Arco Bonaire

The truth shall set you free

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Volume 3, no. 3, November 2005 — *The future is here now!* — Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles

NOS TUR HUNTU TA KONSTRUÍ BONEIRU

TOGETHER WE BUILD BONAIRE

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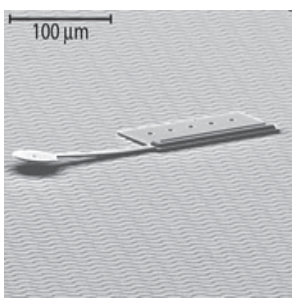
Dartmouth researchers build world's smallest mobile robot

(BBC Internet)

In a world where "supersize" has entered the lexicon, there are some things getting smaller, like cell phones and laptops. Dartmouth researchers have contributed to the miniaturizing trend by creating the world's smallest untethered, controllable robot. Their extremely tiny machine is about as wide as a strand of human hair, and half the length of the period at the end of this sentence. About 200 of these could march in a line across the top of an M&M.



"It's tens of times smaller in length, and thousands of times smaller in mass than previous untethered microrobots that are controllable," says Bruce Donald. "When we say 'controllable,' it means it's like a car; you can steer it anywhere on a flat surface, and drive it wherever you want to go. It doesn't drive on wheels, but crawls like a silicon inchworm, making tens of thousands of 10-nanometer steps every second. It turns by putting a silicon 'foot' out and pivoting like a motorcyclist skidding around a tight turn".

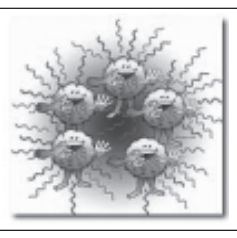
Bruce Donald, right, and Igor Paprotny display models of their microrobot that are 1,000 times their actual size. To illustrate how small these machines are, the white disk represents a cross section of a human hair.

The future applications for micro-electromechanical systems, or MEMS, include ensuring information security, such as assisting with network authentication and authorization; inspecting and making repairs to an integrated circuit; exploring hazardous environments, perhaps after a hazardous chemical explosion; or involving biotechnology, say to manipulate cells or tissues.

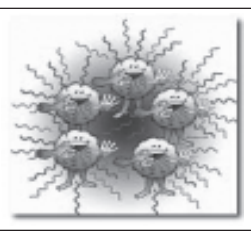
The machine measures 60 micrometers by 250 micrometers (one micrometer is one thousandth of a millimeter). It integrates power delivery, locomotion, communication and a controllable steering system - the combination of which has never been achieved before in a machine this small. Donald explains that this discovery ushers in a new generation of even tinier microrobots.

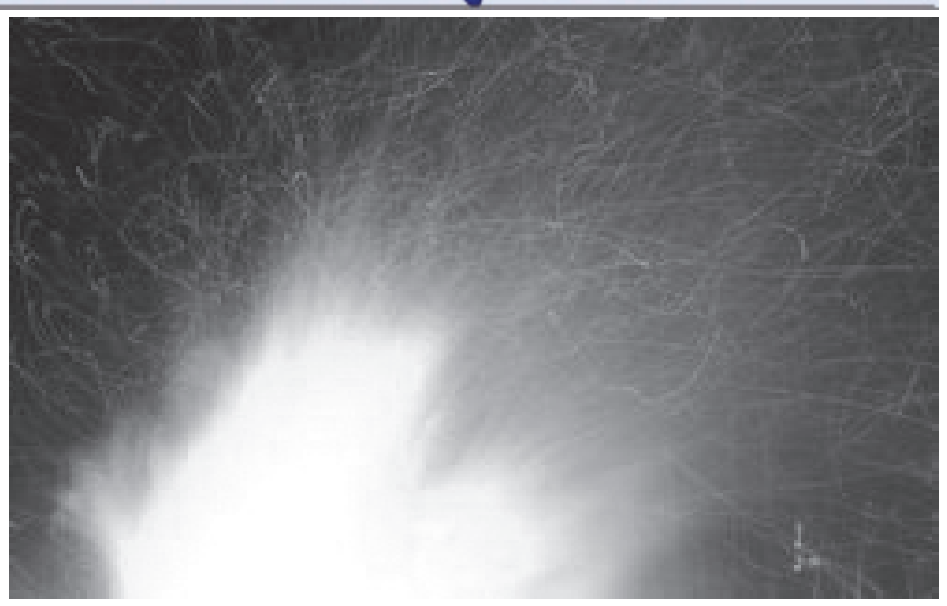
McGray, who earned a Ph.D. in Computer Science working on this project in Donald's lab, adds, "Machines this small tend to stick to everything they touch, the way the sand sticks to your feet after a day at the beach. So we built these microrobots without any wheels or hinged joints, which must slide smoothly on their bearings. Instead, these robots move by bending their bodies like caterpillars. At very small scales, this machine is surprisingly fast".

The prototype is steerable and untethered, meaning that it can move freely on a surface without the wires or rails that constrained the motion of previously developed microrobots. Donald explains that this is the smallest robot that transduces force, is untethered, and is engaged in its own locomotion. The robot contains two independent microactuators, one for forward motion and one for turning. It's not pre-programmed to move; it is teleoperated, powered by the grid of electrodes it walks on. The charge in the electrodes not only provides power, it also supplies the robot's instructions that allow it to move freely over the electrodes, unattached to them.



All atoms are created equal





ISOFLAME

Het bedrijf IsoFlame in Stadskanaal (in de Noord-Nederlandse provincie Groningen) is begonnen met de productie van een gelijknamige substantie die het mogelijk maakt objecten en personen te beschermen tegen vuur.

Kleding, papier, hout, auto's, vliegtuigen en zelfs bomen kunnen met IsoFlame op een eenvoudige manier worden beschermd tegen vlammen. IsoFlame vertraagt de brand niet alleen, maar stopt ook de vlammen. Waar het middel wordt toegepast, kan het materiaal niet branden en daardoor geen warmte doorgeven. De laag isoleert het vuur zo van het te beschermen materiaal.

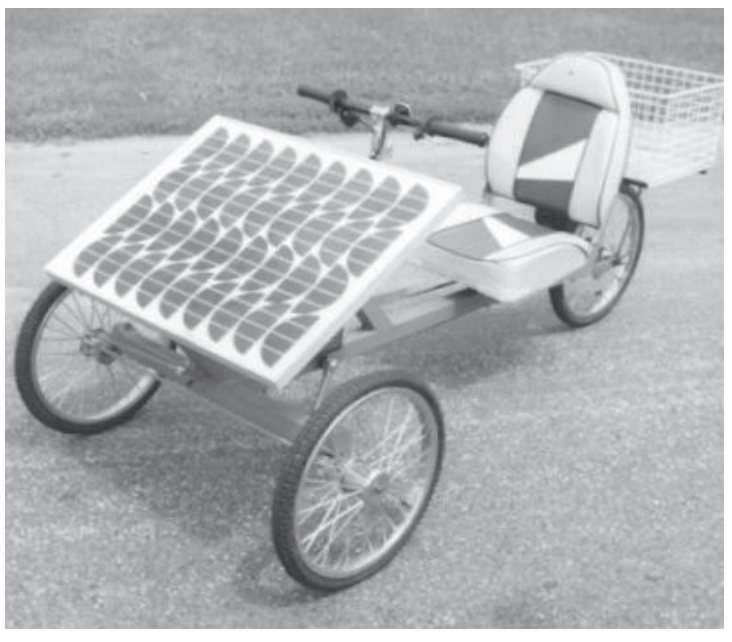
"Als je een handdoek behandelt met IsoFlame en een vuurbrander er tegenaan houdt, kun je je hand achter de handdoek houden zonder ook maar iets te voelen", geeft Holwerda als voorbeeld. "De hittestraling wordt volledig gestopt." Het bedrijf heeft inmiddels octrooi en wereldwijd licenties op de uitvinding aangevraagd, hoewel de vinding nog pril is, aldus de zegsman.

"Voor elk materiaal moeten we nu gaan uitzoeken welke verhouding van stoffen het beste werkt. Maar in wezen is IsoFlame op elk materiaal toepasbaar." Het bedrijf is begonnen met de productie in een leegstaande fabriekshal op het Philips-terrein in Stadskanaal. Holwerda was zelf werknemer van Philips en ontwierp IsoFlame de afgelopen jaren met een groep andere ex-werknemers van het elektronicaconcern. In eerste instantie kan het bedrijf duizend liter per week produceren, maar de bedoeling is deze capaciteit zeer snel uit te breiden. De verwachting is dat het bedrijf in korte tijd kan groeien met vijftien tot twintig werknemers.

IsoFlame is een natuurlijk product. Voorlopig is de uitvinding slechts in vloeibare vorm te krijgen, maar het is de bedoeling ook een vaste variant te ontwikkelen, ook om het transport te vergemakkelijken. De prijs ligt voorlopig op 15 euro per liter. "Het zou in huizen toepasbaar zijn als verf", aldus Holwerda. "Je kan je hele huis voorzien van een laag IsoFlame om het nagenoeg brandveilig te maken.".

NO PAGA GASOLIN NUNKA MAS!!

E solar trike aki ta kosta mas òf ménos $1.350,-. Nos di ARCO tin hopi gana di mira un di e 'trike'-nan aki kore na Boneiru!! Pa mas informashon busk'e na: www.solartrike.com.



DOMINICA

The Windward Islands' guaranteed fixed share of the European banana market is being abolished. With many livelihoods at risk from Latin America's competitive "dollar banana", thousands of farmers in Dominica are asking the European Union for help.

There's not much fun at all in the banana business these days. For 10 years or more the Windward Islands have clung on to the chance to sell on to European supermarket shelves despite the protestations from the multinational banana companies of Latin America. They have used World Trade Organisation machinery to bulldoze smaller producers - and their guaranteed place in the European market - out of the way. And now it's crunch time.

Caribbean negotiators are meeting with EU Commissioner Peter Mandelson in what may be one of the few chances to influence the EU presidency. The farmers want their voices heard. And by mid-morning the farmers from Dominica - flags and banners in hand - are joined by chanting colleagues from Martinique, St Vincent and St Lucia. Their ranks are swelled still more by shopkeepers, tailors and many other trades whose livelihoods will be threatened if banana-growing goes.

Emotional outpouring

Renwick Rose is, ordinarily, a quietly-spoken man whose shoulders seem weary of the burden of trying to bring the plight of Windward Island farmers to the attention of the world. But when, after a succession of rousing speeches, he takes to the platform, he is transformed. "We didn't escape slavery to come to this. We support making poverty history but what we have here is the chance to stop making poverty the future. "Will we have to wait until we hold starving children in our arms and flies round our noses before the world wonders what happened to the bananas we used to sell?"
Applause and emotion erupts.
The rally is over. A downpour begins. The lettering on the placards begins to run. The crowd disperses and the excitement, and even the feeling of strength, ebbs away. *(Continue right column)*

(Continued from left column)

Arco Comments

There is a tragedy ongoing in the Windward Islands.Something similar happened in Bonaire some 8 years ago with our rice industry. Under the 'Overseas Countries and Territories'- regime ('OCT-regime') of the European Union ('EU'), the Netherlands Antilles had the right to export unlimited amounts of rice to the EU, provided that the rice was processed here. The aim of this regime was to boost the Antillean economy, providing an opportunity to establish plants to process rice, sugar and maybe other agricultural produce as well.

Both in Curacao and in Bonaire enterprising people set up rice-processing plants. All went well for a while, until other rice-producers in the EU (Italy, for instance), started complaining. Cheap Antillean rice was flooding the European markets pushing down prices. European traders and producers were feeling the crunch. The result was that the EU *unilaterally* changed the OCT-regime and imposed quota for rice-imports from the N.A. This caused job-losses, discontent and anger at Holland which had refused to stand by the Antilles.

And this was true. To change the OCT-regime, a *unanimous* vote was required by all EU-member-states. Holland could have vetoed the change, but did not do so. Holland had to choose between its own interests in the EU (and its own 16 *million* citizens) and the interests of the Neth. Antilles with its 200 *thousand* citizens. Holland approved the EU-change.

What's happening in Dominica now is very similar. In this case the EU did try to defend the Windward Islands' small-farm banana-producers, but its protectionism was overturned by the World Trade Organisation. The choice here is basically between poor small-farm banana-producers in the Windward Islands and large-farm South American producers (providing thousands of jobs to equally poor banana-plantation workers). The South Americans won the battle.

This whole business proves once again why small island-nations need the protection of larger entities like the EU. The only *effective* way of obtaining such protection is by *integrating* into the EU (becoming a 'UPT' or 'outermost region'). We then become EU-citizens who can claim protection from the EU (or from an EU-member-state).

City Shop N.V. hasiendo entrega na Sr. Elismar Feliz ku a haña e premio mayor buskando pampuna ku tabata un airco Chigo Portable

PRINSES IRENE: WESTEN MOET PRATEN MET AL-QAEDA

(Planet Internet 7 oktober 2005)

Prinses Irene heeft een nieuwe gesprekspartner gevonden. Nadat eerst de bomen aan de beurt waren en daarna de dolfijnen, vindt zij nu dat het westen moet praten met het terroristennetwerk Al-Qaeda van Osama bin Laden. Een onafhankelijke bemiddelaar zou de vredesonderhandelingen moeten begeleiden.

Daarvoor pleit prinses Irene van Lippe-Biesterfeld zaterdag in een interview in De Volkskrant.

President Bush

"Westerse regeringsleiders moeten stappen zetten zoals deze. Praten met al-Qaeda en daarmee aantonen dat je het klassieke vijandsbeeld kunt doorbreken met echt open besprekingen. Als je de ander geen kans geeft, blijf je hangen in je eigen oordeel en verandert er nooit iets'', aldus Irene in het ochtendblad.

Irene is in het vraaggesprek kritisch over de Amerikaanse president Bush. Hij is volgens Irene 'de verpersoonlijking van het oude leiderschap: ik weet het beter dan jullie, en ik ga jullie overheersen. Punt uit!''
"President Bush heeft enorme idealen! Het totale leiderschap! Dat is zijn ideaal, daar vecht hij voor tot het einde. Het is zeer de vraag of dat de mensheid dient, maar in zijn ogen vast wel''.

In tegenstelling tot wat wetenschappers zeggen, komen de oorzaken van het islamitisch geweld volgens Irene voort uit armoede, handelsbarrières en verkeerde verhoudingen. 'De verschillen tussen de haves en de have-nots zijn geheel uit evenwicht.'

Geen lid meer van Koninklijk Huis

Prinses Irene is geen lid meer van het koninklijk huis en mag dus in het openbaar zeggen wat ze wil. Premier Balkenende is niet ministerieel verantwoordelijk voor haar uitspraken. Irene baarde eerder opzien doordat ze zei te communiceren met bomen, dolfijnen en paarden. In 1983 voerde ze het woord tijdens de tweede grote demonstratie tegen kruisraketten.

Commentaar ARCO

Wij plaatsen onderstaande foto *niet* om Irene van Lippe-Biesterfeld belachelijk te maken. Wij hebben bewondering voor haar moed om voor haar mening uit te komen. Haar beslissing om het Koninklijk Huis als instituut de rug toe te keren spreekt boekdelen over de ernst van haar voornemens. Zij praat en tracht haar daden daarop af te stemmen.

Volgens ARCO heeft zij voorts *gelijk* dat armoede en ongelijkheid wel degelijk een belangrijke rol spelen in deze wonderlijke Derde Wereldoorlog. Of *praten* met Al-Qaeda het probleem kan oplossen betwijfelen wij wel. Maar de *juiste* beslissingen en stappen om het conflict op te lossen zien wij onze veel wijzere heren en dames politici ook nog niet nemen.

Terroristische aanslag in Madrid.

God spoke to Bush

(BBC Internet 7/8 October 2005)

A Palestinian official who said the US president had claimed God told him to invade Iraq and Afghanistan says he did not take George Bush's words literally.

Nabil Shaath said he and other world leaders at a Jordan summit two years ago did not believe Mr Bush thought God had given him a personal message. Mr Bush's spokesman said the original allegation, which will appear in a BBC documentary next week, was absurd.

Scott McClellan said the comments had never been made.

The comments were attributed to Mr Bush by Mr Shaath, a Palestinian negotiator, in the upcoming TV series: 'Elusive Peace: Israel and the Arabs'. Mr Shaath said that in a 2003 meeting with Mr Bush, the US president said he was "driven with a mission from God". "God would tell me, George, go and fight those terrorists in Afghanistan. And I did, and then God would tell me, George, go and end the tyranny in Iraq... And I did".

"And now, again, I feel God's words coming to me: "Go get the Palestinians their state and get the Israelis their security, and get peace in the Middle East. And by God I'm gonna do it".

Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas, who attended the meeting in June 2003 too, also appears on the documentary series to recount how Mr Bush told him: "I have a moral and religious obligation. So I will get you a Palestinian state".

'Strong faith'

But in an interview for the BBC Arabic service on Friday, he said the president - who had just announced an end to hostilities in Iraq, was merely expressing his heartfelt commitment to peace in the Middle East.
"President Bush said that God guided him in what he should do, and this guidance led him to go to Afghanistan to rid it of terrorism after 9/11 and led him to Iraq to fight tyranny," he said.

"We understood that he was illustrating [in his comments] his strong faith and his belief that this is what God wanted".

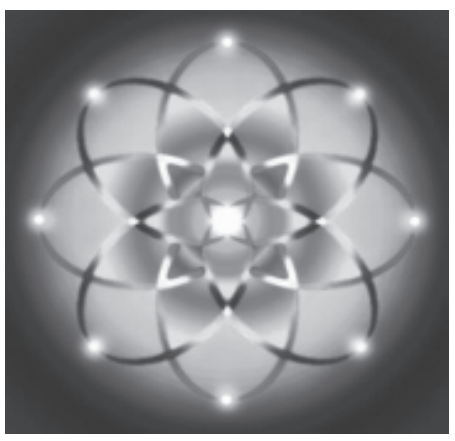
The TV series charts recent attempts to bring peace to the Middle East, from former US President Bill Clinton's peace talks in 1999-2000 to Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip this year. It seeks to uncover what happened behind closed doors by speaking to presidents and prime ministers, along with their generals and ministers.

Commentary ARCO

Why shouldn't God speak to Bush? First of all, we want to make clear that there is nothing strange in God 'speaking' to people. God speaks to all people. If you will look attentively at the mandala below, God will start speaking to you too. The trick is that you must want to start to listen.

There is not enough space to go into this subject at length here, but in itself there is no reason for George Bush to feel ashamed that he confided in certain people and told them that God is speaking to him.

What Bush apparently does not realize is that God is speaking to Osama Bin Laden too. And God is sending mixed messages.



ISLAM IS RIGHT. WE HAVE TO RETURN TO GOD.

MONEY IS A FALSE GOD.

There is a difference between impulse and intuition. And if you don't know the difference, you should be wary to accept at face value the inner messages you receive. Intuition is *beyond* reason, but never *contrary to* reason. There are many inner voices, but there is only one Voice.

En Colombia, 9 millones de personas no tienen agua potable

(El Colombiano.com; 7 Octubre 2005)

Bogotá. Unos 9,5 millones de personas en la mitad de los 1.013 centros urbanos de Colombia no reciben agua apta para el consumo humano, concluyó una investigación de la Defensoría del Pueblo divulgada este viernes en Bogotá. Esa cifra se corresponde con la población urbana de 579 del total de 683 ciudades y municipios en los que se centró el estudio, que la entidad estatal divulgó con motivo del Día Panamericano del Agua.

En sólo 104 municipales se dispone de agua potable, destacó el defensor del Pueblo, Vólmar Pérez, al presentar los resultados del trabajo realizado por su oficina Delegada para la Defensa de los Derechos del Medio Ambiente. Pérez observó que, en consecuencia, los habitantes del 84,8 por ciento de los centros urbanos de la muestra están "expuestos gravemente al riesgo de sus derechos a la salud, al disfrute de un medio ambiente sano, a la seguridad alimentaria, a la prestación eficiente del servicio".

Los responsables del estudio tuvieron como base informes de las autoridades regionales de salud que datan del primer semestre de este año y que se refieren sólo a la "potabilidad de agua" en las zonas urbanas. La investigación fue "muy estricta y muy rigurosa", defendió Pérez, quien explicó que la iniciativa para realizarlo se desprendió del "volumen alto de quejas que de manera cotidiana llega a la Defensoría del Pueblo y que daba cuenta de los muy bajos niveles de potabilidad del agua" que reciben las comunidades.

Los resultados coinciden con las conclusiones del "Estudio nacional de agua" divulgado en 2002 por el estatal Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (Ideam). Este advirtió de la alta vulnerabilidad del país para "mantener su disponibilidad de agua en cerca del 80 por ciento de los sistemas hídricos que abastecen las poblaciones municipales en condiciones climáticas extremas de tiempo seco".

El mismo centro científico pronosticó que "de no tomarse medidas de conservación y manejo adecuadas, para 2015 y 2025, respectivamente, el 66 por ciento y el 69 por ciento de los colombianos podrían estar en riesgo alto de desabastecimiento en condiciones hidrológicas secas".

Con el "Diagnóstico de calidad de agua para el consumo humano en Colombia en el marco del derecho humano al agua", como se titula el estudio, se busca llamar la atención del Estado sobre los riesgos que afrontan millones de personas, dijo Pérez. Además, apuntó, "buscamos contribuir a la necesidad de construir en Colombia una conciencia colectiva sobre la importancia del derecho al agua como un derecho humano autónomo de otros derechos y de cuya efectividad también depende la realización de muchos otros derechos económicos, sociales y culturales".

El del agua es un derecho humano fundamental que debe ser preservado, continuó el defensor del Pueblo, para señalar que "el agua no puede considerarse únicamente como un bien económico. También es un bien social indispensable para la realización de otros derechos fundamentales", enfatizó Pérez.

KOMENTARIO DI ARCO

E 'defensor di pueblo' Vólmar Pérez tin rasón naturalmente. Derecho riba awa potabel ta un derecho ekonómiko/soshal fundamental. Nos tin ku puntra nos mes ta kon ta posibel ku un situashon tan deplorabel por sigui eksistí na Colombia? Sin duda na Colombia mes, hopi hende ta kulpa 'Imperialismo Americano'. Ta fásil semper pa kulpa otronan. Polítikonan ta gusta hasi esei, pasobra e ta stòp pueblo kulpa nan.

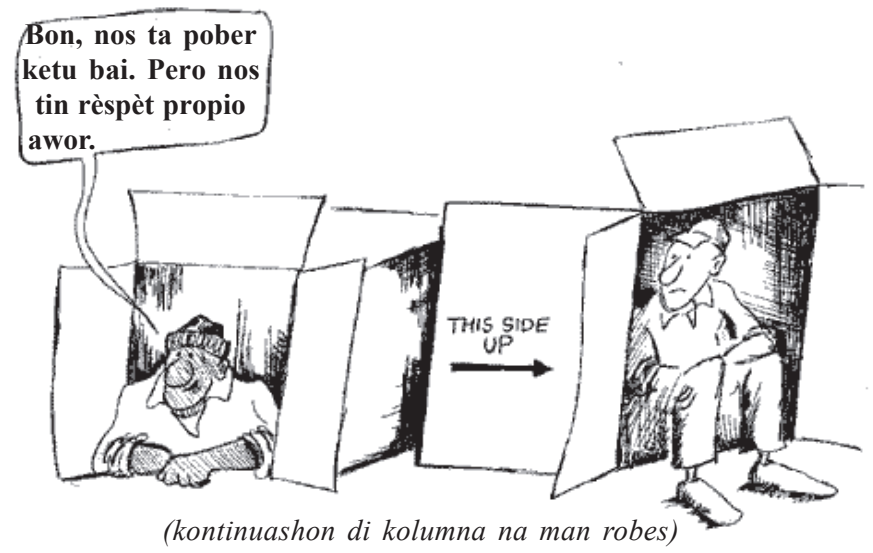
Kualnan ta e kousanan real di pobresa? Esaki no ta un pregunta fásil. ARCO no ta pretendé di tin tur e kontestanan, pero e siguiente puntonan ta parse al kaso.

1) Kisas pobresa no tin kousa. Kisas ta *prosperidat* tin kousa. Ku otro palabra, pobresa ta lokual den computer nos ta yama e 'default setting'. Es desir, si bo *no* ta hasi nada, bo tin pobresa. Pobresa t'e resultado di *inaktividat.* Pa un komunidat krea prosperidat bo tin ku *hasi* sierto kos. E pensamentu aki ta nèt kontrario na loke mayoria hende ta pensa. En bes di buska kousa di pobresa, nos tin ku buska kiko ta krea prosperidat. Pobresa no tin kousa.

(sigui lesa kolumna na man drechi, bou di e plachi)

POVERTY

- Half the world — nearly three billion people — live on less than two dollars a day.
- The GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of the poorest 48 nations (i.e. a quarter of the world's countries) is less than the wealth of the world's three richest people combined.
- Nearly a billion people entered the 21st century unable to read a book or sign their names.
- Less than one per cent of what the world spent every year on weapons was needed to put every child into school by the year 2000 and yet it didn't happen.
- 1 billion children live in poverty (1 in 2 children in the world). 640 million live without adequate shelter, 400 million have no access to safe water, 270 million have no access to health services. 10.6 million died in 2003 before they reached the age of 5.



(kontinuashon di kolumna na man robes)

2. Pues nos mester hasi sierto kos pa krea prosperidat. Inaktividat ta resultá den pobresa. Den nos propio bida nos tur sa esaki bon bon. Si bo no ta traha, bo ta pober. Si bo no ta <u>serio</u> den bo trabou, bo no por bai dilanti. Esaki semper tabata asina i lo keda asina pa semper tambe.

Lokual nos kier a trese dilanti bou di punto 1, sin embargo, ta referí mas bien na gobièrnu. Gobièrnu di su banda tambe mester hasi sierto kos pa *krea* prosperidat. Si gobièrnu no ta hasi esei, nos ta kai bèk den e 'default setting' di pobresa sigur sigur. Algun kos ku gobièrnu tin ku hasi ta:

A. Reforma agraria ('land reform'). Den esaki ARCO ta ku Hugo Chavez. Kunukeronan mester tin sufisiente tereno na nan disposishon pa por planta sufisiente ku nan por biba di e tera. Pa nos esaki no ta dje relevante, pasobra tin mashá poko hende na Boneiru ku kier traha na kunuku e dianan aki. Pero nos ta hala atenshon na esaki den konteksto internashonal.

B. Stimulá sektor privá aktivamente. Esaki sí ta algu ku gobièrnu di Boneiru por i mester kuminsá hasi. En bes di krea tantísisimo opstákulo, mester tuma medida konkreto pa stimulá invershon i aktividat ekonómiko.

C. Hisa sueldo mínimo i baha belasting. Belasting mas abou ta atraé mas invershon. <u>Mihó kobra dies biaha Naf. 0,25 en bes di dos biaha Naf. 1,-!!!</u>

D. Perkurá ku e sistema edukashonal ta up-to-date i bon ekipá. Stimulá enseñansa di tur manera.

E. Perkurá ku bo pueblo ta bon di salú. Pues énfasis riba salubridat públiko. Hopi importante ta un maneho di kuido preventivo, inkluso antikonsepshon.

3. Fuera di e echo ku gobièrnu mes mester traha hopi mas duru, gobièrnu mester <u>stòp</u> di hasi sierto kos tambe. E kos mas importante ku gobièrnu mester stòp di hasi ta KORUPSHON. Esaki ta un tópiko ku ARCO lo bini bèk riba dje ampliamente den futuro. Aki nos tin espasio solamente pa un remarke: ***<u>Pueblo tin e korupshon ku e meresé!!</u>***

Pueblo di Hulanda ta kontra pa Turkia drenta Union Europeo

(Fuente: Diario Vigilante)

AMSTERDAM. Mayoria di hulandesnan te ainda ta kontra pa Turkia bira miembro di Union Europeo. Un investigashon di Maurice de Hond ta mustra ku 55 porshento di hulandesnan ta rechasá pa Turkia drenta Union Europeo, miéntras ku 31 porshento ta na fabor.

Ta bou di votadónan di GroenLinks i D66 so tin un mayoria na fabor. Den e otro partidonan tin un mayoria grandi ku ta kontra. Di esnan entrevistá 58 porshento ta na fabor pa tene un referèndem na Hulanda riba e tópiko aki. Di esakinan 42 porshento ke pa tene e referèndem promé ku kuminsá ku negosiashonnan i 16 porshento ke un referèndem despues di e negosiashonnan.Ta bou di votadónan di GroenLinks i PvdA so tin un mayoria ku ta kontra pa tene un referèndem riba e tópiko. Mitar di esnan entrevistá ta kere ku si kuminsá negoshá esaki ta resultá outomátikamente den e obligashon pa aseptá Turkia komo miembro di Union Europeo.

Komentario di ARCO

Nos ta suponé ku e sifras ta korekto, ounke nan ta varia di enkuesta pa enkuesta. Hulandesnan ta lubidá kuanto Union Europeo a hasi pa nan. Naturalmente Union Europeo no ta e uniko faktor ku a empuhá ekonomia Hulandes durante último dékadanan hisand'e na un nivel haltu. Tabatin faktornan interno tambe. Sin embargo, e merkado Europeo grandi ku a habri pa produktonan Hulandes sigur sigur a yuda hopi. Turkia lo amplia e merkado ei ainda mas.

Ta di kon Hulandesnan no kier pa Turkia drenta anto? E motibu ta opvio. Mayoria di Turkonan ta moslim. Anto tin hopi problema ku moslimnan na e momentu aki. Hulandesnan no kier e problemanan aki den nan pais. E reakshon aki ta komprendibel, *ounke e no ta korekto*. Mundu a bira muchu chikitu pa partiele den pida pida, lokualnan nos yama 'paisnan'. Union Europeo ta un manera pa organisá paisnan i mara nan huntu den un sorto di union. E no ta funshoná optimalmente ainda, pero e ta un paso den bon direkshon.

I mundu árabe al final no por keda afó. Ta berdat ku te ainda partinan grandi di e mundu Islámiko <u>no</u> a demokratisá sufisientemente pa por 'join the European club'. Pero Turkia ta situá nèt mei mei di Europa i e mundu árabe. Durante un historia largu Turkia a risibí influensha di tantu Europa komo Medio Oriente. Parti di Turkia ta situá den kontinente Europeo mes. Otro parti ta un península grandi di Asia, yamá 'Asia Minor'. Esaki ta pone ku Turkia ta un brùg konektando Europa ku e mundu árabe. Ta p'esei Turkia ta nèt e pais ku UE mester pa por sigui amplia su influensha na Medio Oriente.

KIKO TUR ESAKI TIN KU HABER KU BONEIRU??

Tin biaha, ora nos ta selektá i skirbi e tipo di artíkulonan aki, nos ta puntra nos mes kiko ta relevansia pa Boneiru? Di kon nos kier involví Boneiru den asuntunan mundial? Seguramente Boneiru kasi no por influenshá sobrá di mundu.Tin tres kontesta riba e pregunta aki.

Primeramente. Boneriano no ta kèns. Nan kier i nan mester sa kiko ta pasando den mundu, ounke kasi nunka nos no por tin influensha riba asuntunan mundial. E ta importante pa sa i pensa over di nan tòg. ARCO ta nenga di skirbi redu lokal so. Ora nos ta skirbi over di asuntunan lokal, mester ta asuntunan serio i importante.

Segundamente. Mundu moderno ta globalisando. Sea nos gusta òf laga di gusta, mundu pafó di Boneiru lo sigui penetrá drenta Boneiru tòg. Esaki ta bai via televishon, internet, turismo, interkambio i invershonnan finansiero di hende di afó den nos ekonomia.

Terseramente. E artíkulo tokante Turkia tin un link direkto ku Boneiru. Pasobra Boneiru tin ku pensa ta dikon Turkia tin asina tantu gana di drenta Union Europeo, **<u>mientras ku PDB ta kontra pa Boneiru bira UPG??</u>**

A country must not be governed *by* polls, but *with* polls. Government must guide public opinon, not be guided by it.

Mapa di Turkia. E parti grandi yama 'Asia Minor' òf 'Península di Anatolia. E parti na man robes ariba, pegá ku Bulgaria, ta forma parti di Europa. Tin un (óf asta dos, nos no ta korda) brùg mashá grandi ta konektá e parti Europeo ku e parti Asiátiko di Turkia.

Hóben hulandes ta papia den Nashonnan Uní (Fuente: Diario Vigilante)

DEN HAAG – E hóben hulandes di 19 aña Erik Thijs Wedershoven a haña 4 minüt pa konvensé Reunion General di Nashonnan Uní na New York di su mensahe.

E representante di Konseho Hubenil Nashonal ta usa e oportunidat ku el a haña pa papia den Nashonnan Uní pa urgi e 191 estadonan miembro di e organisashon internashonal pa invertí mas den kuponan di trabou pa hóbennan. E hóben hulandes ta sali for di e punto di bista ku kuponan di trabou pa hóbennan i tambe inisiativa empresarial ta e medionan mas importante pa kombatí pobresa.

Na Hulanda tin 115.000 hóben entre 15 pa 24 aña ku ta sin trabou. Hulanda tin a base di esaki e desempleo hubenil mas haltu di Europa. Na mundu tin 90 mion hóben desempleá. Ta bin aserka 100 mion hóben mas ku no ta bai skol i 20 mion hóben ku ta riba huida pa diferente motibu. Erik Thijs Wedershoven ta di opinion ku a bira tempu pa ataká e problemanan aki di bèrdat.

Komentario di ARCO

Esaki ta otro persona ku ta pone énfasis riba kousanan di prosperidat enbes di kousanan di pobresa. Aktividat ekonómiko ta e mihó manera pa kombatí pobresa. Pa Boneiru esaki ta nifiká ku nos mester re-organisá nos komunidat di tal forma ku hende ta haña ***gana*** di invertí na Boneiru. Esei no ta nifiká ku nos mester sakrifiká naturalesa i kultura di Boneiru siegamente. E ta nifiká ku gobièrnu mester tin un maneho ekonómiko ku ta den bon balansa ku su maneho ekológiko. Pero una bes un empresa ta kumpli ku e reglanan ekológiko, e mester por konta riba koperashon di gobièrnu den tur sentido.

Sala di reunion di Asamblea General di Nashonnan Uní. Ta aki e hóben Hulandes a haña 4 minüt pa konvensé gobièrnunan di mundu.

$100 dollar laptops for children would allow use even where there is no electrical power

(Source: news.com)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. - The $100 laptop computers that Massachusetts Institute of Technology researchers want to get into the hands of the world's children would be durable, flexible and self-reliant.

The machines' AC adapter would double as a carrying strap, and a hand crank would power them when there's no electricity. They'd be foldable like traditional notebook PCs, and carried like slim lunchboxes.For outdoor reading, their display would be able to shift from full color to glare-resistant black and white. And surrounding it all, the laptops would have a rubber casing that closes tightly, because "they have to be absolutely indestructible," said Nicholas Negroponte, the MIT Media Lab leader who offered an update on the project Wednesday.

Negroponte hatched the $100 laptop idea after seeing children in a Cambodian village benefit from having notebook computers at school that they could also tote home to use on their own. Those computers had been donated by a foundation run by Negroponte and his wife. He decided that for kids everywhere to benefit from the educational and communications powers of the Internet, someone would have to make laptops inexpensive enough for officials in developing countries to purchase en masse. At least that's Negroponte's plan.

Within a year, Negroponte expects his nonprofit One Laptop Per Child to get 5 million to 15 million of the machines in production, when children in Brazil, China, Egypt, Thailand, South Africa are due to begin getting them. In the second year — when Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney hopes to start buying them for all 500,000 middle and high-school students in this state — Negroponte envisions 100 million to 150 million being made. (He boasts that these humble $100 notebooks would surpass the world's existing annual production of laptops, which is about 50 million.)

While a prototype isn't expected to be shown off until November, Negroponte unveiled blueprints at Technology Review magazine's Emerging Technologies conference at MIT. Among the key specs: A 500-megahertz processor (that was fast in the 1990s but slow by today's standards) by Advanced Micro Devices Inc. and flash memory instead of a hard drive with moving parts. To save on software costs, the laptops would run the freely available Linux operating system instead of Windows.

The computers would be able to connect to Wi-Fi wireless networks and be part of "mesh" networks in which each laptop would relay data to and from other devices, reducing the need for expensive base stations. Plans call for the machines to have four USB ports for multimedia and data storage.Perhaps the defining difference is the hand crank, though first-generation users would get no more than 10 minutes of juice from one minute of winding.

Unlike the classic computing model in which successive generations of devices get more gadgetry at the same price, Negroponte said his group expects to do the reverse. With such tweaks as "electronic ink" displays that will require virtually no power, the MIT team expects to constantly lower the cost. After all, in much of the world, Negroponte said, even $100 "is still too expensive."

Komentario di ARCO na Papiamentu

Ounke e artíkulo aki riba ta na Ingles, nos ta duna komentario na Papiamentu gewoon, pasobra asina realidat di Boneiru ta. Nos ta usa 4 idioma i ta switch di un pa e otro kònstant. ARCO ta reflehá realidat di Boneiru. I ARCO lo stimulá bon uso di tur 4 idioma. Asina nos ta yuda kombertí un debilidat den un forsa ku nos por ta orguyoso di dje.

Den nos komentario riba página na man robes (promé kolumna) nos a nota ku eksterior lo sigui penetrá den komunidat Boneriano tòg, sea bo gusta òf laga di gusta. E laptop di $100,- ta un ehèmpel di tal penetrashon. Muchanan lo bai hasi uso di nan laptop barata usando mas tantu Ingles i Spañó. Mihó kos ku nos por hasi ta pa kustumbrá nos yiunan mas tantu posibel ku e idiomanan aki for di chikitu. ARCO lo hunga un papel importante den esei.

Esaki ta e 'laptop' pa mucha ku MIT lo pone riba merkado pronto. E ta bai kosta $100,- so. Anto den futuro su preis ta 'suppose' di baha ainda mas! Esaki lo konektá nos muchanan ku mundu di afó. E tipo di desaroyonan aki bo no por stòp. Mihó adaptá na mundu en bes di spera ku mundu lo adaptá na Boneiru.

INTERVIEW WITH CHAVEZ

(Source: MSN.com > Newsweek (3 October 2005)

WEYMOUTH (Newsweek): The opposition in Venezuela feel that they have no space.
CHAVEZ: You cannot forget that this very opposition governed Venezuela between 1958 and 1998. If they feel like they have no space, it is because they have been cooked in their own sauce. Between 1958 and 1998, Venezuela fell apart. We ended the 20th century with poverty as we have never seen it. So if they feel they do not have any room to act, it's their own fault.

W: You have said that the United States is the most evil country in the world, and you called America a terrorist state. Do you want to have relations with the United States?
C: Of course, and indeed, we have relations and want to improve them.

W: Why did you call the United States a terrorist state?
C: The country is one thing; we have lovely relations with the people—like in the Bronx [where Chavez paid a visit]. We have economic relations. We have a company [Citgo] that refines daily 800,000 barrels of oil..We have 14,000 gas stations in this country. We have sent major-league baseball players here. But the media is trying to make the American people see me as an enemy. What I said is that this U.S. administration—the current government—is a terrorist administration, not all U.S. governments.

(please continue reading on page 8, top left column)

We copied this picture of Hugo Chavez (and behind him Fidel Castro) from Google. Note that certain so-called 'objective' news agencies will make sure to always publish pictures of Chavez (and Castro) with angry faces. This picture is a good example of this kind of journalism.

(*continued from* page 7)

W: So what's wrong with President Bush?
C: This administration invaded Iraq. According to Pope John Paul II, it is an illegal war, an immoral war, a terrorist war... In Venezuela they fostered a coup d'etat [in 2002] manufactured by the CIA. Recently, Rev. [Pat] Robertson called for my assassination. This is a terrorist attack, according to international law. In Miami, on a daily basis, people on TV shows are calling for my assassination. This is terrorism.

W: Reportedly, one of your best friends is Cuba's Fidel Castro. Is that true?
C: He is one of my best friends.

W: Why do you admire him?
C: His valor, his courage, the way he has led the revolution for more than 40 years—in spite of a blockade and an embargo. Fidel is going to be 80 very soon, but this guy is filled with vitality. He is totally devoted to solving people's problems: health, education and work.

W: Whom would you like to see as president of the United States?
C: I could deal with President Bush. I would like to transform this confrontation, this aggressive rhetoric, into a mature, serious debate on common issues. With President Clinton, we were able to sit and talk. But with this administration, it is impossible to talk because they want to impose things on you ... Now, before the hurricane, they knew that Katrina was coming, and the government did not evacuate people. In Cuba, when they know a hurricane is coming, chickens, hens and people are all evacuated.

W: Reportedly, Venezuela is buying MiG planes from Russia, as well as rifles. Why does Venezuela need these?
C: Who told you that I am going to buy MiGs? I am going to buy rifles, that's true. Our rifles are very old. Venezuela does not have spare parts or the workshops to maintain our equipment. We are threatened by the empire.

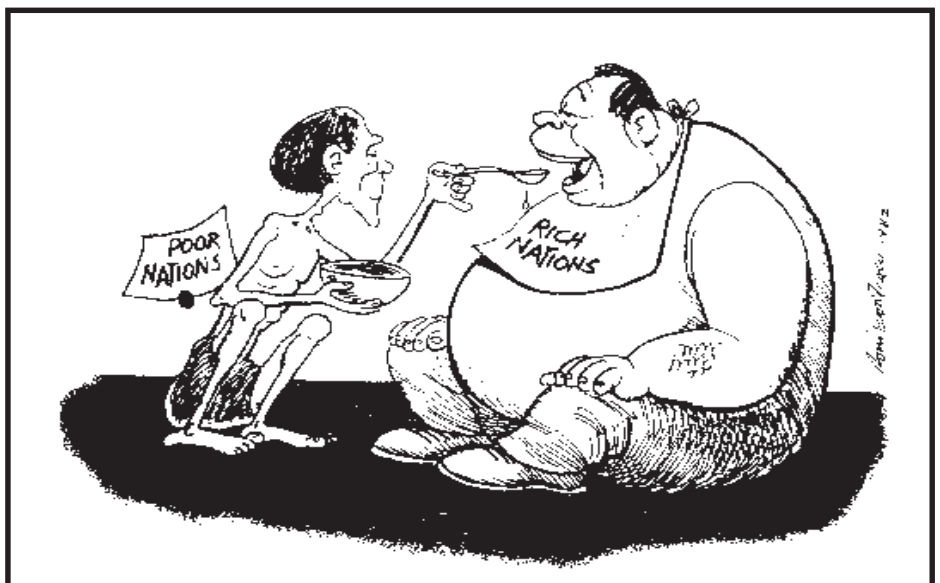
W: Is the United States the empire?
C: The government of the United States, that's the empire. We have evidence that there are plans in this country to invade Venezuela. There is a plan called "Balboa". Our intelligence found this plan, and everything is spelled out there — the target is Venezuela. I hope that this will never happen, because you're going to regret it. There will be such havoc in the whole hemisphere if this happens. The price of oil would shoot up and reach what—$100 a barrel?

W: Experts in Washington claim you are encouraging radical groups throughout Latin America, that you're helping the FARC in Colombia; Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua; Shafik Handal and the FMLN in El Salvador, and Evo Morales and the MAS in Bolivia. Are you?
C: Shafik is a great friend. We are together in this same revolutionary effort, of course. Daniel Ortega is a close friend, and I think he will be a candidate in the next election. Evo Morales is my friend, another great guy and an Indian leader. Do you want me to support the extreme right wing? I am a revolutionary. Latin America today is going to the left and not to the right.

Commentary ARCO

The U.S. (the G-8, really) should ask itself *why* Latin America is going to the left. It is going to the left, because there are great masses of people in Latin America who are very poor and their future is bleak. Telecommunication has informed these masses of the luxury ordinary people in other countries enjoy. This has made them discontent with their present situation.

Chavez seems to be actually doing someything about this, although some of his methods are going to fail (as they failed in communist countries). But some of them are quite reasonable, like land reform. It was a painful operation in Europe after the French Revolution when large landowners (mainly the nobility) had to endure that their land was taken away from them and distributed among poor farmers. It was painful, but had to be done, enabling the so-called serfs to farm their own land. A similar operation is going on in Venezuela right now. The Venezuelan state does pay some compensation and does not expropriate indiscriminately. But one should realize that this is similar to paying compensation for the freeing of slaves following the abolition of slavery. It was really an outrage that slave-owners exacted compensation. Compensation for what? There should never have been any slavery in the first place. Similarly, the large-landowners ('latifundistas') should not have had possession of such large tracts of land in the first place at the expense of millions of landless farmers.



The kind of social justice Hugo Chavez takes exception to. The injustice will not go away by ignoring it.

REFORMA AGRARIA DE HUGO CHAVEZ

(Fuente: Radio Nederland, Marzo 2005)

El Gobierno venezolano comenzó, el pasado martes, con la expropiación de tierras de latifundistas. En un principio, se entregará más de 100.000 hectáreas a campesinos sin tierra, para que puedan ganarse la vida. Si bien en una anterior ocasión el presidente venezolano, Hugo Chávez, se refirió a una "guerra contra el latifundismo", actualmente el Gobierno evita cuidadosamente utilizar la palabra 'expropiación'; y prefiere hablar de la "recuperación de tierras" que ya eran propiedad del Estado y que fueron ocupadas con métodos dudosos por empresas privadas.

Con la medida se pone, por primera vez, en práctica la controvertida ley de reforma agraria del año 2001. El decreto de ley fue uno de los motivos para las masivas protestas contra Chávez, que desembocaron en una larga huelga general y un breve golpe de Estado de 24 horas. Hoy en día, Chávez se siente fortalecido por el triunfo obtenido, el año pasado, en el referendo revocatorio, y porque la oposición está profundamente dividida.

Hasta el presente, la reforma agraria existía solamente en teoría, y el Gobierno no había hecho ningún intento de expropiar tierras de latifundistas, y se había limitado a adjudicar tierras estatales a unas 130.000 familias campesinas. No obstante, los opositores de Chávez siguen temiendo que las expropiaciones son el comienzo de la 'socialización' de las tierras, según modelo cubano.

El Instituto Nacional de Tierras, INTI, sostiene que no se trata de expropiaciones. El Instituto, que pertenece al Ministerio de Agricultura, ha hecho un inventario de tierras que, desde el año 1840, pertenecerían al Estado y que no son explotadas. Según el INTI, cuatro fincas o propiedades en el oeste de Venezuela reúnen estas dos condiciones.

Puesto que las empresas extranjeras tampoco se escapan, el Estado venezolano se apodera, por ejemplo, de una parte de la finca explotada por la firma ganadera británica Vestey Group. Entre tanto, la compañía ha protestado, y alega que dispone de documentos que ratifican la propiedad legítima de las tierras desde el siglo 19. La empresa puede quedarse con una tercera parte de la hacienda, porque, de hecho, se utiliza para ganadería.

Por tradición, la reforma agraria ha sido un tema importante para los Gobiernos de la izquierda en América Latina. Paralelamente al latifundismo, con enormes superficies de tierras que no son explotadas, millones de campesinos no poseen tierra. Por tanto, para combatir la pobreza en el campo, la redistribución de las tierras sería la solución por excelencia. En países como Brasil, los campesinos sin tierra recurren cada vez más a la ocupación de terrenos.

It is possible to own too much.
A man with one watch knows what time it is;
a man with two watches is never quite sure.

Trinidad seeks UK-US police help

(BBC Internet 29/9/05)

Trinidad and Tobago's prime minister says he has asked London's Metropolitan Police and the FBI for teams to help deal with a surge in violent crime.

There have been a record 275 murders this year, among a population of 1.3m. On Wednesday, about 400 businesses took out full-page advertisements in newspapers, holding Prime Minister Patrick Manning personally responsible. Mr Manning told the BBC crime on the islands was part of a global problem that needed international assistance. He said the illegal trade in drugs had created a criminal elite with enough resources to corrupt public institutions. Profits from drug trafficking were being used to buy weapons and ammunitions which were used by feuding gangs, pushing up the murder rate.

The prime minister also said criminals deported back to the Caribbean island from the UK, the US and Canada contributed to the crime problem.
Mr Manning's plans for tackling crime were announced in his 2005/2006 budget. But the Trinidad and Tobago Express reported that business leaders were disappointed with the plans. "We would have hoped, taking in consideration the deterioration of crime, [for] a more decisive and immediate plan for tackling crime," Christian Mouttet, president of the Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce, was quoted as saying. Police say more people have been murdered in the first nine months of this year than in the whole of 2004.

Komentario na Papiamentu

E notisia aki ta prueba un biaha mas dos kos:
1) Bo no por kombatí droga den e forma ku nos ta purba na hasiele awor aki. E aktual maneho di droga ta ***kontra-produktivo.*** Esaki kier men ku en bes di logra bo meta (eradiká droga), bo mes ta krea un situashon kaminda droga ta plama mas tantu. Ademas, bo ta krea hopi 'drugs-related crime', manera nos ta mira na Trinidad, kaminda e aña aki ya tabatin mas ku 275 asesinato, te ku Trinidad mester pidi asistensia di Merka i Inglatera pa kontrolá kriminalidat.
2) Droga ta un problema internashonal ku por wòrdu solushoná solamente si paisnan ròmt mundu ta buska un solushon komun.

ARCO no ta buska poder polítiko. Pues nos por papia berdat sin tin miedu ku nos lo pèrdè elekshon, òf algu asina. Meta di ARCO ta pa informá i transformá.Nos ta spera di duna pueblo informashon i ideanan.Intenshon ta pa duna hende ko'i pensa. Di e forma aki, e ideanan soshal i polítiko mas mihó ta haña chèns di sali na kla. Anto e ora ei, polítika lo tuma nan over i ehekutá nan.

Solushon pa e problema di droga

Ora nos ta papia di un 'solushon' pa e problema di droga, nos mester enfatisá ku no ta eksistí 'solushon' ku ta stòp tur hende di usa droga den korto tempu. Ya e problema a bira gigantesko kaba. Un 'solushon', pues, ta un maneho nobo ku lo kondusí na un ***bahada*** poko poko di uso di droga. No ta eksistí niun 'quick fix' ku ta humanamente responsabel.

T'asina ta ku e solushon ku nos ta mira, lo no baha e kantidat di 'chòler'di un dia pa otro. Nan t'ei kaba i komunidat lo tin ku sigui dil ku nan, sea bo gusta òf laga di gusta. Loke nos por spera di un 'solushon' ta, ku e kantidat di hende ku ta kai den gara di droga lo disminuí poko poko te ku aki 20 aña (por ehèmpel) e problema a bira manehabel.

Uniko solushon ku nos ta mira ta pa konsiderá uso di droga un problema ***médiko*** i no un problema hudisial. Esei ta enserá legalisashon di tur tipo di droga i distribushon di droga na drogadiktonan via kanalnan médiko. Nos ta konsiente ku Boneiru no por tuma medidanan asina su so. Esaki ta algu ku mester wòrdu palabrá ***internashonalmente***. I esei lo ***no*** sosodé di un dia pa otro. Mientrastantu nos mester, lamentablemente sigur, mira kon fiskal- i huesnan ta sigui ehekutá un maneho ku hopi di nan mes sa mashá bon ta totalmente inefektivo. Pero dor ku nan ta haña òrdu pa sigui ehekutá e maneho aktual, nan ta hasi'é. Pasobra tanten ku lei ta prohibí poseshon di droga, hues ta obligá di sentensiá un drogadikto òf dealer na kastigu di prizón, ounke e mes no ta kere mas den e lei konserní ('Opiumlandsverordening'). Pa fiskal ta konta meskos. E ta persiguí, ounke e mes sa ku ta inútil lokual ku e ta hasi

ARCO ta bai hasi su propio sondeo di uso di droga na Boneiru. Keda pendiente.

ARCO ta publiká e foto hororoso aki pa enfatisá ku uso di droga ta peligroso i por tin efekto ku niun hende no kier.
Mayornan di e bebi aki a usa droga.
Ta pa e motibu aki mes, nos mester buska manera pa kontrolá droga.
Ta pa e motibu aki, nos no mester sigui ku un maneho inefikas.

Pechtold wil totale legalisering softdrugs

Gepubliceerd Planet Internet op maandag 25 april 2005

Minister Pechtold (Bestuurlijke Vernieuwing) wil een totale legalisering van softdrugs in Europa. Zolang daarvan nog geen sprake is, zou het volgens hem goed zijn de verkoop van softdrugs naar de rand van gemeenten te verplaatsen.

Pechtold zei dat maandagavond na afloop van een werkbezoek aan Venlo, waar hij in het kader van het grotestedenbeleid ook sprak over de drugsproblematiek. Als 'tussenoplossing' ziet hij wel wat in het voorstel van Maastricht voor een 'wietboulevard', een geconcentreerde plaats waar mensen de softdrugs kunnen halen.

De minister zei dat hij daarmee niet reageerde op zijn collega Donner (Justitie), die maandag een bezoek bracht aan Heerlen en Kerkrade en zich daarbij juist uitsprak tegen zo'n wietboulevard, zoals burgemeesters in Zuid-Limburg hebben voorgesteld.

Komentario na Papiamentu

Mas òf ménos diesinku aña pasá redaktor di ARCO ya kaba a trese dilanti ku úniko manera pa kontrolá droga ta pa medio di legalisashon. Awor un Ministro na Hulanda a komprondé e pakiko tambe. I na Europa tin mashá hopi hende awor ku a kuminsá mira e lus. Bo no por haña kòntròl riba e situashon di droga tanten ku e ta keda den e sirkuito kriminal.

VLUCHTELINGEN MALTA

(Planet Internet 9 september 2005)

Nederland gaat vluchtelingen uit Malta opnemen. Nederland zal dit jaar dertig Noord-Afrikaanse vluchtelingen die nu verblijven in asielcentra op Malta, opnemen en hun een verblijfsvergunning geven. Ook zal Nederland experts van het Centraal Orgaan opvang Asielzoekers (COA) naar Malta sturen. De experts moeten die EU-lidstaat helpen bij de opvang van de circa negenhonderd asielzoekers uit Afrika die daar nu met moeite onderdak kunnen vinden. Dat heeft minister Verdonk van Vreemdelingenzaken en Integratie vrijdag toegezegd aan de Maltese minister van Binnenlandse Zaken en Justitie Borg tijdens een informele ontmoeting van Europese bewindslieden in het Britse Newcastle.

Nederland is de eerste EU-lidstaat die Malta helpt bij de verdeling van de lasten binnen Europa. Malta heeft grote problemen met de opvang van Afrikaanse bootvluchtelingen. De dertig mensen die naar Nederland komen, zullen vallen onder een quotum van vijfhonderd erkende vluchtelingen die de regering-Balkenende op grond van afspraken met het Hoge Commissariaat voor de Vluchtelingen van de Verenigde Naties jaarlijks zal opnemen.

Moeizaam

Volgens Verdonk vlotten de onderhandelingen met Afrika over de opzet van opvangcentra voor bootvluchtelingen in de regio zelf nog maar moeizaam. Daarbij speelt ook de financiële compensatie voor Afrikaanse landen een rol. Ook wil de EU de garantie dat die landen de mensenrechten beter zullen toepassen. Ook vraagt de EU om een integrale aanpak, waarbij Afrikaanse landen toezeggen uitgeprocedeerde asielzoekers op te nemen. ,,Het feit dat je met elkaar gaat praten, wil nog niet altijd zeggen dat de belangen synchroon lopen'', aldus Verdonk.

Volgens het Britse ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken begint eind dit jaar een eerste proefproject met de opvang van asielzoekers buiten de EU. Daarbij staat het nog niet vast om welk land het gaat, ,,maar het zal in ieder geval niet in Afrika zijn'', stelde een Britse woordvoerder.

Commentaar ARCO

Het immigratievraagstuk wordt het essentiële vraagstuk voor de komende jaren. Wie denkt dat Bonaire daarvan gevrijwaard zal zijn, heeft het mis. Het is al vele jaren zo dat lijken aanspoelen op stranden van Europa. Dat zijn mensen (vaak Afrikanen) die geprobeerd hebben (soms zelfs zwemmend) om Europa binnen te komen. Malta is dan een mogelijke destinatie.

In maart van dit jaar spoelden minstens vier lijken aan op Aruba (zie Amigoe d.d. 14 maart 2005). Waarschijnlijk hebben meer mensen de aanlanding niet overleefd. ARCO heeft vernomen dat er op Bonaire tenminste ook één aanlanding heeft plaatsgevonden. Het ging toen om een enkeling die dus niet verdronken is. Naarmate Bonaire's welvaart stijgt, zullen meer mensen een heenkomen zoeken op Bonaire.

Men kan dan schreeuwen 'illegaal', zoals de overheid steevast doet. Maar het gaat om ***mensen*** die een beter bestaan willen opbouwen. Het is een expressie van de ***'pursuit of happiness'***, het streven naar geluk dat alle mensen eigen is. Het streven naar geluk, een leefbaar bestaan, is een fundamenteel mensenrecht dat men niet kan loochenen door 'illegaal' te schreeuwen.

Vergeet niet, rassengelijkheid was eens 'illegaal'. Het is evident dat Bonaire alleen niet zomaar de grenzen kan openzetten voor alle vreemdelingen die hier zouden willen komen werken. Het zou betekenen dat miljoenen Zuid-Amerikanen Bonaire zouden overspoelen, met als gevolg een niet te overziene chaos. Dit is ook niet in het voordeel van de gelukzoekende immigranten zelf.

Wat Bonaire wel kan doen, is jaarlijks een aantal van hen op te nemen. Al was het maar een symbolisch aantal, bijvoorbeeld 10. Daarmee geef je aan dat je de positie van de gelukzoeker begrijpt en zijn streven op zich respecteert. Voorts kan Bonaire de legaal toegelaten immigranten volstrekt gelijke behandeling geven als de eigen burgers. Dat betekent, bijvoorbeeld, dat zij eenmaal toegelaten, hier vrij mogen werken en niet jarenlang als een soort lijfeigene van een bepaalde werkgever afhankelijk hoeven te zijn. Voorts moet men respecteren dat legaal toegelaten immigranten kinderen hebben en (vaak) een echtgenote. Die kan men toelating redelijkerwijs niet onthouden.

No wòri ku imigrashon ilegal.
Nos tur a drenta ilegal akinan.

AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS

(BBC Internet, 7 October 2005)

Despite their fortifications, Spain's enclaves remain a tempting target for migrants desperate to reach Europe. The last two weeks have seen mass assaults on the border and many have been injured or even killed while attempting to scale the razor wire fences, as Chris Morris reports from the enclave of Melilla.

You can see them lurking in the shade of the trees - through the foliage, and through the razor wire which marks Europe's border with Africa. They are waiting for their time, for the chance to reach their promised land. Even among all the other places where rich and poor collide, this one stands out. Melilla is an oddity - a tiny European enclave on the African continent. Part of Spain since the 16th Century, its faded colonial grandeur is protected by high fences and armed forces. Every night a helicopter hovers overhead, another vain attempt to man the barricades of fortress Europe. The migrants - young men from the war zones and poverty traps of sub-Saharan Africa - have one thing in their favour: strength in numbers.

'Good odds'

Every so often, hundreds of them storm the fences, equipped only with makeshift ladders hewn from the branches of trees, and with cloths tied around their hands - to ease the pain of razor wire slicing through flesh. Six young men were killed at the fence this week, some of them shot by Moroccan security forces on the other side of the border.

But many more than six made it across the frontier - and that makes the odds pretty good, they say, when you have risked your life over and again just to get this far.

These are Vietnamese 'boat people'. On a small scale this is happening in Aruba and Curacao. Bonaire will follow. Immigration is a worldwide problem.

Hasan is 25 years old, from Ghana. He's been travelling across Africa for three years to reach Europe's doorstep. Three years! These are strong people, with the determination to succeed. Many of them leave their homes in West Africa as teenagers, with no clearer plan in their minds than to head north. Everyone knows roughly where Europe is. They travel well worn routes up through the deserts of Algeria and Morocco - dangerous roads populated by smugglers, thieves and less-than-welcoming official receptions.

They all seem to know someone who hasn't made it - road accidents, fights, beatings have all taken their toll. But for the toughest, and perhaps the luckiest (although they don't always look that way once they get here) the instinct for survival and improvement is the driving force.

Saturation point

"I'm happy now I'm here," Hassan says, as he stands in a small crowd outside a holding centre run by the Red Cross on the Spanish side of the fence. "I want to work, and I won't let them take me back". He's been in Europe for 10 days, and he's dreaming of the job he'll find to help fund his family back home.

But Spain may have other ideas. Hassan is another statistic, another illegal alien, and the authorities here have just sent migrants from third countries back to Morocco for the first time, under the terms of an agreement signed in 1992, but never before implemented by anyone. Melilla, they say, has reached saturation point. It's the same story along the coast in Ceuta - Spain's other toe-hold on a continent it wants to keep at arms length.

A flood tide of illegal migrants has upset the cosy calculation that inequality can be sustained without cost. It's happening all along Europe's southern frontiers. Here by land and elsewhere by sea they come - in rickety boats, barely fit to float and packed to the brim. To Malta, the Canaries and the Italian island of Lampedusa. In Malta even the army is outnumbered by illegal immigrants. And patience is wearing thin.

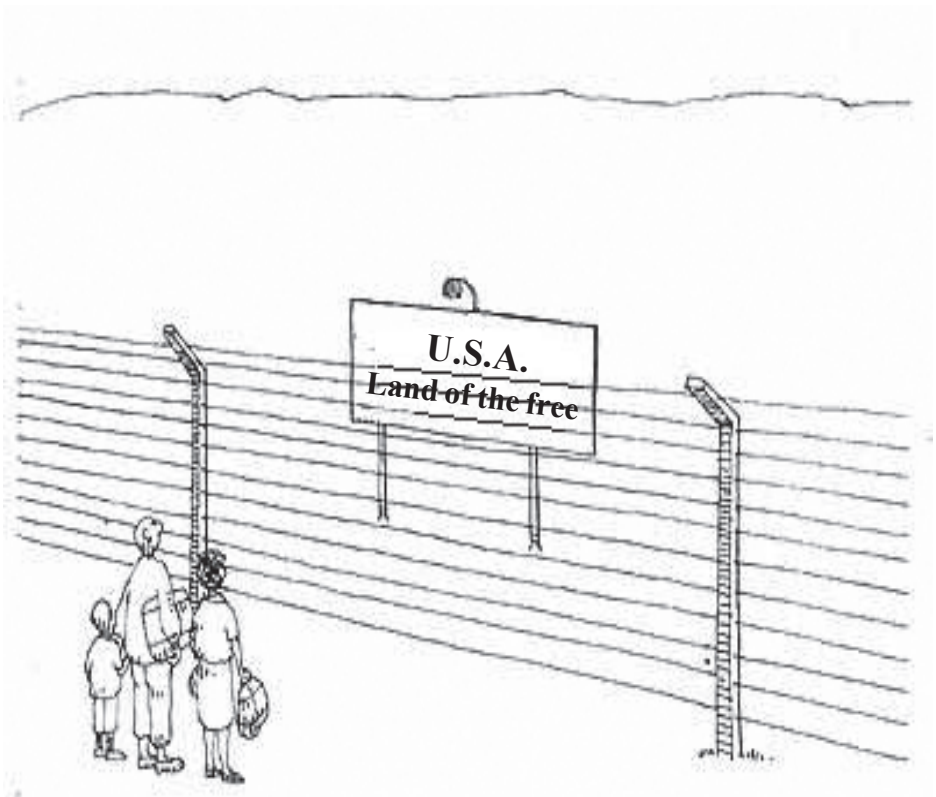
But, let's face it, this is the latter-day invasion we've brought upon ourselves. In a world of instant communications and global images we can't hide our affluence from anyone. The news has reached the smallest African village... and who can blame them if they start heading in our direction? The response here? Well, the fence is being improved, going up in height from 10 to 20 feet. I can't imagine it will make much difference, the ladders will simply get longer.
But it does mark a toughening of official policy. It's a sticking plaster solution though, not a cure - and everybody knows it.

Medieval siege

Nothing much will change until development brings more prosperity and more jobs to Africa - one of the great challenges of our times. This tiny land border feels a long way from Bob Geldof and Making Poverty History. But this I suppose is what that is all about. For now we are left with the grainy pictures of the ladders being thrown against the fence, our modern version of the medieval siege. The bravest climb first, and take their leap into the unknown.

As darkness falls at Melilla's holding centre, small groups of migrants begin to queue for food. Two plastic bags swirl in a sudden breeze and dance on the wind, as if in mock combat. So many Europeans take what they have for granted. So many Africans are dying to get their share.

BONEIRU POR DRENTA EUROPA LEGALMENTE DOR DI BIRA 'UPG'



Work and the Emigration Question

Pope John Paul II

(Chapter 23 of the Encyclical 'Laborem Exercens)

Finally, we must say at least a few words on the subject of *emigration in search of work.* This is an age-old phenomenon which nevertheless continues to be repeated and is still today very widespread as a result of the complexities of modern life. **Man has the right to leave his native land for various motives - and also the right to return - in order to seek better conditions of life in another country.**

This fact is certainly not without difficulties of various kinds. Above all it generally constitutes a loss for the country which is left behind. It is the departure of a person who is also a member of a great community united by history, tradition and culture; and that person must begin life in the midst of another society united by a different culture and very often by a different language. In this case, it is the loss of *a subject of work,* whose efforts of mind and body could contribute to the common good of his own country, but these efforts, this contribution, are instead offered to another society which in a sense has less right to them than the person's country of origin.

Nevertheless, even if emigration is in some aspects an evil, in certain circumstances it is, as the phrase goes, a necessary evil. Everything should be done - and certainly much is being done to this end - to prevent this material evil from causing greater *moral harm;* indeed every possible effort should be

(continued on page 14, left column)

U.S. / Mexican border

MANUELA WINKLAAR PINTORA HOPI APRESIÁ

‘Pinta el alma de mi madre’. E frase aki di un kantika konosí na spañö ta splika kon duru ta pa un artista, un pintor, ekspresá kosnan apstrakto. Kon bo por pinta e *alma* di un hende? Ta imposibel? E alma bo no por mira. Ta kon bo por pint’é? Tòg ta nèt e tipo di kosnan aki un artista ***real*** ta purba di hasi. Anto Manuela Winklaar ta demostrá ku e ta un artista real netamente pasobra e ta pinta (entre otro) kosnan apstrakto. Un ehèmpel ta e pintura na man drechi. Esaki a wòrdu pintá riba muraya, un asina yamá ‘mural’. E ta hopi ekspresivo te ku nos no ta duna komentario riba dje. E lesadó mes por husga. Wak e bon. E lo toka bo.

Kiko ta sabiduria?

Ta kon ta pinta ‘sabiduria’? Kiko e ta? Ora bo ta hasi e tipo di pregunta aki ku hopi seriedat i intensidat lo bo haña kontesta. Manuela tambe a haña kontesta i a pintele. Wak e pintura (mas chikitu) aki bou. Asina e kontesta tabata: ‘Sabiduria ta manera un druppel. Anto bo mes por drenta den e druppel i move liber den laman di bo ser’. Kiko Manuela kier men? E kier men ku ta eksistí un ser imenso ku ta manera un bòl di energia. Anto hende por drenta den e ser imenso ei. Esei nos yama un ‘kontakto kósmiko’. Anto den e ser imenso ei, bo ta liber, no tin limitashon. ‘Tur kos ta mesklá ròmt di e druppel. E druppel ta liber i ta kibra tur grens’.

Ku e palabra ‘mesklá’ Manuela kier men ku e ser imenso ta den nos tambe, pero no puro, ounke ora bo a drenta den e ser imenso pa un momentu (durante un ‘kontakto kósmiko’) bo tin mesun puresa kuné. Ta e eksperensha aki Manuela a pinta. Bo ta mira un ser mas grandi (ku un kara bien rekonosibel) riba kontura vago di un persona ku tin un bòl di energia riba su kabes. Anto lus di e bòl ei (e ‘druppel’) a drenta kurpa di e persona, kaminda e ta keda tur mesklá. Por sierto un pintura hopi speshal.

Pronto Manuela lo organisá otro eksposishon di su artenan. E biaha aki su pinturanan tin un dimension èkstra, lokual antes tambe tabat’ei, pero awor Manuela ta mas konsiente di dje. Nos por spera un tremendo eksposishon. ARCO lo tene bo na altura debidamente.

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JESUS CAN SET YOU FREE.

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Work and the Emigration Question

(continued from page 11)

made to ensure that it may bring benefit to the emigrant's personal, family and social life, both for the country to which he goes and the country which he leaves. In this area much depends on just legislation, in particular with regard to the rights of workers. It is obvious that the question of just legislation enters into the context of the present considerations, especially from the point of view of these rights.

The most important thing is that the person working away from his native land, whether as a permanent emigrant or as a seasonal worker, **should not be *placed at a disadvantage* in comparison with the other workers in that society in the matter of working rights.** Emigration in search of work must in no way become an opportunity for financial or social exploitation.

As regards the work relationship, the same criteria should be applied to immigrant workers as to all other workers in the society concerned. The value of work should be measured by the same standard and not according to the difference in nationality, religion or race. **For even greater reason the *situation of constraint* in which the emigrant may find himself *should not be exploited.*** All these circumstances should categorically give way, after special qualifications have of course been taken into consideration, to the fundamental value of work, which is bound up with the dignity of the human person. Once more the fundamental principle must be repeated: the hierarchy of values and the profound meaning of work itself require that **capital should be at the service of labour and not labour at the service of capital.**

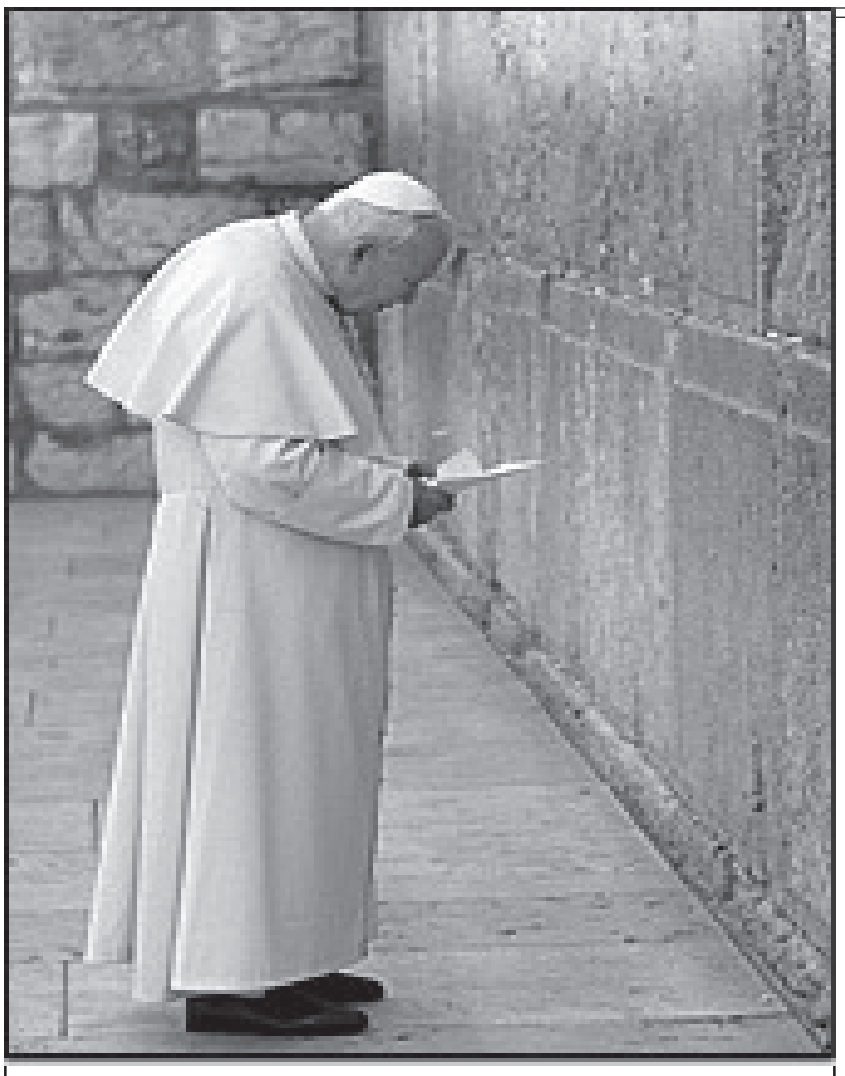
PAPA JUAN PABLO II

El trabajo y el problema de la emigración

Es menester, finalmente, pronunciarse al menos sumariamente sobre el tema de la llamada *emigración por trabajo.* Este es un fenómeno antiguo, pero que todavía se repite y tiene, también hoy, grandes implicaciones en la vida contemporánea. **El hombre tiene derecho a abandonar su País de origen por varios motivos — como también a volver a él — y a buscar mejores condiciones de vida en otro País.** Este hecho, ciertamente se encuentra con dificultades de diversa índole; ante todo, constituye generalmente una pérdida para el País del que se emigra. Se aleja un hombre y a la vez un miembro de una gran comunidad, que está unida por la historia, la tradición, la cultura, para iniciar una vida dentro de otra sociedad, unida por otra cultura, y muy a menudo también por otra lengua. Viene a faltar en tal situación un *sujeto de trabajo,* que con el esfuerzo del propio pensamiento o de las propias manos podría contribuir al aumento del bien común en el propio País; he aquí que este esfuerzo, esta ayuda se da a otra sociedad, la cual, en cierto sentido, tiene a ello un derecho menor que la patria de origen.

Sin embargo, aunque la emigración es bajo cierto aspecto un mal, en determinadas circunstancias es, como se dice, un mal necesario. **Se debe hacer todo lo posible — y ciertamente se hace mucho — para que este mal, en sentido material, no comporte mayores *males en sentido moral,*** es más, para que, dentro de lo posible, comporte incluso un bien en la vida personal, familiar y social del emigrado, en lo que concierne tanto al País donde llega, como a la Patria que abandona. En este sector muchísimo depende de una justa legislación, en particular cuando se trata de los derechos del hombre del trabajo. Se entiende que tal problema entra en el contexto de las presentes consideraciones, sobre todo bajo este punto de vista.

Lo más importante es que el hombre, que trabaja fuera de su País natal, como emigrante o como trabajador temporal, **no se encuentre *en desventaja* en el ámbito de los derechos concernientes al trabajo respecto a los demás trabajadores de aquella determinada sociedad.** La emigración por motivos de trabajo no puede convertirse de ninguna manera en ocasión de explotación financiera o social. En lo referente a la relación del trabajo con el trabajador inmigrado deben valer los mismos criterios que sirven para cualquier otro trabajador en aquella sociedad. El valor del trabajo debe medirse con el mismo metro y no en relación con las diversas nacionalidades, religión o raza. Con mayor razón *no puede ser explotada una situación de coacción* en la que se encuentra el emigrado. Todas estas circunstancias deben ceder absolutamente, —naturalmente una vez tomada en consideración su cualificación específica—, frente al valor fundamental del trabajo, el cual está unido con la dignidad de la persona humana. Una vez más se debe repetir el principio fundamental: la jerarquía de valores, el sentido profundo del trabajo mismo **exigen que el capital esté en función del trabajo y no el trabajo en función del capital.**



Pope John Paul II at Wailing Wall, Jerusalem

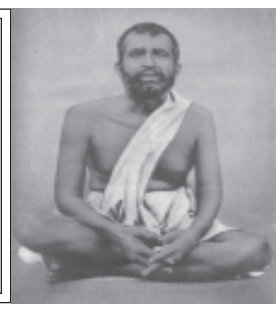
Sri Ramakrishna and Vivekananda

Sri Ramakrishna Paramhamsa, a great devotee and mystic, had a broad outlook of ***universalism.*** After accepting the discipline of Yoga and Tantric Sadhana, he underwent the discipline of the Vaisnava, the Christian and the Islamic ways of life. To rouse the religious feelings of the wordly-minded and re-affirm the ancient truths of Hinduism by an appeal to experience, he trained a devoted band of followers, the most outstanding of whom was Narendranath, Swami Vivekananda.

Sri Ramakrishna's teachings were neither new nor heterodox. As Swami Vivekananda said on one occasion, Ramakrishna brought old truths to light. He was an embodiment of the past religious thought of India. Like other great religious teachers of the world, he projected his ideas through parables or images. Questioned, for instance, on the problem of evil, Sri Ramakrishna said:"

Evil exists in God as poison in a serpent. What is poison to us is not poison to the serpent. Evil is evil only from the point of view of man." In other words, from the absolute standpoint, there is no evil, but from the relative standpoint evil is a terrible reality. Ramakrishna preached that realization is the essence of religion - and that ***all religions are paths leading to the same goal.*** He deprecated metaphysical subtleties and insisted on deep devotion - it was, he said, through his intense devotion to the image of the Divine Mother in Dakshineswar that realization had come to him. Swami Vivekananda said:" If men like Sankara, Caitanya and Ramakrishna found image worship helpful, there is no sense in declining it."

Evil exists in God as poison in a serpent. What is poison to us is not poison to the serpent. Evil is evil only from the point of view of man.



PRO-LIFE

ARCO has great admiration for the late Pope John Paul II. That does not mean that we agree with his position on all matters. One very sensitive religious/ethical issue is the one debated between pro-lifers versus 'abortionists'. Obviously the controversy is not as black and white as it sounds. An 'abortionist' is not necessarily 'anti-life'. But in this debate pro-lifers tend to see black and white only, they being *white,* of course (in a *moral*, not a *racial* sense).

We could not resist copying the cartoon on the left from the internet. It is supposed to depict Pope John Paul II greeting Old Goodman Bones, or the 'Grim Reaper'. John Paul asks the scythe-wielder what his position is on the issue. The Grim Reaper answers: 'What do you mean? Am I pro-life?'.

You see, a picture does tell a thousand words. Death is part of life. There ***is*** no life, if there was not also death. Life and death are two sides of the same coin. They are two extremes of one single continuum. In this sense death ***is*** pro-life and life ***is*** pro-death.

The single continuum is called 'consciousness'. Your life will end at one stage; your consciousness will not.

Now before pro-lifers conclude that ARCO is anti-life, let us state clearly that ARCO is against abortion. We believe abortion to be immoral, unless the mother's life is in danger (medical reasons), or the unborn child is severely disformed. There is also a judicial exception, namely in the case of rape. Certainly abortion should ***not*** be used as a contraceptive.

Life should be cherished and protected, but this is not always true. Certainly the pro-lifer George Bush must understand that in case of war certain lives (i.e. those of the enemy) will ***not*** be protected at all.Here, too, the Grim Reaper's question applies: 'What do you mean? Am I pro-life? *(continue left column)*.

Which is approximately the 'pro-choice' point of view sanctioned by the US Supreme Court. ARCO discourages abortion on ethical grounds. But we would not *condemn* somebody who made the difficult decision to do it.

In certain cases the use of the so-called 'morning-after' pill boils down to a kind of early-stage chemical abortion. From time immemorial women have used all kinds of potions to this end. The only difference is that the pill now in use is probably more effective. Most people do not see any ethical problems here, although, of course, *if* the woman was pregnant, she would give birth to a living human being, *if* no pill was taken.

Is a cluster of human cells a human being? If you do nothing, it will be. But is this fact enough to decide that a cluster of, say, 20 cells is already a 'human being'? And even if we conclude that a cluster of 20 cells is already a 'human being' must we presume that it already has *individual* consciousness?

As part of the universe the cluster of cells must have some sort of consciousness, but it cannot be an *indiviualized* consciousness. Not yet.

Which brings us to our final point, which we prefer to make in the form of some questions. Where does consciousness come from? Is it a function of the brain? Or is the brain an instrument used by consciousness? At what point does consciousness enter the body? At birth? Before birth? At conception? Or could it be that an *individual* consciousness was already there even *before* conception and that it is connected to the cluster of cells developing after conception? Or later? If so, when? And when *exactly* is conception complete?

Why so many questions? Because we simply do not always have all the answers. So it is also with abortion. You cannot always and in all circumstances say that it is (morally) wrong. We have already pointed to the medical exceptions and at least one judicial exception. The question then is, whether there could also be *social* exceptions. ARCO would be inclined to say: 'No, there are no social exceptions'. But, then, *we* are not the ones who have to take the social responsibility in any given case.

This would lead to the conclusion that, indeed, the social question should be left to the individuals involved, i.e. the mother and father of the unborn child. *(continue column on the left)*

Sony ta revelá su Playstation 3

Resientemente Sony a revelá su gameconsole nobo, yamá: **Playstation 3**. Sony a bisa ku e PS3 lo bira **35 biaha mas poderoso** ku e Playstation 2. I 5 biaha mas poderoso ku e Xbox 360. Playstation 3 lo tin mashá hopi kos nobo:

1) Un **diseño nobo di su controller.**
2) Un prosèsor nobo yamá: "**Cell Processor**".
3) Enbes di DVD e Playstation 3 lo usa **Blu-Ra**y, pa motibu ku Blu-Ray tin hopi mas kapasidat ku DVD.
4) E PS3 por usa dos televishon pareu.
5) PS3 por usa **7 wireless controllers.**

Preis di e bestia chikitu aki no ta konosí ainda, pero e lo sali alrededor di $450.

Sony a bisa ku e PS3 por hunga weganan di **Playstation 2 i 1.**
PS3 tambe por lesa **DVD i CD.**
Otro kos nobo ta ku PS3 por lesa: **MemorySticks, CompactFlash i SD Cards.**

Nòmber: Playstation 3
Tipo di CD: Blu-Ray
Prosèsor: IBM Cell *7x3.2Ghz*
Ram Memory: 256MB XDR DRAM
Video: NVidia RSX 256MB GDDR3 VRAM
Output/Input: 3xGbit Ehternet, WiFi, Bluetooth, 6xUSB
Audio: Dolby Digital 5.1

Playstation 3 ta wòrdu lansá na februari 2006

Microsoft ta lansa Xbox 2 yamá: "Xbox 360"

Microsoft a disidí di lansa su Xbox 360 na desèmber di e aña aki. E Xbox 360 a wòrdu anunsiá na MTV, mirá dor di 43 mion hende. E fama ku Xbox 360 tin ta hasiele un kompetidor fuerte di Sony i Nintendo.
Microsoft a disidí di traha e Xbox 360 mas chikitu ku e Xbox. E controller tambe a haña un kambio. E Xbox 360 lo wòrdu lansá dia 22 di novèmber na Merka i dia 2 di desèmber na Europa.

Nòmber: Xbox 360
Tipo di CD: DVD
Prosèsor: IBM PowerPc *3x3.2GHz*
Ram Memory: To Be Announced
Video: ATi Custom GPU 512mb GDDR3
Output/Input: Ethernet, 3xUSB, WiFi
Audio: Dolby Digital 5.1

No mester lubidá di menshoná su kapasidat di hunga weganan online. Meskos ku su edishon anterior, e Xbox 360 tambe tin Xbox Live. Pero Xbox 360 ta usa DVD, loke ta afektá kalidat di video. Tin chèns ku Microsoft lo disidí di upgrade e Xbox 360 den futuro ku un HD-DVD player of un Blu-Ray.
Lo bai tin 2 tipo di Xbox 360.
Normal $299: Controller ku waya, i kabel pa tevishon.
Premium $399: Wireless-Controller, 20Gb Hard Disk, Wireless Headset, Limited Edition Remote Control, High Definition Cable.

Nintendo ta anunsiá susesor di GameCube "Nintendo Revolution"

Ora Sony i Microsoft a kaba di anunsiá nan produkto nobo, Nintendo no por a keda atras. Nintendo no a duna un fecha ainda pa su Revolution. Nan a bisa solamente ku e lo sali na zomer 2006. Ounke lansamentu di Revolution riba merkado lo ta lat, Nintendo ta primintí un console revolushonario. Un kos ku nos a nota ta e diseño kompletamente nobo di e controller. Ademas Nintendo a bisa ku Revolution por hunga wega di N64, Sega, Snes etc.

Preis di e console nobo di Nintendo lo ta mas abou ku esun di su kompetidornan. Nintendo no ke bisa hopi over di su console nobo ainda.

Nòmber: Nintendo Revolution
Tipo di CD: DVD
Prosèsor: IBM PowerPC Broadway
Ram Memory: 512 MB 1T-SRAM
Video: ATi Hollywood
Output/Input: 2xUSB, WiFi
Audio: To Be Announced

Dos formato ta bringa pa remplasá e DVD

Blu-ray Disc, konosí tambe komo BD, ta e próksimo-generashon disko óptiko pa warda data i video di kalidat haltu. E formato Blu-ray a wòrdu desaroyá dor di algun lider den elektrónika. Huntu nan yama: **Blu-ray Disc Association (BDA)**. E lidernan ta **Sony i Philips**. E formato HD-DVD ta un kompetidor di Blu-Ray. Pero Blu-Ray tin un bentaha riba HD-DVD. Blu-Ray tin mas kapasidat ku su kompetidor.

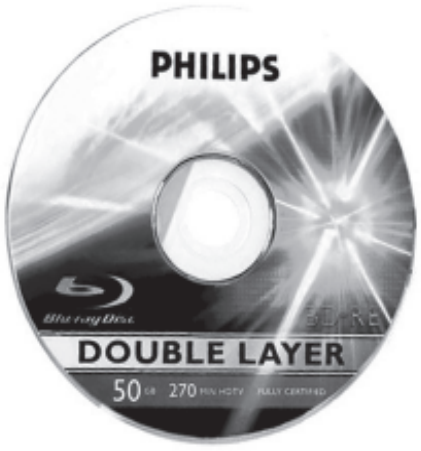
168 kompania ta apoyá Blu-Ray, entre otro: Apple, BenQ, Canon, Dell, HP, Hitachi, Kenwood, LG, Mitsubishi, Panasonic, Pioneer, Philips, Samsung, Sharp, Sony, TDK, Walt Disney i **152** otro kompania.

Blu-Ray lo sali na kuminsamentu di 2006.

Blu-Ray lo wòrdu usá den **Playstation 3** di Sony. E PS3 aki lo wòrdu lansá otro aña.

Parameters:	**Blu-Ray**	**HD-DVD:**
Storage Capacity Single Layer:	25 Gigabyte	15 Gigabyte
Storage Capacity Dual Layer:	50 Gigabyte	25 Gigabyte
Storage Capacity Triple Layer:	75 Gigabyte	45 Gigabyte
Storage Capacity 4 Layers:	100 Gigabyte	N/A
Storage Capacity 8 Layers:	200 Gigabyte	N/A
Laser Colour:	Blue	Red
Hard Protection Layer:	Yes	No
Data Transfer Rate:	36 Mbps (1x) 72 Mbps (2x)	36.5Mbps (1x)
Video Compression	MPEG-2 MPEG-4 AVC VC-1	MPEG-2 MPEG-4 AVC VC-1

1 Gigabyte = 1000MB
1000MB = 1 CD full + un mitar



Blu-Ray Double Layer 50GB Disk

HD-DVD Double Layer 30GB Disk

HD-DVD (High Density Digital Versatile Disc) ta kasi meskos ku Blu-Ray, pero su laser ta korá i Blu-Ray su laser ta blou. Grandura di un HD-DVD disc ta meskos ku un CD normal (120mm). HD-DVD a wòrdu dearoyá dor di **Toshiba, NEC i Sanyo.** Na fabor di HD-DVD ta ku e ta wòrdu apoyá dor di kuater lidernan di Hollywood: **New Line Cinema, Paramount Pictures, Universal Studios i Warner Bros**.

Resientemente Microsoft i Intel a kuminsá apoyá HD-DVD huntu 65 otro kompania.

E promé produktonan di HD-DVD lo sali na kuminsamentu di 2006.

Who will win the batlle: “The successor of the DVD”

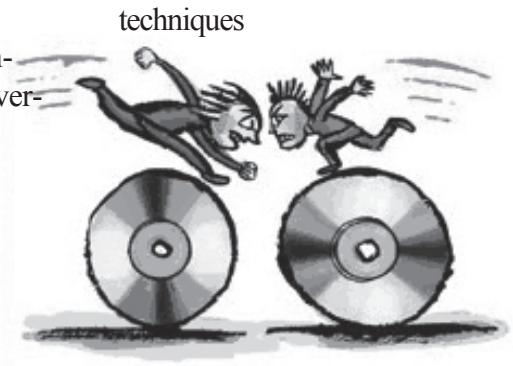
Blu-ray Disc (BD) is a next-generation optical disc format meant for storage of high-definition video and data.
The Blu-ray standard was jointly developed by a group of leading consumer electronics and PC companies called the Blu-ray Disc Association (BDA), led by Sony and Philips. As compared to the HD DVD format, its main competitor, **Blu-ray has more information capacity**, 25 instead of 15 gigabytes, but may initially be more expensive to support.

Hard Coating:
Because the Blu-ray standard places data so close to the surface of the disc, early discs were susceptible to dust and scratches and had to be enclosed in plastic caddies for protection.

The solution arrived in January 2004 with the introduction of a clear polymer that gives Blu-ray discs **unprecedented scratch resistance**. The coating, developed by TDK under the name "Durabis," allows BDs to be cleaned safely with only a tissue, a procedure that can damage CDs, DVDs, and (presumably) HD DVDs, which are manufactured by the same process as these older optical media.
BDs with the coating are reportedly able to **withstand attack by a screwdriver.**

HD-DVD (High Density Digital Versatile Disc) is a digital optical media format which is being developed as one standard for high-definition DVD. HD DVD is similar to the competing Blu-ray Disc, which also uses the same CD sized (120 mm diameter) optical data storage media and 405 nm wavelength blue laser. HD DVD is promoted by Toshiba, NEC, Sanyo, and Microsoft, and Intel, and is **backed by four major studios:** New Line Cinema, Paramount Pictures, Universal Studios and Warner Bros..

The surface layer of an HD-DVD disc is 0.6 mm thick, the same as DVD but thicker than the Blu-ray Disc's 0.1 mm layer. These factors mean that HD DVD media is less expensive to manufacture than Blu-ray Disc, as HD DVD only requires modification of existing DVD disc production lines. Both formats will be backwards compatible with DVDs and both employ equal video compression techniques



Nobody ever died of
LAUGHTER

This is a joke that is supposed to bring you luck.
* *

An elderly woman walked into the Bank of Canada one morning with a purse full of money. She wanted to open a savings account and insisted on talking to the president of the Bank because, she said, she had a lot of money.

After many lengthy discussions (after all, the client is always right) an employee took the elderly woman to the president's office.

The president of the Bank asked her how much she wanted to deposit. She placed her purse on his desk and replied, "$165,000". The president was curious and asked her how she had been able to save so much money. The elderly woman replied that she made bets.

The president was surprised and asked, "What kind of bets?" The elderly woman replied, "Well, I bet you $25,000 that your testicles are square."

The president started to laugh and told the woman that it was impossible to win a bet like that.

The woman never batted an eye. She just looked at the president and said, "Would you like to take my bet?"

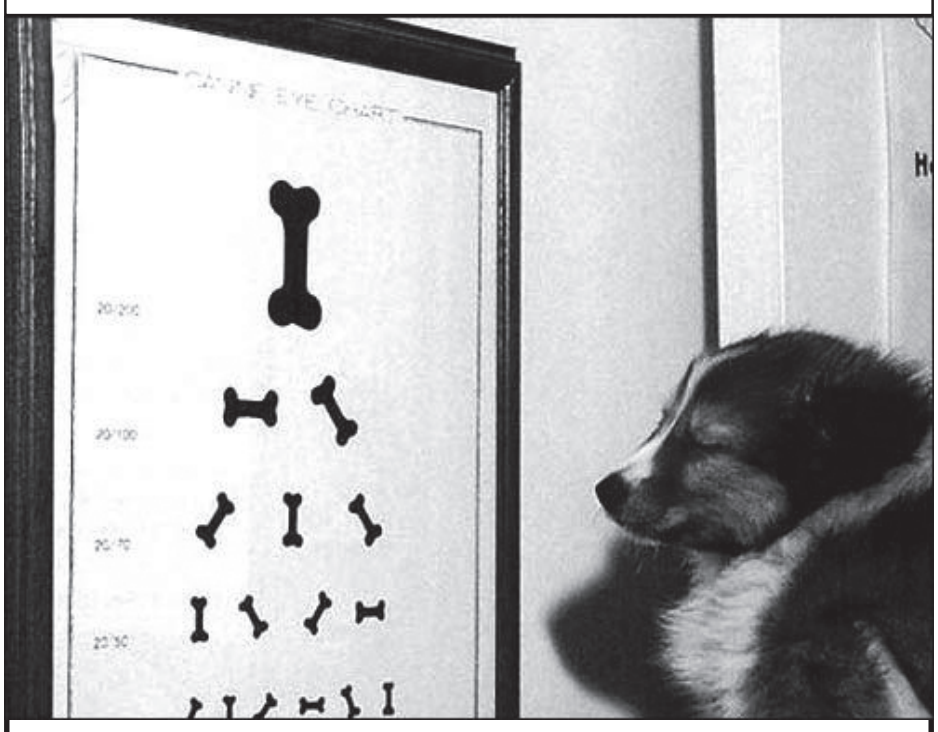
"Certainly", replied the president. "I bet you $25,000 that my testicles are not square.

"Done", the elderly woman answered. "But given the amount of money involved, if you don't mind I would like to come back at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning with my lawyer as a witness."

"No problem", said the president of the Bank confidently.

(continue 4th column this page)

WHO POSTED THIS ONE ON THE INTERNET?



DOG'S EUES TEST

(continued)
LAUGHTER

That night, the president became very nervous about the bet and spent a long time in front of the mirror examining his testicles, turning them this way and that, checking them over again and again until he was positive that no one could consider his testicles as square and reassuring himself that there was no way he could lose the bet.

The next morning at exactly 10 o'clock the elderly woman arrived at the president's office with her lawyer and acknowledged the $25,000 bet made the day before that the president's testicles were square.

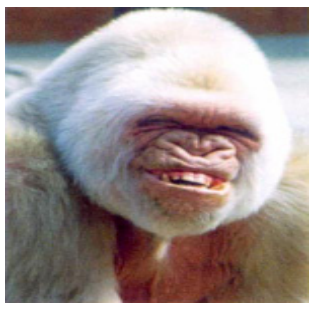
The president confirmed that the bet was the same as the one made the day before. Then the elderly woman asked him to drop his pants etc. so that she and her lawyer could see clearly.

The president was happy to oblige.

The elderly woman came closer so she could see better and asked the president if she could touch them. "Of course", said the president. "Given the amount of money involved, you should be 100% sure."

The elderly woman did so with a little smile. Suddenly the president noticed that the lawyer was banging his head against the wall. He asked the elderly woman why he was doing that and she replied,

"Oh, it's probably because I bet him $100,000 that around 10 o'clock in the morning I would be holding the balls of the President of the Bank of Canada!"



MERCADO LATINO

UN INISIATIVA EKSKLUSIVO I INKLUSIVO

B'a les'é bon, kerido lektor. Merkado Latino ta eksklusivo i inklusivo. E ta ***eksklusivo,*** pasobra bo por haña ayanan produkto speshal di bon kalidat pa un preis abou. Dor ku Euro ta haltu, Merkado Latino a skohe pa konsentrá riba produkto di Sur-Amérika. Hopi ***mas barata*** i hopi mas gustá pa pueblo di Boneiru.

E ta un inisiativa ***inklusivo,*** pasobra Merkado Latino a rekonosé ku pueblo di Boneiru ta konsistí di tur sorto di hende di tur parti di mundu. Anto e latinonan ta gusta nan propio produkto. Anto Boneriano tambe ta gusta produkto di nos propio regio, speshalmente si nan ta barata i di bon kalidat. Asina ta ku Merkado Latino ta ofresé un asòrtimentu di produkto hopi variá pa tur hende, sin distinshon.

Artíkulo pa kas

Nan tin artíkulo pa kas, pa kushina i baño. Panchi, tayó, glas, tambe artíkulo pa dorna kas.

Kosmétika

Kosmétika di markanan di Colombia, manera p.e. Aceite Rosa Mosqueta, lokual ta hopi bon pa kita mancha.

Tambe otro produkto di Colombia pa pèrdè peso (90-60). Mas remédinan natural i homeopátiko, manera Ekstrakto di Berenjena (= berehein) i otronan lokual ta bon pa relahá e nervionan. Tambe produkto di 'aromatherapie' i Fen-Shui tur di Sur-Amérika. Kosnan Latino so nan ta bende na Merkado Latino (di Venezuela, Colombia i Panamá).

Pronto nan lo bin ku un liña kompleto di kosmétika eksklusivo di Colombia.

Artíkulo pa pònk, CD ku DVD

'Mercado' ta nifiká 'marshe', anto asina e pakus aki ta, manera un marshe kaminda nan ta bende de todo un poco. Por ehèmpel, bo ta haña habon, artikulo pa pònk, skalchi pa fruta, asta CD-nan di bachata i merengue di Sto. Domingo.

Pronto Mercado Latino ta kuminsá ku produkto di República Dominicana tambe. Idea ta pa importá produkto popular di tur parti di Sur-Amérika pa aisna tantu e Latino, komo e Boneriano por probechá di e preisnan abou i e produktonan típikamente regional

Kosnan pa skol

Asta kosnan pa skol nan tin, manera etui pa f1,- i otro artíkulo (buki) pa preis abou pa muchanan.

Kendenan ta tras di e inisiativa aki?

Den kualkier esfuerso humano semper tin hende envolví. E hendenan tras di e inisiativa aki ta Sr. Richard Janga, e doño di Mercado Latino, asistí dor di su elegante manager doña Marvella Maduro. Sigur sigur dos persona bon konosí na Boneiru.

Asesorio

Manera nos a bisa, na Mercado Latino tin de todo un poco. Asina ta ku nan ta bende bunita asesorio, manera renchi, kadena etc.

Lingerie

Tambe nan tin kabei falsu i pelúka. Otro produkto interesante ta diferente artíkulo di lingerie. Nan tin sèrbète i badlaken, beachmat i 'jug' pa e preis abou di f. 8,-. Asina bo ta mira ku e kantidat di produkto ta asina variá ku ta imposibel pa menshoná nan tur. Mercado Latino ta un berdadero marshe. Sigur sigur interesante pa bo mes bai tira un bista.

Orario di Mercado Latino

Mercado Latino ta habri tur dia di 9'or di mainta te 1'or di merdia, anto di 3'or di atardi te 7'or di anochi. E ta situá na Kaya Nikiboko-Noord 44C, den Shopping-Mall nobo di NURIA.

Komentario di ARCO

Ta un kustumber di ARCO pa duna komentario riba artíkulo publiká den nos korant. Den e kaso aki ARCO kier remarká ku nos ta haña e inisiativa aki mashá positivo. Nos ta deseá Mercado Latino tur klase di éksito. Boneiru ta den lift aworaki i e tempu ta hechu pa bin ku inversion i inisiativa nobo.

Kambio ta na kaminda i komo empresario bo ta spera ku e kambio lo trese mas negoshi. I sigur sigur tur hende ta spera esei. E speransa ta ku Boneiru su poblashon lo dobla den mas òf ménos 5 te 10 aña di tempu. Tin hende ku ta kontra e tipo di desaroyo aki, pasobra nan tin miedu ku naturalesa di Boneiru lo sufri. Otronan ta pensa ku Boneiru no por bai dilanti tampoko, si nos tin hopi naturalesa i tiki ekonomia.

E manera sano di desaroyo ta pa bai dilanti den un forma 'duradero'. Esei kier men ku bo ta buska un balansa sano entre ekonomia i ekologia. Esaki t'e intenshon presis: **'Kresementu ku mantenshon di kultura i naturalesa'.**

A free market is an idealized market, where all transfers of money, goods and services are devoid of coercion and theft.

info@arcobonaire.com - 717-2431 or 717-2427

CENTRAL AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT / CAFTA

What's good for the goose is not necessarily good for the gander

It's hard to judge a 2400-page trade agreement and conclude with certainty whether it's good or bad. When reports from the U.S. are studied, it appears that most people and organizations are against CAFTA. The general fear is that it will cost American jobs.

ARCO has looked at the ***facts*** and will give its own perspective. Our *provisinal* conclusion is, that CAFTA can hardly be very bad for the U.S.A., but it is very questionable whether it is good for Central America.

According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Central American CAFTA-countries export about 80% of their products duty-free to the U.S.A. Although the U.S.A. today already exports about $15.7 billion worth to CAFTA-countires, it is far from duty-free. In fact the U.S.A. has to pay between 30%-100% import duties when exporting to other CAFTA-countries.

Caribbean Basin Initiative

This unequal situation has grown under the Caribbean Basin Initiative, which was meant explicitly to boost industry and trade in Central American CAFTA-countries (then called 'CBI-countires) by giving them duty-free access to the U.S.A. for a variety of products. In other words, the Caribbean Basin Initiative was basically a ***unilateral*** opening up of the U.S.-market to Caribbeaan Basin-countries. It was President Reagan's generous way to help CBI-countires develop their export-industry.

To a certain extent the CBI-scheme worked. Not seldom in the form of U.S-companies setting up businesses in CBI-countires to export goods duty-free back to the U.S.A. This indeed did cost some American jobs. The CBI was a kind of development aid, which costs money. The strategic thinking behind it was that poor countries in America's backyard are potential communist hot-beds, which also costs money to control. Boosting these countries' economy by giving away some trade benefits is more effective and cheaper than controlling communism by force. Moreover, under the CBI-scheme U.S. consumers can buy cheaper CBI-imports. So in the end, it costs some money, but on the whole everybody wins.

CAFTA

In the meantime communism has been dealt a mortal blow. So now there is no reason to give away any freebies any longer. Not surprisingly, CAFTA eliminates the CBI-inequality in the trade relationship between the U.S. and other CAFTA-countires. Under CAFTA there will be ***mutual*** freedom from import-duties. This can only boost the American economy.

The American Farm Federation projects that CAFTA will boost U.S. agricultural exports by $1.5 billion annually. Farmers can expect an upsurge in exports of corn ($58 million in increased exports), wheat ($62 million), rice ($92 million), soybean meal and oil ($85 million), poultry ($178 million), pork ($108 million) and beef ($47 million).

Furthermore, CAFTA will open up services markets for U.S.-companies, such as telecoms, insurance, and express shipments; provide new legal protections for copyrights, patents, and trademarks. A U.S. Chamber study of CAFTA's impact on a dozen states projects it will ***create*** over 25,000 new *American* jobs in its first year — and over 130,000 new jobs in a decade.

Facts vs. Fears

We cannot see how CAFTA could be bad for the U.S.A. There is a veritable CAFTA-scare in the U.S., but we must conclude that it is no more than that: a *scare*, based on fear instead of fact. CAFTA is good for the U.S. But is it also good for the Central American CAFTA-countries? We doubt it.

CAFTA

(continued from page 20)

CAFTA is good for consumers

The elimination of import-duties on American goods in other CAFTA-countries will make mostly high-tech and industrial American goods (but also agricultural products) *cheaper* for consumers in those countries. So CAFTA is good for consumers. But it is ***bad for farmers*** in Central American CAFTA-countries. If the US forecasts a boost in exports of agricultural products to other CAFTA-countries, then clearly farmers in those other countries are going to lose out.

And will CAFTA boost investment (Foreign Direct Investment) in Central-American countries? We fail to see why it should. At any rate, the essential motive for doing so under the CBI-arrangement will be eliminated by CAFTA. So CAFTA seems more like a deal the Central American countries are *forced* to accept, because otherwise they would lose free access to the US. In other words, you're damned if you do and equally damned if you don't. As compared to the CBI-arrangement, the Central American CAFTA-countries lose out.

If we want to be nasty about it, we could say that CAFTA is a twist-arm agreement, which Central American CAFTA-countries cannot say 'no' to, because they would be worse off, if they did. But by accepting CAFTA, they also have to accept the loss of privileges which the very same U.S. - under different circumstances - had granted them.

There is something wrong with this kind of fairness

In principle privileges are not fair. If Central-American countries have the right to export goods to the U.S.A. duty-free, it is only fair that the U.S.A. should be be equally free to export its goods to other CAFTA-countries duty-free as well. After all, equal terms are fair, aren't they?

But in fact CAFTA is an agreement between very <u>*unequal*</u> trading partners. The combined GDP of Central America is equal to 0.5 percent of U.S. GDP. CAFTA would require market liberalization for the majority of goods and services in Central America - including agriculture, manufacturing, public services and government procurement. In return, the U.S. has promised very little increased market access for Central America. There *is* a limited increase in sugar quotas, for instance.

Rigorous impact assessments of CAFTA in Central America have <u>*not*</u> been conducted. Central Americans are forced to judge the potential impact based upon the ten-year record of NAFTA. Some analysts expect that - as occurred in Mexico - CAFTA will attract foreign direct investment and boost Central American exports in certain sectors, but will provide little benefit to the rural and urban poor. In fact it will probably ***hurt*** especially the rural poor.

CAFTA does not contain any EU-style 'cohesion-clause'

The EU is based on active solidarity. There is free trade, but the poorer member-states are financially supported by the richer states to enable them to reach a wellfare-level of at least 75% of the EU-standard. The EU provides *inter alia* 'cohesion funds' to poorer member-states to guarantee a reasonable wellfare-level. There is nothing of the kind in CAFTA.

Furthermore, CAFTA only opens the borders for ***<u>goods</u>***. People have to stay where they are. Despite all the fears expressed in the U.S.A. about more immigration, the fact is that Central American CAFTA-citizens will *not* be enabled to migrate legally to U.S.A. Of course, illegal migration will continue, as usual for the simple reason that the 'pursuit of happiness' will continue to motivate people living in poor countries to try their luck in richer ones. But CAFTA in itself will not help them in this pursuit. At least not in this way.

Throw that dog a bone

Although ARCO is all for integration and although we believe that <u>*eventually*</u> free trade will benefit society in general, the CAFTA-deal is very disappointing. It might well make the Central American partners poorer. It is not surprising that in a joint statement of Central American and U.S catholic bishops many concerns are raised about CAFTA's impact, especially on the poor. Although they believe that CAFTA could result in increased employment in Central

KIKO

?

PINEDO, BO CHEFKOK SPESHAL, TA PREPARANDO

?

(CAFTA, continued from left column)

America, the increase would probably only take place in urban areas with a decrease (and job losses) in rural areas. This will, they fear, result in internal migration and instability.

Bishops voice their concerns

Among other things the bishops say (extract):

1. There has not been sufficient information and debate in our countries about the various aspects of CAFTA and its impact on our societies. This troubles us deeply given the obvious imbalance in power and influence that exists between the United States and the Central American countries and the impact the agreement will have on our peoples, especially in Central America.

2. In the area of agriculture, there is insufficient attention given to such sensitive issues as the potential impact of U.S. farm supports on Central American farm producers. It seems likely that poor farming communities in Central America will suffer greatly when subsidized agricultural products from the United States expand their reach into these markets.

3. While certain labor and environmental provisions are included in the agreement, it is not clear that the enforcement mechanisms within CAFTA will lead to stronger protection of fundamental worker rights and the environment.

4. The treaty will have effects on intellectual property rights. The proposed legal framework could jeopardize the right of Central American countries to exercise proper stewardship of their natural resources. If the use of generic drugs is limited, this would lead to further increases in the cost of health care.

Conclusion

So what can be said about this deal? Venezuela voiced a resounding 'No!'. Well, perhaps Venezuela can afford slapping the U.S. in the face. The Dominican Republic is not in such a comfortable oil-rich position. It's a deal and let's see what happens. But it does not appear to us as a deal you make your friends happy with, which is what the U.S. says it wants to do. Maybe this sums it up: Better a bad deal than no deal at all?

TENE UN PUEBLO BON INFORMÁ TA HOPI IMPORTANTE

Pa medio di e artíkulo aki nos ta pidi èkstra atenshon pa e aviso na banda drechi riba e 'splash'. Kualkier persona, hóben of grandi, HENDE HÒMBER ÒF HENDE MUHÉ, ku ta bon na Papiamentu i Hulandes por solisitá. Reibeweis ta importante tambe. Mester por traha ku computer tambe.

Nos mishon ta pa hasi di ARCO e mihó revista na Antia. Periodismo ta un trabou duru, pero hopi interesante. Bo semper ta na altura di tur kos i bo ta siña mashá hopi kos di bida i polítika.
E persona ku nos ta buska lo bira responsabel pa skirbi notisia lokal .

NO TENE MIEDU. SOLISITÁ LIBREMENTE.
ESAKI TA BO CHÉNS DI HAÑA UN TRABOU HOPI INTERESANTE.

Professionele computerkrakers

(Planet internet 7 oktober 2005)

De Nationale Recherche heeft dinsdag drie professionele computerkrakers (19, 22 en 27 jaar) aangehouden. Justitie verdenkt het drietal van inbraak in meer dan 100.000 thuiscomputers.

De systemen vormden samen een netwerk dat vermoedelijk is misbruikt voor computeraanvallen, installatie van spionagesoftware en diefstal van internetbankgegevens.

Zombienetwerk

Met 100.000 computers vormt het zogenoemde zombienetwerk een van de grootste dat ooit in beeld is gebracht, meldde een woordvoerder van het landelijk parket vrijdag. De verdachten zijn vrijdag voorgeleid aan de rechtercommissaris in Breda. Justitie verwacht nog meer aanhoudingen in de zaak. De hackers voerden een geautomatiseerde aanval uit met een Trojaans paard, een computervirus dat zich vermomt als onschuldig programmaatje. De kwaadaardige software nestelde zich in de computers van nietsvermoedende gebruikers en de verdachten kregen de controle over de systemen.

Het gebruikte computervirus (Toxbot) legt toetsaanslagen vast en stelt deze gegevens beschikbaar. Het virus werd continu aangepast om antivirusprogramma's te omzeilen. In Nederland raakten naar schatting enkele duizenden, slechtbeveiligde computers geïnfecteerd.

Binnendringen

Het onderzoek van de recherche richt zich op het binnendringen van computers, vernieling van geautomatiseerde netwerken, het installeren van reclame- en spionagesoftware. Vermoedelijk lieten de verdachten zich betalen om virussen te programmeren.

Een bedrijf in de Verenigde Staten is vermoedelijk afgeperst met de dreiging van een aanval op haar computernetwerk. Bovendien hebben de mannen zich schuldig gemaakt aan plundering van rekeningen bij Paypal, de betaalmethode voor kopers en verkopers op veilingsite eBay.

Beslag gelegd

De hoofdverdachte is een 19-jarige man uit Loon op Zand. De andere verdachten zijn 22 en 27 jaar en komen uit Tilburg en Rijswijk. Bij huiszoekingen is beslag gelegd op computers, administratie, een bankrekening, contant geld en een sportauto. Het ministerie van Economische Zaken omschreef zombienetwerken recent nog als de grootste bedreiging van de veiligheid op internet.

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ARCO ta reflehá realidat di Boneiru kaminda 4 idioma ta wòrdu papiá sin niun distinshon. Asina nos ta kombertí un debilidat, den un forsa.

ARCO is a reflection of the reality of Bonaire, where 4 languages are spoken interchangeably, without any discrimination. This is a strength.

LETRA PA UN BUNITA KANSION

E poesia aki bou, skirbí pa Sra. Cecilia M. Everts, segun nos di ARCO, lo ta perfekto pa pone na muzik. Kende ta hasi'é?
E poesia aki a wòrdu skirbí na oktober di aña 1944. Ta e promé produkto literario ku Sra. Everts a disidí di publiká.

AWASERU

Yobe awa, zona dushi
riba daknan di nos kas.
Muha tera ku bo gotonan
di pèrla i di eis.

Bo finesa i blankura
ta sin par i sin igual.
Bo dulsura na nos boka
ta un delisia selestial.

Awaseru, gran limpiesa
pa nos kurpa i nos kas.
Bo ta kita ku bo forsa
manchanan sin laga tras.

Bo t'e Tata protektor
pa nos hòfi i mondinan.
Ku bo forsa bo ta yena
blachi, flor i frutanan.

Animalnan ta gritando
di amor i gratitut.
Paranan ta hubilando
den un sierto aktitut.

Honor na bo, o dushi awa
basha manda hopi flor.
Pa mi ofresé mi mama
i tambe un pa mi amor.

POETRY CORNER

Tres bunita poesia di Sra. Cecilia M. EVERTS, poeta Boneriano.
(Saká for di su buki: UN STREA DEN SKURIDAT, oktober 1992)

MI KE SKIRBI

Mi ke skirbi
skirbi kiko ?
Pesadia ?
Ilushon
o fantasia ?
Nò, mi shon.

Mi ke skirbi
konta algu ku ta tribi
molestiá mi mente
ku ta bai i bolbe ...
meskos ku olanan ta suta
riba baranka
plama fo'i otro, bira hopi
i gotanan ta basha
bolbe kore bai den laman.

Mi ke skirbi
pa konta' bo mi angustia
mi desilushon
te ora ku soño hiba mi
i e zonido di truena
rezoná den mi orea
spiertá mi fo'i soño
i gritá mi:
"sigui skirbi".

Mi ke skirbi
pa aliviá mi kurason
pa mi pensamentunan
lo ta pas
amor
i komprenshon
ta p'esei mi ke skirbi.

BIDA

Mi ta gusta
ora awaseru ta kai.
Mi ta gusta
skucha su zonido.
Mi ta gusta
sinti su holó
ora k'e ta sunchi tera.
Pasobra mi ta gusta
amor i biba
ora mundu spierta fo'i soño
pasobra tin bida.

BO TAMBE TAT'EI? ---- WAS JIJ HIER OOK?

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