



pende juridische procedure de Ble de vergunninghouder Caviljoen Beach Inn Peter de Ble de vergunninghouder Cathariene Cleeren. De Ble is voortaan onbetwist de eigenaar en uitbater van het paviljoen op het IJmuiderstrande "Het voelt als een nieuw begin", zegt de kalme IJmuidenaar.

In 2005 zou De Bie het strandpaviljoen van zijn oom Herman Smit overnemen. Omdat De Bie niet over horecapapieren beschikte; werd Cleeren om hulp gevraagd. Zij beschikte wel over de benodigde papieren en zou de zaak met De Bie exploiteren totdat deze zijn horecapapieren zou hebben behaald.

was, ontstond onenigheid. Zowel De Bie als Cleeren stelde de door Smit beoogde opvolger te zijn. Onverwacht bereikten de twee partijen donderdag, tijdens een hogerberoepprocedure, overeenkomst.

. Cleeren laat haar gepretendeerde rechten op de exploitatie varen en maakt geen aanst raak op de koopoptie op het paviljoen. Ze staakt de hogerberoepprocedure waarin de haar in eerdere uitspraken ontnomen rechten probeerde terug te krijgen.

De Bie doet afstand van de dwangsommen en beslag ging er waarde van ruim twintig dizend euro die hij Cleeren he opgelegd.

wooruit kijken met zijn paviljoen. Hij timmert aan de weg met diverse plannen. De uitbreiding in de vorm van het zuidterras is bijna afgerond. "Over een week of twee is hier alles klaar", zegt hij tevreden.

Als bij toeval i hij de laaisle tijd bezig met von bereidingen van de projectie van een documentaire over de Bech Inn. Een documentaire over de Bech Inn. Een documentaire die begint met de enorme schade aan het paviljoen die ontstond tijdens een storm in 2007. "Filmmaker Bart van Broekhoven maakte eerder docu's in Afrika maar vond IJmuderslag zo'n bijzonder stukje Nederland dat hij besloot hier te bemen", vertelt De Bie.

Zodoende maakte hij ook opnames en interviews over de figuurlijke storm die de strijd om
het eigendom van Beach Inn was
"Het projecteren van die film of
de schikking bij de rechter he
nen nu samen als een seert wat
de opstanding van het de vijoen", zegt De Bies, in dat
willen we film met Pas n, vers
we dat halene we dat halene we dat halene

De projectic zal pestame veertien kleine schermen waar interviews worden getoond. It een groot bioscoopsale in it gehele documensales generales

An artist who feels that is driven into creating by an external deprivation and who is then again obstructed by a longing for life can rise above thse conflicts to a renunciant view of life which recognizes that it is not only impossible but perilous to live out life to the full and can, willingly and affirmatively, accept the limitations that appear in the form of moral conventions and artistic standards, not morely as such, but as protective measures against a premature and complete exhaustion of the individual. This means the end of all doubt as to wheather he is to dedicate his whole life to art or send art to perdition and simply live; also of the question whether he is to live a Bohemian life in accordance with his ideology or live an ordinary life in despite of his art; and in the end his creativity is not only made richer and deeper by this renunciatory attitude, but is freed from the need to justify one or the other mode of life - in other words, from the need for compensation.

But this justifies a question as to whether such a human solution of the creative conflict may not have an unfavourable influence either on the urge to create or at least on the quality of the work. A study, psychological and ideological, of the artist and the history of art certainly gives the impression that, as we said above, the great artist and his work are due to a forced justification or a strained over-compensation; but also that only the greatest artists at the end of this struggle reary reach a renunciatory philosophy. The "at the end" is important. for it would indicate that their chief work dated from the period before this achievement and therefore came into being out of the still unresolved conflict of life and creation. It is certainly clear that a thoroughly satisfied bourgeous existance would give no stimulus for creation; it is equally clear on the other hand that the creative genius must approximate to such a life if he is not to sacrif ce the one to the other and so possibly land himself again in sterility. We often see the artist, and the neurotic, who maxe vacillates in a similar conflict, manufacturing the conflict (or intensifying it if it already exists) just so that he may resolve it. For the neurotic this is a test which he fails; he remains neurotic and proves himself that he must do so. For the artist these self-created conflicts are also ultimately tests, but, in contradiction & to the neurotic, they present prove his capacity to create, since he masters the conflict, in form and content, by giving it aesthetic shape. This tendency, which is especially marked in the Romantic, to dramatize this experience does not, then, come from a mere wish to make oneself interesting, but is deeply connected with the general problem of artistry. On the whole we may say that the great artist xxx - and most admirably in the Classical type - can free himself from the parellelism between his life and work, while the Romantic is more dependent on the dramatization of his experience on the lines of his ideology, since his creativity has definitely a compensatory EXECUTER character.

Otto Rank in 'Art and Artist', page 417 - 418 ('Deprivation and Renunciation')

Who we become, as well as what we see, is determined by Perception -- which can be said, simply, to create the world.

Remember that power and perception go hand in hand. How, then, does perception work?

The mechanism of perception is like a movie theater where the projector is consciousness itself. The forms on the film are the attractor energy pattern patterns, and the moving pictures on the screen are the world that we perceive and callxxxxxxxxxx "reality." We could say that the configurations on the film are the ABC attractor fields in mind and the moving picture on the screen is the A>B>C observed as the phenomenal world.

This schema provides a model for a better underst nding of the nature of causality, which occurs on the level of the film on wh the level of the screen. Because the world routinely applies its efforts to the screen of life at the level of AXXBXXXX A>B>C, these endeavors are ineffectual and costly. Causality stems from the attractor patterns of levels of energy, the ABCs of the configurations imprinted on the film of mind, illuminated by consciousness.

David R. Hawkins in 'Power vs Force', page 247 - 248 ('The Evolution of Consciousness')



Comparison of the Way of Strategy with the Way of the Carpenter

A general, like a master carpenter, should know the overall rules of the country and adjust the rules of know his own province to fit with them, just as the way of the master carpenter consists in regulating the measurements of the house is going to construct.

Being fast and efficient; being vigilant with regard to the surroundings; (see below, 1) knowing substance and its funk eximum function; (see below, 2) knowing the high, medium or low level of ambient energy; (see below, 3) knowing how to energize the situation; and knowing the limits of things: Above all, a master carpenter must possess all of those. It is the same for the principle of strategy.

- 1) "Being vigilant with regard to the surroundings," "not relaxing one's attention and going into detail."
- 2) "Knowing substance and its function":
 - "Great EXMXXEGE courage" or "courage manifested in the accomplishment of an important thing."
 - -"Function, effect, use".
 - "Essential point".
- "Substance and its application" (Buddhist term)
 (3) "Ambient energy": Ki, "air," "ambience," "vital energy."