The truth shall set you free

Arco

THE ONLY CARIBBEAN MAGAZINE IN FOUR LANGUAGES

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BONAIRE, ST. EUSTATIUS & SABA

August 22, 2008, Vol 6, no. 6

GOING GREEN!

Fundashon Internashonal Oost West, Thuis BES!!

PAPIAMENTU

E futuru di bibienda, página 3

ENGLISH

County Raod 232, page 26

NEDERLANDS

Anti-Rook Beleid, blz. 10

ESPAÑOL

Cuba, Sueño o pesadilla?, página 16

WORK WITH NATURE, NOT AGAINST

English

Earthships

Ever since SOLYMAR's formation '*going green*' has been the dream. Now it is materializing.

But in fact, '*going green*' is not just a dream. It is a necessity. Our present wasteful lifestyle simply is not sustainable. The recent price-explosion of oil is just one symptom of a reality nobody can deny any longer.

But then, we have to come up with *real* answers. Simply yelling 'green' won't do the trick. Neither can we solve problems by just being *against* certain things. We have to come up with workable alternatives.

Earthship Biotecture, incorporated by Mr. Mike Reynolds, has given the world a workable alternative for comfortable living *without* offence to Nature. Earthships are a prime example of working *with* Nature, not *against*.

TRAHA KU NATURALESA, NO KONTRA

Papiamentu

Barku di tera

For di komienso SOLYMAR a soña di un proyekto ekológiko. Awor e ta materialisando.

Pero en realidat, '*biba bèrdè*' (= biba ekológikamente responsabel) ta mas ku un soño. E ta *nesesario*. Nos forma di biba aktual no ta sostenible. E eksploshon di preis di petrolio ta djis un síntoma probando ku tin problema serio.

Pero, e ora ei nos mester buska solushonnan *real*. Djis grita '*biba bèrdè*' no ta e kos. Simplemente oponiendo sierto kos tampoko no ta solushoná nada. Nos mester bini ku alternativa práktiko.

Earthship Biotecture, lantá pa Sr. Mike Reynolds, a ofresé mundu hinter alternativanan práktiko pa biba i traha kas sin daña medioambiente mas ku ta nesesario. E konsepto 'Barkunan di Tera' ('Earthships') ta mustra kon ta traha *ku* Naturalesa, no *kontra*.

ABOUT ARCO

Colophon page 2
Kaya Isabel # 1, Bonaire
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NEW ARCO WEBSITE

www.arcocarib.com

Finally! Much more work than expected, but it's there: a completely ***renewed ARCO website***. And if all goes as anticipated, there will be much more to come.

More daily articles

First of all, we will post more articles, the goal being a daily comment on a world event, always looked at from an Antillean/Caribbean perspective.

Secondly, ARCO is working on its own video productions. We're not there yet, but it is in the offing.

Thirdly, our collaborators in Curaçao, Saba and Statia will begin posting their articles on special island pages regularly.

What's on offer?

Our website consists basically of two main features, i.e. articles and documents.

ARCO publishes ***articles*** on all topics, including politics and religion. These two topics are most important in a world divided along political and religious lines.

The ***documents*** posted in the 'Caribbean Knowledge Center' ('CKC') have either been announced in ARCO-magazine or referred to in ARCO-articles. Anybody interested in the actual background can read the whole document. ***All major documents on the new Antillean constitutional structure have been posted in the CKC***.

All Antillean languages

As in ARCO-magazine, postings on our website are published in 4 languages, i.e. Dutch, Papiamentu, English and Spanish. ***We will also begin posting articles in French, but this will be restricted to the website (not the magazine).***

Video's & miscellaneous

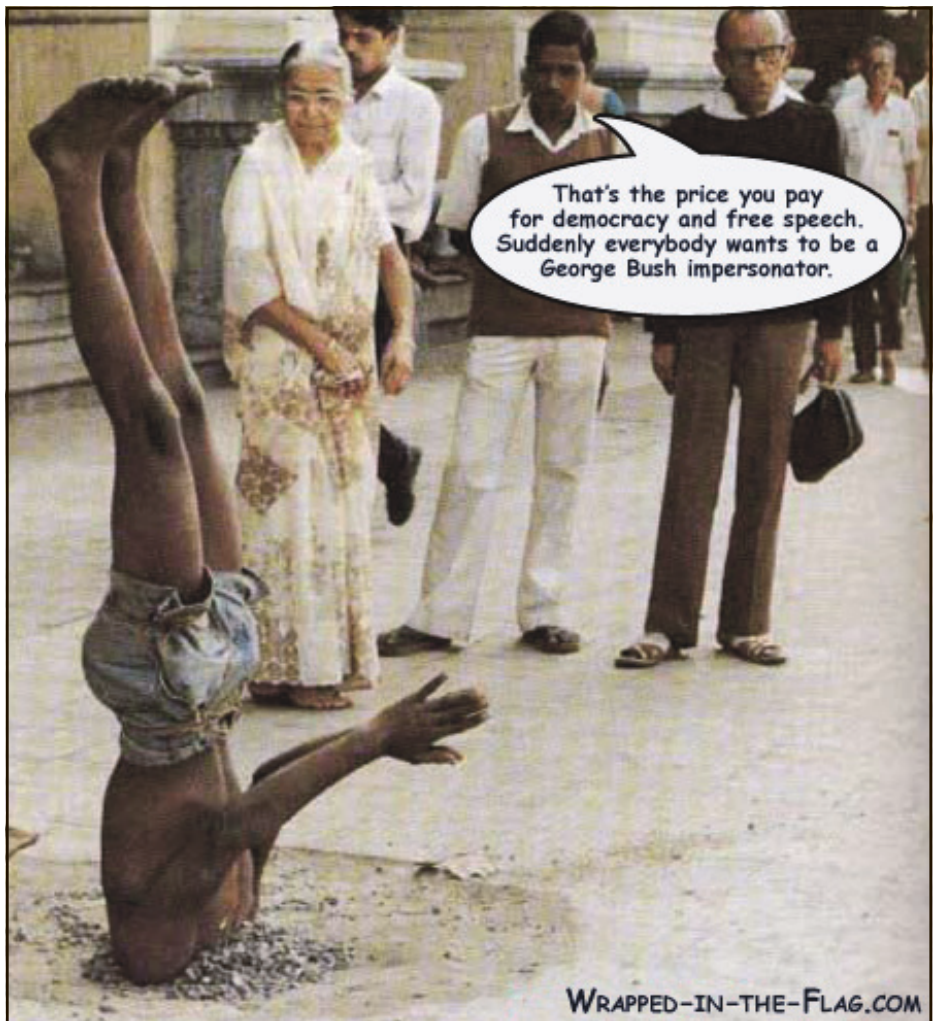
We have collected all kinds of video's on our website, funny, amazing, outstanding, music etc. Notable Power Point presentations, series on 'Caribia', info on the Ring of Unity, special pages (Gush Shalom, classical music => radio talks in Dutch, special Cuba-pages etc.). Also: articles on alternative medicine, samples of local literature and past ARCO cartoons.

Art

Samples of artworks created by all artists ever interviewed in ARCO-magazine have been posted in a separate section. The presentation of this page is truly wonderful, worth a visit! This feature will be steadily expanded. Artworks of artists who sign on will be offered for sale.

Real Estate

During the month of May (our top-month) 23,564 people visited our website. 401 of them searched our Real Estate pages. That is 400 potential buyers! These pages will soon be expanded. If you're looking for a house, search the ARCO website first!



The Price of Democracy

ARCO COLOPHON

ARCO is a monthly tabloid magazine, published in 4 languages and distributed on the islands of Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba and Statia.

Most articles published in the magazine are also posted on our website at: **www.arcocarib.com**.

ARCO website (receiving more than 10.000 visitors per month) includes the following pages:

*Main page with '**Daily Connect**, daily article;*
***Art page**, with artworks and info on local artists;*
***Outstanding music** video's;*
*Special page on **Cuba** and Gush Shalom on **Israel**;*
***Caribbean Knowledge Center** with background on articles published in the magazine or on our weblog.*

Collaborators:

*In **Holland** Mr. D. Denker (pseudonym), to be contacted via editor;*
*In **Curaçao** Mr. Lucien Feneta (pseudonym) and various other writers, to be contacted via editor;*
*In **Statia** Mrs. Annemieke Kusters-Jansen, tel. 00599 - 318 4092;*
*In **Saba Mr.** Dave Levenstone, tel. 00599 - 416 5058 AND Peter Sabapain (pseudonym);*
*In **Bonaire** various writers, to be contacted via editor, including Joshua Breakwater (pseudonym).*

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E FUTURU DI BIBIENDA

Barku di Tera

Imaginá bo ku bo por konstruí un kas na Boneiru ku semper ta dushi fresku paden (temperatura di èrko) ***sin paga koriente***. Un kas ku alabes ta bunita diseñá. Un kas ku tin su rembak derá den tera pa tene e awa fresku semper, pero alabes un sistema solar pa keinta e awa un tiki ora ta ducha, òf usa awa den kushina. Lo bo no kier un kas asina?

Imaginá bo ku e kas aki ta diseñá di tal forma ku e ta usa i re-usa awa 3 biaha pa saka máksimo utilidat di awa di shelu (awaseru). Imaginá bo ku bo no tin meter di WEB mas, pasobra ni koriente bo mester, ni awa. Koriente bo ta haña di '*panel solar*', mientras ku awa bo ta haña di Dios (awaseru). Kisas de bes en kuando durante periodo di sekura bo tin ku kumpra un tiki awa, pero normalmente bo no tin mester. Lo bo no kier un kas asina?

Kas trahá di tayer

Figurá bo ku e kas aki ta trahá di tayer, bòter di glas, bleki, trònkòn di palu kolektá for di nos kosta, plèstik i otro material ku normalmente ta bai Landfill pa susha nos isla. Figurá bo ku bo por traha e kas di bo soño ku e materialnan grátis aki, anto un kas ku ta ***mas duradero ku kas di blòki***. ***E ta pruebá kaba ku e kasnan aki ta wanta hòrkan mas mihó ku kas normal***. Nan ta asina sólido trahá ku nan ta keda para pa sentenares di aña, mas tantu ku kasnan normal.

Mike Reynolds a perfekshoná e kasnan aki durante un periodo di mas ku 35 aña. El a inventá, desaroyá i eksperimentá ku delaster un kos. El a eksperimentá ku forma tambe. Por ehèmpel, e promé dos apartamento trahá estilo di 'Earthship' ('Barku di Tera') na Boneiru tin un forma ***rondó*** ku un veranda ròn di dje.

Nos no ta eksagerá ora nos ta bisa ku e kasnan aki ta úniko. Mike Reynolds a duna humanidat un modelo pa futuru, es desir tur fasilidat moderno, pero sin daño na medio-ambiente. ***Esaki ta e futuru.***

Kas ekológiko

E 'Barkunan di Tera' diseñá pa Mike Reynolds ta kasnan ekológiko. Nan ta tuma na serio ku humanidat mester siña biba den harmonia ku Naturalesa, sin destruí tur kos i ku e mínimo di daño na medio-ambiente.

No ta posibel pa keda sin hasi niun daño ètòl. Si bo kier traha un kas, bo mester rosa un pid'i tereno i kap algun palu ku ta krese kaminda bo kier traha bo kas. Tur esei ta daño na medio-ambiente inevitabel. Pero si bo tuma ekologia na serio, bo tin ku buska manera pa minimalisá e daño, no solamente promé i durante konstrukshon, pero *vooral* despues di konstrukshon. Ora e kas ta kla e mester ta trahá di tal forma ku e no ta sigui hasi daño. Mientrastantu bo por drecha e mínimo di daño ku bo mester a hasi durante konstrukshon, p.e. dor di planta i kuida palu den bo kurá, pa remplasá esnan ku bo mester a kap pa traha bo kas.

Un forma di pensa, un forma di ser

E lokual ku nos a kaba di skirbi ta mas ku un 'kas bunita i duradero'. E ta un forma di pensa, un forma di ser. Algu ku hende na Boneiru ta komprendé fásilmente, dor ku Boneiru su Naturalesa i medio-ambiente ta relativamente puro ainda.

Nos tur sa ku tin hende na Boneiru (mayoria biaha Boneriano mes) ta susha nos mondinan sin rel, tirando tur sorto di sushi unda ku ta. Tòg nos ta kere ku e aktitut *onverschil* aki por wòrdu drechá ku debido atenshon di parti di gobièrnu, medionan di komunikashon i tur hende individual ku sa mihó. Tur e kampañanan pa 'tene Boneiru limpi' a duna resultado i lo sòru ku den futuru nos isla lo keda e tesoro k'e ta. No ta hasi mashá diferensia kuantu hende ta biba akinan, basta esnan presente sa, òf ta wòrdu eduká pa mantené nos medio-ambiente intakto. E kasnan di Mike Reynolds lo yuda hasi nos pueblo mas konsiente di esei.

En bes di tira tayer na Landfill pa susha nos isla, por hasi bon uso di nan pa traha bunita kas kuné. E promé 'Earthship' na Antia a keda konstruí na Boneiru...

A usa tayer, bòter di glas, bleki o otro material ku normalmente ta bai Landfill pa traha e bunita apartamentu aki. A limpia kosta di Boneiru un tiki tambe, re-kohiendo trònkòn di palu pa usa komo pilar pa sostené dak di e 'Barku di Tera'.

Involvimientu di gobièrnu

Den un demokrasia liber gobièrnu mester respetá libertat di hende. Pero gobièrnu por stimulá sí. Mirando ku e 'Barkunan di Tera' aki tin mashá hopi bentaha ekológiko riba kasnan normal, gobièrnu (òf Stinapa) por stimulá konstrukshon di e kasnan aki, por ehèmpel dor di duna supsidio pa kumpra '*panelnan solar*', na kualkier persona ku kier konstruí un kas asina. Dunamentu di supsidio ta na su lugá, pa motibu ku mantenshon di medio-ambiente ta un asuntu ku ta regardá henter komunidat. Gobièrnu a bin wak e kasnan kaba i ta di spera ku nos sugerensia lo kai den bon tera.

Dependensia di petroleo

Manera ta konosí, mundu ta pasando dor di un krisis petrolero. Preis di gasolin ta subi diariamente. Pa suavisá e problema aki, nos tin ku kuminsá usa ménos petroleo. E kasnan di Mike Reynolds ('Barkunan di Tera') ta trahá di tal forma ku ***nan ta kompletamente independiente di petroleo.*** Ni pa produsí koriente, ni pa produsí awa. Pues, si gobièrnu ta stimulá konstrukshon di e tipo di kasnan aki, no solamente nos ta resiklá i re-usá materialnan di '*waste*' (ku ta yuda tene nos isla limpi), pero alabes nos ta spar petroleo.

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CRISIS DE ALIMENTOS

Carlos Newland, LaNacionOnLine

El precio de los granos se más que duplicó en el mundo en los últimos 30 meses. Gran parte de este aumento ocurrió en 2008, lo que desencadenó en la Argentina, de alguna manera, la crisis política actual. Este movimiento de precios ¿está señalando el principio de una crisis alimentaria mundial? Una mirada a la historia permite evaluar la situación con perspectiva y también con cierto optimismo.

La poblacion

Durante mucho tiempo, la producción de los cereales, el principal consumo humano, acompañó el crecimiento poblacional, que pasó de unos cinco millones hace 10.000 años a 250 millones en la época de Cristo y 1600 millones para 1900. En el último siglo, se ha dado el mayor incremento de la población, que hoy supera los 6000 millones. A la vez, tuvo lugar un notable aumento en la producción *per capita* de alimentos.

¿Por qué, aunque la tierra es un factor fijo con rendimientos decrecientes, la producción de granos aumenta? La respuesta es el ingenio humano: innovaciones tecnológicas y organizativas, y acumulación y aplicación de capital.

La Tecnología

Por otra parte mejoró los implementos agrícolas que permitieron aumentar la productividad. Durante la Revolución Industrial, ocurrieron nuevas inovedades en el sector, como la eficiencia de la rotación de cultivos y luego mediante el uso de fertilizantes y la mecanización. Ya en el siglo XX, se logró la hibridización de los cereales, en particular del maíz, lo que permitió cuadruplicar su rendimiento.

Cultivamos en cantidat ahora

Ultimamente, el desarrollo de cultivos genéticamente modificados (como la soja) permitió lograr variedades más resistentes y, se espera, más nutritivas de cereales.

La mejora en la producción de los alimentos a lo largo de la historia permitió un enorme crecimiento de la población y, últimamente, un significativo crecimiento en el consumo *per capita.* El consumo medio de calorías era de 2300 hacia 1960, llegando a 2800 hacia 2000, cuando la población de muchos países muestra problemas de sobrepeso. ***En buena medida, el aumento de precios se debe al cambio de dieta de la población mundial,*** ante el mayor ingreso de la ultimas décadas, que implicó aumentar no sólo el consumo de cereales, ***sino el de carne, que demanda un uso más intensivo de la tierra que los granos (se necesitan siete kilos de cereales para producir un kilo de carne).***

Leyes & Consecuencias

En general, se puede concluir que el ser humano se ha ingeniado para lograr mejoras tecnológicas e institucionales que tienden a mejorar su situación.

Bio-diesel, no hay otra salida?

Basta recordar el tremendo impacto negativo que tuvieron sobre la producción agrícola los regímenes comunistas. En este sentido, muchas de las respuestas de muchos países productores de alimentos ante el aumento actual de precios parecen agravar la situación, como son la aplicación de precios máximos, el aumento de los impuestos a la exportación o la prohibición de su comercio.

Estas medidas tienden siempre a desalentar la producción en los países donde son aplicadas y, aunque pueden beneficiar el consumo interno a corto plazo, en el largo plazo tienen efectos negativos sobre el potencial de producción.

A estas medidas negativas deben agregarse los subsidios y las exenciones impositivas a los biocombustibles que aplican muchos países (entre ellos Estados Unidos y varias naciones europeas), los que han servido de incentivo ineficiente para su producción, y generaron una competencia con los consumidores por el uso de las especies utilizadas para su fabricación, como el maíz.

HAGAMOS ACCESIBLE A BONAIRE ASÍ QUE SE PUEDE MOVERSE CON SILLA DE RUEDAS

Bonaire es una isla bellísima en el Caribe. Mucha gente de todas las partes del mundo vienen a nuestra isla para bucear, relajar y descansar.

Bonaire ofrece mucho; no sólo a sus habitantes sino también a los turistas que llegan aquí en avión, en crucero o en sus yates privados. La isla goza de una belleza natural tanto para el submarinismo como para una visita a las cuevas. Hay edificios preciosos, restaurantes, bares, museos, casitas auténticas y muchos diferentes lugares de interés.

Lamentablemente estos edificios y lugares de interés no son accesibles para los mayores, para las personas que no tienen buenas piernas y tampoco para las personas que tienen que moverse con silla de ruedas.

Fundación

Ahora existe en Bonaire una fundación para las personas que sufren de una limitación sea física o mental. Esta fundación, "MiVaBo" ('Minder Valide Bonaire' en Holandes) quiere, junto con la población de la isla, hacer accesible a Bonaire a las personas que tienen que moverse con silla de ruedas.

En este momento muchos edificios tanto del gobierno como de empresas privadas, el barrio donde se encuentran los restaurantes, bares, etc. no son accesibles ni adaptados a las sillas de ruedas. También con los cruceros vienen muchas personas en silla de ruedas a Bonaire. Es humillante que la persona de la silla de ruedas tiene que quedarse en el sol ardiente mientras la pareja o los amigos entran en la tienda.

Por eso la directiva de la fundación MiVaBo ruega encarecidamente al Consejo Ejecutivo de Bonaire, los diputados, los funcionarios públicos, las empresas, los restaurantes, los bares, las cafeteriás, las salas de deportes, los tenderos, las escuelas, los centros comerciales, los instituciones para asistencia, los constructores, las oficinas y además a todos que no han sido mencionado, que presten su concurso para que nuestra linda isla Caribeña será adaptada y accesible a las personas que tienen que moverse con silla de ruedas.

Haga favorable para las sillas de ruedas a Bonaire! Haga accesible a Bonaire. Si usted quire saber más de nuestra fundación o necesita ayuda o consejo, por favor contáctense con uno de los miembros de la administración.

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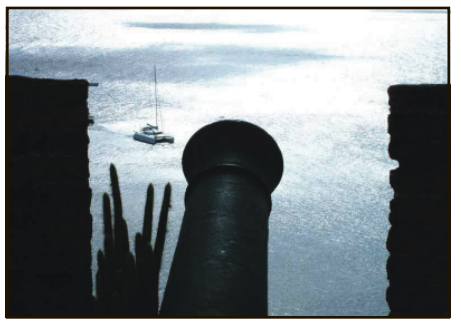
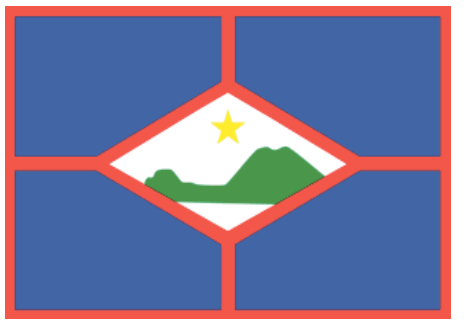


STATIA PAGES

Starting this edition ARCO will include STATIA PAGES. Every month we will have the opportunity to publish news and announcements about Statia. If you have something to write about, please don't hesitate to call: Annemieke Kusters-Jansen 3184094 or 3184092, or send an email: jansenannemieke@hotmail.com. If you want to place an advertisement, please contact us by phone or mail. Let's turn these pages into a prime medium for the Statian people!



BUZZY BEES AND THE HIGH SCOPE PROGRAM

by Annemieke Kusters-Jansen

At the end of this school-tear 27 children graduated from the Buzzy Bees Day Care Centre. They all move to cycle 1 in different schools. They participated in a new program that started in March 2007: the High Scope Program.

What is this High Scope Program?

Mrs. Cantica Smith explains: "With High Scope, we teach the children to be independent. High Scope starts with one year old children. It offers them a structured program, with activities that return every day. This High Scope program is implemented all over the world. Research shows that children that started their school career with High Scope end up with a higher education and less delinquency".

What is the secret of this method? First of all it's the mixed age groups. Buzzy Bees has 4 mixed age groups. Children from 2 to 4 years attend these groups. The bigger ones assist the smaller ones. The other thing that is very important with High Scope is that the behavior of the teachers is different than before. "Teachers are not talking AT the children, they are talking TO the children". That means that the teacher no longer tells the children what to do, the children carry out different activities and the teachers assist them. This is what helps the children to become more independent.

Cantica Smith, trainer, Rita Hassell, director of 'Buzzy Bees' and Debby Brown, resource teacher

Good feedback

Mrs. Rita Hassel, the director of Buzzy Bees Day Care Center gets good feedback from the parents. "As the children go home, it's less of a struggle for the parents to get their children to do something". "Parents really notice the difference in their childs' behavior".

The long awaited Graduation Day has finally arrived ...

Mrs. Cantica Smith "trains the trainers". She is now precertified to be a trainer of the teachers who work with children in the High Scope Program. In October she will do her final exams to finish her training. All trainers from the Netherlands Antilles come together from time to time to attend workshops. One of the things Cantica Smith talks about is how to deal with children who have a conflict.

Six steps of problem solving

Because this is also something you can do at home, with your own child, it is good to know about the "six steps of problem solving":

Situation: Sammy takes Trisha's doll. Trisha starts to cry and hits Sammy.

Step 1: Approach calmly and stop any hurtful actions. It is important that you remain calm, then the children regain control.

You take the doll and say that hitting and name calling has to stop. You say to the children: "I keep the doll so you can calm down and we can try to solve the problem".

Step 2: Acknowledge children's feelings. Helping the children to express their feelings - and accepting their feelings without judgment - allows children to let go of their emotions. You say: "I can see you are very angry. Are you upset that he took your doll?"

Step 3: Gather information.
In gathering information, never ask "why" questions. Little children find it difficult to answer those questions, they have no concept of "why"…

You don't say: "Why did you take that doll?", but you investigate: "Whose doll is it?" or "Are you jealous of Trisha that she has a doll?" or "Do you want a doll for yourself?" When asking those kind of question, the children calm down.

Step 4: Restate the problem
When you say: "So the problem is..", the children know that you are really listening to them and have no judgment. You say: "So you both want to have a doll…"

Step 5: Ask for ideas for solutions and choose one together.
See if you can get the children to come up with solutions for their problem. Maybe there is another doll for Sammy, or maybe they want to take turns in playing with the doll.

Step 6: Give follow-up as needed.

You may help the children to carry out their solution of the problem. If the problem remains, try and find another approach with them (repeat the whole process)

"Hey, man! Make up your mind! Where are you headed?"
Signs indicating various trails on the Quill, Statia's highest hill.
Photo by Marco Coenen.

CONVERSATION WITH JOSHUA SPANNER

by Annemieke Kusters-Jansen

Joshua Spanner is a member of the Democratic Party and from time to time he seeks publicity to criticize his party and the Government. Some people on Statia call him "The Freedom Fighter".

Joshua Spanner, Freedom Fighter

He's an independent man, with strong ideas about politics. We talked about his youth, black awareness, the hippie band and education.

The Sixties on Statia

When Joshua's mother, Elaine Daniel, being black, was only 9 days old, Winnifred Sadler, a white woman, who didn't have any children of her own, took care of her. She lived at the end of the street where her real mother lived, up on the corner of Paramiraweg and de Graafweg.

Winnifred Sadler was one of the sisters of the commissioner Esmond Sadler. Joshua used to call her "Nenen", meaning grandmother or old aunti. "She was all of that for me, and more.." he says.

His father, Carol Spanner, had three children with his mother; Joshua and his two sisters.

When Joshua was born, his grandmother, the mother of his father, took him to her house. His mother used to come up to the house, to breastfeed the baby. Joshua grew up with a lot of space. His grandfather, Jacobus Henrique Spanner, had a rumshop, right up the corner of Faaschweg and van Perenweg. There were 5 or 10 white people on the island; Alfie Pandt was one of them. (He is the father of the now well respected tax specialist Max Pandt, who lives in Sint Maarten). Alfie Pandt had cattle down by the English Quarter, where he raised sheep, goats and horses. His two sisters, Miss Mordie and Miss Aida had a shop called "the Cottage's store". That shop is still a supermarket now.

These ladies were prejudiced people. When Joshua was a kid and he would come to the store to buy some twines for his kites, she would put a handkerchief in her hand to take his money.

About Miss Mordie there is a story to tell. When Joshua was a kid, that lady was an old lady. She said to the boy who used to work around the house, Leopold Hodge (who still lives in Oranjestad): "***Mind you, when you get milk, don't get it from a black cow!***"

Of course Leopold Hodge used to choose the blackest cow he could find to get the milk from. She would taste the milk and sometimes she would say: "*This milk tastes like it's from a black cow!*"

The other white people who lived up the mountain were Hesther Garret, Mays, Sharp and Bauer. Most of them retired people from America "who took their drinking seriously" as Joshua adds.

Celebrating life

For Joshua, his childhood days were very happy. He was working around the rumshop, hearing a lot of stories from the old people and there was a lot of music and entertainment in those days. "*We were celebrating life; everything was a party. When somebody died you had a party, when somebody was born you had a party, when somebody got married you had a party, when somebody killed a cow you had a party*".

Peter John was a very important person. Whenever somebody moved house, or somebody died, or there was a marriage, or something else to celebrate, people would get Peter John to come and play the African drum. That music died out. You used to have people drumming along and playing the fifer (small flute).

In those days there were two theaters in town; Ideal Cinema, where the innovation bureau is now and Charley Theater, opposite Rivers enterprise. There was a lot of interaction with Saint Kitts. All the islands in the region used to go there to do shopping. There were people from Saint Kitts coming over for concerts and competitions.

The Hippie Band

And of course there was the Hippie Band. The Hippie Band played mostly in Lucas Carty's rumshop, on the de Graafweg, behind Super Burger. Almost all the men on the island were farming. They would get up around 4 in the morning, go to the field, and when the work was done, they used to go to the rumshop to play cards or dominoes and drink. In the rumshop there were two guitars, a Marimba box and a bahoe (big pipe that makes the bass sound). Around Christmas time, starting by the end of November, they would play every night. And when the spirit held them, they would go out in the street. Everybody, young and old, would jam along with the Hippie Band.

On Sundays all the men used to wear suits. They would go to church and after church they went to the rumshop and then the Hippie Band would play.

Peter John and the Hippie Band were legends, but there were more legendary people in the old days. Joshua remembers Miss Paula, who was a life long educator and Daddy Courtar, who was "the doctor before the doctor". People would go to him with their health problems or problems with their cattle. He would never charge a nickle.

Role Models

These were the local heroes in those days. But Statia had more heroes in the past. Willy Doc, for example. Here's the story of Willy Doc.

In 1939 there was a doctor from Surinam on the island. He made a girl from church pregnant and he was put in prison. But then his wife was ill and they wouldn't set the doctor free to help his wife. Now the people, led by Willy Doc, released the doctor.

Willy Doc then organized a revolt against the system. The po-lice force from Statia and St Maarten couldn't handle the revolt, so the military from Curacao had to come in. 30 years later, Willy Docs' son, Papa Godett, followed in his fathers' footsteps.

To Joshua all these stories and all these black heroes are important for the young people. He thinks that in school the children should learn more about the history of the region and about black heroes that can be role models. They have to learn about Tula and Karpata, they have to know about Marcus Garvey, Frederick Douglas, Malcolm X, about Mary Seacole, about the African Nationalist Movements in the 1970's. Like Marcus Garvey said: *"A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots"*.

His father left the island when Joshua was nine, so he did not really take care of him. But the one thing he is very grateful for is that his father used to send him two magazines: "Jet" and "Ebony". These magazines were very important in the early seventies, when the civil rights movements were big and the African Nationalist movement were going on. In these magazines you could read about the history and current events from a black perspective. Reading these magazines at that age, was very important and made him aware of his own roots and the struggle black people have to go through.

Black and Proud

Joshua is proud to be black and is proud that his ancestors were slaves from Africa. Regarding being black he says: "*History tells us that all men originated from Africa, some left the continent and due to natural circumstances they changed color, but in fact all men are black! What may be the difference if there is a great great grandfather that was white and passed over his genes to the next generations? What could this difference be?"* Descending from slaves is also something to be proud of: *"In spite of the fact that the program was to work us to death, my ancestors were so strong that they survived. Today when I look back I think that the European people were rather stupid back then, because you just can't kill the root!"*

The Hippie Band, statue in the garden of the Government Administration Building, known as 'Government Guesthouse' (cf. 'Pasan-Grahan' in Bonaire).

CHILD HELP LINE COMING TO STATIA

"Every child has the right to be heard".

Three young women from the Netherlands, Maartje Nieuwenhuisen, Mariken Schenkels and Loes Goossens, came to Statia to work on their graduation project for the HBO "Sociaal Pedagogisch Werk".

Assigned by Mrs. Felicia Schmidt of the Voogdijraad, they set up a Child Help Line for Sint Eustatius. In Holland they came in touch with Child Helpline International ('CHI'), which is a worldwide organization cooperating with 126 countries.

CHI sets guidelines for countries that want to start a Child Help Line. The three girls visited all the schools on Statia to talk about the Child Help Line. All the principals and the children they spoke to were very enthusiastic about the idea. Especially because the community is so small and everybody knows each other, the children were very happy about the idea that they are anonymous when they call the Child Help Line.

The girls also met with the child care institutions and with Eu-tel. Eu-tel will provide a free telephone number and a team is formed that will be responsible for the Child Help Line. Members of the team are: Mrs. Arlene Spanner – Schmidt, Mrs. Cecilia Gittens – Roosberg and Mrs. Raquel Carty, all professionals working in the field of interest.

From left to right Loes Goossens, Mariken Schenkels en Maartje Nieuwenhuizen

What is a Child Helpline?

A Child Help Line is a toll-free telephone number that children of the ages from 8 to 18 can call when they want to talk about something. ***All calls are confidential and anonymous, and the person who answers the phone is a professional, trained by CHI.*** Children can talk about anything, no problem is too small or too big for the Child Help Line.

Child Helpline International, help for all children in the world ...

Cooperation with Aruba.

Because of the need for anonymity, the Child Help Line team decided to cooperate with Aruba. The already existing Child Help Line in Aruba will be extended to support the youth of Statia.

How will the Child Helpline work?

The team on Statia will make a "sociale kaart" (list of all 'social institutions', listing addresses, phone-numbers, short description etc.) of Statia. That will help the volunteers in Aruba to get a clear view of what problems they can expect. A child that calls the toll-free Child Help Line will be answered by a volunteer in Aruba. Aruba has contacts with the team on Statia. They will report to the team and when certain problems appear often, they can take necessary steps to try and change the situation.

Publicity

In the coming months, the free number will be known to all children. There will be radio and television commercials about the Child Help Line and children will be invited to call. They will be assured that the telephone call is confidential and anonymous and that they can talk about anything.

HOE DUUR WAS DE SUIKER?

door Annemieke Kusters-Jansen

"Hoe duur was de suiker?" is het meest gelezen Surinaamse boek in Nederland en het meest gelezen boek in Suriname. Debuutroman van Cynthia McLeod, verscheen in 1987 en sloeg in als een bom. Eerste historische roman over de slaventijd in Suriname.

Cynthia McLeod, schrijfster van 'Hoe duur was de Suiker?'

Het beschrijft de levens van twee zusjes uit een Joodse plantage-familie en de levens van een aantal van hun slaven. Als je begint aan het boek, lijkt het net of je een jeugdboek aan het lezen bent, zo simpel is de taal. Maar het verhaal is meeslepend en als je begint, kun je het niet wegleggen. Met deze stijl van schrijven heeft McLeod veel lezers aan zich gebonden en dat is precies de bedoeling, want ze wil dat mensen meer te weten komen over de donkere periode van de slavernij.

Nederlandse lerares

Cynthia McLeod was een van de eerste Surinaamse mensen die Nederlands gaf op een middelbare school in Suriname, ze vertelde veel over de geschiedenis van Suriname in de klas en de leerlingen zeiden: "Juf, je moet gaan schrijven".

Is ze uiteindelijk gaan doen. Ze schreef na "Hoe duur was de suiker?" nog vier historische romans over het plantageleven in de achttiende eeuw in Suriname. En van Elizabeth Samson, de eerste vrije zwarte vrouw die rijk werd, verscheen een studie, een roman en een toneeltekst.

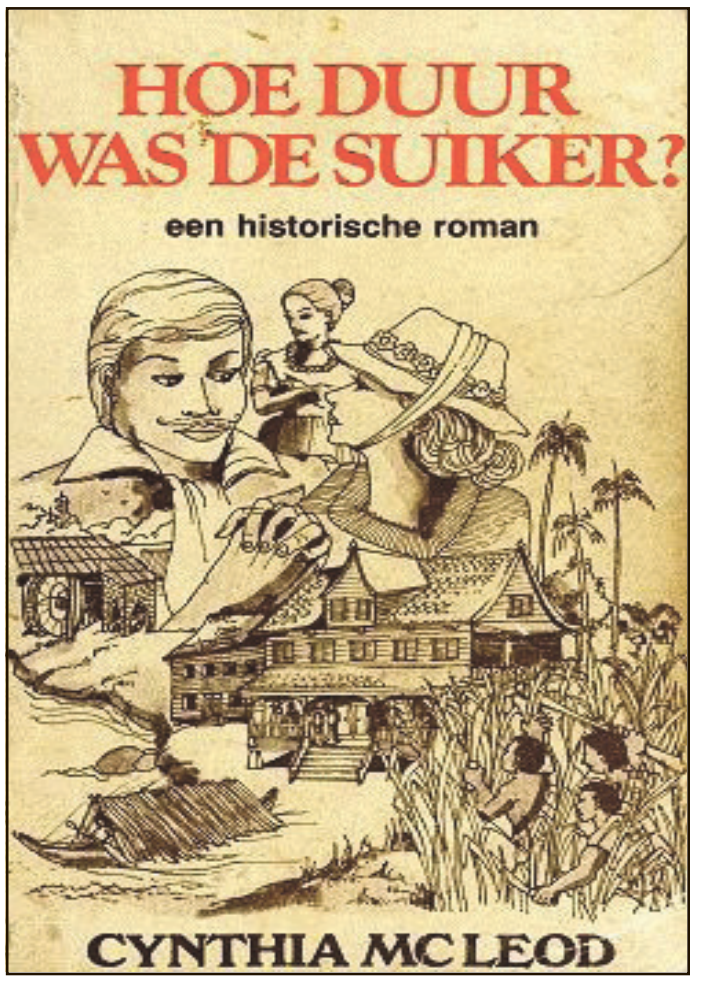
Geschiedenis

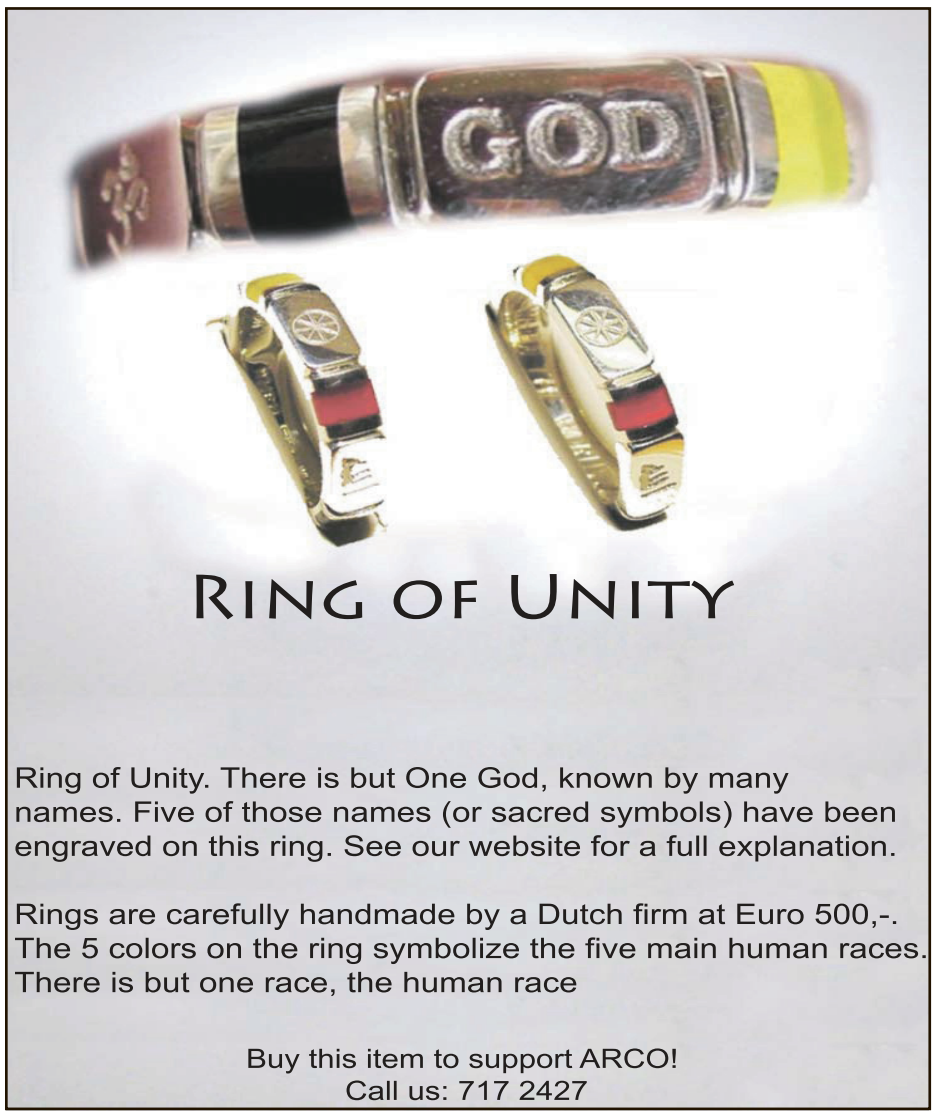
Cynthia McLeod probeert bij scholieren belangstelling te kweken voor hun geschiedenis. Van het geld dat "Hoe duur was de suiker?" opleverde, heeft ze een oude boot laten opknappen, waarmee ze reisjes met schoolklassen maakt. Zij vertelt dan over de geschiedenis en de kinderen zien het met eigen ogen. Ook aardrijkskunde en biologie wordt vanaf die boot gegeven.

Ze heeft ook een docudrama van zo'n reis met een klas gemaakt. Die klas ziet historische plekken en speelt ook de geschiedenis na. Op scholen in Suriname, de Antillen en Nederland wordt dat gebruikt als lesmateriaal.

Ze schrijft ook over de meer recente geschiedenis van Suriname (jaren 80).

Ook "…de revolutie niet begrepen". (2005) is goed ontvangen door jonge mensen die niet precies wisten wat er gebeurd is in het land. Ze is trouwens de dochter van dr. Johan Ferrier, de laatste gouverneur voor Nederland in Suriname en Suriname's eerste president.





Ring of Unity. There is but One God, known by many names. Five of those names (or sacred symbols) have been engraved on this ring. See our website for a full explanation.

Rings are carefully handmade by a Dutch firm at Euro 500,-. The 5 colors on the ring symbolize the five main human races. There is but one race, the human race

Buy this item to support ARCO!
Call us: 717 2427

Chuchubi ta bai leuw, riba su baranca

Wel grappig, maar niet lollig

Zegt mijn kleinzoon.
Hij is al 4 jaar,
kijkt heel ver en ziet het scherp.

Hij kijkt 's avonds voor het naar bed
gaan, muisstil, naar wat dan ook,
het maakt niet uit.
Zo lang hij maar tijd kan rekken.

Zijn favorieten zijn H2O2
met z'n maatje Platvoet,
zegt mijn kleinzoon.

Hij luistert en onthoudt goed.
Die grote bossen haar zijn altijd te zien.

Wel grappig,
maar niet lollig, ha, ha!
vindt mijn kleinzoon.

Ze lijken wel meiden,
ze maken iedereen boos,
zegt mijn kleinzoon.
En hij is pas 4.

GERIEFLIJK OP KREDIET

door D. Denker

Zegt de hoerenloper tegen de hoer:
"Schatje, als je het op mijn manier doet, betaal ik je duizend Euro".
"Maar natuurlijk Stuk, en wat is jouw manier dan?".
Op krediet!

Moraal van het verhaal:
Als niet oppast wordt je genaaid.

Ooit was adel de natte droom van de gewone man.

'Arbeid adelt, maar adel arbeidt niet'.
Al leefde hij nog zo braaf, en niet op de pof, nooit ontkwam hij aan chagrijn en verdriet.
Een slimpiepel bedacht dat het iets moest zijn, dat de adel heeft en de arbeider niet.
Zijn ontdekking was het kapitaal, en daarmee het krediet.

Van grauw tot burgermans

Na de lat van de kruidenier en de fluit van de fabriek, kwam de sociale wetgeving en de verheffing van het grauw tot burgermans.

Arbeiders kregen rechten en uiteindelijk ook hun vrouwen en kinderen. Het zweet des aanschijns kon met het moede lijf zelfs meer dan één maal per week gewassen worden. Uit de industriële revolutie kwam het vliegwiel als fiets en auto tevoorschijn. Het volk heeft zich door scholing verheven en zich van de klompendans tot sex, drugs en rock & roll gewend. Tijdelijk waren we bereid om samen en voor elkaar te leven, maar een verzorgingsstaat was teveel van het goede. Ieder voor zich en God voor ons allen. Niet zeuren. Steek je handen uit de mouwen en houd je broek zelf op.

Onze economie is allang niet meer gebaseerd op productie.

In de vijftiger jaren van de vorige eeuw werd de ondernemingsstrategie van bedrijven gebaseerd op marketing. ***De prijs voor de behoeftebevrediging werd niet langer bepaald door grondstoffen en productieproces, maar door wat de gek ervoor geeft.*** De inzet van vernuft verplaatste zich van techniek naar psychologie. Vraag en aanbod werden bepalend. Slechts een enkele hi-tec onderneming was nog bereid om in basaal wetenschappelijk onderzoek te investeren. Patenten zijn echter latijn voor consumenten. ***Goede wijn behoeft steeds meer krans.*** Er is zoveel goede wijn en een gulden kun je maar één keer uitgeven. Liquiditeit en solvabiliteit zijn de voorwaarden voor kredietwaardigheid en marktpositie is standing.

De investeringsintensieve industrie, die over het algemeen ook de meest onderzoek-behoeftige is, raakte steeds verder verwijderd van de consument en zijn behoeften. Je komt elkaar nu tegen op de effectenbeurs en in de supermarkt. ***En het credo is: 'consumeer steeds meer'.***

Schaalvergroting

Standaardiseren van productie en homogenisering van producten maken schaalvergroting van ondernemen mogelijk. Goedkoper aanbod moet tot grotere afname leiden. Hoe meer transacties hoe meer behoefte aan geld en dus reden om de geldpers te laten draaien.

Onze cash-flow economie is geweldig. Het gaat niet om de waarde van producten, maar om de stromen van geld. Productie en gebruiken hebben plaats gemaakt voor markt en vooral verbruiken.

Iedere handelaar begrijpt, dat zijn klant zijn goederen of diensten moet willen hebben. Niet zoals vroeger, om te overleven, maar vooral om te genieten.

Als de ene behoefte bevredigd is, volgt de andere. Hoe meer hoe beter. Weg met de lat en leve het doorlopend krediet. Jij kunt niet zonder en ik ook niet. Het leven is kort, zorg dat je aan je gerief komt!

Vraag je niet af waarom het moet en hoeveel er nodig is. 'The sky is the limit'. ***Het is nooit genoeg.***

Wie maakt de kaas?

Uiteindelijk weten we niet waar de kaas gemaakt wordt, laat staan, dat we weten dat er een koe aan de oorsprong staat. We zien geen fabrieken meer staan. We hoeven niet langer gerust gesteld te worden door de aanblik van rokende schoorstenen. Schadelijke uitstoot van schoorstenen verontrust ons tegenwoordig alleen nog maar.

Onze gezondheid is van belang. Ons ideaal is schone longen en handen. De schoorstenen en hun uitstoot verdwenen steeds verder, dichter bij de grondstoffen en goedkope arbeid. Wij willen alleen de kassa's horen rinkelen en onze zakken vullen met plastic. Wij gunnen onze onderontwikkelde broers en zusters onze vervuilers en kopen hun producten op krediet. Kunnen ze ook wat verdienen.

Gerieflijk op krediet?

De effectenbeurs was ooit de marktplaats waar de investeerder en de ondernemer onderhandelden met als doel elkaar te faciliteren en te gerieven. Ze wisselden waarden en verwachtingen uit en prijzen kwamen tot stand.

Nu vinden daar de geldschieters en woekeraars alias bankiers en financiers hun slachtoffers. Waardeloze investeringen en luchtkastelen worden door krediet in stand gehouden, als ze maar willen bewegen. In het vrije spel van vraag en aan-bod veranderen prijzen van bedrijven voortdurend. Op en neer; heen en weer. Hoe meer, hoe groter gerief. Het gaat niet om investeren maar speculeren. Aandelen zijn voor het nageslacht en obligaties zijn laf.

Het gaat om de financiële handel waar je rijk van worden kan. Handel in afgeleide waarden en prijsverwachtingen van verzekeringen voor handel in producten waarvan we niet het minste benul hebben. Soms win je wat, soms verlies je wat en wees eerlijk: hoop doet leven.

Hypotheken: ook leuk

Hypotheken zijn ook leuk. Financiële handel in een basis levensbehoefte. Onroerend goed behoudt altijd haar waarde. Een huis kan weliswaar vergaan, maar de grond blijft altijd bestaan. Een huis bezitten is genieten. De grond waar het op staat is een investering.

Iedereen wil zijn eigen onderkomen. Soms huur je dat tijdelijk. Alleen arme sloebers huren permanent het dak boven hun hoofd.

Projectontwikkelaars bouwen huizen volgens de demografische voorspellingen van de geleerden en de goede bedoelingen van de politici. De behoeften en capaciteiten van de bevolking komen niet altijd overeen met hetgeen in de glazen bollen te zien was. Marktontwikkeling is ook afhankelijk van consumentenvraag en makelaars doen dan ook hun best je weerstanden met wat meer krediet om te buigen tot motivaties. Met een beetje geluk kun je op de pof een huis kopen en zelfs afbetalen.

De vervangingsprijs stijgt vanzelf, al is het alleen maar de uitdrukking van de grotere schaarste aan grond. De gok is de wissel die je trekt op je inkomensverwachting en afbetalingscapaciteit.

Je huis is van jou. Een groot goed. Helaas is geen bezit zonder zorgen, zeker als je een arme sloeber bent, die de gok moest wagen. Genieten kan snel billen samenknijpen worden.

Je geldschieter is geen Samaritaan. Je huis is zijn handel en het risico deelt hij met zijn collega's. Zolang je het krediet afbetaalt, mag je genieten. Geriefelijk leven op krediet.

Lukt de afbetaling niet, dan is het jouw verdriet. Het huis is nu van de geldschieter. Jij hebt niets meer. Jou rest de schuld, dat zij niet hebben wat zij willen. Het leven is zeer ongeriefelijk zonder krediet.

Tenslotte is de moraal van het verhaal: Wat je ook doet, uiteindelijk wordt je altijd genaaid.

HYDROGEN ECONOMY

View video at www.arcocarib.com; direct code: 768

The BBC reports that a hydrogen refueling station, which could be installed in the home as an alternative to visiting a petrol station, has been unveiled. Users would need a hydrogen-powered car to go with it, although the system can also be used for heating and cooking.

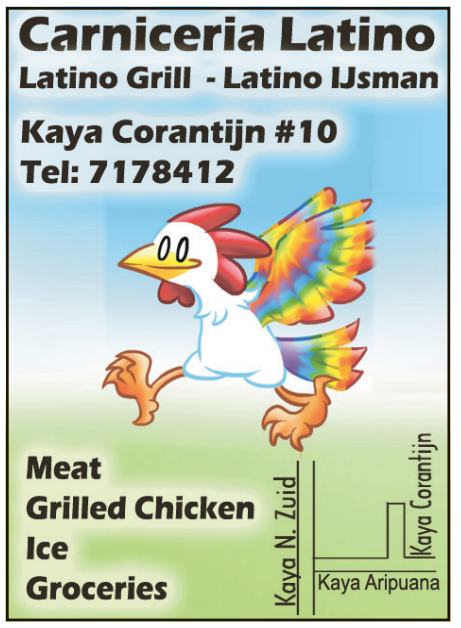
One of the biggest obstacles to wider adoption of fuel-cell vehicles is the lack of hydrogen fueling stations. To be used as a fuel, hydrogen must first be produced using another energy source. While some scientists are hopeful of the fuel uses of hydrogen, others are skeptical because it is inefficient to produce, expensive to transport and to convert into electricity.

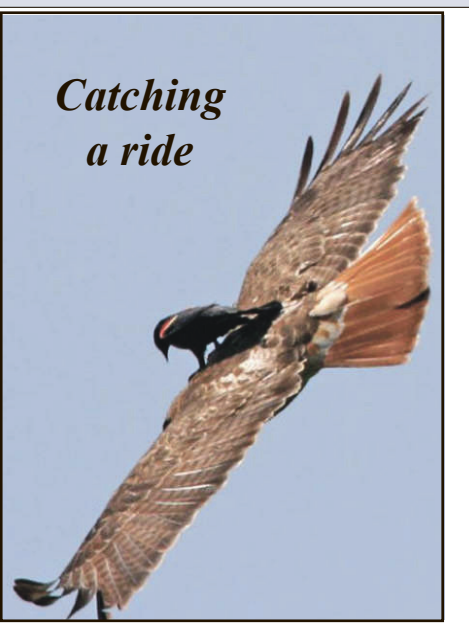
Japanese Water-Powered car. Is it real? Well, it looks real. Go to Genepax's site

Amazing Japanese break-through

While the home hydrogen refueling station sounds not bad, it is not the real break-through we have all been waiting for. However, on the hunt for a relevant video to go with this story (which we couldn't find), we did come across some other very exciting news indeed. A Japanese invention converting water directly into hydrogen and oxygen, obtaining power in the process. We do not pretend to know how it works, but look at the video. An actual car running on water!

Is it real? Well, it looks real. See for yourself. The video was placed on Youtube on 14 June 2008. Check out the inventor's (Genepax) website: http://www.genepax.co.jp/en/.





ANTI-ROOK BELEID EN COFFEE-SHOPS

door Annemieke Kusters-Jansen

Rookverbod

Vanaf 1 juli mag je in Nederland niet roken in een bar of restaurant. Tot nu toe gaat dat goed. Op het nieuws hoor je dat bijna alle horeca ondernemers zich aan de wet houden. Als je een sigaret wil roken, kun je dat op straat doen. Als er een terrasvergunning is, kun je zelfs je biertje mee naar buiten nemen.

300.000 mensen zijn in de maand juli gestopt met roken zegt Stivoro, de vereniging van anti-rokers, en dat is meer dan normaal.

Als je niet rookt en je gaat nu uit eten, is het een verademing om niet in de rook te zitten. Als je wel rookt, is het op te brengen om pas na het eten, bij de koffie, buiten een sigaret te roken.

Werkt het?

Bij restaurants gaat deze regel zeker werken. Bij bars is het iets moeilijker. Het anti-rook beleid is bedoeld om werknemers te beschermen tegen het inademen van ongezonde sigarettenrook. Er zijn echter bars waar maar één werknemer is, namelijk de eigenaar, die zelf rookt. 'Huiskamerbars' bijvoorbeeld, waar oude mannen hun sigaar komen roken. Deze bars houden zich niet aan de anti-rookregels. Je ziet dan zo'n stukje in de krant van een oude Fries of Drentenaar die koppig volhoudt en niets verandert aan zijn donkere kroeg die er al honderd jaar hetzelfde uitziet en hetzelfde ruikt.

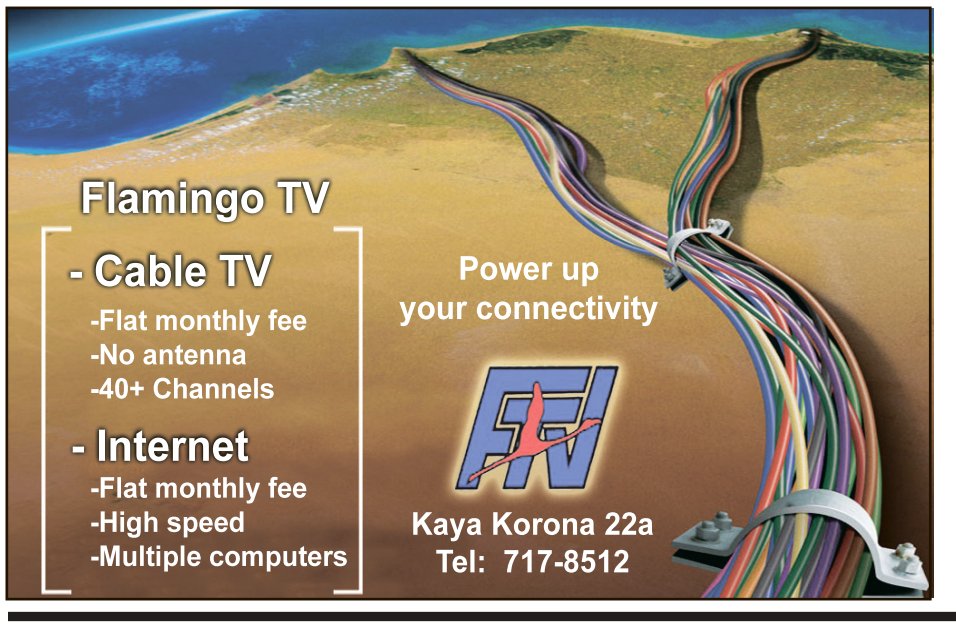
Zal wel gedoogd worden. Voor mensen die de vertrouwde rooklucht missen en een beetje misselijk worden van de geur van zweet en schraal bier en parfum zijn er spuitbusjes te koop waarmee je rooklucht de kroeg in kunt spuiten. Handig!

Coffeeshops

Naast restaurants en bars geldt het rookbeleid ook in coffeeshops. In coffeeshops is de toestand als volgt: ***Je mag er geen tabak roken, dus aan de bar, waar de werknemer staat, mag je alleen een joint roken zonder tabak.***

In Nederland draait iedereen een joint met een halve sigaret erin. De mensen zijn niet gewend om een "pure" joint te roken. Er staat een bakje met tabakvervanger die je kunt gebruiken als je de joint niet te sterk wil hebben. Een joint met tabakvervanger

Lees verder pagina 11



Vervolg pagina 10,
Rookverbod Nederland

erin, schijnt niet lekker te zijn, je rookt een hap lucht, zeggen ze. Dus 's avonds vallen een paar gasten van hun kruk van stonedheid, want ze zijn die zware joints niet gewend.

Mag niet meer in Nederland vanaf 1 juli 2008

De rest van de mensen, die een sigaretje willen roken, of een "normale" joint, moeten in het rokershok.

Er zijn van die "buurtcoffeeshops" in een gezellige winkelstraat, waar mensen 's ochtends hun krantje komen lezen en waar opa's en oma's hun cappuccino komen drinken. Als je een sigaretje wil roken, moet je tussen de blowers in het rokershok zitten. Het meisje of de jongen achter de bar mag niet in het rokershok komen, dus de opa of oma moet mét de cappuccino de deur open doen en het rokershok in. Heel veel mensen die een coffeeshop bezoeken hebben een hond. De hond moet ook het rokershok in als zijn baasje wil roken.

Bescherming werknemers

Hoe gaat dat aflopen? Er zijn coffeeshops waar je aan de bar, dus buiten het rokershok, toch een joint met tabak mag roken. De redenatie is dat het wel erg moeilijk is om te controleren of er tabak in de joint zit. Dat zijn de grotere coffeeshops in het centrum van een stad. De kleinere coffeeshops in de wijken van een stad of in een kleinere gemeenschap zullen zich wel aan de regels houden omdat de sociale controle groter is.

De redenatie achter het anti-rookbeleid is dat de werknemer in de horeca beschermd wordt tegen het inademen van tabaksrook. Is er onderzoek gedaan naar het inademen van de rook van een pure joint? Het zou best ook wel schadelijk kunnen zijn… Een beetje stoned word je er wel van… Die arme mensen die in een coffeeshop werken, zouden beschermd moeten worden tegen het inademen van wiet- en hasjdampen!

Een groot rokershok

De beste oplossing is om van de gehele coffeeshop één groot rokershok te maken, waar je kunt eten en drinken en spelletjes kunt doen en waar iedereen vrij rondloopt. Je hoeft alleen een rookvrije ruimte te maken waar de werknemer zijn werk kan doen. Misschien kunnen ze het eten en drinken en de rookwaar door een doorgeefluik aan de mensen geven. En dan moet een andere werknemer maar een ruimtevaartpak aan met zuurstoftoevoer om de bordjes weer op te halen……

Spacebar noem je dat, met astronauten in de bediening… Als iemand nu een masker ontwerpt, met zuurstoftoevoer, maar dat je toch nog gezellig kunt praten, dan wordt die miljonair!

(Als coffeeshops tenminste blijven bestaan…)

WAT IS EEN AARDESCHIP??

We hebben er maar 'aardeschip' van gemaakt en niet 'aardschip', anders lijkt het teveel op 'aardvark'. Maar een aardeschip is veel aantrekkelijker dan een aardvark. Het mag dan zo zijn dat varkens van *vuiligheid* houden en dat er veel *vuilnis* (d.w.z. afval) in de aardeschepen is verwerkt, toch hebben deze twee evenveel met elkaar te maken als de hel en de hemel. *Respectievelijk* de hel en de hemel!

Ecologisch duurzaam

De aardeschepen (zie ook de front page foto's) zijn volledig *'stand alone sustainable'*. ***In beginsel hoeft de bewoner van een aardeschip nooit meer water en stroom te betalen.*** De woningen zijn bovendien effectief gekoeld (het wordt er 's avonds zelfs 'koud', zoals in de airco), zonder enig stroomverbuik. Het koelsysteem heeft wel enkele maanden nodig om goed op gang te komen, maar zodra het natuurlijk evenwicht is bereikt, blijft het zonder enig onderhoud of stroomtoevoer bij wijze van spreken 100 jaar werken. Het kan eigenlijk niet kapot, net zo min als bijv. de muren van een huis niet kapot kunnen. Er kan altijd iets gebeuren, natuurlijk, maar in beginsel staat een goed gebouwde muur er over 100 jaar nog. Zo ook met het aardeschip-koelsysteem.

Deel van het koelsysteem wordt ingegraven. Het werkt deels door onttrekking van koelte aan de aarde, deels doordat koele lucht door een smalle toevoer zachtjes het huis wordt ingezogen. Geen tocht, maar een weldadige koelte.

Ecologisch compleet

Ecologisch bezien is dit het gewoon. Stroom van zonnepanelen, water van de regen (tweemaal gefilterd en hergebruikt), koeling op natuurlijke wijze.

Bovendien wordt in het huis een hoop afval verwerkt. Zo worden de muren opgetrokken van verbruikte autobanden. Daartussen wordt ander afval verwerkt, zoals plastic flessen, blikjes, juice-containers, karton etc. Na de bouw zie je hier niets meer van, maar de lucht in plastic flessen, bijvoorbeeld, helpen de isloatie.

Glazen flessen worden in de muren verwerkt en geven een bijzonder mooi effect. Overdag valt licht door de flessen naar binnen, 's avonds ziet men een prachtig mozaïek van kleuren door de muur naar buiten schijnen. Dus niet alleen kan met de bouw van de aardeschepen veel afval ***nuttig*** worden verwerkt (in plaats van naar de landfill en de bodem vervuilen), bovendien hebben sommige verwerkte afvalproducten een mooi esthetisch effect.

Kortom, wij kunnen nauwelijks iets bedenken dat *tegen* deze aardeschepen pleit. ***Ook de kosten niet.*** De eerste twee aardeschepen zijn vanwege allerlei omstandigheden veel duurder geworden dan een gewoon huis, maar dat komt doordat er abnormale aanloopkosten waren, zoals het invliegen van een ploeg specialist-bouwers, catering, onderdak enz. Dat zijn dus geen normale bouwkosten.

Zodra de bouwtechniek van aardeschepen op Bonaire voldoende bekend is, kunnen de kosten van de huizen zelfs *lager* uitvallen dan voor gewone huizen. Als de technische installatie wordt omgeslagen over de levensduur ervan (met inbegrip van besparing aan water en stroom), dan zullen de aardeschepen, denken wij, ***goedkoper*** uitvallen dan conventionele huizen, zeker als gratis bouwmateriaal verzameld wordt (bijv. de autobanden kunnen verzameld worden; men hoeft dus geen betonblokken te kopen; hetzelfde geldt voor de flessen, blikjes etc.).

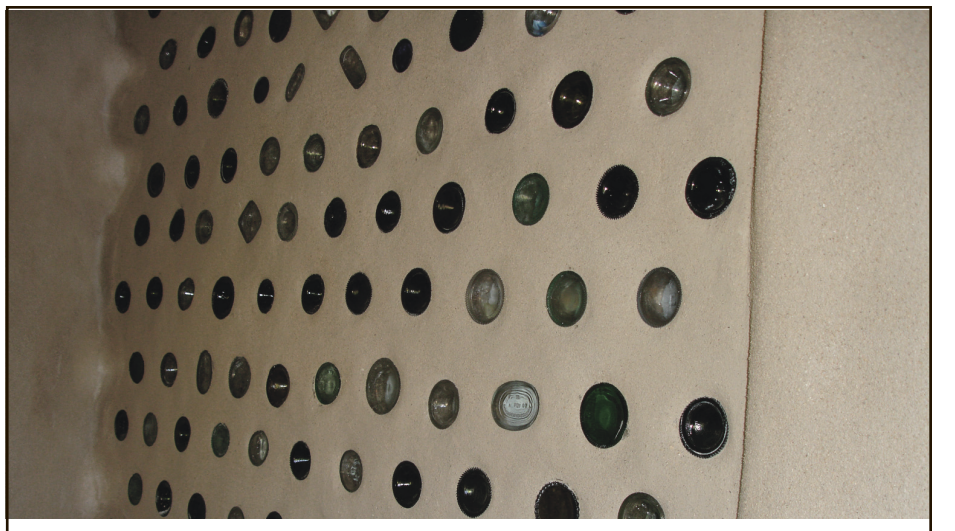
Hergebruik Water

Regenwater wordt in een ingegraven tank opgevangen. Het volledige dak wordt voor de opvang gebruikt. Het water wordt vervolgens gefilterd en komt dan schoon de kraan en douchekop uit (een pomp zorgt voor voldoende druk).

Dit water wordt geleid naar een ondergrondse grijswatertank waarin grof grint ligt. Daarover aarde waarin planten (althans de wortels daarvan) zorgen voor een natuurlijke filter. Wanneer het water door de grijswatertank is heen gegaan, komt het er schoon uit. Via een extra filter wordt het dan naar het toilet geleid waar het voor de tweede keer gebruikt wordt. Het toiletwater ('zwartwater') gaat vervolgens naar een ondergrondse zwartwatertank en wordt wederom op natuurlijke wijze gefilterd door plantenwortels. Enig residu-water is na filtrering weer schoon (d.w.z. transparant en reukloos) en kan in de tuin gebruikt worden. In de praktijk blijft niet veel residu-water over, maar het residu wordt nogmaals nuttig gebruikt.

Is er nog iets ecologisch niet verantwoord??

Alhoewel zelfs ook traditionele ('groene') cement wordt gebruikt (aarde gemengd met gras), wordt er toch ook veel met gewone cement gewerkt. Cement is niet bepaald 'groen'. Maar dit is dan ook de enige 'groene fout'. Als men de aardeschepen ziet, dan zijn het architectonische juwelen, groene wonderen, en zo sterk als een fort (beter orkaanbestendig dan gewone huizen). ***Er is eigenlijk geen enkele reden waarom men niet een aardeschip zou willen bezitten.***



Glazen flessen verwerkt in de badkamermuur, maar ook de buitenmuren naast de deur zijn op deze wijze opgetrokken. Ecologisch, nuttig en mooi.

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EARTHSHIPS TO SAVE THE WORLD

by Hallie Lambert (most of it)

Earthship Biotecture

Homes called Earthships have been sprouting up across the globe for the past 30 years, and Earthship Biotecture's mission "***to find and distribute knowledge about sustainable lifestyles***" continues to evolve as communities across the world witness, and embrace, these environmentally green ideas.

Typical Earthship design by Mike Reynolds ...

Earthship Biotecture, based in Taos, N.M., and founded by eco-architect Michael Reynolds, has grown into a global company and learning center. It is not only building Earthships in the U.S. and Europe, but is reaching out to poverty- and disaster-stricken areas, such as India and Africa, that are now overflowing with garbage and are in desperate need of shelter and sustainable resources.

Energy crisis 1970's

Motivated by the energy crisis in the mid-1970s, Reynolds decided to make a change and use his skills as an architect to come up with the Earthship concept. His ambition was to build an affordable home that would produce energy from wind and the sun, collect water from rain and snow, contain and treat sewage, and manufacture biodiesel fuel. ***But the most unique idea of his was that he would do this all by using garbage as the prime structural material.***

"Garbage did not exist until there were humans", Reynolds said. "Everything in nature easily goes back into the earth. Humanity needs to learn to re-consume".

It's been more than 30 years and Reynolds is still building Earthships. His work that once sparked a kind of green revolution is now catching on like wildfire.

Physics, biology, architecture

Earthships are really about melding physics, biology and architecture to effectively and comfortably live harmoniously with Nature. They can be defined as a passive solar home made of natural and recycled materials. These materials, such as aluminum cans and bottles, are molded into walls, and dirt-filled tires are pounded and stacked like bricks. ***This builds the thermal mass construction for temperature stabilization.***

Renewable energy and integrated water systems, such as solar energy and rain, are used, making the Earthship ***an off-grid home, with little to no utility bills.***

Biotecture

Reynolds coined the term "biotecture" through his use of biology and architecture over the decades. Biotecture is now known as the profession of designing buildings and environments with consideration for their sustainability.

To successfully implement and teach these basics of sustainable living, Reynolds developed six design principles covering:

1. Thermal/solar heating and cooling, which involves thermal mass, insulation and ventilation.

2. Solar and wind electricity.

3. Contained sewage treatment.

4. Building with natural and recycled materials.

5. Water harvesting.

6. Food production.

These principles are used not only in the construction of Earthships, but in retrofitting as well.

Retrofitting

Retrofitting existing structures is a sister to building new Earthships that is just as, if not more, environmentally important.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, ***the average American house generates more than twice the amount of greenhouse gases that the typical car produces.*** Most of this pollution comes from temperature control, electricity and waste.

Grey water and sewage is carefully processed and used for growing plants ...

"By retrofitting you can essentially eliminate the pollution and the utility bills your house produces", said Reynold's son, Jonah. "We can build a million Earthships a year, but it won't make nearly as significant an impact in the world's pollution levels as retrofitting a million homes. ***Residential buildings now account for almost 45 percent of all pollution. Retrofitting has the ability to drastically effect the pollution levels or our carbon footprint".***

Retrofitting uses the same six principles as the Earthship homes, but integrates them into existing structures. It can be applied to any climate, ranging from temperate to extreme. Retrofit homes can essentially keep their look and style, whether it's a craftsman or colonial home, and the costs and changes can be spread out over years while still living in the home. Making these changes liberates the consumer from yearly utility bills and from completely relying on an unknown source for your basic needs.

Even in this housing crunch, retrofit homes continue to increase in value, much like the currently popular hybrid vehicles. Realtors, bankers and the public are quickly becoming aware of the very real energy crisis and are acknowledging the necessity and value of sustainable housing.

This is only one of the many reasons Earthship Biotecture is in the process of planting the retrofit seed in Santa Monica, Calif. There, the company is retrofitting an eight-unit motel that will offer nightly rentals to anyone who wants to experience living completely environmentally friendly. A demo unit will be available for tours and hands-on learning so visitors can use the ideas in their own homes.

The Santa Monica project is scheduled for completion later this year.

"If lifestyles can conform more to the patterns of the planet than to the socio-economic system, the ability to reduce the stress on each other and the planet is great", said Michael Reynolds. "There isn't ever going to be one big solution, one big smoking gun. It's all about the little things and the little changes we make".

Seattle-born Hallie Lambert resides in Santa Monica, Calif., and will be working with and documenting her journey with Earthship Biotecture as the company builds an Earthship demonstration on the island of Bonaire in the Dutch Caribbean.

This she did and you can read all about it on Earthship Biotecture's website at: http://www.earthship.net/modules.php?name=News

'Sideview' of Bonaire's first nearly finished Earthship ...

First Earthships on Bonaire

For Solymar Bonaire Mike Reynolds designed two Earthships, a one-story and two-story circular dwelling to be used for rentals. The one-story dwelling (apartment) features a large bedroom, ample and comfortable bathroom with living quarters and kitchen outside. The picture shows the one-story dwelling shot from the side (does a circular building have 'sides'?). It is nearly completed. One can image what it will be like when completed (see also front page and other pictures on pages 3 and 11).

Rob van de Berge, the Earthship King of Bonaire ...

YOU COULD HAVE PLACED YOUR AD HERE

FREAKONOMICS

Available via ARCO/Amazon; View video at www.arcocarib.com, direct code: 832

The book is not new. But certainly worth a review. 'Freakonomics', written by 'the two Stevens', i.e. Steven D. Levitt and Stephen J. Dubner, is indeed a freakish book. Some of their conclusions may still be wrong, but too near the truth for comfort anyway. For instance, they conclude that the (dramatic) crime-rate drop which set in as of 1995 was not due to any better police work, but to the 1973 Supreme Court decision in the 'abortion case' Roe vs. Wade.

Abortion and dropping crime rate

According to 'the two Stevens' a sharp increase in abortions as of 1973 sought by young single women who fit the description of producing 'crime prone' offspring, caused a sharp decrease in such 'crime prone' offspring. Hence the crime rate started dropping.

Now we automatically wrote '*caused* a sharp decrease'. But the word 'cause' is not accurate here. The correct expression is 'correlated with'. The two phenomena occur side by side, they correlate, but there is not necessarily a *causal* relationship between them. That depends. For instance, the internet really got off the ground roundabout 1995 as well. But it is unclear why the internet should occur side by side with the dropping crime rate. A connection between the two is not obvious. We usually call this 'pure coincidence' (whatever *that* may be).

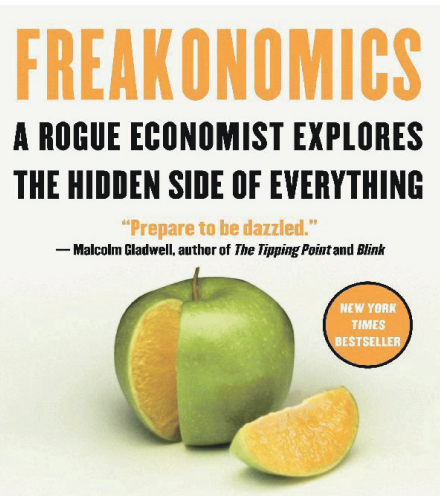
No proof

We don't believe there exists any incontrovertible evidence that the higher abortion rate has any meaningful connection with the decreasing crime rate. Longer jail terms and better police work must have had an impact as well. But the 'freak finding' that they are meaningfully connected certainly is intriguing. It also immediately connects up in the mind with the very sensitive subject of eugenics. It cannot be denied that the apparent connection between abortion and the crime rate drop would suggest that crime prevention should start with eugenic measures.

Moral dilemma

Now that is a moral conclusion and dilemma at the same time. The two Stevens do not make any such moral judgment. They just point to the correlation. We believe that the moral (or ethical) question requires a lot more discussion and thought than we are willing to give it. Eugenics is dangerous, but perhaps inescapable. We at ARCO have not made up our own minds about this yet. We can see pros and very serious cons.

But a broad discussion on the subject (which would include embryo-selection and 'gene-tinkering') is long overdue. And as we are writing, scientists are daily inching closer to plain eugenics without us even noticing. So the matter should be discussed ***now***. And internationally. For if we in the West should decide against but South Korea or China are in favor, we would not be making any real headway, now would we? Which is yet another reason why internationalism (world unity) is inescapable (Obama seems to understand this).



Source of freak-thought

In short, the book is a source of dazzling 'freak-thought'. We highly recommend it. The selected video is just a teaser, but an interesting freak-thought all the same.

INT. BIBLE CHURCH

Services at 9.00 Every Sunday at SGB (Bonaire High School), off Kaya Korona

Volunteers clean up SGB

Saturday, June 21, 2008 turned into a great clean up day at SGB. In conversations with SGB principal Serapio Pop and assistant principal Nolly Oleana it was learned that graduation had been scheduled for June 26. Before the event could take place, however, a facelift and clean-up was desperately needed. As The International Bible Church of Bonaire now holds its Sunday services in the high school auditorium, the church volunteered to get the campus in shape so that the school could put their best foot forward in showing parents, students, and government officials that residents of Bonaire care a great deal about its schools. One of the ways to show that is by helping with the never ending job of keeping school facilities clean.

Rev. Totoram BARAN, pastor of the International Bible Church in Bonaire. Rev. Baran can be contacted at: 717 8377 (home) or 717 8332 (church). website: www.bonaireibc.org

Community Support

In order to get as much community support as possible for this project TV interviews and radio programs were used to get the word out to the community that volunteers for the clean-up project were needed.

Volunteers of Int. Bible Church participated in the SGB clean-up and face-lift. This is action theology!

The International Bible Church of Bonaire also put out the word to teachers, students, and visitors to our island as well as to church members and to Selibon. The response was overwhelming.

The time was set to begin at 8:00 AM and to work until 12:00 noon. The school was most gracious in furnishing snacks for the workers and many of the volunteers furnished drinks and snacks as well. It turned out that cleaning up can be a fun thing to do when both new and old friends get together to create a beautiful, clean campus. All agreed that it was well worth the hard work. As the final hour wound down, everyone could look at the result and say it was a job well done.

Word of thanks

The International Bible Church of Bonaire would like to thank SGB for the opportunity to help. We would also like to thank the various teachers, students, and island visitors, and most especially Selibon, for all the hard work to make the school a very special place for graduation this year.

NOTE: A committee will be formed in the church for an even better clean-up task force next year. Any suggestions that you as a reader may have will be most welcome. Please contact me at (e-mail) or telephone.

Totoram Baran, Pastor of The International Bible Church of Bonaire

Phone: 717-8373

DESGRASIA, KRÍSIS I RESPÒNS POLÍTIKO

For di tempu di e Krísisnan di añanan 80 di siglo pasá, na Kórsou, nos a bin mira un tendensia di resolvé un problema kreando òf resusitando otro. Tresiendo solushon di e manera aki a krea un fenómeno nobo den nos sosiedat, esta: ku problema ta dura un instante so, pero den práktika, a bin resul-tá, ku nan ta instante ku durashon eterno. Pakiko? Pasobra mayoria di bia e problema ni sikiera ta unu nobo, pero unu bieu, ku a ser resiklá.

Segun mi análisis na Kòrsou nos **no** por resolvé nos problemanan debidamente pa 3 motibu prinsipal:

1. Konstantemente nos ta bin ku solushon ku no ta mishi ku e proseso ku originalmente a kousa problema. Nos ta ataká síntoma i no e problema real.
2. Ta buska solushon poniendo enfoke riba *persona*, i no e *sistema* ku por ta e kousante di e problema.
3. I último 20 aña ta parse ku biba sin problema tambe a bira un problema. ***Medionan di komunikashon tin un afinidat di kana buska problema i, sin diskriminá, hasi di kada vruminga un elefante.*** Ta kosta, pa notisia positivo ser poné den e promé 3 páginanan di korant òf e promé 5 minüt di Notisia na Radio òf na Televishon. ***Nos sosiedat a bin enfoká den papia riba kosnan negativo i kon dramatisá un ke otro.*** Notisia positivo ta resultá den "Pagina Soshal" te despues di Notisia. Ta kosta pa akshonnan positivo den nos sosiedat haña, aunke sea, e mesun kobertura ku un atrako òf un hañasgo di un kilo di Koka.

E dirigensia ku no ke laga Pasado bai

Dirigensia di Kòrsou (tantu den sektor gubernamental komo den sektor privá) ta pará riba nos problemanan manera ta riba tarima nan ta. Ta manda señalnan eksplísito na nan lakayonan den media i "*opinion leaders*" pa "*blaas op*" un problema òf tapa un problema kreando òf enfokan-do "artifisialmente" riba un otro problema. Hopi biaha ta deskontentunan latento serka sierto gremionan. Pa e liderazgo "problemanan latento" ta manera un "kaha di Pandora" ku por ser uzá ki ora nan haña nan den un pèrtá.

Nos dirigensia aktual, tantu esnan den gobernashon komo den oposishon ta bon den manehá (dominá) nos esenario tradishonal di problemanan sin realmente trese solushon. Nan ta den nan "Comfort Zone" ora nan ta papia di nos problemanan bieu. Aunke un bes pa siman un di nan ta papia di:

- Kaida di Bolivar (1983);
- Baida di Shell i Lago (1985);
- Kambio den Régimen fiskal;
- Merikano i Offshore (1980);

Tur, susesonan di mas di 20 aña pasá. Ora puntra nan di e problemanan aktual, nan ta sumamente insigur. Si un reportero ta muchu skèrpi riba e último aki, e ta bai riba "Blacklist" di e dirigensia di e pais, te ku al final e ta pèrdè su trabou na e Medio pasobra niun hende di importansia no ta otorg'é entrevista. ***Entrevistanan entre 7'or i 9'or di mainta ta ser hasí ku hanskun di felpa, no ta kuestioná esun ku bo ta entrevistá, pero tin mag di kuestioná di manera skèrpi aktonan di otro.*** E aktitut aki den media ta pone ku e skuchadó nunka no ta komprondé e asuntu a fondo. Un fayo grandi den funshonamentu di nos demokrasia.

Uiteindelijk ta un kos so nan sa hasi.. Bandaid! (Pleister)

Un dirigensia ku solamente ta mira realidat dor di un brel di konflikto, ta konvertí su mes den un dirigente di horizòn kòrtiku. I sigun mi, te ku yüni 2008, den oposishon mi a mira e tendensia ei pisá.

For di e "*kortzichtigheid*" di konflikto bo no por persibí e variedat di aktornan. E polítiko ta bira "*kleurenblind*" i no por distinguí diversividat di esnan ku tin otro opinión. Nan no por mira e kompleksidat di e interesnan divergente den e sosiedat, pasobra nan mes, komo dirigensia ta vulgarisá (simplifiká) kosnan kompleho konstantemente. ***Ku e aktitut aki nan ta kere ku remediá síntoma só lo solushoná problema***.

Atrobe: Pueblo ta keda sintá ku solushonnan di korto durashon ku ta aislá di e prosesonan ku originalmente ta kousando e desbalanse. Tur esaki pa motibu di miopia polítiko (kortzichtigheid). Un polítika di plak pleister i usa kos pa fria doló.

Riesgonan elevá ora enfoká demasiado riba problema

Segun siensia di maneho (entre otro, por lesa e buki "Fin di Riesgo Sero" di Lagadec i Guilhou) un organisashon òf sosiedat ku ta ser konstruí enfokando demasiado riba su problemanan, ta haña nan ku 3 tipo di nivel di riesgo elevá: Riesgo di un aksidente, riesgo di krísis i riesgo di ruptura.

Un desgrasia (por ehèmpel un teremoto na Kòrsou) ta un fayo ku mester ser koregí, pero ku a sosodé denter di un konteksto (un organisashon) stabilisá. Mi no ke enfoká riba e riesgo aki, pasobra mi ta kere ku mayoria di problema kolektivo na Kòrsou **no** ta produkto di aksidente (manera, hopi biaha nos dirigentenan ke laga nos kere, pa asina nan por laba man, ala Pontius Pilatus).

Krísis ta un aksidente kombiná ku un situashon, ya eksistente, di instabilidat den e organisashon.

Krísis ta un kombinashon di:
- inisio di difikultatnan,
- desorden den funshonamentu di institutonan den un pais i un diversidat na opshonnan di índole fundamental ku tin pa resolvé un ke otro.

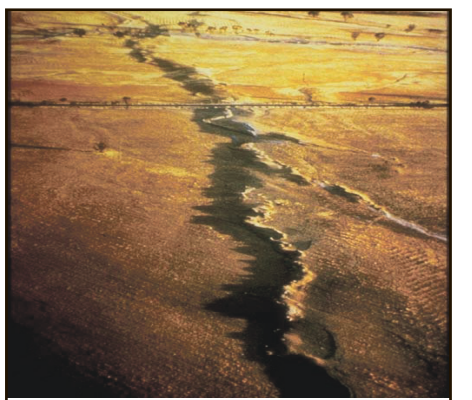
Den un krísis riba nivel di pais informashon ku públiko tin riba e tema ta super sentral pa por resolvé e Krísis.

- No ta trata di solamente di apliká solushonnan ku, komo lider, bo tin kla pa apliká;
- den un demokrasia bo mester por, komo dirigente, legitimá bo akshonnan;
- komo dirigente bo mester por mantené bo kredibilidat den e proseso di resolvé e problema; i
- hopi importante ta: ser efikas den hasi uso di ayudo di e parti di poblashon ku ta komprondé i ke karga ku kon bo ke solushoná un ke otro.

Analisando kiko siensia ta mira komo e "manera di solushoná krísis" nos tur ta ripará ku nos gobernantenan (koalishon i oposishon) i dirigensia den sektor privá no ta hasiendo bon uso di e téknikanan empírikamente probá di resolvé krísis.

Pa loke ta e di 3 riesgo: "**ruptura"** ta importante pa komprondé ku tin un status promé i un despues.

No tin un bolbementu fásil na e estado anterior. Un ruptura ta un deskontinuidat brutal i ireversibel,



Ruptura tin mes un effecto ku un teremoto.

ku ta provoká un deskomposishon i un rekomposishon di prinsipionan fundamental den un konhunto di sistemanan interdependiente.

Segun mi, e di tres nivel di riesgo aki mester ser evitá (mitigá) pasobra esaki ke men: ku presente no tin valides den definí futuro di e pais. E ta literalmente un kiebro.

Problema permanente

Si komo sosiedat Kòrsou sigui den e kaminda di "***Problema permanente***" i di konflikto eterno, kombiná ku órganonan di diálogo institushonalisá suak, nos komo sosiedat lo tin komo destino un ruptura, pasobra te ku yüni último e aktornan, di entre otro "Struktura Estatal" a bin ta hinka nan mes, mas i mas, den un porselana di nan propio rason.

E sistema fundamentalista di konstantentemente ninga e argumentunan di e otro banda, ta pone nos, komo kolektividat, yega di un manera iremediabel, ku forsa aselerá, na un ruptura.

Si bo studia historia riba kon evitá ruptura den un sosiedat sivilisá, ku demokrasia komo base di kon tin di goberná, e salida for di un krísis ta via di e poder di konsenso. Ruptura ta un proseso hopi troumátiko i ku hopi inhustisia na kaminda, pa tur hende den un sosiedat, sin eksepshon.

E palabra "Konsenso" ta zona, den e situashon di kambio den Struktura Estatal manera algu imposibel. Pero historia a mustra ku no tin un otro manera pa yega pasífikamente na solushon ku hinter e pais por biba ku ne.

E responsabilidat di e Políticó

Pa nos por alkansá un ke otro nos mester rekuperá e sentido di ku:

polítika t'ei **hustamente** pa ta **na servisio** di transformashon di desakuerdonan den un sosiedat, den konsenso, pa e sosiedat den su totalidat por sigui kana riba e kaminda di progreso di nos tur.

Tur nos polítiko mester ta konvensí, ku pa sirbi pueblo den su totalidat, komo "kolektividat polítiko" ta indispensabel pa nan:
- kultivá e abilidat di transformá desakuerdonan den konsenso.
- Un polítiko mester tin e abilidat di buska konkordansia i por último,
- di por rekapitulá na un manera transparente, e kontradikshonnan ku tin,

pa tuma un desishon fundá riba prinsipionan demokrátiko. I si ta nesesario, e pueblo votadó lo por tuma un desishon informá den un plebisito.

Al final den un bon demokrasia ta eksisitÍ solamente un rebelión,

Ku ta e rebelion di urna.

Aki pueblo tin e legitimashon di boltu kualke kashaka.

Basta e politikonan di e pais tin e wes'i lomba di presentá i diskutí opshonnan di un manera transparente.

RJS, ougùstùs 2008

WILL IT FALL OVER?

Dutch architect Rem Koolhaas designed iconic Beijing Building

Occupation Isn't Liberation
Anti-War Message

Iconic structure

London has Big Ben, Paris has the Eiffel Tower, San Francisco has the Golden Gate Bridge and ***now Beijing has an iconic structure that's likely to identify the city forever.***

It's an audacious monolith that looks like two drunken high-rise towers leaning over and holding each other up at the shoulders. The eye-catching building, which is nearly finished, will be the headquarters of China Central Television, the staid propaganda arm of China's ruling Communist Party, and it's perhaps the boldest and most daring of several new buildings that have given Beijing a stunning new appearance for the upcoming Summer Olympic Games.

The finished building, controversial but definitely dazzling!

In keeping with the playful nature of the new buildings, all have weird popular names. There's 'the egg' and the 'bird's nest.' The 'water cube' isn't far away, and lastly there's 'short pants,' also known as the 'twisted doughnut.'

The last of them is the new television building, the CCTV headquarters, and it can nearly make one dizzy standing on the ground and looking up at its odd, teetering 49-story towers connected by a multi-story, cantilevered, jagged cross section over open space at a vertiginous 36 stories up in the air.

Rem Koolhaas

Designed by Dutch architect Rem Koolhaas, the building has been called an 'angular marvel' and a 'dazzling reinvention of the skyscraper.'

Its engineering is so complex that the designers say such a building couldn't have been built a few years ago. That's because it took immense computing power to ensure that the design could withstand huge pressures in the earthquake-prone capital.

Some 10,000 tons of steel were used in its construction. As much as it's a challenge to gravity, the building is a challenge to the mind, critics say, defying conventions of skyscrapers as vertical shafts thrusting straight up. 'It captures the spirit of the country at this point in time, a really daring spirit to look into the future and try the impossible', said Rocco Yim, a Hong Kong architect who sat on the jury in 2002 that selected the winning design for the tower.

Criticism

Yim dismissed the criticism that's poured in from ordinary Chinese, some of whom say the building lacks Chinese features. Others say it's too costly, at $800 million, or that its 44-acre footprint is too big for such a central city location.

'The Eiffel Tower was detested by half the population of Paris when it was built', Yim said. Deng Xuexian, a professor of architecture at Tsinghua University, said new designs often generated opposition before they became recognized as global landmarks.

'The Sydney Opera House was criticized by many people, even members of Parliament. However, it has become a landmark construction of Australia', Deng said.

Even admirers sometimes voice ambivalent feelings.'It is a bit weird. I don't know how it keeps steady', said Hua Jia, a university design student. 'But I think it is great, very modern'.

Other hot Olympic designs

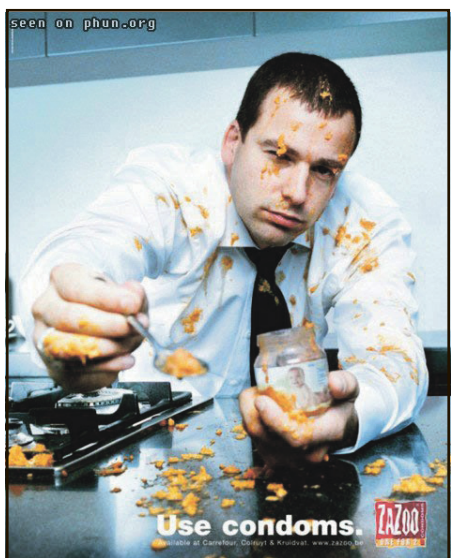
With the Olympic Games as a showcase, Beijing officials commissioned cutting-edge buildings, giving a platform to what some wags dubbed 'star-chitecture'.

Among the new buildings:
— The 91,000-seat Olympic Stadium is a tangle of seemingly random steel 'twigs' curved into a graceful bowl and designed to look like a bird's nest. A stone's throw from the 'bird's nest' is the 'water cube', an Olympic aquatic center covered with translucent blue panels that give it the appearance of being covered in bubble wrap. At night, it offers an otherworldly blue glow.

Architect Rem Koolhaas' nieuwe gebouw voor de Chinese propaganda-machine (Officiële Chinese TV-organisatie, zoiets als CNN, eveneens propaganda).

'LIST OF DECISIONS' OR AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE BES-ISLANDS AND HOLLAND HAS BEEN POSTED IN OUR 'CARIBBEAN KNOWLEDGE CENTER', WWW.ARCOCARIB.COM DIRECT CODE: 784

DON'T LET OTHER PEOPLE TELL YOU. CHECK IT OUT!



USE CONDOMS!

por Jeoren Seegers

CUBA, SUEÑO O PESADILLA (12)

Cómo se comenzó la fabricación del azúcar.

La madera, la carne salado y los cueros, no producían bastante a la gente de la Isla, por lo cual se propuso buscar algún otro artículo que rindiera mayor utilidad.

La miel de caña y el azúcar eran productos que podían conservarse y venderse a buen precio; de aquí que se pensara en fabricar ambos artículos. La caña de azúcar había sido traída a la isla de Santo Domingo por Cristóbal Colón en su segundo viaje, y don Diego Velázquez la introdujo en Cuba durante los primeros años de su gobierno. En Cuba se hacía alguna miel y algún azúcar, pero para el consumo nada más.

Producción de caña

Después que La Habana creció con la estancia de las flotas, los habaneros le pidieron al rey de España que concediera ciertas ventajas a los que se dedicaran a fabricar azúcar, y que se les permitiera traer negros esclavos para sembrar caña y molerla.

El rey accedió a ello, y antes de terminarse el siglo XVI se establecieron los primeros ingenios. Estos ingenios se hallaban muy cerca de La Habana, en terrenos que hoy están ocupados por la ciudad. Los trapiches eran de madera. Los trabajos se hacían a mano o con bueyes; la maquinaria de vapor no se conocía. Un buen ingenio hace ahora más azúcar en un solo día, que todos aquellos primeros ingenios juntos en un año.

El aparato más primitivo para extraerle el jugo a la caña

La fabricación de azúcar trae el aumento de los negros esclavos.

Los trabajos en los ingenios eran hechos por los negros esclavos. A fin de poder fabricar bastante azúcar, en los años en que se hicieron los primeros ingenios se trajeron más de cuatro mil esclavos, por traficantes autorizados para hacer ese comercio.

Además vinieron otros muchos esclavos de contrabando. Los esclavos eran tratados con mucha crueldad por sus amos, quienes les aplicaban castigos terribles. Muchos esclavos se fugaban a los montes, vivían ocultos, o se convertían en salteadores.

El artículo siguiente: Los primeros establecimientos de enseñanza

No society has ever been found without a government .. No normal human being ever existed who was not the product of his culture, as well as of his genes.

HUMOR

Little Zachary was doing very badly in math. His parents had tried everything... Tutors, mentors, flash cards, special learning centers. In short, *everything* they could think of to help his math. Finally, in a last ditch effort, they took Zachary down and enrolled him in the local Catholic school.

After the first Day, little Zachary came home with a very serious look on his face. He didn't even kiss his mother Hello. Instead, he went straight to his room and started studying. Books and papers were spread out all over the room and little Zachary was hard at work.

His mother was amazed. She called him down to dinner. To her shock, the minute he was done, he marched back to his room without a word, and in no time, he was back hitting the books as hard as before. This went on for some time, day after day, while the mother tried to understand what made all the difference.

Finally, little Zachary brought home his report card. He quietly laid it on the table, went up to his room and hit the books. With great trepidation his Mom looked at it and to her great surprise, Little Zachary got an 'A' in math.

She could no longer hold her curiosity. She went to his room and said, 'Son, what was it? Was it the nuns?' Little Zachary looked at her and shook his head, no.

'Well, then', she replied, 'was it the books, the discipline, the structure, the uniforms? WHAT WAS IT ?'

Little Zachary looked at her and said, 'Well, on the first day of school when I saw that guy nailed to the plus sign, I knew they weren't fooling around'.

STERILISATIE PROGRAM VAN START

Diervriendelijke aanpak zwerfdierenpopulatie voor Bonaire gestart

De lokale bevolking van Bonaire kan hun eigen hond gratis laten steriliseren. Dat is het aanbod dat Stichting Dierenhulp Venezuela gestand doet nadat in maart dit jaar een vrouw werd gebeten door een ontsnapte hond. De commotie die daarop ontstond in combinatie met de voorstellen vanuit diverse hoeken hebben de Nederlandse Stichting Dierenhulp Venezuela doen besluiten op diervriendelijke wijze te moeten helpen.

"Het kan en mag uiteraard niet zo zijn dat een incident zoals we in maart hadden gaat leiden tot een actie waarbij dieren grootschalig afgemaakt gaan worden. Hiermee doelen we op de plannen om loslopende honden te vangen en af te spuiten. Maar uiteraard hebben eigenaren van dieren ook verantwoordelijkheden. En voor die verantwoordelijkheden mag men niet weglopen. ***Wij hebben daarom gemeend om eigenaren van honden de kans te bieden om het dier gratis te laten steriliseren.*** Met het steriliseren wordt voorkomen dat er een groei in de hondenpopulatie komt. En tevens wordt voorkomen dat de reuen erop uit trekken op zoek naar loopse teefjes', aldus de initiatiefnemer van Dierenhulp Venezuela Mark Erwin Vos.

De Nederlandse stichting is al sinds 12 jaar actief in Venezuela met een soortgelijk programma en het heeft bewezen te werken. ***De groei is gestopt en op sommige plaatsen is het gewoon rustig geworden.***

Gratis sterilisatie voor honden

Wilt u uw dier gratis laten helpen, dan dient u hiervoor een afspraak te maken. U kunt dit doen op het speciale telefoonnummer 788 29 49.

Er wordt dan met u een afspraak gemaakt waarop u met uw dier kunt komen om te voorkomen dat uw huisdier in de nabije toekomst weer een nest dieren werpt.

U ontvangt van de dierenarts ook nuttige informatie voor uw huisdier,

Laat het doen en voorkom dat uw dier gevaar loopt om gevangen en afgemaakt te worden.

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EQUIPOS DE AIRE ACONDICIONADO MAS CAROS

Argentina -- En septiembre empezará la restricción a aparatos ineficientes en el uso de energía. Sobrevivir al calor el próximo verano será un 25% más caro, aunque en este caso no se le puede echar la culpa a la inflación.

Los fabricantes del sector privado y el Gobierno impulsan la aplicación de una resolución para prohibir la venta de los aparatos menos eficientes en el consumo de energía, que también son los más baratos. La medida provocará la desaparición del mercado de los equipos que hasta la temporada pasada se vendían en torno de los $ 1200, y para la próxima temporada se calcula que los aparatos más económicos tendrán un precio de $ 1500.

Acuerdo de principio

En principio, las empresas del sector privado y la Secretaría de Industria se pusieron de acuerdo para que la restricción en la venta de equipos de aire acondicionado entre en vigor en septiembre próximo y se profundice a partir de 2009, cuando se prohíban tanto la fabricación en Tierra del Fuego como la importación de equipos con un consumo ineficiente de energía. El primer paso para la aplicación de la norma es la puesta en marcha de un sistema de etiquetado de los equipos de aire acondicionado similar al que ya se usa en las heladeras y que clasifica a los aparatos con letras que van de la A a la G (la A identifica los equipos de menor consumo, y la G, los de peor rendimiento). Las diferencias en el consumo se deben básicamente al tipo de compresor que tiene cada equipo.

La idea es que a partir de septiembre se impida el ingreso de equipos E, F y G, aunque se les daría un plazo a las cadenas de venta de electrodomésticos para que liquiden el stock, mientras que seis meses después la prohibición se extendería a los acondicionadores de aire D. "En realidad no es correcto hablar de un aumento de precios ni tampoco de un costo mayor, porque lo que el cliente paga de más al adquirir un equipo mejor después se lo ahorra con una boleta de luz menor", explicaron en la Secretaría de Industria.

En las empresas destacan que, en promedio, cada letra implica una mejora de entre 7 y 8% en el consumo de energía. Es decir que un equipo identificado con la letra B, por ejemplo, consume un 7% menos energía que uno C, pero un 7% más que un A. "Los saltos en los precios de venta son prácticamente similares a los que se registran en materia de consumo de energía, y por cada cambio de letra hay un incremento del 7 u 8 por ciento", explicó Marcelo Piacenza, director general de Carrier Argentina. (...).

En la temporada 2007/08 las ventas de equipos de aire acondicionado superaron el millón de unidades (...).

Comentarios:

- Propiciar la fabricación y favorecer la instalación de paneles solares tecnología G24i, eso es lo que hay que hacer. El sistema eléctrico nacional está colapsado, si no es por falta de lluvia es por falta de mantenimiento. Es muy saludable 'revisar' los certificados de energía eficiente (debería ser todo A), pero también el acceso al confort sin destruir el planeta por ello.

G24i technology

Dye-sensitized solar cells (DSC) is a relatively new class of low-cost solar cell. It is based on a semiconductor formed between a photo-sensitized anode and an electrolyte, a photoelctrochemical system. This cell was invented by Michael Grätzel and Brian O'Regan in Luasanne in 1991 and are also known as **Grätzel cells**.

This cell is very promising because it is made of low-cost materials and does not need elaborate apparatus to manufacture. In bulk it should be significantly less expensive than older solid-state cell designs. It can be engineered into flexible sheets. Although its conversion efficiency is less than the best thin film cells, ***its price/performance ratio should be high enough to allow them to compete with fossil fuel electrical generation.***

ANIMAL WELFARE UPDATE

Although the Humane Society Bonaire has been successful in various cases, much more remains to be done!

Action has been taken (in co-operation with the police) in several cases: some dogs have better circumstances now, because they had to be released from their cramped, overheated and unhealthy crates.

Some dogs can now live on longer leashes and have shade and water. Some dogs have been seized from their owners and are placed in the animal shelter to wait for a new home.

Call us

Complaints about bad situations for dogs are being reported more and more. A 'barrio-director' has been appointed for every barrio on Bonaire. He will talk to the owner of a dog, if it concerns a complaint. If nothing is done to improve the situation, the police will and has taken action several times. It has become clear, that the cases that were reported are just the tip of the iceberg.

An alarming situation was brought to our attention in June. In the area behind the airport, some people discovered about twenty dogs, all dead, and all shot and partly burnt. Many of these dogs still had their collars on. Their mutilated bodies were scattered around the area. The police is investigating.

Police regulation to keep dogs off the streets

In spite of the police regulation to keep dogs off the street, there are numerous dogs still running loose. Many female dogs are pregnant, while they still try to take care of their last litter. The animal shelter will sterilize these females for free; it's just one telephone call away. It's understandable that few owners can take care of a large number of dogs, but then it's their responsibility to bring these dogs to the shelter (or have them picked up), where they have a better life and a better chance of finding another home.

Dog shot and left to die in the mondi (woods) of Bonaire

Call the dog catcher

If dogs have no owners, and are roaming the neighborhoods, the dog catcher should be called. The dogcatcher and the veterinarian (working together as a team) are taking effective action.

They distribute flyers house to house, informing the people of their presence. Unwanted or abandoned dogs can be reported; they will also take in dogs that are ill or unhealthy.

Another dog shot and left to die in the mondi (woods) of Bonaire. It's a good thing the dogcatcher, police and prosecutor are co-operating to change-attitudes on Bonaire gradually and effectively.

Bonaire is growing into a new and responsible community

Bonaire is changing, growing into a new and responsible community. Taking care of our animals is one of the most important changes that need to be taken serious; there are solutions and organizations available to help people solve this problem.

Tel. nr. Animal Shelter 717 4989
Dog catcher LVV 717 8836
Complaints: 717 7021

There is no faith which has never yet been broken, except that of a truly faithful dog.

TIN MANERA HUMANO PA PROTEHÁ BO KABRITUNAN

Kunukeronan tin problema serio ku kachónan ku ta lástima nan kabritunan. Esei ta komprendibel.

Ta p'esei tur kunukeronan, koperá ku polis i *dogcatcher* pa yuda eduká nos hendenan pa tene nan kachó den kurá. No ta bon pa laga bo kachó kana lòs riba kaya. Nan ta bai yag kabritu i tin biaha nan ta asta ataká hende.

Animal Shelter ku Dierenbescherming ta dispuesto pa yuda bo ora kachónan ta lástimá bo kabritunan. Yama nan, wak kiko nan por hasi pa bo. Nan a manda pidi kouchinan speshal pa kue kachó. Di e forma ei por solushoná e problema di kachó ku kabritu na un forma mas humano.

PUT NATURE ABOVE DOLLAR

article by Sean Patton; video by Hendrik Wuyts

Coral Massacre

If you could understand the value and the very reason for nature to be, wouldn't you use nature in a more respectful way?

Look at the consumer who drives his brand new car out of the garage, isn't he the happiest man in town? Little does he know that driving on his way home his car is getting old and worn down and with it losing all its value and his happiness.

So what is it with nature? Look at that seedling only a few inches tall growing to become an 800 year old tree and showing its beauty throughout its life. It will give each of us "who can see it", the energy of happiness not just for now but also for all the time to come.

Lifelong happiness

Nature is the only true beauty on our planet that can guarantee us lifelong happiness. So it is not so hard to understand that when someone is breaking our coral it is like he is stealing a piece of one's happiness.

Just like taking away someone's ability to dream, it is taking away his vision of fantasy, it is losing the strength of human defense and survival, or even worse the reason to live. With all the dollars you are making of tourism you are helping to destroy nature.

If you tell me that we need tourism so we will have the funding to protect the coral, think again. With less tourism there would be less pollution; less hotels less foreign consumption so less need for protection. There is always need for awareness but awareness has to come with education.

If you believe it's unfair of me to point my finger to the dive tourism, look at the youtube film "Coral Massacre", where a dive instructor and group-leader ignores all the regulations of safe dive practice and nature protection. This group is performing their deep dive specialty as part of the advanced padi diving course. Pay attention to the instructor who not even once signals his students to adjust their buoyancy during the descent. Go to: www.youtube.com/scubavisionfilms and select: "Coral Massacre".

Butterfly Farm Bonaire
P.O. Box 420
Kaminda Lac # 101
(Take the road to Lac/Cai)
tel: 786 3040 or 701 3040

HUMOR

In Florida, an atheist became incensed over the preparation of Easter and Passover holidays. He decided to contact his lawyer about the discrimination inflicted on atheists by the constant celebrations afforded to Christians and Jews with all their holidays while atheists had no holiday to celebrate.

The case was brought before a judge. After listening to the long passionate presentation by the lawyer, the Judge banged his gavel and declared, 'Case dismissed!'

The lawyer immediately stood and objected to the ruling and said, 'Your Honor, how can you possibly dismiss this case? The Christians have Christmas, Easter and many other observances. Jews have Passover, Yom Kippur and Hanukkah... yet my client and all other atheists have no such holiday!'

The judge leaned forward in his chair and simply said, 'Obviously your client is too confused to even know about, much less celebrate his own atheist's 'holiday!'

The lawyer pompously said, 'Your Honor, we are unaware of any such holiday for atheists. Just when might that holiday be, your Honor?'

The judge said, 'Well it comes every year on exactly the same date---April 1st! Since our calendar sets April 1st as 'April Fools' Day', consider that Psalm 14:1 states, 'The fool says in his heart, there is no God.' Thus, in my opinion, if your client says there is no God, then by scripture, he is a fool, and April 1st is his holiday! Now have a good day and get out of my courtroom!!

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BES CITIZENS; DO THEY EXIST?

by Marcel Leurs

A BES Citizen: Camilia Look.

Living on one of the BES – islands, one may wonder if the 'BES-citizen' actually exists?

Not sure, but when we got to know the very friendly Bonaire-born lady who lived on Statia for 12 years and is back on Bonaire now, we realized that she is probably as close as one can get.

Camilia Look is her name, We met her at Addo's Books & Toys, where she works. Born in Rincon as Camilia Martinus she grew up on Bonaire until she went to Curacao for further education at age 12. 7 years later she moved to Holland where her sons Laurens and Vincent were born. In 1993 she returned to Bonaire.

Camilia, happy to be back home, remembering Statia with fondness ...

Hurricane Luis

Back on the homeground she met, fell in love with and married police officer Harold Look, originally from Curacao.

It was hurricane Luis that hit St. Maarten in 1995 that, via a bypass, led them to Statia. Harold was called in to provide extra help on St. Maarten after the hurricane and while at work there, he was asked by the police officer for the job opening as police commander on Statia.

Camilia still remembers things like the day of yesterday when Harold called her to ask if she would want to move to Statia. "Where..?!?!@??" she asked.

Checking with colleagues and others what Statia would be like, most of the answers she got included phrases that "there was not much to do", "a lot of ruins" and "dangerous, as the vulcano can erupt". However, when she first went for a weekend to have a look with own eyes, she inmediately liked the place! "History is visibly around everywhere, the vulcano the Quill is beautiful and nature so incredibly green", she tells us.

However, life on Statia wasn't all too easy at the beginning, being "the wife of..".

Making contacts proved to take some time. But over time things changed and she became a very active member of the community. Helping her sons with homework started spontaneously, but friends of the boys soon joined and not much later she was doing homework classes for all kids of the school.

Statia's Buzzy Bees

When a friend of hers went to 'Arbeidszaken' to look for a job she went there to accompany her. A few days later she was already assisting at day-care centre 'Buzzy Bees' (see also our Statia-article on page 6). Somebody had found out that Camilia had studied childcare once, and the day-care center was in need of someone like her. She also became member of the library board, later worked in this same library, was active with the historical foundation and was one of the coordinators of the 1999 'youth urgency program'.

"Although there may indeed not be very much to do on Statia, mom was always doing something", her son Laurens says.

When Harold wanted to return to Bonaire 12 years after their arrival, Camilia didn't want to anymore, and admits that she gave bureaucracy a helping hand and delayed their comeback to Bonaire. It gave her 2 extra years on Statia until the end of 2007.

Bonaire Statia differences?

Asked what the essential differences are between life on Statia and Bonaire, Camilia answered that ***"Statia is a place where you feel close to Creation; the island makes you self-reflect and depend more on oneself".*** She sometimes misses the silence and the backporch of her former home close to the vulcano the Quill.

However, she is happy to be reunited with her family members on Bonaire and she is pleased with the good health care that is available here.

Talking about the difference between the people she says that "***Bonaireans are more connected to the sea; the people from Statia more to the earth***".

Since she has started work at 'Addo's Books & Toys' she has already seen more than 10 people from Statia coming in to say hello and chit-chat. She hopes many more will follow.

She herself wishes to visit Statia again November 16, on Statia day "ku Dios ke".

Books & Toys

Addo's Bookstore Bonaire

Get in the 'Caribbean' mood with our books.

- Read more about nature on Bonaire
- Largest collection of dive books
- USA bestsellers

We also sell top quality educational toys.

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Tel: (0599) 7176618 (Shop) / 7861418 (mobile)
www.addosbookstore.com

Komentario di ARCO
ARCO comments

Addo's initiative to set up a bookstore on Bonaire is to be commended. The shop offers a wide range of books on all kinds of topics in 4 languages, English, Dutch, Spanish and Papiamento. The Bonairean population in general does not read many books, but then, there weren't many books on offer, apart from the library. But now there are. At Addo's everybody can buy the latest bestsellers, Antillean literature in Dutch and Papiamento, books about Bonaire's history and Nature, dive-books, dictionaries, reference books etc. Also Dutch and Spanish literature, as well as latest bestsellers. In short, ***Addo's is a real bookstore****. In addition Addo's sells all kinds of toys for children. We cordially welcome Addo's to Bonaire!*

HOUSE FOR SALE BELNEM, BONAIRE

Call: 717 2427 *(Advertisement)* *Call: 717 2427*

This lovely home can be yours, if you can make a quick decision. It is located in the quiet residentila neighborhood of Belnem, ***Kaya Akuario***, within walking distance of the sea.

The price is negotiable, asking price has been set at US$ 295,000.-. The house was completed in 1997 and has recently been painted over. The roof needs some work on it which will be handled and paid for by the present owner.

The house has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, open living room & kitchen, a small back-porch, garden shack, separate storage space & roof-terrace.

4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, open living room & kitchen, back-porch and roof terrace (shack in garden). For sale direct from owner. Call attorney Michiel Bijkerk

Roof-terrace via stairs at back of house ...

Entrance door amid beautiful flowering shrubs ...

The house is built on long-lease land ('erfpacht'), its surface area is 175 m2.

The garden is clean but unplanted (apart from around the front door). Surface area of garden is 1,136 m2.

VERPAKT WATER ZORGT VOOR ECOLOGISCHE RAMP

TROUW 21-Juli-2008

Gemiddeld drinkt de Nederlander nu 22 liter flessenwater per persoon per jaar. Daarmee zijn ze overigens nog steeds amateurs. De gemiddelde Belg drinkt 150 liter flessenwater. Italianen spannen wereldwijd de kroon met 184 liter per jaar.

Dat flessenwater ook in Nederland (en de Antillen!) vaste voet aan de grond lijkt te krijgen is opvallend, aangezien Nederland kampioen in kraanwater is (Antillen ook!). Het nat dat bij ons uit de kraan komt behoort tot het beste van de wereld, zegt het Voedingscentrum (zeggen we in de Antillen ook en is ook waar). ***Er is dus geen enkele noodzaak om voorverpakt water te gaan drinken.*** Van dit water [uit de kraan] krijg je zo'n duizend liter voor 1 euro en 34 cent, vergelijkbaar met de prijs van flesjes water van een halve liter (in Antillen vergelijkbare cijfers).

De immer aanwezige flesjes maken voor veel mensen, aangemoedigd door de gezondheidslobby, deel uit van een gezonde levensstijl. Met slogans als 'het reinigende water' suggereren waterboeren dat hun bronwater het lichaam schoonspoelt.

Een groot nadeel van de flessentrend is de belasting voor het milieu. De Amerikaanse eco-denktank Earth Policy Institute stelt dat de bottelling en het transport van water een ecologische ramp veroorzaakt. In 2004 werd wereldwijd 154 miljard liter water verpakt, doorgaans in petflessen. De productie van flessen voor drinkwater vergt jaarlijks 2,7 miljoen ton plastic, becijferde het Instituut. Daarnaast zorgen de kunststofflessen in een groot deel van de wereld voor een dramatisch groeiende afvalberg.

Nederlanders en Antillianen dronken afgelopen jaar meer water uit flessen ...

Vitens, het grootste waterbedrijf van Nederland, rekende uit dat de jaarlijkse milieubelasting van de productie en distributie van kraanwater aan een gemiddeld huishouden vergelijkbaar is met een autoritje van twintig kilometer.

Gelukkig zijn Nederlanders van nature zuinige beestjes (Antillianen ook???). Menig leeg flesje wordt hier keer op keer gevuld met kraanwater.

RECHTSGANG MET OPEN EINDE IS INBREUK OP ONZE VRIJHEID!

Een van de kenmerken van de rechtsstaat is ***dat hij de individuele burger beschermt tegen de overheid.*** Die bescherming is verzekerd in een aantal grondrechten en ook in een aantal rechtsprincipes, zoals de regel dat niemand schuldig is totdat het tegendeel wettig en overtuigend is bewezen.

Het idee van de rechtsstaat is zo sterk, dat daaruit het adagium is voortgekomen '***liever tien schuldigen op straat dan één onschuldige in de cel***'. In lijn daarmee ***lijkt*** het voorstel van minister van justitie Hirsch Ballin om de mogelijkheden tot herziening van een afgesloten strafzaak te vergroten. ***Maar schijn bedriegt!***

De praktijk heeft aangetoond dat rechters zich kunnen vergissen (de Schiedamse parkmoord, de Puttense moordzaak), dus waarom niet nog een buitengewoon rechtsmiddel toegedeeld aan de veroordeelde? Dat rechtsmiddel bestaat nu ook al, maar de ruimte om dat in te zetten is te beperkt, zoals de commissie-Buruma het afgelopen voorjaar vaststelde. Deze commissie onderzocht na Schiedam of een aantal andere strafzaken voor herziening in aanmerking kwam; zij weet dus waarover zij praat. De minister volgt nu de commissie en wil in zware zaken meer ruimte toelaten voor twijfel aan de uitkomst van het proces.

Dat lijkt omwille van gerechtigheid en waarheidsvinding mooi. Maar het paradoxale effect kan zijn dat na een strafzaak een veroordeelde er alles aan zal doen om zijn onschuld aan te tonen, mogelijk met behulp van burgerparticipanten als Peter R. de Vries en Maurice de Hond. Zaken kunnen zich daardoor eindeloos gaan voortslepen in de media met het risico dat (zie de Deventer moordzaak), in het wilde weg derden worden beschuldigd. Het recht heeft zijn loop gehad, maar krijgt nog een lange staart.

Dat effect kan ook optreden bij het voorstel van de minister ook het OM de ruimte te geven een zaak te heropenen. Dat kan niet zomaar - er zijn veel mitsen en maren -, maar het hek gaat van de dam. ***Hier krijgt de overheid met al haar macht dus nog een extra rechtsmiddel om een vrijgesproken burger te blijven (ver) volgen.*** Dat betekent een breuk met het rechtsprincipe '*ne bis in idem*', hetgeen inhoudt dat je niet twee keer voor dezelfde zaak kunt worden vervolgd. Je moet er een keer een streep onder zetten.

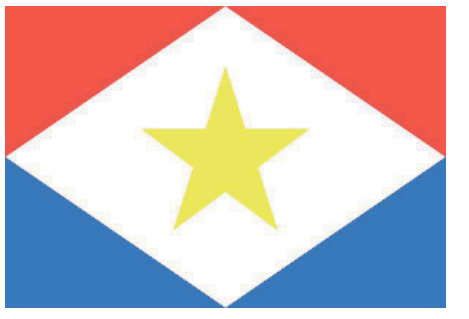
Hier krijgt de ruimte voor herziening het karakter van een fundamentele breuk in de verhouding tussen overheid en burger. Dat vraagt om een grondige afweging. Het is politiek begrijpelijk dat de minister de herziening ten voor- en ten nadele koppelt, maar voor een zuivere beoordeling is ontkoppeling geboden.

Komentario di ARCO
ARCO comments

Hier neemt ARCO duidelijk stelling. Mensen wordt nu eens wakker. In Italië zijn al weer soldaten op straat. Wanneer was dat voor het laatst? O ja, tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog, toen de fascisten en NSB'ers door de straten marcheerden! Wat de Nederlandse Minister hier wil doen is weer een stukje van onze vrijheid en bescherming tegen de overheid afknibbelen. Weer een stapje richting openlijk fascisme! Wordt wakker!!! Denk na!

SABA PAGES

I strongly feel that as a representative of any newspaper the person should know the ins and outs of the islands and should be well versed in the various languages spoken within the Neth. Antilles. One must also know the running and operations of the country. ARCO has confirmed that I meet these criteria. I would like to open up all channels on Saba for people to be able to voice their opinions and concerns, as well as contribute articles. I can be reached by calling 416-5058 or by e-mailing me at dvlevenstone@yahoo.
Dave Levenstone.



SABA CARNIVAL 2008: A SUCCESS

The Bottom, Saba: Carnival 2008 ended on Sunday evening with the burning of King Momo to the tune of the Impak Band from Aruba. The population of Saba for the past 7 days enjoyed what could be considered a successful 2008 carnival despite the late preparations of the event for 2008. due to the last minute preparations there was a limited amount of groups that participated but several revelers did however organize themselves at the last minute to make it a successful venture.

The Tropical Revelers came out on Saturday and Sunday with some costumes and T-shirts in order to help make it great and on Sunday, the Breadline Crew which was sponsored by Coors Light came out in full force and demonstrated that they could also be a part of the great event. The children group Wild Willd West and the two individual revelers also put on a good showing for the very first time.

Three bands participated in the two day jump ups and they were the Small Axe Band from St. Kitts, the Rebels Band from St. Eustatius and the Entyce Band from Saba. In general terms the Small Axe Band was the best band that performed on Saba streets during the parades and they made good use of their musical experience to show that they are one of the Caribbean big bands.

Some of the major sponsors on the road for this year were Chippie, Robbie's Lottery, Coors Light and Caribbean Liquors of St. Maarten.

Sponsorship from Saba this year self was very limited. Both commissioners Chris Johnson and Bruce Zagers were also two of the great sponsors in this year's carnival parade. It is the very first time that the island has seen their commissioners go all out to help make carnival a great success.

Preparations for Carnival 2009 started last evening self as many revellers stated that they will not wait before starting with their planning. The Saba Cultural Foundation is expected to meet soon with Commissioner of Culture Mr. Bruce Zagers to evaluate the 7 days of carnival and see where improvements can be made.

But overall the carnaval this year was a success. Everyone had a great time. Looking forward to next year.

DID THE SABANS RECEIVE THE INFORMATION THEY WERE LOOKING FOR?

Make burgers, not war
Anti-war message

The Bottom, Saba: *State Secretary for Internal and Kingdom Relations Drs. Ank Bijleveld-Schouten visited the island of Saba as part of her information session on the BES-islands and held a Town-hall meeting at the Auditorium of the Saba University School of Medicine on July 8th 2008.*

The Town Hall meeting must be considered to have been a great success bearing in mind the size of the island and the turnout for the session. Over 200 persons took time out to attend the session and listened very carefully to the State Secretary and also raised several questions regarding the new constitutional relationship that the island will be entering into with the Netherlands. Based on the questions it could be determined that not enough time was allotted for the town hall meeting and the State Secretary promised that she will return at a later date as she felt that there is a need for more information.

Saba's Commissioner with responsibility for Constitutional Affairs Mr. Christopher Johnson was also very clear in his presentation and urged the Saban community to keep themselves aware of the ongoing discussions with the Dutch Government and to be always readily available as the process is not an easy one and together as a people we have to look out for the best interest of the island. Commissioner Johnson said that he was very happy that the State Secretary had decided to visit the island herself and share the information with the communities. People wanted to hear it directly from the Dutch Government. "As Commissioner I have tried to keep the people informed as much as possible via the radio, newspapers and also on the floor of the Island Council. But there are certain areas in which I cannot give the answers and that is why I felt it a need to have the State Secretary inform the community and also for the community to have a direct discussion with the State Secretary".

Issues that many persons in attendance touched on were the educational system, health care, the currency and taxes. The State Secretary was very clear that the Dutch Government is willing and prepared to assist the island in the areas that the island feels needs assistance. ***The dutch language also played a key role during the discussions and from the gathering it could be stated that most many in attendance felt that more needs to be done in order that the Dutch language would be able to play an important part within the Saban community in years to come. The State Secretary has committed that the Dutch Government is prepared and willing to help work towards improving the dutch language on the island.***

Health care

In the area of health care the Dutch government will do its utmost to try and assist the island in order for it to reach a reasonable standard. ***The issue regarding the Euro*** *being the currency on the island* ***was ruled out*** *as this will not be in the best interest of the island* ***for the time being****. Everyone agreed that the matter regarding taxes is not something that will be increased to hamper the well being of the island and its economy but everyone will have to pay their fair share of taxes in order for the island to be able to meet its demands.*

All in all, the town-hall meeting was long overdue and this was pointed out to the State Secretary by many persons in the audience. Matters pertaining to the Police Department also played a major role during the session and many persons including Commissioner Christopher Johnson expressed their dissatisfaction in the functioning of the Police force in general. Many felt that not enough attention is being devoted to the Police Force on Saba by the Central Government. The general consensus on Saba is that the Central Government on a whole has not been living up to the standards that were laid out where the islands are concerned and has neglected the smaller islands to a large extent.

Many persons felt that even though they may not have received all the necessary information beforehand that ***there is no other alternative at this time for Saba and going under Holland directly is the only solution.*** *The Dutch government is showing keen interest in the affairs of the island and has already committed itself to help improve matters on the island and the money to improve these facilities has already been committed and it is expected that within short the community of Saba will start seeing and feeling some improvements in various areas which is a welcome idea for the people of the island. Never before has the island seen so much money being made available for infrastructural matters.*

Commissioner Johnson however pointed out that as a people we all have to become more active and start preparing ourselves for the future. We have to also take our responsibilities serious as government and as a people. We cannot sit back and think that the Dutch government will do everything for us. We have to maintain that high standard that we have been accustomed to over the years in making sure that we keep ourselves active and help move the island forward.

The information that was shared by the State Secretary was well received but there were some questions that still remain unanswered.

Several persons in attendance at the Town Hall Meeting, a.o. the State Secretary.

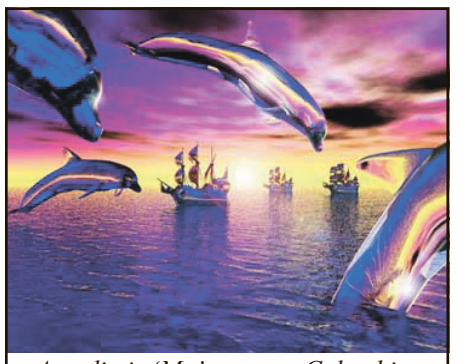
Documents added to the Caribbean Knowledge Center at www.arcocarib.com:
1) List of Decisions reached during BES consultations on 18 June 2008 in The Hague; this is the translation of the 'Besluitenlijst' also available in the Knowledge Center

2) Important Court Ruling on granting Dutch nationality to a foreign child recognized by the biological father.

ARCADIA: HOW YOU CAN HELP

How you can help ...

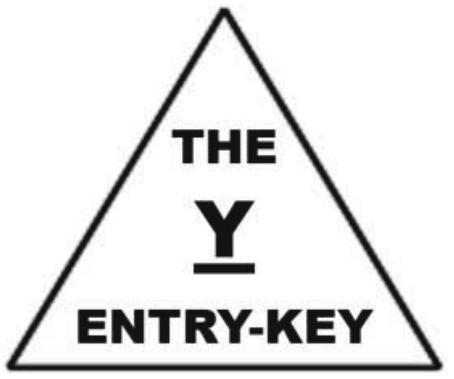
Arcadia is '*Mu*', the non-existent planet whose citizens are very happy (see ARCO's Mission Statement at www.arcocarib.com). To build Arcadia, a blueprint is needed. ARCO is one of a number of people and organizations around the globe drawing that blueprint.



Arcadia is 'Mu'... a new Columbian expedition is on the way

It is a blueprint for a new civilization based on abundance, justice and peace, three interdependent concepts. ***You are invited to join in the work.*** Help us draw this blueprint.

Within this context the emblem below was designed. The underlined 'Y' is a stylized representation of a cup. Whenever this cup has been filled with the 'fire of Solidarism', the resulting creative product will



be like a line added to this blueprint. Thus this fire is the real 'entry-key' to Arcadia.

Synthesis

The equilateral triangle stands for the synthesis resulting from two opposing forces. In Arcadia the right synthesis between communism vs. capitalism, globalism vs. anti-globalism, and conservationism vs. industrialism has been worked out in theory and practice.

To help unlock the doors of Arcadia, ***ARCO needs funds***. ARCO invites anybody who wants to help to submit his/her creative products (art,

writings, articles, books, poetry, lyrics,music,songs,logo's,designs) to ARCO for publication either on the net or in hard copy.

The first thing that comes to mind is sharing your articles and comments. You can grant ARCO permission to publish them free of charge. If the ARCO staff believes your article passes the 'Entry-Key' test, it will be published.

But we hope that some ARCO readers will want to donate some of their creative products to ARCO. It can then be published and sold by ARCO to raise funds. Any donated creative products that pass the 'Entry-Key' test will bear the emblem. A few examples of what we have in mind:

COPYRIGHTS.

The following works may be published under the emblem: books (both poetry and prose), (sheet)-music (both with and without lyrics; recorded or unrecorded), films and works of art in general.

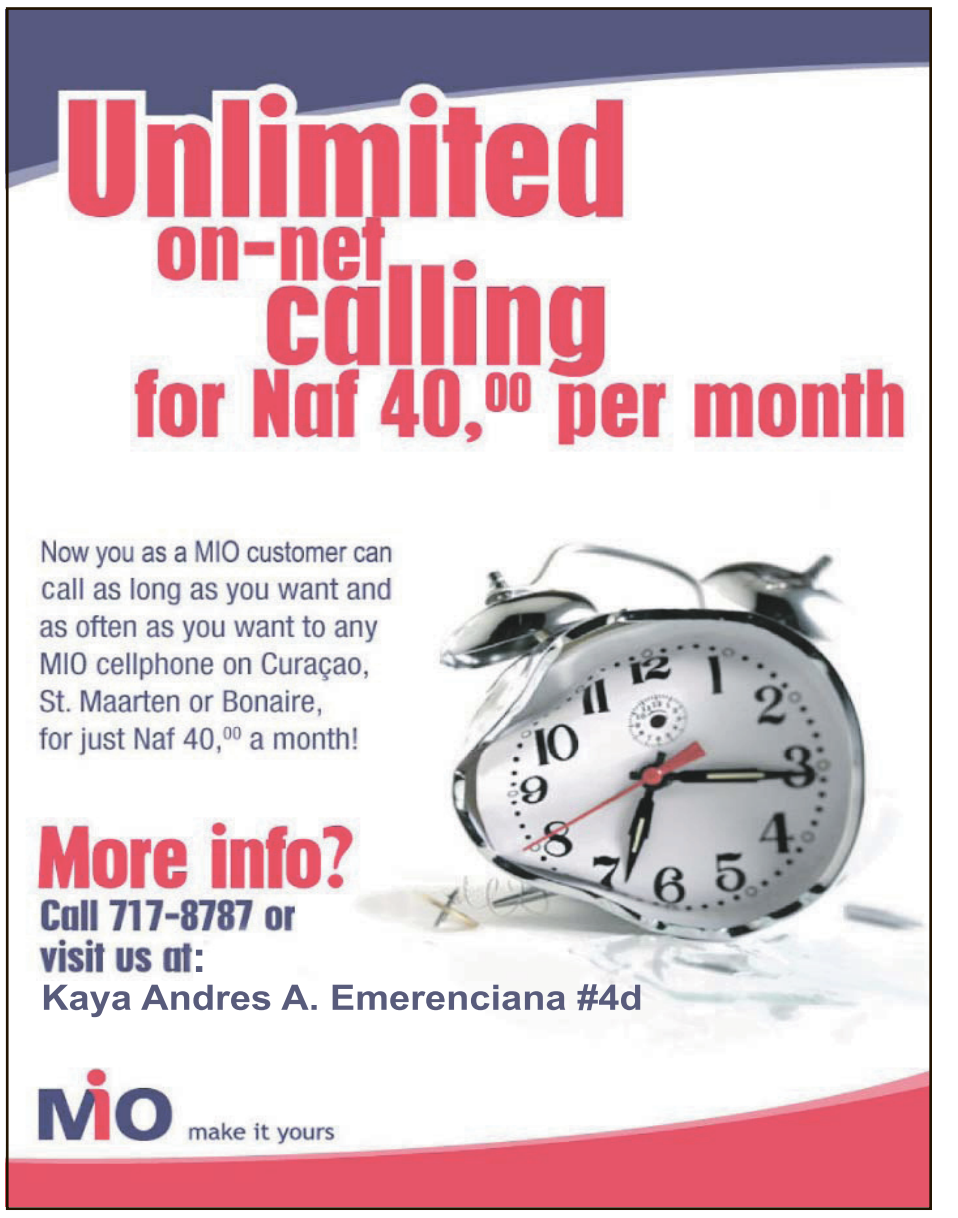
DONATIONS.

ARCO is also very grateful to anybody wishing to donate cash money or sponsor ARCO in any other way.

ARCO holds a bank-account at:

Maduro & Curiel's Bank (Bonaire) N.V.
Kaya L.D. Gerharts # 1,
Bonaire,
Netherlands Antilles

Account-number: 116.984-10
In the name of 'ARCO'
Swift Code: MCBKANCUBON



How to secure/hide folders on your personal computer?

Today's tip is very helpful to hide and secure your personal data from other users, particularly on a home computer. Just imagine if multiple users are using the same computer at home or in the office, then there is no 100% secure method to protect your personal files. You may have used some third party tool to protect your folders, but it is not recommended by Microsoft to use such kinds of tools. Using the built-in windows (XP, 2003, Vista) Attribcommands option, you can change the attributes of a folder (Read only, Hidden and System attributes) and secure your data.

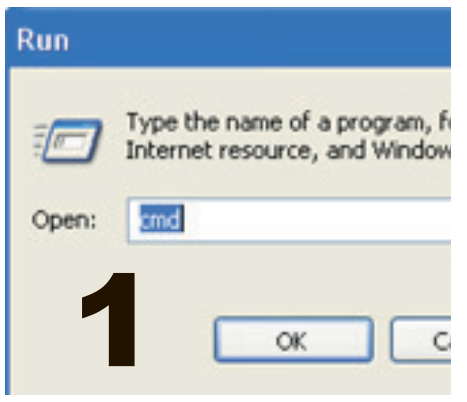
Sr. G. Feliz
'Network Pro'

Follow the steps indicated below to edit the folders' attributes to secure your data:

To enable this feature, you will need to be logged into your computer with administrative rights.

Now create a folder that you want to hide on any computer drive. (For example, you have created a folder on the D drive with the name Data).

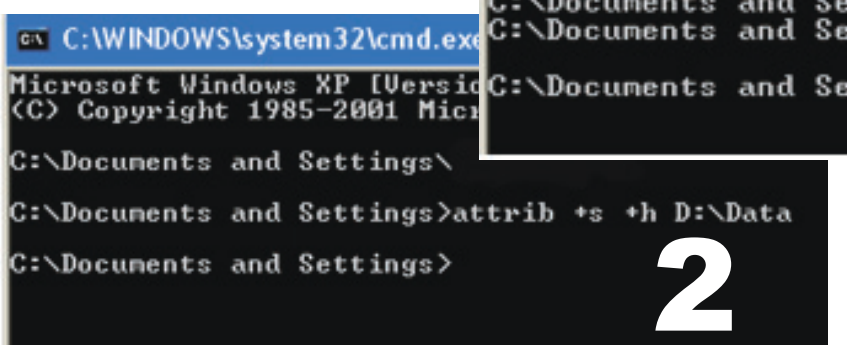
1) First click on the Start button and type CMD in the Run box, then press the OK button to display the windows command prompt.

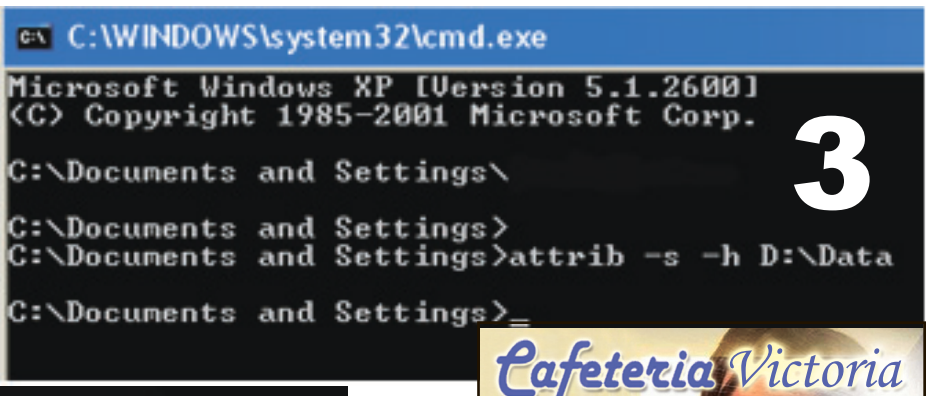


2) Now type the command "attrib +s +h D:\Data" without quotation marks and press the Enter button to execute it. *See Image 2.*

This command will hide your "Data" folder from the D drive. You can now verify that it is hidden. No-one can unhide this folder now using the "Show hidden files and folders" option.

3) When you want to unhide this folder, again open the command prompt and type the command "attrib -s -h D:\Data" (see imgae 3) and press Enter. If you want to hide files, simply move them to this "Data" folder.





Visit Network Pro at Kaya Bayena # 17

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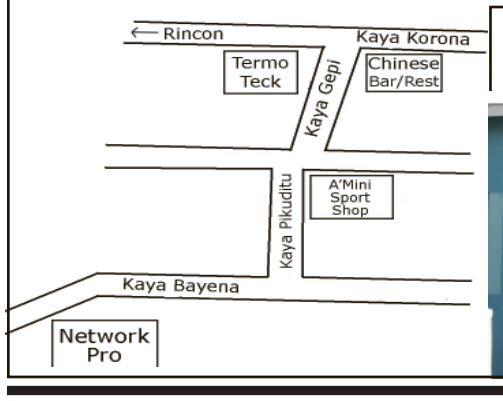


Office and workshop of Network Pro at Kaya Bayena # 17

County Road 232

by Bonaire's own Richard J. Bowne

The first day of my summer job. The job entailed cleaning ditches, cutting brush, picking up trash, and general labor for the County Road Department.

I reported to the supervisor at the County Shops. He introduced me to the rest of the crew then assigned the days work to be performed in various parts of the county.

The work

The table in the assignment room was loaded with pop bottles, beer bottles, and returnable milk bottles.

"You'll be riding with me today," the supervisor said. "Show you the roads you'11 be working on this summer. Grab those bottles and put 'em in the cab of my pickup."

We drove to the northern end of the county. Here the dirt roads were nothing more than cart trails.

"It's all politics," the supervisor said. "Not many people live out here. That's why the roads are in this condition. Not enough votes. It's not right but that's the way it is."

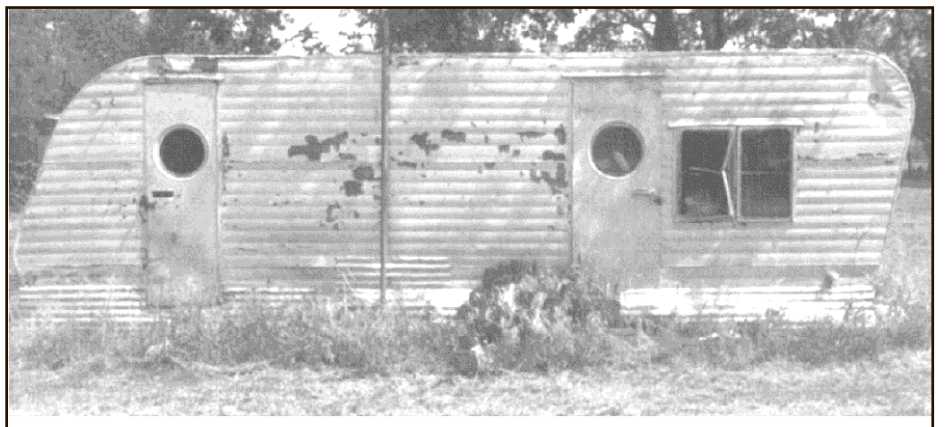
Annie's Road

We came to a small country store and turned. "Officially," he said, "this is County Road 232. Unofficially, it's Annie's Road. It's about a mile long and ends at her place."

As we slowly traveled the rutted and pothole-laden road, the supervisor said to throw out the bottles. "What?" I said. "Throw 'em out. One at a time. I'11 explain later."

I pitched the bottles until we reached Annie's. A small run down aluminum trailer accented by overturned cars, strewn scrap metal, and used up tires. There was a hodge-podge of yellowed rotting newspapers, old splintered lumber, broken bricks, and twisted pipes randomly dumped and forgotten. Three sad looking mongrel dogs stared at us.

An ongoing battle is being waged here. A campaign between the rubbish and the indigenous plants. The flora is winning. Long vines of wild cucumber climb through tires and snake over cars. Up one side of the trailer, morning glories thrive.



Annie's trailer

A paved road lined by fine houses ...

Their purple flowers look down on the melee much as generals observe their wars while others do the actual fighting. Quack grass, thistles, cockle burrs, and black-eyed susans; privates, sergeants, lieutenants, and captains.

A maze of trails threads its way through the unchecked growth and rubbish. One leads to a doorless outhouse. Another, to a covered well with a hand pump. A third meanders its way to a meticulously kept garden. The Great War does not come here. Jungle growth and jumbled refuse are not tolerated.

"Good," said the supervisor. "She's not up yet. Likes to work her garden in the early morning, take a nap, then head for the store to catch the noon-time news." On the ride back to the store, I threw out the remaining bottles. We turned, drove about half a mile, turned again, crossed a creek, and came to a very well maintained paved road, lined with expensive homes.

"Let's stop for coffee," the supervisor said. We parked and poured coffee from our thermoses. "This house we're parked in front of belongs to the County Commissioner," the supervisor said. "That one across the road, to Judge Martin. They say he's going to run for Senate next year."

The Story

Over coffee, he pointed out other homes. Lawyers, doctors, prominent businessmen. The financial hierarchy of the county. "They're all trying to get their hands on Annie's place. She doesn't want to sell.

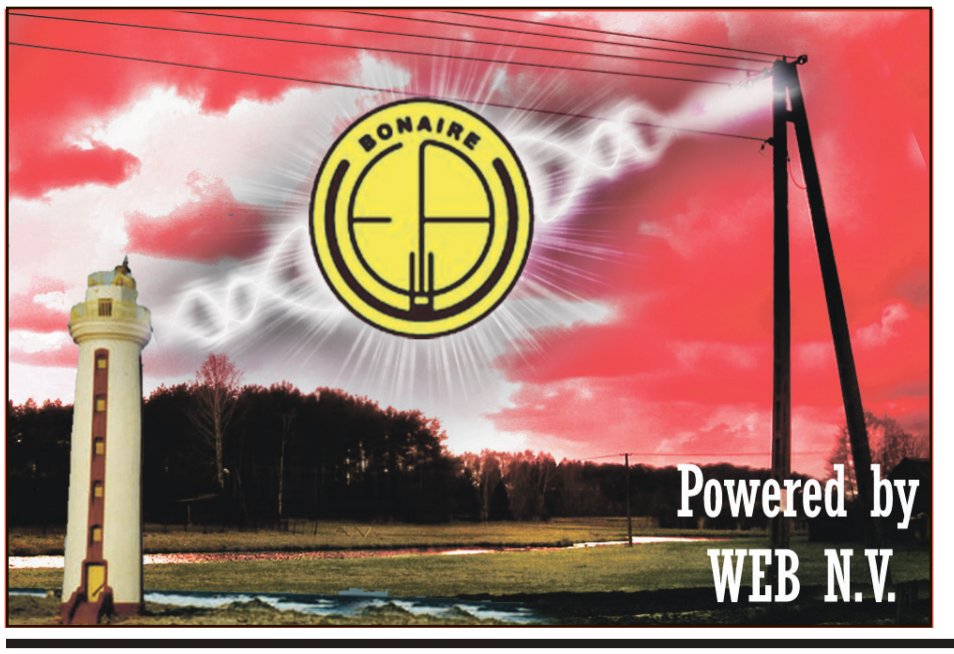
Eventually they'11 get it. They'11 see to it that the county road gets rebuilt and punched through, opening land they own behind Annie's. They've tried everything. Say she's incompetent to live alone. Told her, if she'd sell, they'd get her a nice place in town. Yah. The old folks' home. Annie doesn't get any kind of pension. No food stamps. No welfare. Says she's always done for herself and doesn't want government handouts. Says there's always 'strings attached' with government programs.

"How old is she?" I asked. "Don't know. Maybe late seventies. She almost lost her place eight, ten years ago. Back taxes. Hell, her taxes ain't but twelve bucks a year. Unimproved land they call it. She used to let building contractors dump their waste. Brought in a few dollars for her. Then the county caught wind and put a stop to it. That's when me and the boys came up with an idea.

Annie's always scouring the road for bottles she can sell at the little store. Not much traffic out here, so we bring returnable bottles from home and salt the edge of the road. She complains to the storeowner about people littering her road and how she'd like to get her hands on 'em. Annie doesn't know we're the litterers. We try to lay out ten, fifteen bucks worth of bottles a week".

The second Monday of August, Annie didn't gather bottles. The funeral was attended by the maintenance workers and the owner of the country store. Annie was laid to rest at the county cemetery, her dogs taken to the pound. And yes, the county confiscated Annie's place for reimbursement of services. There are always strings attached.

Two weeks later, County Road 232 was pushed through.



REDUKSHON DI KONTRIBUSHON

Sentro pa Hubentut 'Jong Bonaire' ta informá ku entrante ougùstùs 2008 lo redusí e kontribushon pa miembro i su famia.

Ayudo durante krisis ekonómiko

"Mirando ku kosto di bida a subi, e.o. kuminda, gasolin, awa i koriente, direktiva di Jong Bonaire a disidí pa redusí e kontribushon, pa asina yuda e famia Boneriano durante di e krísis ekonómiko", asina Sr. Rene Hakkenberg, presidente di Stichting Jeugdwerk Jong Bonaire, a bisa. "Nos ta na altura di e periodo difísil ku e komunidat Boneriano ta pasando aden, ta p'esei nos a sòru pa tur hóben ku kier bira miembro haña e oportunidat aki".

E aña eskolar aki miembronan lo paga kontribushon solamente dos biaha pa aña enbes di un kontribushon mensual. Enbes di paga 11 biaha, ta paga solamente dos biaha, lokual ta trese un redukshon di 80% na kontribushon pa kada miembro. Ta paga na komienso di e aña eskolar i na yanüari.

Diferente kategoria di kontribushon

Tin diferente kategoria di kontribushon dependiendo di e entrada. Por ehèmpel, pa bira miembro di Jong Bonaire pa henter aña un famia ku un entrada mínimo ta paga Nafl. 10,- na ougùstùs i Nafl. 10,- na yanüari òf gewon Nafl. 20,- pa henter aña.

"Ta asina sí ku lo tin un eksigensha adishonal pa e mayornan", asina e gerente nobo di Jong Bonaire, Simona Chirino a bisa. "Nos ta redusí e kosto finansiero pa e famia, pero nos ta hasi un petishon na e mayornan pa duna nan aporte pa loke ta trata invershon di tempu. Nos ta pidi e mayornan pa asistí na por lo ménos dos di e kuater *workshop*-nan ku tin den e periodo di sèptèmber pa desèmber".

"Meta di e redukshon ta, pa sigurá ku e hóben por bira miembro di e sentro sin ehersé preshon riba e famia", Sra. Chirino a bisa. "Pero tambe nos ke pa e mayornan ta mas envolví huntu ku e yunan i nos ke yuda nan atendé ku konfliktonan ku e hóbennan".

"E *workshop*-nan ta grátis i lo trata asuntunan serio manera e.o. droga, alkohòl i seksualidat. Tambe lo tin aktividatnan pa mayornan ku por spera di tin hopi plaser i interkambio di informashon ku otro", Sra. Bilha Thomas a bisa, gerente anterior di Jong Bonaire, kende tambe ta forma parti na e *workshop*-nan pa mayornan. ***"Tambe nos kier informá e mayornan over di e método ku Jong Bonaire ta usa, kual ta Disiplina Positivo ku ta yuda e hóben desaroyá konfiansa i disiplina propio"***.

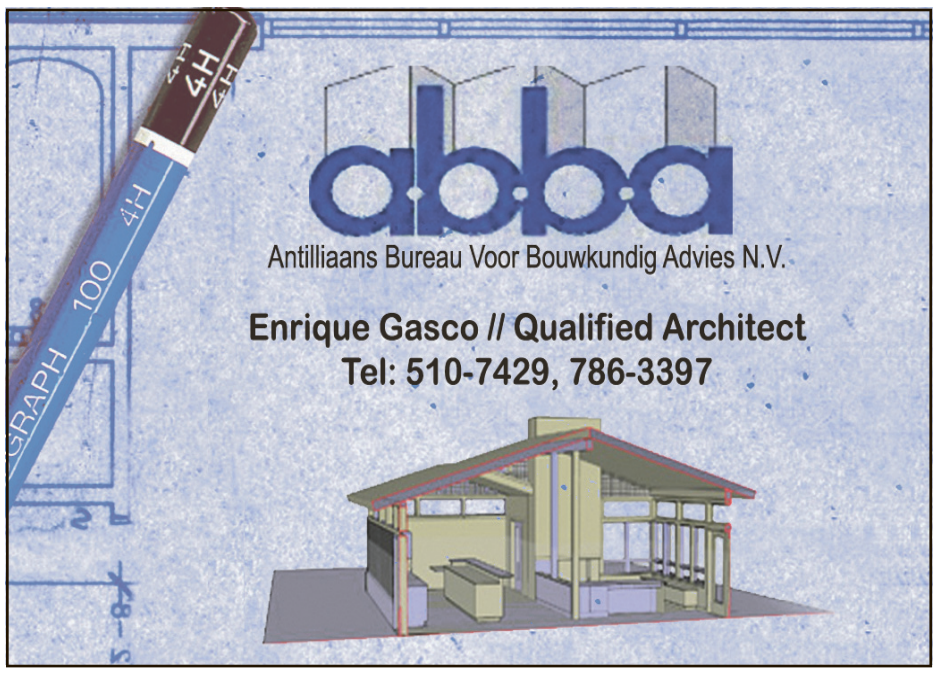
Siman pa inskripshon

Siman pa inskripshon ta di 4 pa 8 di ougùstùs na Jong Bonaire mes. Mayornan mester bini huntu ku nan yu na momentu di inskripshon pa asina e yu por skohe un roster di aktividat. E mayornan lo risibí un roster di e *workshop*-nan ku lo bai tin pa e mayornan te ku desèmber.

"Nos ta deseá pa e mayornan partisipá na por lo ménos dos di e *workshop*-nan, pero mas ku klaro nan ta bon bini na tur kuater", Sra. Chirino a bisa. "Kada *workshop* tin un durashon di un ora i mei. Nos ta purba di planiá e *workshop*-nan di tal forma ku tur mayor por ta presente".

"Pasobra Jong Bonaire ta un sentro prinsipalmente pa aktividat i training pa hóbennan, nos sa ku e temporada di pubertat ta difísil pa famianan, nos ta kere ku nos por ta un ayudo", Sra. Chirino a bisa, kende ta diplomá komo trahadó sosial i ku a traha huntu ku Jong Bonaire pa hopi aña kaba.

"Jong Bonaire semper tabata tin un struktura di preis ku tabata dependé di e entrada di e famia, di moda ku e ta keda pagabel pa tur hende", Sr. Hakkenberg a bisa. "Pero aña pasá nos a ripará ku tabata hopi difísil pa mayornan paga e kontribushon mensual. Ta p'esei a redusiele".



BOLIVIAN CHILD MINERS

BBC Internet, 14 June 2008

Watching children and young adolescents push loaded wheelbarrows out of the dark corridors of the tin, zinc and silver mines of the Bolivian town of Potosi, it is clear that the harsh reality of adulthood comes far too early.

"I work out of necessity," explains 12-year-old driller Ramiro, helmet in hand, as he stands at the entrance of one of the mines that honeycomb the Cerro Rico - meaning Rich Hill - that towers above the town.

He feels bad because he knows that working in the mine puts his health at risk, he says, and "that is what every single one of the children who works inside feels; sometimes some die, some survive".

"For us, who work inside the mine, it is not good; the mine brings a lot of disease, a lot of death."

Life expectancy of 40 years

It is prolonged exposure to that dust that gives the average miner a life expectancy of only 40 years. The culprit is what they call the "mal de mina", the lung disease silicosis.

At the entrance to one of the mines, surrounded by grey piles of mineral waste, men can be seen alongside children, chewing coca leaves as a way to stay awake, carrying picks, mattocks and shovels.

High prices

Although Potosi was the financial epicentre of the Spanish colonies more than 400 years ago, due to its vast silver reserves, today it is inhabited by many families who are on the edge of survival; families in which every member, no matter how young, has to work.

And although child labour is illegal, Bolivian mines employ thousands of children who need to work to ensure their families' as well as their own survival.

Risky mining methods

Today most Bolivian mines are co-operatives that operate using risky methods. It is the increase in the international price of minerals that has led many families to look at mining as an option to improve their income in South America's poorest country, even if it may involve sending their children to work.

"We thought with the increase in these prices, child labor was going to decrease as families were going to have higher incomes - but reality shows the complete opposite", explains Maria Elena Reyes, who heads the division of child labour at the International Labour Organisation in the country's administrative capital, La Paz. "The situation and the see-no-evil attitude of many sectors are quite worrying".

'No way out'

Bolivia's birth as a republic was tied to mining, and here, for many years, indigenous people have been joining the mining work force, bringing themselves,

Bolivian Child Miner ...

their families and community values rooted in the Andean cultural identity, where children help adults in their labors as part of their process of growing up.

But that is not the main or only reason most children are here. For Felipe, a veteran miner and father of Ramiro, there is no other option. ***"Children work to help me support the family. If they do not work, families here won't make it..."***

"What am I going to do with my children if they don't work? There's no way out of the mine; that is why we all work, the whole family works."

Many of these child and adolescent miners work at night, between eight and 12 hours a day. They do not have a contract and work under the control of contracted workers, which makes it difficult to count their number exactly, but according to the UN children's charity, Unicef, about 10% of all Bolivia's miners are under-age.

Earning an average of £3 ($6) a day, they generally work as drilling assistants, wheelbarrow pushers, pick-miners and sweepers.

Dreams of study

Girls also go underground. Abigail, who is 10 years old, works inside the mine, loading minerals into the wagons, and sometimes outside, ***cleaning the mineral mills with her four-year-old sister.***

They lost their father last year to silicosis, so prevalent among miners. Abigail works eight hours every night, then goes to bed at dawn and anxiously wakes up to go to school at noon.

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KUMINDA, DAK I SEGURIDAT

Lo tin mehoransa di Kalidat di esakinan a largo plaso?

Kambionan grandi na kaminda

Sivilisashon, riba skala mundial ta pará na komienso di kambionan drástiko, di kon nos ta anda ku nos ambiente, i ku otro.

Tin tur indikashon ku e kambio di mas difisil lo ta: un rekonstrukshon mundial di ekonomia i merkado segun prinsipionan ekológiko.

Produkshon, prosesamentu, i kon ta deshasí di material, den nos sosiedatnan "throw-away", di un sistema aselerá, lo bira e episentro di atenshon di tur hende.

Komo ser humano, den un tempu rèkòrt di 50 aña só, nos a logra di transformá un mundu ku Kreador a diseñá ku un abundansia na materia prima, den un ambiente di skarsedat, hamber ekstremo, i desasternan Ekologiko (http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecologia).

Ekonomia di 'basura'

Fuente di mayoria di nos problemanan di abastesementu i problemanan ambiental tin komo origen: e manera ku nos ekonomia ta produsí i trese produkto na e konsumidó. E rasonamentu humano tabata: mas ekonomia produsí, mas tur hende benta kos afó, mas trabou esaki ta krea, mas ekonomia lo krese.

Por ehèmpel: a bin inventá sèrbete di papel, bòter di plèstik i saku di supermerkado di benta'fo etc. etc. Aserka a bin ku e tipo di ekonomia "one-way" aki ta dependé pisá riba kombustibel barata, ku awor lo no tin mas.

Nos a yega na e punto ku Mundu ta gastando, alrededor di 85 mion barí di petroli pa dia, ku proyekshon di 125 mion pa dia, aki 10 pa 15 aña. Hopi sientifiko ta kere ku teknikamente, aki 15 aña lo no ta posibel chupa e 125 mion bari di krudo for di tera.

Siensia ta kalkulá ku si nos sigui praktiká ekonomia manera nos ta hasiendo awóraki a sobrá, por ehèmpel 25 aña di koper, i un 70 aña di aluminio. Un otro ehèmpel di e strès ku ta akumulando ta: ku kada un Merikano ta produsiendo mas ku 1.5 kilo di basura **pa dia**. Tin 305 mion merikano. 1.5 kilo di sushi pa persona, ta 2 bes e kantidat di 1960 i 10 bes mas tantu ku un Merikano tabata produsí na sushi 100 aña pasá. Siudat di New York só ta produsí 12 mil tòn ***pa dia*** di basura, ku ta 600 kònteiner tur dia.

Dispidimentu sin final

Pues no ta dispidí solamente hopi material pero ta dispidí hopi energia, no renovabel, tambe.

E uso "one way" di:

- energia ku ta ser produsí kimando "Karbon i Petrolio" deskabeyadamente;
- destruyendo vegetashon ku mester a reapsorbá e karbon-dióksido na un manera deskabeyá i
- hopi dispidimentu di material den e ekonomia "throw-away" ku nos a bin "perfekshoná"

a bin resultá awor ku no ta fit den e sistema ku e Kreador a diseñá pa mundu tene su mes den balansa. E moda di proseder di e humano a bin saka klima i ekologia kompletamente for di balansa.

Un fenómeno ku a bin aselerá e problema ku origen ekonómiko aki ta ku e dos paisnan ku poblashonnan mas grandi na mundu a bin trata duru di emulá e sivilisashon i ekonomia oksidental ku tin Merka i Europa komo nan "showcase". India i China a mira nan klase media krese ku no ménos ku 500 mion konsumidó den 10 aña. Nan tur ke imitá e sistema di bida "throw-away"(http://www.earth-policy.org/Books/Seg/PB2ch06_ss4.htm) di e klase media Europeo/Merka.

E par di ehèmpel aki só ta basta pa pensa ku ta tempu pa re-inventá e manera ku nos ta anda ku nos ambiente i e sistema ku nos ekonomia ta prosesá material. Mundu mester bai pensa rapidamente den un ekonomia di "REDUSÍ – RE-USÁ - RESIKLÁ".

E konsenshi nobo

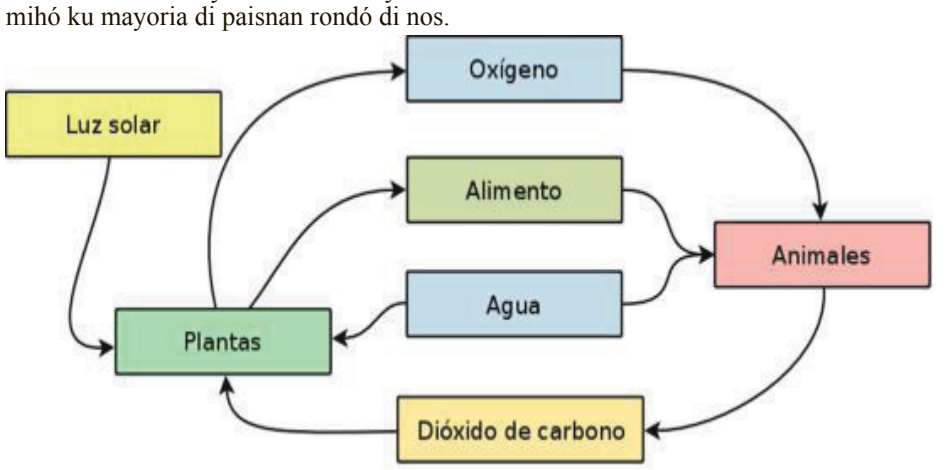
E konsenshi den e ekonomia di futuro lo tin di bira ku:

- Polushon, en prinsipio mester bira un símbolo di un **imperfekshon** òf **fayo di diseño**.
- Teknologia i téknika di maneho nobo lo tin di bai sòru ku produkshon lo bai usa solamente 10 pa 20% di e materia prima ku ta ser usá den industria di produsí kos awendia.
- Resiklahe di Metal, i produktonan ku ta derivá di petroli, tambe lo tin di bai aliviá tantu uso di energia komo distrukshon di naturalesa pa koba pa metal i otro materianan prima.
- Mihó transporte públiko lo mester redusí uso di energia i di outo supstansialmente, skapando tantu mundu, e isla komo e individuo hopi sèn, devisas i rekurso.

Sientífikonan ta premirá ku komunidatnan industrialisá di sierto grandura, ku un bienestar relativamente bon i un poblashon ku ta krese hopi moderá i demográfikamente den balansa (komo totalidat no ta enbehesiendo) lo bai usa primordialmente material ku ya tin den nan ekonomia.

Riba Skala lokal

Pa loke ta e mundu chikí di Reino Hulandes, tantu e ekonomia di Reino komo esun di Kòrsou, den e konsepto di Ekonomia "one way" te ainda ta bayendo mihó ku mayoria di paisnan rondó di nos.



Sinembargo, aña 2008 ta bai sera ku hopi kontradikshon i atvertensianan den airu, tantu lokal komo internashonal:

- Te ainda, lokal, un ekonomia ku sierto perspektiva, pero ku nubianan skur (di un Merka den reseshon) su dilanti;

Beyesa di Antia ... Pa nos manten'é, mester Redusí, Re-usá i Resiklá.

- Un inflashon importá kresiente, pero no kompletamente for di kòntròl manera ya kaba ta e kaso na Venezuela;
- Un Euro fuerte i un Dòler suak tur dos ku nan bentaha i desbentaha pa nos ekonomia ku tin tantu vínkulo ku paisnan Europeo komo paisnan ku vínkulo ku Merka.
- Un Preis di Energia ku ta menasando e tiki kresementu ekonómiko, pero na e otro un banda ta fòrsando e komunidat den e direkshon positivo di hasi uzo di energia na un manera, ekológikamente, mas responsabel;
- Kuminda básiko bastante mas karu ku aña pasá;
- Apesar di un subida fuerte di preis di kombustibel, Curoil a raportá ku uso di kombustibel no ta bahando na Kòrsou, tanten den otro pais manera Merka segun preis di gasolin ta subi, pòmpnan ta raportá ménos volúmen (liter) na benta.
- Nos enseñansa sekundario den problema serio pa motibu di un falta di kapasidat grave, preis di buki fuera di tur proporshon. Un menasa grandi, a largo plaso, si nos ke sigui un modelo di modernisashon kontinuo pa loke ta futuro di e isla.

Kiko ta sosodiendo den nos rededor

Te awor ta mustra manera ku nos ke keda den e nostalgia di pasado,

- wantando na un rafinaderia di kasi 100 aña bieu i teknologia antikuá ku ta benta hopi polushon den medio-ambiente, no opstante ku nos ta forma parti di Reino Hulandes, un di e paisnan mas progresista i konsiente den e ambito di medio-ambiente.
- un sistema di pensa riba, produsí i uso di elektrisidat antikuá (asta e dos parke di mulinanan ta hopi antikuá i un di nan ta asina bieu ku asta e ta pèrdè plaka). **No** ta poniendo esfuerso "real" pa baha uso di "energia pa kabes" na Kòrsou (por parti pasobra e kompania (un kompania parsialmente privatisá, ke kresementu i ganashi, i sparmentu riba uso di elektrisidat i awa (deep down, te ainda) no ta parse di ta pas den nan filosofia. Nan imágen no ta kanando ku tempu i *"good corporate citizenship"* moderno. Den kestion di energia i awa, den e situashon ku nos ta den, Interes Kolektivo tin di prevalesé riba interés di un kompania. Pero den práktika ta sosodé nèt kontrali, ta sigui ekspandé kapasidat sin pone aksento riba efisiensia den e komunidat pa asina evitá ekspanshon.

Den e mundu un poko mas progresista esaki si, ya ta un echo.

- Asta na **Cuba,** un pais segun konseptonan oksidental muchu mas pober ku nos, ya a kambia tur frishidèr i tur pera di lus pa pera ***energysaver*** i a prohibí pera di filamènt (http://www.cnbc.com/id/24132417/for/cnbc).
- **Jamaica** a kuminsá parti e peranan aki **pornada!!!** for di 2006 (http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20060703/lead/lead5.html, http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO0803/S00222.htm).
- Na Boneiru ta ser eksperimentá ku kasnan "Earthship" ku ta generá su propio elektrisidat i awa, ta usa energia efisientemente, i den konstrukshon ta usa hopi material ku normalmente ta ser tirá afó (manera tayer, bòter di plèstik i glas, bleki di aluminio, karton etc.).

Na Korsou (un isla ku ke yama su mes progresista) kiko nos ta warda pa aktua. Kòrsou i su lidernan mester "wake up" purá si nos ke hak bèk na e trein di promé mundu ku ta un transformashon di nos ekonomia den un di REDUSÍ – RE-USÁ – RESIKLÁ pa asina garantisá nos tur un futuro ku un mihó variedat di kuminda, mihó dak riba nos kabes i seguridad pa loke ta suministro di energia.

ARISTIDE'S HAITI IN TELE-COM SCANDAL?

Source: Wall Street Journal online, 28 July, page A13, http://online.wsj.com/article/the_americas.html
(by Mary Anastasia O'Grady)

This column has long followed the story of Jean Bertrand Aristide's Haiti, two U.S. telephone companies and a few American political insiders. Many questions remain unanswered and now both companies are back in the news.

IDT Corp. fined; money sluiced to offshore company

On July 10 the Federal Communications Commission hit IDT Corp. with a $1.3 million fine for "willfully and repeatedly failing to file with the commission" its contracts with Haiti's telecom monopoly, Teleco Haiti, in 2003 and 2004.

Not only should those contracts have been filed, they should have been made public. Now that they have been made public, we learn that Teleco Haiti granted IDT the right to terminate calls in Haiti at less than half the official settlement rate, and that IDT agreed to deposit all payments not at Teleco Haiti, but in ***an offshore account in the Turks and Caicos managed by a company called Mont Salem.***

Who looted Teleco Haiti's coffers?

Long-distance revenues were one of Haiti's few sources of hard currency. Yet after President Aristide left office in 2004, Teleco Haiti's coffers were found to be empty. Still, IDT may have played only a small role in the alleged looting of Teleco Haiti.

A far more interesting actor is Fusion Telecommunications. It may have been terminating traffic in the country as far back as the mid-1990s, not long after Bill Clinton used the U.S. military to restore the coup-deposed Mr. Aristide to power. But we don't know if this is true because Fusion's contracts, which should also be public under FCC rules, have been shrouded in secrecy.

The FCC decision against IDT is a victory for former IDT employee Michael Jewett. He filed suit in federal court in Newark, N.J., in 2004, alleging that the company fired him because he objected to an illegal deal between it and Teleco Haiti.

Much of what Mr. Jewett described in his complaint turned out to be in the contract. But there's more. ***He also alleged in court documents that he was told that the Mont Salem account belonged to Mr. Aristide.*** IDT denies this.

President Clinton and Haiti's former leader Jean Bertand Aristide

Mr. Aristide's Haitian critics have long alleged that Fusion was getting a preferred connection rate in return for kickbacks to the strongman. This, they say, allowed Fusion to dominate the U.S.-Haiti route, something that would have made company insiders rich. Haitians told me in 2001 that Fusion even had an office inside Haiti Teleco.

The chairman of Fusion's board was and still is Marvin Rosen, who was the finance chairman of the Democratic National Committee during the 1996 Clinton fund-raising scandals. During the late 1990s, Joseph P. Kennedy II and Thomas "Mack" McLarty, both prominent Democrats, were on the board. Fusion has previously denied any wrongdoing.

Haiti file vanished

In February 2007, the FCC told me that its "Haiti file," containing contracts, had vanished from its records room. To re-create the missing file, it asked IDT, Fusion and other companies for copies. Fusion produced one, from 1999, that it says matched the one it had filed.

In December, I filed an application to see that contract under the Freedom of Information Act. Eight months later the company is still blocking my request. Company lawyers have met with the FCC to argue for confidentiality.

Why Fusion would fight so hard to keep what is supposed to be a public contract out of the public's view is a good question. Here's one possible reason: ***A civil action filed by the Republic of Haiti in November 2005 in Florida charged that Aristide operatives gave "rate concessions" to various telephone companies, and these "included Fusion Telecommunications".*** The suit also charged that Teleco "allow[ed] certain carriers to 'settle' allegedly disputed Teleco billings on favorable terms", and that Fusion was one of them. These, the civil action notes, "were not in Teleco's interest" and "violated U.S. law".

Florida suit

The Florida suit -- which was withdrawn after a change of government in 2006 but can be reinstated if the plaintiff desires -- also alleges that "the fraudulent scheme to steal Teleco revenues was carried out in part through defendant Mont Salem," which "serve[d] as a front for the interests of the Aristide Group". It says that "at Aristide's direction", two carriers were instructed to make payments to Mont Salem. One was a Canadian company. The other was IDT. And further: "At Aristide's direction Teleco's then-counsel also caused Teleco to request at least one other carrier, Fusion, to make payments through Mont Salem".

The FCC is set to decide by Sept. 26 on whether the Fusion contract should be public. Its IDT decision sets a precedent, and ***Americans deserve to know what happened between the Clintonistas and Mr. Aristide. Haitians also deserve accountability.*** Mr. Aristide, who fled Haiti in 2004 under a cloud of corruption charges, is living in South Africa but trying to make a return to power in Haiti. If he succeeds, Haiti's future will remain as dim as its past. ***The FCC should give a full accounting on whether some of his past enablers were high-ranking American politicians.***

Uri Avnery: An Apology

Read the full article on our website Direct Code: 839

THIS WEEK, the Prime Minister of Canada made a dramatic statement in Parliament: he apologized to the indigenous peoples of his country for the injustices done to them for generations by successive Canadian governments.

This way, White Canada tries to make peace with the native nations, whose country their forefathers conquered and whose culture their rulers have tried to wipe out.

APOLOGIZING FOR past wrongs has become a part of modern political culture.

That is never an easy thing to do. Cynics might say: nothing to it. Just words. And words, after all, are a cheap commodity. But in fact, such acts have a profound significance. A human being - and even more so, a whole nation - always finds it hard to admit to iniquities performed and to atrocities committed. It means a rewriting of the historical narrative that forms the basis of their national cohesion. It necessitates a drastic change in the schoolbooks and in the national outlook. In general, governments are averse to this, because of the nationalistic demagogues and hate-mongers who infest every country.

The President of France has apologized on behalf of his people for the misdeeds of the Vichy regime, which turned Jews over to the Nazi exterminators. The

Uri Avnery. Israeli Peace activist

Czech government has apologized to the Germans for the mass expulsion of the German population at the end of World War II. Germany, of course, has apologized to the Jews for the unspeakable crimes of the Holocaust. Quite recently, the government of Australia has apologized to the Aborigines. And even in Israel, a feeble effort was made to heal a grievous domestic wound, when Ehud Barak apologized to the Oriental Jews for the discrimination they have suffered for many years.

But we face a much more difficult and complex problem. It concerns the roots of our national existence in this country.

I BELIEVE that peace between us and the Palestinian people - a real peace, based on real conciliation - starts with an apology.

In my mind's eye I see the President of the State or the Prime Minister addressing a special extraordinary session of the Knesset and making a historic speech on the following lines:

MADAM SPEAKER, Honorable Knesset,

On behalf of the State of Israel and all its citizens, I address today the sons and daughters of the Palestinian people, wherever they are.

We recognize the fact that we have committed against you a historic injustice, and we humbly ask your forgiveness.

When the Zionist movement decided to establish a national home in this country, which we call Eretz Yisrael and you call Filastin, it had no intention of building our state on the ruins of another people. Indeed, almost no one in the Zionist movement had ever been in the country before the first Zionist Congress in 1897, or even had any idea about the actual situation here.

The burning desire of the founding fathers of this movement was to save the Jews of Europe, where the dark clouds of hatred for the Jews were gathering. In Eastern Europe, pogroms were raging, and all over Europe there were signs of the process that would eventually lead to the terrible Holocaust, in which six million Jews perished.

This basic aim attached itself to the profound devotion of the Jews, throughout the generations, to the country in which the Bible, the defining text of our people, was written, and to the city of Jerusalem, towards which the Jews have turned for thousands of years in their prayers.

The Zionist founders who came to this country were pioneers who carried in their hearts the most lofty ideals. They believed in national liberation, freedom, justice and equality. We are proud of them. They

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