jsir fuq dan, kif tista' thossox sigur. Tajeb nżommu f'moħħna li meta l-Iran riedet tibni reattur nukleari biex tipproduċi l-enerġija tagħha, riedu jibbopardjawa u anke mponew fuqha numru ta' sanzjonijiet; għala fuq Iżrael le!. Irridu nieħfu nghixu f'din l-ipokrejza u nibdew niffaċċejaw dik li hi realtā.

**Fl-artikli tiegħek titkellem hafna fuq l-imperjalizmu. Uħud fuq ix-xellug jgħidu li l-imperjalizmu spicċċa. X'inhi l-opinjoni tiegħek?**

Dan qisek għandek persuna li biddel il-kulur tal-libsa, imma xorta baqa' jisraq; din hija l-istess haġa. Ma jinteressanix kif l-imperjalizmu biddel l-istratgeġja tiegħu, imma xorta baqa l-istess. Il-mentalità tal-kumpaniji multinazzjonali u banek kbar, u kif jħarsu lejn ħaddiehor, b'lenti ta' preġudizzju huma parti minn din l-istratgeġja. Ma tistax thares lejn haddiehor b'dan il-mod; min fuq għal isfel u toppressah biex takkwista dak li trid.

**Kif thares lejn il-kwistjoni tal-Palestina llum? Jeżisti moviment progressiv fil-Palestina? Kif ukoll, inti kont ghedt li l-kawża Palestinjana hi wahda ta' glieda kontinwa għall-helsien tal-poplu**

**Palestinjan u l-Paci; x'ridt tfisser b'dan?**

Meta għandek ħelsien u gustizzja, inti se jkollok il-paci. Meta se jkollok id-drittijiet ssalvagwardjati, inti mhux se jkollok mibgħeda. Iva, jeżisti moviment progressiv, fejn dan qed jappella għal Unità tal-poplu Palestinjan. Meta jkun hemm moviment progressiv u xellugi b'saħħtu dana jista' jkun il-katalist bejn il-fazzjonijiet tal-Fatah u l-Hamas.

Għal dak li hu futur, is-sitwazzjoni se tisplodi għax in-nies qed titlef kull tama, u dan huwa element haj fil-hajja ta' kull persuna. Kompla jgħid, 25 sena ta' negozjar, fejn wasal il-poplu Palestinjan. In-nuqqas ta' tama taf twassal għal Anti-fada ohra; zgur li se jiġi xi haġa. Is-sitwazzjoni fil-Palestina llum hi hażina hafna, fejn l-İzrael bħas-soltu mhu qed jirrispetta l-ebda rizoluzzjoni. S'intendi ma nafux eż-żarr se jkun ir-riżultat ta' dana kollu. Sa llum ħlief okkupazzjoni ma rawx il-poplu Palestinjan; m'għandeks aċċess għas-sahha; lanqas tithalla tmur minn post għal ieħor gewwa l-istess Palestina. Jien għalkemm ngħix in-Norveġja, kontinwament nigi mmoniterjet, anke t-telefon tiegħi. Ghidli inti kif tista' tghix ħajja normali. Il-Palestinjani ma jridux għixer.

**Riċentament fl-Ewropa fakkarna l-Holocaust fejn 6 Miljun Lhudi**

**spicċaw maqtula. L-Ambaxxatur Iżraelit fi żjara tiegħu f'Malta d-defenda l-kwistjoni tal-Palestina billi qal li dak li qed jiġi llum il-Palestina m'għandux x'jaqsam ma' dak li ġara fil-Ğermanja Nazista. X'tahseb fuq dan?**

Qatt smajt xi hadd li qed jokkupa, jgħid li qed jopprezza n-nies; x'tistennew li se jgħid l-Ambaxxatur. Jien bħala Palestinjan u persuna umana, kontra l-qtıl ta' nies oħra; kontra l-Holocaust; nemmen li kullhadd għandu dritt li jgħix; fuq din ma hemmx diskussjoni. Imma jekk xi haġa qed tiġi, int trid tiġġustifik.

Aħna m'għandniex x'naqsmu ma dak li ġara fil-Holocaust; dak ġara f'perjodu differenti; b'ċertu popolazzjoni ta' nies u f'regju differenti tad-dinja. Ghidli inti, jekk hemmx konnessjoni ma' dak li ġara! David Ben-Gurion wkoll kien qal li l-Istat ta' Iżreal għandu jkun il-Ğermanja. Nistaqsi, għala l-poplu Palestinjan għadu jiġi bbopardjat u ippersegwit!

**Inti kif tiddefenixxi lilek inni fsek?**

Jien nqies ruħi bħala xellugi. Jien Soċċialista; nivvota il-partit xellugi (SV) gewwa Norveġja, u anke attiv f'dan il-partit. Il-problema llum fin-Norveġja hi li għandna gvern lemini. Nemmen li jien għandi l-obbligu morali li nġiha lil dawk inqas privileġġati fis-soċjetà. Nemmen li ma tistax tibqa' sieket.

## Facilitating Life for Persons with Disability.

### Mary Anne Zammit

A better life for people with disability is one of the major reforms which is being planned by the local Government to ensure that persons with disability will have more access to society. Amongst the proposed plans is that of setting up more residential homes for persons with disability which will offer peace of mind to parents of disabled persons. The other aspects which need to be incorporated are accessibility to employment and to all the services which are normally applicable to persons with no disability.

Conferring to the report issued by **Eurostat** today, less than 1 and 2 of disabled adults were engaged in employment in the EU 28. As a result these individuals were put at the risk of poverty and social exclusion. In 2013, around 32.7% of persons with disabilities in Malta were considered to be at risk of poverty, when compared with persons with no disability. However, it was also noted that in the year 2011 the employment rates for persons with disabilities stood at 34.4%.

It is therefore conceived that about 44 million people aged between 5

to 64 in the European Union have reported a disability which often prevents them from taking part in society and in the labor market. In fact, there is a noticeable gap in social inclusion between non disabled and disabled persons. Perhaps, one of the main causes is the lack of equal accessibility to buildings and facilities which enable mobility. These are the key factors in combating the major obstacles being faced by disabled persons.

One also has to note, that there are other hidden realities which often contribute to social exclusion and this particularly refers to victimization of persons with disabilities. Of important interest is the fact that persons with disabilities are from 4 to 10 times more likely to end up victims of violence abuse and neglect. This is often a crude reality afflicting children and women with disabilities who are twice more likely to be physically or sexually abused.

Abuse against persons with disability can take many forms and the most commonly reported are

those which are related to neglect, physical, emotional, financial and sexual abuse. It is also, not uncommon for the perpetrator to be someone whom the victim knows very well and even trusts. The abusers may be their spouses, family members, friends, caretakers, someone working for the person, staff in residential care settings and strangers.



There are many factors which render disabled persons more vulnerable to being abused, the major problems being the lack of employment and financial resources. These two situations constrain persons with disabilities to settle in areas and environment where crime rates may be more prevalent and with high risk of abuse. Additionally, the lack of finances limits their choices for caregivers and makes it more difficult to leave abusive relationships.

Another situation demanding our concern is that persons with disabilities who are experiencing some form of abuse seldom report their situation. One of the principal reasons may be that victims often

feel unworthy and fear that if they report their perpetrator, they will be then sent to institutions. Most often, in these situations, persons with disabilities feel that they are to blame for the abuse or due to the fact that they are entirely dependent on their caregiver, spouse or relatives for their complete survival.

These are situations which demand immediate attention and should be considered in all plans for persons with disabilities. In actual truths, most of the community resources are usually designed in assisting persons without disabilities. One still comes across situations of Health Care professionals and Law Enforcement professionals with no specialized knowledge or skills on how to identify these individual's hidden problems. On many occasions, persons with disabilities may have difficulties in expressing themselves and their distress and therefore do not come forward. To address these circumstances, there is the urgent need for evaluating the establishments which need to be accessible for victims and with more collaboration with organizations that assist persons with disabilities. These measures will empower persons with disabilities to express themselves with more access to services and more quality of life.

# IL-KAMRA TAR-RAPREŽENTANTI L-ĞDIDA

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Il-kelmej tiegħi llum jittrattaw il-Kamra tar-Raprežentanti l-ġdida jew kif inhu aktar magħruf il-bini tal-Parlament il-ġdid. Bini li nbena b'ħafna kontroversja.

Mil-kritika li nholqot dwar il-famuz progett ta' l-arkitett Renzo Piano, stajna naraw li kien hemm minn qabel u oħrajn li ma qablu.

Imma issa wara din il-kontroversja kollha, il-bini tal-parlament wasal fl-ahħar u allura l-membri Parlamentari ta' din il-legislatura li bdiet sentejn ilu waslu biex jieħdu posthom f'dan il-bini.

Nagħmilha ċara, li jien kont kritiku wkoll dwar dan il-progett. Infatti lanqas biss attendejt meta l-arkitett Renzo Piano ta' spjegazzjoni pubblika dwar dan il-progett fi triq ir-Repubblika, u lanqas ma mort nara l-esebizzjoni tal-mudell tal-progett li saret fil-Mużew Nazzjonali ta' l-Arkeologija.

Il-kritika tiegħi fuq il-progett kienet dwar id-dahla tal-Belt Valletta, il-famūz bieb, fejn ftit li xejn itik x-tifhem li dieħel go Belt imdawwra bis-swar, għalkemm

qed tghaddi minn fuq pont u minn fuq diċċ (ditch) li juru li hi Belt antika.

Kelli wkoll kritika għal kif inbena l-Parlament fejn nemmen li setgħa nbena b'inqas hela ta' spazju.

Minn naħa l-oħra naqbel u nagħmel enfasi kbira dwar kif



tfasslu l-bankijiet, fejn dawn saru forma ta' nofs ċirku, l-istess kif inhu magħmul il-Parlament Ewropew u parlamenti oħra f'numru kbir ta' pajjizi, minbarra *House of Commons* tar-Renju Unit u oħrajn, fosthom kif kien il-Parlament llum 'antik' Malti.

Bħala partit nixtieq nirringrazza lil ex-Prim Ministru Dr. Lawrence

Gonzi li meta kont kellimtu u ankekkorrispondejt miegħu dwar kif għandha ssir is-sala tal-Kamra tar-Raprežentanti u ssuġġerejtlu biex issir forma ta' nofs ċirku kien qabel miegħi u weghdni li hekk se ssir.

Chalkemm kelli thassib tiegħi mal-bidla fil-Gvern li setgħa jsiru xi tibdili fuq il-parlament il-ġdid, speċjalment il-bankijiet, dan ma sarx. Ifisser li sistema ta' nofs ċirku baqgħet.

Issa tgħidu intom ghaliex qed jagħmel daqshekk enfasi fuq dan in-nofs ċirku minn affarijiet oħrajn dwar dan il-bini?!

Jien li midħla tal-Parlament Ewropew, fejn issa ilhi mmur Brussell mis-sena 2000, skoprejt li l-ghamla qiegħda hekk biex tirrapreżenta diversi gruppi. Fl-Ewropa prezentament hemm tmien gruppi politici.

B'hekk kont qed nittama u nibqa' nittama li l-Parlament Malti għad jerġa jiġi wkoll msawwar bi gruppi politici differenti bħal dak

tal-Parlament Ewropew, fejn anke nittama li l-Alleanza Liberali wkoll ikollha raprežtantanza.

Nibqa' nenfasizza li bħalma fis-snin sittin Malta kellna numru ta' Partiti Politici raprežtentati fil-Parlament Malti, hekk għandu jkollha llum, u mhux nibqgħu biss bil-Partit Laburista u l-Partit Nazzjonali (li għalja din ma hija demokrazija xejn).

Għalhekk nawgura lill-Parlamentari Maltin tal-preżent li jgawdu dan il-bini ġdid u jkunu aktar effiċċenti fix-xogħol legislativ tagħhom, biex l-ewwelnett iservu ta' aktar ġid għall-Malta u Ghawdex u wkoll biex dawk il-miljuni ta' Ewro li ntefqu ma jkunux flus mohlija u jkunu utli skont il-bżonnijiet tal-pajjiż.

Biex nagħlaq nixtieq nghid li ma' naqbilx ma' l-proposta li hemm li ssir rilokazzjoni tal-Monti għal Triq Ordinand, fejn se jispiċċa jkollha monti bejn il-bini tal-Parlament u Teatru Rjal.

Jekk se jsir hekk allura għandu jitqiegħed fī-żona li thares iktar lejn naħa ta' Ĝnien Hastings.

*Bħala Partit qed nissuġġerixxu li l-monument tas-7 ta' Ĝunju jitniżżej fil-vicinanzi tal-Parlament u t-teatru Rjal.*

It-trejdunjonizmu qed jitressaq lejn stat ta' anarkija, fejn bil-vavat ta' tilwim fost it-trejdunjins, fejn unjins qed jisparpaljaw id-drittijiet tal-haddiema u t-tiġiha għad-dawl. Sakemm fil-MIA, it-Trejdunjins kien qed jittlewmu bejn il-haddiema fuq rikonoxximent, il-manġġement daħħal b'mod faċċi l-kunċċett tal-'outsourcing' f'bosta dipartimenti tax-xogħol, bl-impieg tal-haddiema llum jinsab mheded.

Dan l-element anarkiku f-minoranza tat-tmexxija trejdunjonistika, qed ixekkel il-libertà tal-haddiema għas-shubija f' unjin tal-ghażla tagħhom, u qed johnoq il-haddiema id-dritt li jingħaqdu bl-akbar solidarjetà possibbi f' għaqda nazzjonali tat-trejdunjins. L-inizjattivi tal-presidenza u tal-gvern favur il-haddiema qed jiġi sabutaggħi minn dak l-element immatur fost l-istess haddiema.

F'dawn iċ-ċirkustanzi nistenna li l-gvern soċjal-demokratiku jixpruna l-inizjattivi progressivi trejdunjonistiċi tiegħi billi jassigura dawk id-drittijiet/ libertajiet b'ligi, jew b'agġornament tal-ligi eżistenti, li tiggħarantixxi demokrazija industrijali shiħa.

**Apert - Birkirkara.**

## Demokrazija Industrijali Shiħa

Il-haddiema Maltin għad ma laħqux livell ta' maturità fejn minkejja xi divergenzi ta' bejniethom f'oqsma oħra tal-hajja, jissieħbu b'solidarjetà f' għaqda shiħa nazzjonali ma' shabhom fil-kamp tax-xogħol, biex bis-sahħha ta' xulxin iħarsu d-drittijiet u l-interessi tagħhom ilkoll.

Jidher li ma ntħahaqx l-iskop tal-inizjattiva mil-Presidenza tar-Repubblika biex jkun iffurmat l-Forum Nazzjonali tat-Trejdunjins. Irrispettivament mil-opinjoni tal-haddiema, jidher ukoll li mhux il-unjins kollha apprezzaw ir-rieda tajba tal-gvern li jillegħiġla drittijiet godda lil eluf ta' haddiema li qatt ma kellhom dawn id-drittijiet, li huma l-pulizija, taqsima ta' tifi tan-nar etc.

Il-maġġoranza tal-imsieħba tal-unjins żgur li kienu entużjasti bl-inizjattiva tal-istat. Ferhu wkoll bl-iż-żviluppi ta' dawn l-ahħar 18 -il-xahar għall-formazzjoni tal-Forum Nazzjonali mill-President ta' Malta u għat-tishħiħ tas-solidarjetà bl-inklużjoni ta' eluf oħra ta' haddiema, li ngħataw id-dritt li jissieħbu f'unj.

Hasra li dak is-sodisfazzjon

tal-haddiema sfaxxa bit-tilwim fil-qasam trejdunjonistiku, li wassal unjin tidħol il-qorti kontra unjin oħra, bil-kwistjoni tkun l-gharfiex ta' Unjin fl-istess post tax-xogħol. Daqstant iċ-ċajpar wara ftit xħur l-ottimizmu.

Ma nidħolx fil-mertu ta' min mil-Unjins għandu raġun fl-Enemalta, fid-dipartiment tas-Saħħha, u fil-qasam bankarju. Imma se niffoka fuq il-każ l-iż-żejed rienti u serju, ta' tilwim bejn il-UHM u l-GWU ilha trid l-gharfiex għax qed tgħid li għandha provi li tirrapreżenta l-maġġoranza tal-haddiema f'dik l-ażjenda. Jidher li UHM mhux qed taqbel u lanqas mhu qed taqbel li issir verifikasi ġusta tas-shubija fost il-haddiema. Il-GWU minn naħa l-oħra kompliet tinsisti l-pożizzjoni tagħha u hedded b'azzjoni industrijali parżjali. Possibl, nistaqsi m'għandniex soluzzjoni aħjar li jsolvi dan it-tip ta' tilwim?

Minn naħa l-oħra fil-Malta Public Transport għandha l-gharfiex

tal-haddiema kollha li jaħdmu mal-kumpanija l-GWU. Imma l-UHM temmen li tirrapreżenta l-maġġoranza tax-xufiera, u trid li tkun hi li tinneżżeja għal għad-dawl. Il-ħaddiema, bi ftehim kollettiv separat. Infatti l-UHM fethet kawża biex ma jitkomplexw in-negożjati mal-GWU, u biex isir ftehim separat għal-xufiera biss.

Il-qorti, fis-sentenza tagħha ma approvatx la l-fidha tax-xufiera mil-haddiema l-oħra, u lanqas li timbløkka n-negożjati li għaddejji bejn il-maġġoranza tal-ħaddiema. S'intendi dana sakemm ma jkun hemm konferma li l-maġġoranza tal-ħaddiema fil-kumpanija m'għadhomx imsieħba mal-Unjin li hemm stabilità llum.

Dana jifisser li ġejna fl-ambigwita fejn Unjin jidher li najor dawn iż-żewġ sentenzi tal-qorti, u b'reazzjoni ornat strajk ta' sagħnejha tax-xufiera, li mil-midja hareġ li rrikorrenza għal dan u l-istrajk kien baxx hafna. Żgur li ma jistgħux x-xogħidu jidher li jidher id-drittijiet/ libertajiet b'ligi, jew b'agġornament tal-ligi eżistenti, li tiggħarantixxi demokrazija industrijali shiħa.

# Corporations should Bow to People, not People to Corporations.

Many individuals and groups in North America have been opposing corporate rule in various ways. But how do we craft strategies that put us on the offensive to actually challenge corporate authority?

The first thing to keep in mind is that this enormous power of corporations is being protected and increased by the very Government we elect. So in effect we, through our elected representatives, are allowing the corporations to wield the power they now have to define our economy, define our cultures, define poverty, define progress, and even define our values.

This power, which also is being used to control elections, write laws, and buy newspapers and television networks, is illegitimate and unconstitutional.

But what Authority are Corporations making these fundamental decisions?

There is really no such Authority. They have usurped the Authority of a sovereign people. We, the people are supposed to be making these decisions; instead, we have created these corporations entities that now are deciding on the basis of private law, not public law, the nature of our society, the arrangements of work, and the priorities of investment.

In North America, and indeed in most other western countries, Governments until the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century controlled the creation and activities of business firms.

Corporations were granted charters for specific purposes, to

build roads, say, or produce certain commodities. There were limits on corporate existence – no more than 10 to 15 years usually and there

remove themselves from public accountability. With the backing of the federal courts, they created a whole new realm of private laws dealing with property rights, investments, and work.

The entire regulatory and legal structure that has been put in place during the 20<sup>th</sup> century is based on the assumption that the giant corporation would be and should be the defining institution of our society.

Let's look at Exxon,

one of the largest Corporations in the World. This company has a criminal record, it pollutes the atmosphere. But if you and I were to venture on Exxon property to try to prevent it from doing harm, the police would arrest us. They would never arrest the executives of Exxon for polluting the Environment. Certainly, to the extent that people need oil and oil products, we would have to create and charter a company to meet those needs. But we would say to that company: "your job is to find oil refine it and get it to where it has to go. Your job is not to write environmental laws. Your job is not to write the labour laws. Your job is not to lobby the politicians. Your job is not to influence how we think. Your job is to get the oil for us. Period"

But the reality today is that Exxon is not subordinate in any way to the public interest. Like other large



were limits on how much capital they could control. Their internal Governance was precisely defined so that even small stockholders actually shared in corporate decision making, and governments reserved the right to amend, extend, or even revoke company's charters. In the 1800s, in the US, several large corporations in fact did have their charters revoked for failing to keep the public interest paramount in their operations.

They have become so large and invasive that they were preventing the democratic process from functioning, and the revocation of their charters reflected the 19<sup>th</sup> century view that business power had to be firmly controlled.

But in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the corporations used their power to change the laws, change public policy, so as to

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Corporations, it is doing a lot of harm at many levels, physically, to life and the planet, but also socially, culturally, and politically, through the sophisticated ways in which it uses its wealth and power to warp people's thinking, to manipulate elections, to influence law making and law enforcement, to block the transition to less polluting forms of energy.

We have to generate more discussion about property "rights". Property is a social construct, but the right-wing corporate ideologues have been adept at couching their claims to authority in the language of property rights and political liberty. A hundred years ago, they succeeded in having the courts declare that corporate decision making is private property; that corporations should be treated as same as persons; and that money is in effect a form of speech and therefore should also be free.

This is what people have been taught to believe ever since. But it has no real legitimacy. Corporations demonstrably are "not" persons. They are non-human entities and therefore should not be allowed to play any role in the democratic or political processes. To effectively challenge the power that corporations have amassed over the past century will admittedly be a long and arduous task.

But the longer we refrain from taking the first steps to reclaim our right to think and act like a sovereign, self governing people, the longer we'll continue to live under corporate rule.

Let's hope that the U.N. starts working at the grass roots level to produce a globalised world by introducing an international language a universal educational system etc. Also the U.N. should see that private armament factories should be abolished, armaments should be produced by governments or better still by the U.N. and they should not be run for profit. When the armament workers will not have orders for the manufacture of armaments they should be allowed to produce some other commodity from which they can make a profit. Also no military commander or other high ranking army official should be allowed to become president or prime minister.

Also it would be a criminal act to produce clandestine weapons. Such an act should be punished by life imprisonment. The armies should be employed in other work in peace time, maybe acting as police officers and the generals should be given important positions such as a high ranking positions in the police force so that they would feel fulfilled and useful and so would not yearn for combat duties.

Let's hope that the U.N starts working at the grassroots level and not wait for trouble to escalate amongst different groups to do something.

## Do not Create Misfits.

**Josephine Gatt-Ciancio  
Kalkara**

There are pleasant personalities, unpleasant personalities and damaged personalities. They all have a need to belong. Those personalities who are not accepted in benevolent groups most often join unscrupulous groups. Certain group leaders accept anyone in their group provided that they do what they are ordered to do. For instance we have seen group leaders demanding suicide from their followers and these are so indoctrinated that they comply.

Even in this day and age we meet with incompetent but highly influential leaders. We have seen Kings etc. who have no idea about the subject matter in question but who take the advice of the most eloquent of their advisers at the expense of less eloquent but more knowledgeable advisers with disastrous effects.

Whilst a doctor has to be qualified to serve, as is the case with most other professions, leaders are not subjected to pass a qualification test. Everybody should have the right to say what s/he likes but nobody should

have the right to lead others to harm themselves or others. For instance obsessive compulsive neurotics and presumptuous people should be filtered out from leadership positions.

The social services should see that everybody is a member of a benevolent group. Maybe they should create benevolent groups for unpleasant and damaged personalities. Every benevolent group should try to instil a sense of purpose besides a feeling of belonging.

Also all the country should have a say in choosing a minister of a specific subject and then there will also be elections for ministers in the districts whose role would be to help citizens in a given district with their particular problems.

The United Nations does very little to reach the grass roots. First a problem escalates and then make shift measures are used to solve the problem, quite often with little effect. The U.N. should licence group leaders and only those who qualify would be able to function as social or religious leaders. Political parties should see that their candidates are also reliable leaders. Leaders who practice and

are not licenced by the U.N. should be fined and in drastic circumstances even imprisoned. At first maybe few countries in the U.N. would sign to introduce such a system but in time every country would sign.

Also the U.N. should establish a universal education system. Faith schools of all religions should be outlawed. At primary level children should learn citizenship and no religious teaching. At secondary level they should either go on with citizenship or learn comparative religion. At age 18 they can choose whether they go on with citizenship, comparative religion or study a particular religion.

It is very important to consider what we teach to young children as it is very difficult to change an attitude that a person learnt at a very young age. For instance, children who have parents who have different viewpoints learn to weigh information. Sometimes they think their mother is right and sometimes their father and so they grow up with a questioning attitude which is very important. Children with parents of similar ideas quite often grow up with fixed attitudes which are very hard to change. Children from a very young age should be exposed to different viewpoints.

