

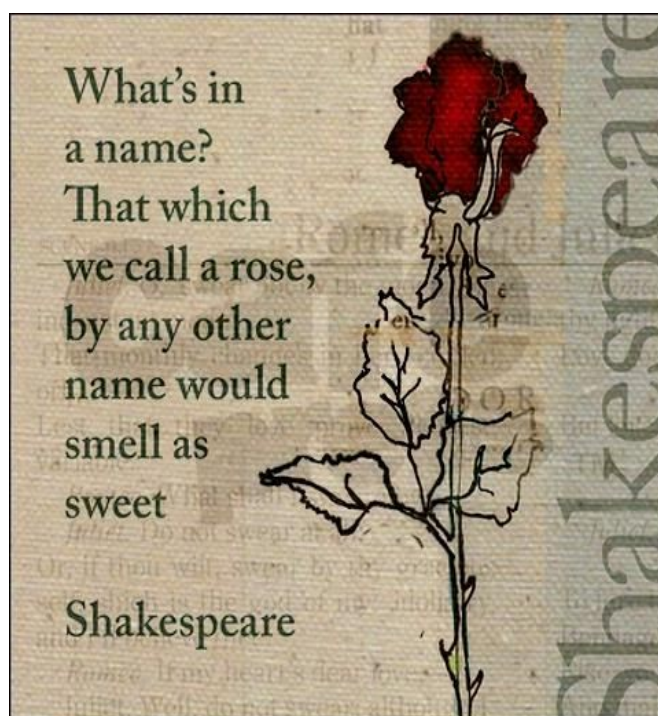
Arrosa, dolarrak eta polisemia



(i) Shakespeare

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME

(<https://steemit.com/homesteading/@marionbowes/a-rose-by-any-other-name>)



A rose is a woody perennial flowering plant of the [genus Rosa](#), in the [family Rosaceae](#), or the flower it bears. There are over [a hundred species](#) and thousands of cultivars. They form a group of plants that can be erect shrubs, climbing or trailing with stems that are often armed with sharp prickles. Flowers vary in size and shape and are usually large and showy, in [colours ranging from white through yellows and reds](#). Most species are native to Asia, with smaller numbers native to Europe, North America, and northwestern Africa. Species, cultivars and hybrids are all widely grown for their beauty and often are fragrant. Roses have acquired cultural significance in many societies. Rose plants range in size from compact, miniature roses, to climbers that can reach seven meters in height. [Different species hybridize easily](#), and this has been used in the development of the [wide range of garden roses](#).



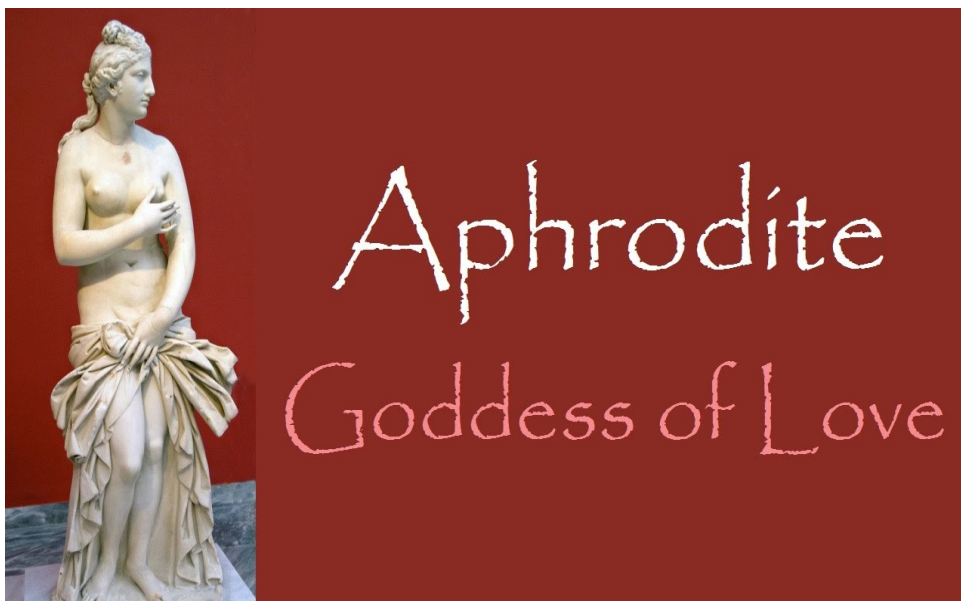
There are [more than 5,000 species of roses](#), but the Damask and the Cabbage Rose are the most fragrant. These two are used to produce Essential Oils for Aromatherapy. Originally native to the Orient, they are now cultivated in Bulgaria, China, France, India, Italy, Morocco, Russia, Tunisia, and Turkey. They are deciduous shrubs that grow three to six feet tall. Sweet scented blossoms range in color from white to pink to red.



Throughout history, roses have been the subject of art, literature, poetry, medicine and love. In Roman mythology, [the goddess Venus](#) was presented with a rose as she arose from the sea.



In Roman Mythology, [the blood of Aphrodite](#), who pricked her finger on a thorn of the rosebush while helping Adonis, colored roses red. The rose was sacred to Aphrodite and Eros.



There is a myth that attributes the thorns to [Cupids arrow](#), which accidentally punctured the rosebush, permanently endowing it with thorns.



Roses mean confidence, beauty, enjoyment, fertility, joy, love and pleasure.

For centuries, roses have soothed the pain of fever blisters and cold sores. They have been used as a cure for digestive disorders, eye infections, headaches, menstrual difficulties, nervous tension, and skin disorders, and as a treatment for respiratory ailments and asthma. Many foods and cuisines used Rose Water in its foods and beverages.

(ii) Arrosa gorria



La rose est sans pourquoi,
elle fleurit parce qu'elle fleurit,
elle ne se soucie pas d'elle-même,
elle ne se demande pas si on la voit.

(Angelus Silesius, Livre I, 289)

(<http://troismondes.canalblog.com/archives/2006/11/13/3146178.html>)

(iii) Gabriel Arestik arrosa gorriaz

Nik: arrosa gorri bat nahi diat.

Hark: Bai, baina lehenbizi arrosa.

Nik: Bai, arrosa gorri bat.

Hark: lehenbizi arrosa.

Eta azkenean, arrosa zuri bat jarri zeutzaten jakaren solapan

(iv) Stephanie Kelton

Dolar berdeak eta dolar horiak

Gobernuak ez du dirua hartu maileguz:

(In Kelton-en *The Defizit Myth*, 2020, 36 or.)

“It chooses to offer people a different kind of government money, one that pays a bit of interest. In other words, US Treasuries are just interest-bearing dollars. To buy some of these interest-bearing dollars from the government, you first need the government's currency. We might call the former “yellow dollars” and the latter “green dollars”.

Segida:

(<https://www.emptywheel.net/2020/06/16/debunking-the-deficit-myth/?print=print>)

She [S. K.] explains borrowing this way: government offers people a different kind of money, a kind that bears interest. She says people can exchange their non-interest-bearing dollars for interest bearing dollars if they wish to. “... US Treasuries are just interest-bearing dollars.” P. 36. Let's call the non-interest-bearing dollars “green dollars”, and the interest-bearing ones “yellow dollars”.

When the government spends more than it taxes away from us, we say that the government has run a fiscal deficit. That deficit increases the supply of green dollars. For more than a hundred years, the government has chosen to sell US Treasuries in an amount equal to its deficit spending. So, if the government spends \$5 trillion¹ but only taxes \$4 trillion away, it will sell \$1 trillion worth of US Treasuries. What we call government borrowing is nothing more than Uncle Sam allowing people to transform green dollars into interest-bearing yellow dollars. P. 36-7.

Kelton-ek dioenez, “It's time to come up with a new name for those interest-bearing dollars” (p. 100).

The name is important in economics.

(v) Inside money / outside money

(<https://www.pragcap.com/understanding-inside-money-and-outside-money/>)

Inside money is created inside the private sector. Inside money includes bank deposits that exist as a result of the loan creation process. It is the dominant form of money in the modern economy and as

1 Amerikar trilioi bat: europar bilioi bat.

the economy has become increasingly electronic it has taken on an increasingly prominent role in the modern economy. Money is no longer a physical thing, a cash note or a gold bar. Its most common form is now numbers in a computer system.

Outside money is money created *outside of the private sector*. This includes cash notes, coins and bank reserves. Although cash is quickly becoming obsolete, it is still a prevalent form of money in many economies.

The most important form of outside money is bank reserves or deposits held on reserve at Federal Reserve banks.

These deposits are held for two purposes:

- 1) to settle payments in the interbank market;
- 2) to meet reserve requirements.

... a bank deposit is a liability of the private bank that issues it. Therefore, this money is inside money. A Central Bank reserve, however, is issued by the Central Bank and its liability therefore resides with the Central Bank.

Hortaz, zein izen aukeratuko genuke interes-eramaileko dolarrak izendatzeko?

Irakur dezagun Diru Teoria Modernoaren aita ponteko nagusiak dioena:

(vi) Warren Mosler

[\(https://www.unibertsitatea.net/blogak/heterodoxia/2020/08/06/diruaren-istorioa-warren-mosler/\)](https://www.unibertsitatea.net/blogak/heterodoxia/2020/08/06/diruaren-istorioa-warren-mosler/)

(1) Zerga erantzukizuna

Tax liability

What you do is *you establish a tax liability. That's what comes first to put a tax liability on and something that nobody has*

You put a tax liability, let's say, on everybody's house to keep it simple, in US Dollars

now they're all out looking for work so they can earn US Dollars so they don't have to lose their house.

(2) Baliorik gabeko dolarrak, langabezia

Worthless dollars, unemployment

Now the government can hire those people with its, what I call, otherwise *worthless dollars*.

When you see that term, otherwise worthless, you know that came from me because that's how I started talking about it at the beginning.

So *the tax liability creates people looking for paid work in that currency*.

That is the definition of unemployment.

Beraz,

the dollars to pay taxes can only come from government agents, period. Otherwise, it's what's called counterfeit and you go to jail for that. It's always the case the government or its agents are the only source of the dollars to pay taxes. In the United States

(3) Bankugintza

tax liabilities come first. And what do tax liabilities do? They create sellers of real goods and services. And there are always sellers...

these are sellers who now want the thing they need to pay that tax. They want US dollars if they are US dollar-denominated tax liabilities. So now we've got people looking for work that gets paid in US dollars.

they create this nominal demand for the currency and they create now people looking for paid work, which is exactly why the government did it, because it wanted people looking for paid work so they could go hire them with these – I've been calling them since way back – otherwise worthless dollars. If you ever hear that term, that's one of the original terms. But the government can now spend its otherwise worthless dollars – without the tax liabilities they're worthless – because they're a tax credit.

The thing that you use to pay taxes is called the tax credit. So a dollar's a tax credit. What's the tax credit worth without a tax? Not worth anything. You have tax liabilities, now these tax credits are worth a lot because you need them so you don't lose your house or your car or whatever, go to jail. Yeah. So, yeah. That's 30 years of practice. I didn't say it this way the first time. [laughter] So it's evolving. And if I'd said it this way the first time, it might not have been effective right? Things change.

Argi?

Garrantzitsua ez dago izen baten azpian bide dagoena (dolar berdeak versus dolar horiak, Kelton-en hitzez).

Garrantzistua hauxe da, gobernuak zerga bat jartzen du, zergak, noski, ordaindu behar dira, moneta zehatz batean, AEB-ko etsenpluan dolarretan.

Hortaz, jendea hasten da dolarren bila, gobernuak, airetik konputagailu baten teklatu baten bidez sorturiko dolarren bila. Gobernuaren kostua zero da, une horretan dolarrak baliorik gabekoak dira (worthless).

Baina jendeak baliorik gabeko dolar horiek eskuratzeko, lan egin behar du, lan alokatu baten bidez: horrenbeste dolar orduko.

Dolar bat zerga-kreditu bat izanik, zergak ordaintzeko erabiltzen baita, orduan baliorik gabeko dolarrak (tax liabilities) zerga-kredituak bilakatzen dira, baliodunak.

Horixe da misterio guztia.

Arrosa gorria eskatzen baldin baduzu, mesedez, arren, otoi, faborez, eskuratu gorria den arrosa bat, ez inongo arrosa zuririk...

Ad Majoren Vasconum Libertatem!

joseba felix tobar-arbulu (donejurgi)