

Il-pensjoni karita jew dritt

minn EMERITUS



IL-BICCA i-kbira tal-emigranti Maltin waslu l-Australja wara t-tieni gwerra dinija. Posthom kien hemm hafna li huma pensjonanti, specjalment dawk li servew fil-gwerra, għaliex dawn sa-ru pensjonanti meta għalqu s-sittin sena. L-oħra jaħad il-pensjoni meta għalqu hamsa u sittin sena. U-l-bicca i-kbira tal-kumpliment wašlu biex is-su pensjonanti u għandhom jisterezz tuhhom fuq din is-sitwazzjoni.

M'ilux, pensjonant qall, li shabu li mietu fil-gwerra forsi kien aktar iffortunati minn għaliex m'humiex għaddej minn din il-hajja kiefra ta' pensjonant. Kompli jgħid 'The Lucky Country', il-pajjs ifforġunar ma jipreferix għall-pensjonant.

Kiem abrax, imma jekk issib ruhekk bhal dan, pensjonant, wah-dek u kull ma għandek biex tħix hija s-somma ta' \$69.70 fil-gimgha u minnhom tiegħi thalas il-kera, tiekol u tibbs, x'jibqaghlek biex tħix, Jibqaghlek li fok tħix, teżżejj.

Skond statistici li wieħed jista' jagħmel paragon fuqhom insibu li s-somma media (average earnings) go l-Australja hija mat-\$300, fil-gimgha u li i-limja tal-poverta hija s-somma ta' \$90, fil-gimgha u li pensjonant qiegħed \$22 minn taħbi il-linjal ta' tal-poverta.

F'Mejju ta' din is-sena 1982, il-pensjoni ser tizzied u t-tata sejtkun: \$74.15 għal pensjonant wħid u ghall-koppja \$61.80 kull wieħed, imma xorta il-pensjonant m'huxwieq ser ikun alħjar għaliex sa-Mejju kolloks jerġa jogħha, anke il-pagi u nergħiha nigu fejn konna.

Xieraq li wieħed innej ukoll il-benefiċċi l-oħra. Pensjonant li m'għandux id-dar tiegħi u jħallas aktar minn \$26, fil-gimgha jieħu zieda tu' \$8- oħra. Ma jidher li hawn hafna li qedidin tkura u jħallas anqas min \$26.

Min għadu jifl-fahid jahdem jista' wkoll jaqla' s-somma zghira. Kopja jisħiġu jaqilgħu \$68- bejn-them u ma jitil fuq is-serviżi tas-sahha b'xejn u koncessjonijiet oħra bhal rohs fit-trasport, (buses u trains), ecc. Imma tħodd kol-lobba ma kollob il-pensjonant għadu minn taħbi.

M'henni l-ebda hoss li din il-posizzjoni titjeb għaliex għal-kemm il-ġvern prezent i-lill-pensjonant jikkumpath, jaf sew li biex itella li kull pensjonant sarra tal-poverta u jħalli mad-\$90, fil-gimgha, il-kaxxa tal-ġvern trid issib \$1.4 biljun. Din is-somma

- By any other name

IT'S MONEY

by G.H.G.

COLLECTING coins is one hobby in which many people indulge. An expensive pastime, but quite a popular one. Like most hobbies it can be taken very seriously and interest in it increases with the knowledge one cares to seek about the subject. There is history, geography, metallurgy and not least a touch of romance in the collection of coins.

However, to the ordinary man and woman, to whom coins are merely a crude means of exchange, romance is the least factor of all. Coins are money, by whatever name they are called and what money buys, is what really matters. A look at the various names given to money around the world, deserves at least a passing interest.

The DOLLAR seems to be most popular, at least twelve countries use it. Besides the U.S.A. and Canada, there are Australia, Fiji, Taiwan and Zimbabwe. In Arab countries, the DINAR is most popular. Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, are amongst countries that have chosen it, whilst Iraq has the DINA and the United Arab Emirates, have the DIRHAM. Other Arab countries have chosen the RIAL. These are Iran, Qatar and Oman and Muscat; whilst in Saudi Arabia they have the RIYAL and in North Yemen, the RYAL. Morocco chose the DIRHAM.

The FRANC is popular in six States that have chosen it. France, Belgium and Switzerland. The Franc was chosen too by countries where French influence is dominant, like Djibouti, Malaya and Senegal.

SCHILLING and various enough, so has Kenya, whilst Somalia and Tanzania spell it in the old English way - SCHILLING.

Six countries have the POUND. Besides the United Kingdom, there is Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, the Sudan and Malta. The Northern Europeans in Denmark and Norway have the KRONER, whilst Sweden has the KRONA. The Dutch have their GUILDER, the Germans have the DEUTSCHEMARK and their Southern neighbours in Greece have the DRACHMA.

Not surprising in Mozambique, once a Portuguese colony, they kept to the ESCUDO which they



borrowed from Portugal. In the Philippines, once a Spanish colony they have the PESO whilst Spain kept to the PESETA. South Africa has the RAND, Italy has the LIRA, and the Japanese have the YEN.

The millions of people in the Indian sub-continent have retained the age old RUPEE which is common to India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (once Ceylon). The Indian influence in the population of Mauritius and the Seychelles have also given the Rupee to these countries, whilst Indonesia has chosen the RUPIAH.

Other countries, large and small, have all chosen distinctive names for the currencies. Bangladesh has the TAKA, Ghana has the CEDI and Nigeria the NAIRA. In Finland they have the MARKKA, Zambia the KWACHA and Korea the WON. Thailand chose BAHT, the Burmese the KYAT, Western Samoa have the TALA, whilst the Irish have the PUNT.

Which leaves Ethiopia with the BIRR, Israel with the SHEKEL and of course our friends and neighbours in New Guinea have the KINA.

But, whatever the name, wherever it is, it's MONEY - and the more you have of it, the better.

Maltese Community Council
of N.S.W.

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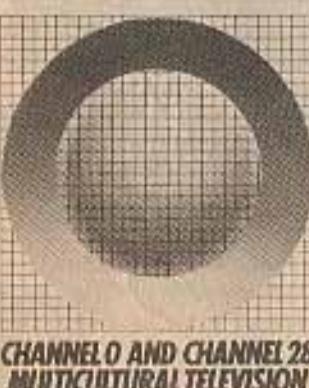
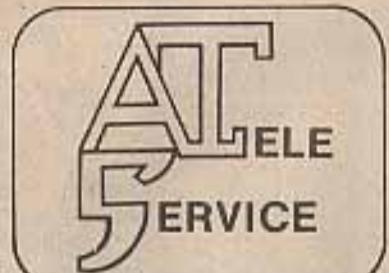
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