

NORTH AND SOUTH GET CLOSER: TWO NEW LATIN AMERICAN GROUPS JOIN ARC•PEACE Page 2

Rehabilitation Program for people in jail Page 5



Argentine colleague Héctor Santojanni and wife (left) lead new associate group (MCCI)
Page 5



Syria: over half a million deaths + 11 million homeless after 7 years of a shameful war business Page 3

Mexican architects at work on Sustainability issues

Sandra Sosa (right) goes ahead coordinating new associate group from Mexico



Page 7

LEAN Architecture, Design & Build

ARC•PEACE Co Chair Ibtihal Youusif (right) shares her views on our professions theory and practice new tendencies
Page 6



A selection of pictures by Indonesian architect & photographer Andrea Fitrianto



Pages 2, 5 and 7

IT'S ALL A QUESTION OF VALUES

Editorial Page 2

SIPRI 2017 Annual Report

Top 10 nations ranking enriched by killing people and destroying cities
Page 5



YEMEN: Sources of food are a lifeline in the world's worst humanitarian crisis, but the Saudi-led coalition attacks them.
Page 4

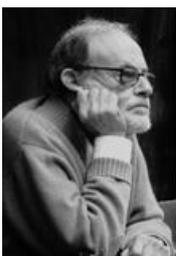
PORTUGUESE WINDOWS

An amazing 3.200 photo gallery
Page 8



How to grow your own urban vegetable garden

Get OXFAM free eBook Page 8



Old Generation
Sérgio Ferrero (left) and his *Arquitetura Nova* are still showing ways to non conformists. NL honors his 56 year productive career on his 80º birthday
Page 7



Young Generation
David Goodman (left) talks on the Innovative Vision at his Refuge Studio in Palma
Page 7

Aren't you a Member of ARC•PEACE?
Get to know why you should apply for membership, now!
Page 8

Saving children humanity can survive



Save the Children.

<https://www.savethechildren.net/>



Family house at Son Gual, Majorca

It's all a question of values

In today's pluralistic society, surely only a few people have the same meaning in mind when speaking about 'values'.

So many different uses are given to words that we face a real challenge when discussing issues on justice, truth and common wellbeing.

Against greedily imposed monetarist recipes, we - the majorities - have only nonviolent solutions in front of the powerful minorities.

We will return the true meaning to the words we speak, when denouncing the lies, injustice, and discriminations; and by creating the necessary synergies to counteract the perverse system of accumulation of wealth.

It is about time to put an end to the ominously slogan "you are what you have" coined by the super ambitious who made a tailor-made world for themselves, no matter its consequences to the majorities.

The key for successful Marketing is 'spending to expand consumerism'. Mass media moves fortunes to push consumers to the supermarkets bombarding us with phrases like 'Value for money'.

To the kings of industry, commerce and banking 'value' means: market price, cost, worth, face value, capital, % interests. If they engage in estimating or setting a price upon, then they evaluate, make a quote, reckon, assess, appraise, fix the price of, place a value on, assay, rate, figure, compute, judge, levy, consider, and ascertain.

In this artificial materialistic world of us what we earn in money we lose in human qualities. One of the consequences of this uneven fight against possessions, investments, and riches is that our own identity is at risk.

We must recover the precise meaning of the word 'value'. When we talk about something 'being desirable' most appropriate words are: use, usefulness, utility, benefit, and advantage.

However, if we believe some person is 'valuable' we mean she or he is: esteemed, appreciated, prized, and considered, independently of her/his financial or social condition.

The love for money is closely attached to love of power. That kind of love has been defined with regret by famous people at the end of their prosperous life.

If it is true what is attributed to Steve Jobs his deathbed words were "non-stop pursuit of wealth will only turn a person into a twisted being, just like me." We don't know whether he had read Century I Paul advise to Timothy: "But if it's only money these leaders are after, they'll self-destruct in no time. Lust for money brings trouble and nothing but trouble." (The Message, 1 Timothy 6:9).

It is never too late to reorient our perspective; even if surrounded by violence and confusion. The media traditional disinterest to inform about good deeds prevents the access to many significant architectural examples of social responsibility. So ARC•PEACE Newsletter is worldwide open to every colleague wanting to share valuable professional or vocational examples, wherever located.

We try to make a good selection of works on line with our institutional vision and mission. We gladly share them in this NL issue.

So, if you wish to send us works, programs, stories or initiatives worthy of attention and replication, please do not hesitate to contact any of us.

We thank everyone for making this NL worthy of our readership.

The Editor



Above left: Indian homeless street boy sleeping with dog best friend in Calcutta. Centre: ASF Indonesia colleagues explaining the community action plan at Kaliapuran, Indonesia. Right: Philippine young men move a 135mm Ø bamboo cane community program at a Davao, Mindanao. All photos by **Andrea Fitrianto** <https://hivem.iner.com/User/Andrea%20Fitrianto>

ARC•PEACE INTERNATIONAL WELCOMES ARC•PEACE MEXICO AND mcci ARGENTINA



Arc peace mexico

ARC•PEACE NL gladly inform of these prestigious national groups decision to join our organization. Our colleagues **Sandra Sosa** and **Héctor Santojanni** write on their activities in Mexico and Argentina, respectively, on pages 7 and 6.

Welcome Mexico and Argentina!



Miembro Cooperativo por el Cambio Interno

SYRIA SUFFERS AN ENDLESS TERROR

A current analysis by former Guardian foreign correspondent Jonathan Steele

Just when it seems the Syrian war cannot get more complex, it does. In the skies above the Mediterranean, Syrian missiles shoot down an allied Russian surveillance plane after mistaking it for an Israeli bomber. In the Black Sea resort of Sochi, the Russian and Turkish presidents produce a plan for Turkey to use its control of part of Idlib province to disarm the worst jihadi extremists, including Chechens, Uighurs and other foreigners, as well as home-grown Syrian fanatics.



Two points stand out. One is the proliferation of outside interference in what began in 2011 as a purely Syrian campaign for reform. The other is the central and indispensable role that Russia now plays. On Syria's south-western flank, it deploys military police near the Israeli-occupied Golan so as to prevent pro-Iranian militias from moving up and provoking Israeli forces. It turns a blind eye to Israeli air attacks on Iranian advisers in Syria.

Only now with Monday's loss of a Russian plane does it give the Israelis a public dressing-down for creating the confusion that led to the missile mistake.

Russia's relationship with Turkey is equally multifaceted. It condemns Turkey's occupation of northern Syrian territory, including parts of Idlib, but uses Turkey's presence to demand that Turkey disarm the jihadis it once supported there.

Whether Monday's Sochi agreement will be implemented remains to be seen. Turkey has made earlier promises to tackle the extremists that have come to nothing.

In a separate part of Idlib, Syrian government forces and Russian aircraft are still massing for an assault on other anti-Assad fighters. Here the outside players include Britain, France and the US. They have been mounting a vigorous campaign to prevent a Russian bombing onslaught.

While their motives are in part humanitarian, since heavy bombing is bound to cause death and displacement on a massive scale, their calls for a ceasefire are tainted with less honourable motives. They are designed to delay the success that the Syrian army and its Russian allies are about to achieve by regaining control over the last rebel-held region in the Syrian heartland.

Britain, France and the US, along with the Gulf Arab monarchies, have been intimately involved in Syria's civil war since the uprising against Assad was militarised in 2012. They have aided and financed rebel fighting groups, including jihadi extremists. Calling for ceasefires is a device for helping the rebels rather than the civilians they rule, often in brutal fashion.

There is a far better way to protect the 2 million or more civilians now huddled in Idlib, many in makeshift camps and other deplorable conditions. It is to find a political settlement under which the rebels surrender. The Syrian government has negotiated more than 100 surrender pacts with various rebel groups over the past two years. Described euphemistically as "reconciliation agreements", they have permitted thousands of rebels to leave besieged areas. Most have moved to Idlib.

Eager to reassert government control, Syrian forces even allowed the rebels to take their rifles and side-arms with them and be transported in government buses.

Thousands of family members and other civilians have gone with the armed fighters, which is why Idlib is now so full of displaced people.

But thousands of other Syrians have taken advantage of the reconciliation deals to start rebuilding their homes.

They would rather live under Syrian government control than remain in towns and villages at war.



The Syrian conflict was never a simple binary struggle between supporters and opponents of Assad. Millions of Syrians had little or no faith in either side but deplored the militarisation of what had started as a non-violent uprising and became a proxy war in which outside states used Syria as a battleground for their own interests. While Turkey is involved in areas of Idlib run by Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) – formerly Jabhat al-Nusra, an affiliate of al-Qaida – other parts are under the sway of fighters of Ahrar al-Sham and Nouredine al-Zinki, two groups with whom western Special Forces have had links. There is also the group known as the White Helmets, who are still on the British, French and US payroll.

Russian planes have been dropping leaflets urging the Idlib rebels to surrender. As happened in eastern Aleppo two years ago, there are reports that rebels punish people who pick up and distribute the leaflets or spread the message that it is better to make peace than go on with a fruitless war. Even at this late stage, the rebels have not given up the hope of a US-led bombing campaign on Assad's headquarters in Damascus.

Another rebel message is that anyone who surrenders, whether fighter or civilian, will be detained or killed by Syrian forces. The idea that the Syrian authorities would kill civilians who return to government control makes little sense. But even where there are legitimate fears of reprisals, the dangers inherent in carrying on the conflict will inevitably be greater.

(Continues on Page 4)

BLATANT VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAWS ON YEMEN

Since Saudi Arabia launched its military intervention in Yemen in March 2015, more than 10,000 civilians have died. More than 250 fishing boats have been damaged or destroyed and 152 fishermen have been killed by coalition warships and helicopters in the Red Sea, according to Mohammed Hassani, the head of the fishermen's union in Yemen's western port of Hodeidah.

"They have declared war on fishermen," said Hassani. More than 100 miles further south in the port of Mocha, fishermen have been barred from going out to sea since the Houthi-Saleh forces, who the Saudi-led coalition have been fighting for more than two and half years, were pushed out by Yemeni fighters backed by a coalition partner, the United Arab Emirates, in February.

Yemen's fishing industry has become an ever more vital lifeline for a country in the midst of the world's worst humanitarian crisis. More than eight million Yemenis are now facing famine after Saudi Arabia tightened a blockade on the country on 6 November. Restrictions were slightly eased on 26 November, allowing some aid in for the 20 million Yemenis relying on humanitarian support. But aid agencies have predicted mass famine if key ports such as Hodeidah remain closed to commercial imports.

Yemen relies on maritime imports for more than 80% of its annual staple food supplies. Although staples remain available, the Saudi-imposed import restrictions, combined with a rapidly depreciating currency, mean food prices have sky-rocketed. Millions of Yemenis can no longer afford to buy food, forcing them into the more than 75% of the population who are in need of humanitarian assistance. In the district of al-Rawda in northern Sana'a, farmer Yahya Abdu Taleb stopped cultivating his land after a bomb from an airstrike landed in a field less than 50 metres from his house. Fortunately for the family, the missile failed to explode.



Standing in the now fallow farmland, Yahya watches a team from Yemen's national demining programme extract the missile buried some 10ft into the soil. *"I have three wells on my land. But now I don't grow anything,"* he said.

When food prices started to rise, he went to rebuild the polytunnels needed to grow vegetables in the extreme mountain temperatures of Yemen's arid northern highlands. But his neighbours begged him to stop. Attacking Yemenis' ability to provide food for themselves has been described as a *"blatant violation of international laws"* by aid agencies.

Despite the prospect of imminent mass famine, this strategy is being used to put greater pressure on the Houthis in lieu of failed efforts by the Saudi coalition to bomb the Iranian-aligned rebels into submission over more than two years.

Yemen analysts also point to the policy as a more appealing option for the Saudi crown prince, Mohammed bin Salman, who also holds the role of minister of defence, than deploying thousands of loosely aligned, highly factional troops to attempt a precarious forced takeover of the Houthi-controlled capital.

"There are voices in the coalition and Yemeni government who view economic levers as a potential means of putting pressure on the Houthis and of pressuring people living under the Houthis into rebelling or expressing greater discontent against them as conditions worsen," said Adam Baron, a Yemen expert at the European Council on Foreign Relations.

"Destruction of access to food and water constitutes a war crime," Mundy of the LSE noted in a paper published in September by the Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition.

"But who is to prosecute when the same international organisations and national states, which stood aside for months of bombardment and blockade, now play the role of humanitarian intervention to save Yemenis from famine and cholera?"

Adapted by The Editor

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/dec/12/bombed-into-famine-how-saudi-air-campaign-targets-yemens-food-supplies>

(From Page 3: "Syria suffers an ...)

Nevertheless, the Syrian government should announce loudly and clearly that amnesty will be given to all of Idlib's surrendering rebels, provided they have not been part of Islamic State or HTS. They will not even be conscripted into the Syrian army (as happened under previous deals), since the government will not need so many troops now that the war is almost over. In return, the British, French and US governments should urge their proxies not to obstruct surrender deals.

It will be hard for many Syrians to admit that the anti-Assad revolution has failed, but denying reality only condemns Syria to more months of suffering. It will be hard for western governments to accept that Assad has won after seven years of demanding that he resign. It will also be hard to accept that Russian intervention has helped bring the war to an end.

The war's most-repeated cliché is the phrase that Assad has been killing his own people. But that merely underlines that this seven-year-struggle is a civil war in which, by the same logic, the rebels have also been killing their own people. Western governments bear partial responsibility for the carnage. By taking the right course over Idlib, they can begin to make amends.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/sep/21/syria-war-russia-assad-western-proxies>

The Editor

Top 10 Countries Profiting from Wars



They are responsible for the destruction of cities, and for millions of deaths and refugees

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) published its 2017 *"Trends in International Arms Transfers"* report, which details the 25 largest weapons exporters between 2013 and 2017. These transfers largely declined around the end of the Cold War, SIPRI reports, but increased by 10% in the last four years, compared to 2008 and 2012.

The weapons sales to the Middle East, Asia, and Oceania increased, whereas in the Americas, Africa, and Europe decreased over the last ten years. Top 10 arms exporters are:

1. The USA sold weapons to at least 98 countries between 2013 and 2017; i.e. to Saudi Arabia (18%) despite its controversial war in Yemen; to UAE (7.4%), and to Australia (6.7%). USA accounted for 34% of world exports, showing a 25% increase compared to 2008-2012.

2. Russia sold to 47 countries, and to Ukrainian Russian-backed separatists between 2013 and 2017. Its largest clients: India (35%), China (12%), and Vietnam (10%). Russia accounted for 22% of world exports, but decreased by 7.1% compared to 2008-2012.

3. France sold weapons to 81 countries between 2013 and 2017, i.e. to Egypt (25%), China (8.6%), and India (8.5%). France accounted for 6.7% of world exports, and increased by 27% compared to 2008-2012.

4. Germany sold weapons to: South Korea (14%), Greece (11%), and Israel (8.7%) among others. Germany accounted for 5.8% of world exports, showing a decrease of 14% compared to 2008-2012.

5. China sold weapons to 48 countries between 2013 and 2017. Its largest clients were: Pakistan (35%), Bangladesh (19%), and Algeria (10%). China accounted for 5.7% of all exports, and increased by 38% compared to 2008-2012.

6. The UK sold weapons to: Saudi Arabia (49%), Oman (14%), and Indonesia (9.9%). The UK accounted for 4.8% of all exports (increased by 37% compared to 2008-2012).

7. Spain's largest clients were: Australia (34%), Turkey (14%), and Saudi Arabia (8.3%); accounting for 2.9% of all exports, with an increase of 12% compared to 2008-2012.

8. Israel largest clients were: India (49%), Azerbaijan (13%), and Vietnam (6.3%), accounting for 2.9% of all exports, with an increase of 55% compared to 2008-2012.

9. Italy sold to UAE (12%), Turkey (10%), & Algeria (9.9%), accounting for 2.5% of all exports, increasing by 13% compared to 2008-2012.

10. The Netherland largest clients were: Jordan (15%), Indonesia (15%), and the USA (11%); accounting for 2.1% of all exports, with an increase of 14% compared to 2008-2012.

Adapted by The Editor

Link: <https://www.businessinsider.com/top-countries-exporting-weapons-arms-sales-2018-3?IR=T>

ARC•PEACE welcomes MCCI as new Associate Member

The NL #55 published earlier this year an article about a trio of two Argentines and one Bolivian architects working under the initials M.C.C.I. (*prison ministry for internal change*). Their multidisciplinary team procures the integral rehabilitation of dozens of inmates in a prison located at Florencio Varela, in the Buenos Aires Province.

Following an intense email exchange between Héctor Santojanni and ARC•PEACE Secretariat, M.C.C.I. decided to join in the international organization on July. That way they became the second South American partner group after the Peruvian's.

The Provincial authorities knew of this and asked M.C.C.I. to replicate in pavilion A3 the experience achieved in pavilion D1. This means 40 new inmates!

The fact is that many prisoners are alone in life or at least do not receive any kind of visits. This also means not to have enough food and lacking elements for their personal hygiene and presentation.

As Héctor Santojanni says to NL *"we at MCCI must take care of the inmates basic needs. They depend on our monthly private funding, which have to be allocated entirely to the support of the pavilion population."*



Above: Part of the multidisciplinary MCCI team celebrating an anniversary.

The programme includes 20 inmates classified as "outcasts", what forces MCCI to support them in all their basic needs. In dialogue with NL Editor says Santojanni: *"As you can imagine this is becoming very difficult to us since we do not receive subsidies from any public sector."*

An amazing fact is the reaction from the beneficiaries. *"The inmates many times are the ones who up lift our spirit and animate us; just as a couple of examples the mother of one of them, and the retired granny of another came forth with a practical contribution from their savings. I pose our situation so you can get to know the real situation we are facing. However, we are sure we were not called into this place to be defeated; but on the contrary, to accept the challenge and hit the aim: that many inmates regain human dignity to be socially accepted in future"* – rounded up Santojanni.

(To Page 6)

Below from left: architect Andrea Fitrianto and his photos of volunteers building a bridge in bamboo, to interconnect their community in Davao, Philippines.



LEAN ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN, BUILDING AND MANAGEMENT

Enlightening interview with Ms Ibtihal Yousif, architect and ARC•PEACE Co-Chair

Lean manufacturing, also known as Lean production, or just Lean, is a methodology that focuses on minimizing waste in manufacturing systems plus maximizing productivity. This integrated socio-technical approach is based on the Toyota Production System and used ever since 1990, as well as by Caterpillar Inc., Nike and many other companies.

To know more about the implications to our professions of this new trend ARC•PEACE NL interviewed current Co-Chair, Ibtihal Yousif, who is researching at Heriot-Watt University in Dubai (photo below).



NL: What could you share with our readership about LEAN concept?

IY: LEAN is based on a number of specific principles and actions, such as *continuous improvement*.

From **Lean production** viewpoint they are: identify value from the customer's perspective; map the value stream; create flow; establish a pull system; and pursue perfection with continual process improvement (or *Kaizen*).

NL: Is that continuous striving for perfection practically supported with some other actions?

IY: Indeed, it is necessary to eliminate waste across the value stream. There are seven wastes recognised, namely: unnecessary transportation; excess inventory; unnecessary motion of people, equipment or machinery; waiting, whether it is people waiting or idle equipment; over-production of a product; over-processing or putting more time into a product than a customer needs, such as designs that require high-tech machinery for unnecessary features; and defects, which require effort and cost for corrections.

Many Lean practitioners point to an eighth waste: unused or wasted talent and ingenuity.

NL: this approach to manufacturing surely is replicated elsewhere. Does it apply to management as well?

IY: Surely. **Lean management** seeks to eliminate any waste of time, effort or money by identifying each step in a business process; all steps not creating value are revised or cut out.

NL: Could you give us a set of principles for Lean management?

IY: You could include: defining value from the standpoint of the end customer; identifying each step in a business process and eliminating those steps that do not create value; making the value-creating steps occur in tight sequence; repeating the first three steps on a continuous basis until all waste has been eliminated.

NL: How does all this apply to our professions?

IY: Research based on case study and several interviews to colleagues in practice allows us to recommend the implementation of Lean principles in Architecture and Construction. This will achieve greater efficiency thanks to add value and reduce waste.

NL: How could young architects get to know this approach?

IY: The architectural education should include this new concept, and keep it up dated. A philosophical change in the practice of Architecture is also necessary. Lean philosophy facilitates the implementation and development of an action plan using transformative methodology. This encourages long-term commitment and investment.

NL: Does it include design?

IY: Yes! The design process must be optimized by using Lean tools and methods of implementation. This will achieve a better workflow.

NL: What about the stakeholders?

IY: Professional practice must prioritize people well being over other aspirations. People make culture; and the practice of Architecture should aspire to a culture based on pure minds, respectful of people dignity and the values that make life sustainable.

NL: Do you know of any problems created by this new approach?

IY: Of course. The organization of this approach requires learning and teaching the idea that problems are in fact positive challenges to find the

innovations that help improve the quality of society at large. Including new activities will surely raise new initiatives that will involve this concept's further development based on a scientific procedure, i.e. test, error, correction, re-test, etc.

NL: What would you recommend for easing the access to LEAN theory and practice?

IY: I would recommend holding conferences, seminars, etc., and to produce and share publications to raise awareness among Architecture and Design professionals about the benefits of the Lean concept.

Also to develop new research options that allow improving the influence of the professions in the construction industry, in aspects that include entrepreneurial & professional ethics.

To design broader interview protocols for the different professions related to Architecture, Design & Construction; i.e. to those who still continue in traditional practice and to others interested in a gradual change to become a Lean practice.

NL: This is quite a revolution, if we agree that the Architectural realm is still too individualistic minded.

IY: Regrettably, we lack the *sprit de corps* enjoyed by other professions. We need an effective framework and method to respond to the industry continuous evolution, and to eliminate the barriers that hinder the interaction between professionals both traditional and adherent to the Lean concept. More inclusive and lasting results are to be expected if new interactions are achieved with worldwide NGOs.

NL: Thanks Ibtihal for sharing your vision on LEAN principles.

IY: Thank you for the interview.

(From Page 5; ARC•PEACE welcomes MCCI)



Above: Silvia and Héctor Santojanni

The new associate member deserves all type of support. **We deeply encourage the readers to cooperate with their valuable task.**

Write the NL Editor to the contact links on page 8. Many thanks!

The Editor

The art of harmonizing talents in a lifetime

Brazilian Sérgio Ferro celebrated his 80th birthday on July 25. Born in Curitiba he graduated in Architecture and Urbanism from the University of São Paulo (FAU-USP) in 1962. Together with Rodrigo Lefèvre and Flávio Império he founded the Architecture Nova Group in the 1960s. He taught History of Art at the USP; and one year at the University of Brasilia (UnB). Multidisciplinary, architecture is just one of its many facets, and also a plastic artist.



Sérgio and Ediane Ferro keep a heavy agenda both in France and Brazil

Penalized for defending the armed struggle against the dictatorial regime he was removed from the USP and went exiled to Grenoble France, from 1972 to 1989. There Ferro taught at the École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture. As a professional and scholar he retains critical importance in the correlation between project and construction site. Now Ferro produces notable works as a plastic artist.



Bernardo Issler House, (1961)

He is the author of the books *O Canteiro e o Desenho* (Mason and Design), 1979; *Architecture and Free Work*, 2006; and *Plastic Arts and Free Work*, 2015. In the first, he discusses the hierarchy between professionals and the processes by which the alienation and extraction of surplus value takes place. He defends creativity and liberation, with architecture as a social service.

For him, the architect and the work-site master are the only ones who really know the architectural design.



Parataxis around Sisyphus (2014)

Let no one
Despise
Your youth



NL shares works by a young architect

After David Goodman (photo above) finished studying in Madrid (E.T.S.A.) he begun a series of collaborations with architects such as José Luis Esteban Penelas (Ph.D. at the E. S. A., Madrid) and later with the team Rubio & Álvarez-Sala, with whom he would participate in the drafting of the Torre Sacyr Vallehermoso project, one of the four tallest towers in Madrid. In 2007 he moved to Mallorca, where he was part of SMS Arquitectos, and NIU Arquitectura, collaborating in small scale projects. He won a prize for the Reconversion of two Social Housing blocks i Camp Redó, Palma.

In 2010 he decides to found his own office as REFUGE STUDIO.

With just 24, he designs his opera prima; a "Tetris" type house ⁽¹⁾ built in Steel frame and finished in three months thanks to the speed of the assembly and lightness of the structures of low thickness galvanized steel frameworks. Since then, he has carried out projects of all kinds, public housing buildings, nursery schools, museums, hub-offices, Protestant churches, single-family homes, comprehensive housing remodeling and mobile pavilions. **(To Page 8)**

Welcoming ARC•PEACE Mexico



Thanks to the consistent work of Sandra Sosa (at the centre of the group above) a new Mexican organization has become member of ARC•PEACE International. They held a Forum on Sustainable Architecture, first of its kind, at the end of 2017.

Now they have programmed a series of events, including workshops on sustainable design and build methods and climate change. They run a page in Facebook and expect colleagues from all parts of Spanish speaking world will contact them. **(To Page 8)**

Andrea Fitrianto

bamboo architecture



The Editor of ARC•PEACE NL gives special thanks to colleague Fitrianto for allowing us reproduce photos of some of his incredible work in Asia.

Those interested in knowing more:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/fitrianto/>

(From Page 7: Let no one despise...)

If there is a common denominator in REFUGE STUDIO projects, the following should be highlighted:

Formal innovation: If architecture is understood as a functional art it helps transmit three-dimensional beauty, which does not mean having to use the latest trends in materials that exist in the market (often beyond the reach of promoters), but in knowing how to use the resources of the place and of the property.

Organic and multifunctional architecture: Being lovers of Alvar Aalto, José A. Coderch, Jorn Utzon, Steven Holl or Enric Miralles, it is impossible that the deposit of all that architecture has not left a mark on our learning, which is translated into an architecture which denotes movement, multiplies the use and transformation of a space by interacting it with others, whether interior or exterior⁽²⁾.

Often it is the place where we intervene, the one that gives the exact clues of where to put the look, the emphasis or the stroke.



Eco-friendly: Recycling, re-use and use of natural energy sources⁽⁵⁾ are basic principles of responsibility for the office, taking advantage of the resources that a very generous environment offers us, to which we owe maximum respect. Example could be the housing prototype projected in Madrid, based on recycled maritime containers⁽³⁾ or the

House in Son Gual (Palma) which is set completely to the south⁽⁴⁾. Porticoed areas were created through the "dislocation" of the building section and raising part of the ground floor, as Glenn Murcutt would say, "lightly touching the earth not to disturb nature more than necessary".

Adapted by The Editor

Enjoy the historical Portuguese art for windows, as selected by Andres Gonçalves



http://culturainquieta.com/images/Ver%C3%B3nica/ventanas_portuguesas_Andres_Goncalves/Coimbra_CulturalInquieta.jpg

This NL is edited by Oscar Margenet Nadal, ARC•PEACE Secretary. The Editor thanks Co Chair Ibtihal Yousif, colleagues Andrea Fitrianto (ASF Indonesia), Sandra Sosa (ARC•PEACE Mexico), Héctor Santojanni (MCCI), and David Goodman for their cooperation. Send us your articles, comments, ideas, projects. Translators into Spanish, French, Portuguese and German are warmly invited. Volunteers are eligible for membership. **Join us!**

NL #58 is due on December 2018

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