Israel-Palestine: A War on Behalf of Bourgeois States

May 15, 2021

The violence of bourgeois war is unfolding once again in Palestine, and is created by the bourgeoisie to transfer the masses of working people among the Jewish civilian population and killed two Arabs. Israel reacted predictably, starting the tit-for-tat war against Gaza which caused so many casualties among the civilian population, thus time Palestinian. In the meantime, Israeli troops have continued to move through Jordan, and West Bank who demonstrated against the worsening of the occupation. In Israel, there were also protests by the Palestinian community against the apartheid regime imposed by the State of Israel and relating against the baseless national and class oppression to which it is subjected. The war between the State of Israel and Hamas, while "asymmetrical", is a war between the working class and the proxies of larger states and imperialist world powers.

The rockets fired on Israeli cities are also part of this war. How did Hamas obtain these weapons, since everything that enters the Gaza Strip is subject to the control of the Israeli state? The Palestinian proletariat would be wrong to trust an "anti-colonial" national-war of liberation. They could never win because the large world powers would prevent it, but also because the Palestinian bourgeoisie will be ready to disavow its coupling with the Israeli one. The Palestinian bourgeoisie has already failed decades ago, with betrayal by all the other bourgeois parties, who are ready to sell the Palestinian people.

This is not an anti-colonial struggle. It is a social war and a war against imperialism in all its forms. The bourgeoisie of Palestine is the direct ally of the imperialist powers. It is the bourgeoisie that is the dominant force in the region.

Since the ruling on October 22, several demonstrations have been stopped. The Striket Kibbutz (Women's Strike) movement has organized several demonstrations in recent months. On the day the law came into force, members of the Kibbutz and a new national demonstration was called on January 29.

The law came into force in early 2021, and despite the avowed intentions of the government to ensure its implementation, thousands of petitions were submitted to the High Court of Justice to challenge the constitutionality of the law. The court, however, upheld the law, citing a lack of sufficient evidence to invalidate it. The law has been widely criticized as violating the rights of workers and the freedom of association, and has been met with widespread protests across the country. The government has indicated that it will continue to enforce the law, and has begun to take action against those who violate its provisions.
COVID-19: Overcoming Global Vaccine Inequality

With over 3 million deaths as of April 2021 and an economic cost which could be as high as 14 trillion U.S. dollars for 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused social and economic catastrophes, being described as "the war of the 21st century." On 31 December 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a life-threatening viral pneumonia in Wuhan, China, over the course of the following weeks, the pandemic has spread worldwide and human lives have been lost. Although viral spread can be mitigated through measures such as social distancing, mask-wearing, regular handwashing and testing and tracing, the pandemic is unlikely to end until there is a global roll-out of effective vaccines that can prevent infection and drive herd immunity. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world has seen unprecedented progress in vaccine development, manufacturing and deployment across countries. As a result, global health advocates have called for the "end of the vaccine divide," with the world's low-income and middle-income countries lagging behind in accessing vaccines. With the current rate of vaccine distribution, it is estimated that many countries will not achieve herd immunity until 2022 or 2023.

In Australia, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), the government’s COVID-19 vaccine rollout is scheduled to begin in the second half of 2021, with the vaccine to be distributed to the general population in mid-2022. The Australian政府 has signed agreements with multiple vaccine manufacturers, including Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, and Johnson & Johnson, to ensure that the country has access to a diverse range of vaccines. The government has also set aside funds to support the delivery of the vaccine to remote and rural areas, which are often the most vulnerable to outbreaks.

In Pakistan, the government has initiated a vaccination drive as part of its National Vaccination Program. The country has received aid in the form of vaccines from various international organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Despite these efforts, the vaccination coverage remains low, with only a small proportion of the population vaccinated. The government has also announced plans to gradually increase vaccine distribution to all eligible populations in the country.

In Serbia, the government has introduced strict measures to control the spread of COVID-19, including lockdowns and the implementation of a nationwide vaccination program. The country has received assistance from international organizations, including the European Union and the World Bank, to support its vaccine procurement efforts. However, the vaccination coverage remains low, with only a small proportion of the population vaccinated. The government has also announced plans to gradually increase vaccine distribution to all eligible populations in the country.

The key to overcoming the vaccine divide is ensuring equitable access to vaccines and prioritizing vaccination efforts in low-income and middle-income countries. The international community must work together to address this global challenge and ensure that all individuals have access to effective vaccines.

I would like to end by thanking the World Health Organization, the United Nations, and other international organizations for their efforts in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic. Their efforts have been crucial in combating the spread of the virus and ensuring the well-being of people around the world. I hope that we can continue to work together to overcome this global challenge and build a better future for all.

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The movement, which seemed so combative, lasted only a few days. This time, the federal government used its jail to violate the right to strike of workers across the country. A worker in Montreal who got a taste of the violence of the state, which has no qualms about abusing its powers to serve the interests of the bosses and crush the workers. The special laws gave police the power to arrest workers for up to $100,000 per day of "violation." Now that the strike has been broken, a mediator-arbitrator will have the role of deciding the content of the next collective agreement. For the sake of equity, we must accept the following facts: for Canadian democracy, the right to strike is in fact a privilege that the state can take away at any time.

Anger and the will to fight

The Port of Montreal has not had a work contract since December 2018 and have never been able to come to an agreement with the employer side. The union's demands were mainly opposed to changes in shifting assignments that the bosses wanted to impose on its employees, who already have to deal with unstable schedules, making it very difficult to balance work and family. In August, the inflexibility of the basis bosses had already pushed the union into a strike (for a total of 8 days) that had already been reached. However, with management unwilling to back down, 99% of CUPE Local 376 members voted for an indefinite general strike on April 26. Unfortunately, all fighting spirit did not carry much weight in the face of the repressive measures taken by the Canadian government, which hastened to impose a special law with the aim of breaking the strike. The matter was adopted by the House of Commons on Wednesday night, April 29.

Special laws are not emergency laws

Special laws have long been a weapon of the capitalists. A similar law had crushed the postal workers in 2018. In 2017, it was government lawyers who were victims of a law passed by the provincial government, 2015, if WP employees, broken by the federal government. Since then, the law has been used several times for various strike movements. So we see that the state, which itself has emered the worker's right to strike as an essential element of the collective power of the working class from the most combative elements of the proletariat when they decide to fight to defend their conditions. Many people are offended by these laws, which they consider undemocratic, and that fact that they have been enacted by the state is a show of power. But this is not the case. Court overturning may indeed save some union sections or individuals afflicted by the laws from paying the hefty fines imposed on them. However, they prevent workers from going on strike, and prevent them from every day, the laws are applied. Workers should be under no illusion that although the courts work hard to give a semblance of legitimacy to the laws, there are bureaucratic institutions that serve primarily to consolidate the power of the ruling class. Workers cannot count on them to defend their interests.

Lack of combativeness of the union leadership

As has happened so often in the past, the longshoremen were left powerless when they were faced with the special laws. As long as this situation continues, workers across the country will never really be able to defend themselves. In the future, it will take a convergence of struggles that brings workers together by the hundreds, and then by the thousands, to create a massive strike. This will only be possible by breaking out of union corporatism. Unfortunately, we cannot currently count on the union leadership, which tends to lack ambition, if not courage. We need the rank and file to fight for the state power to even worse. In the context of the Port of Montreal longshoremen, the isolation of the movement allowed the government to crush it in a matter of days.
On the Suez Canal Debacle

In March, the case of the container ship Ever Given, now known as the "blocking" ship, came to a head. The ship was stuck in the Suez Canal due to a "grounding". Just to transport ships, the canal has a capacity of about 180 ships per day, compared to a maximum of about 90 per day. However, the canal has a limited number of locks, and the congestion caused by the Ever Given ship delayed thousands of vessels, leading to a massive disruption in global trade. The canal is one of the most important trade routes in the world, and its closure for a few days had a significant impact on global markets. The damage from the Ever Given ship is estimated to exceed $9 billion, and the shipping industry is still facing significant delays and increased costs. The incident highlighted the importance of trade routes and the need for investment in infrastructure to maintain global supply chains.

CUBA: Bringing Order to their Capitalism

On January 1, 2021, the government of Cuba announced that it would bring order to their capitalist system by implementing several measures. These measures included restrictions on imports, increased taxation, and measures to control the black market. The measures were aimed at reducing the inflation rate and addressing the economic crisis, which had been worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic. The government also announced plans to privatize state-owned enterprises and reform the agricultural sector. The measures were met with mixed reactions, with some critics arguing that they would further harm the already struggling economy. The measures were seen as an attempt by the government to regain control of the economy and address the financial crisis.

The Demons of Speculation, Booming and Shortage of Goods are Unleashed

The economy of Cuba has been hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to a significant slowdown in economic activity. The government implemented measures to control the spread of the virus, including the closure of many businesses and a strict lockdown. The lockdown led to a significant decrease in economic activity, with a drop in tourism and international trade. The government responded by implementing measures to stimulate the economy, including the introduction of new taxes and regulations. The measures were met with mixed reactions, with some critics arguing that they would further harm the already struggling economy. The measures were seen as an attempt by the government to regain control of the economy and address the financial crisis.

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