APOLOGIA DO HIPERTEXTO NA DERIVA DO TEXTO
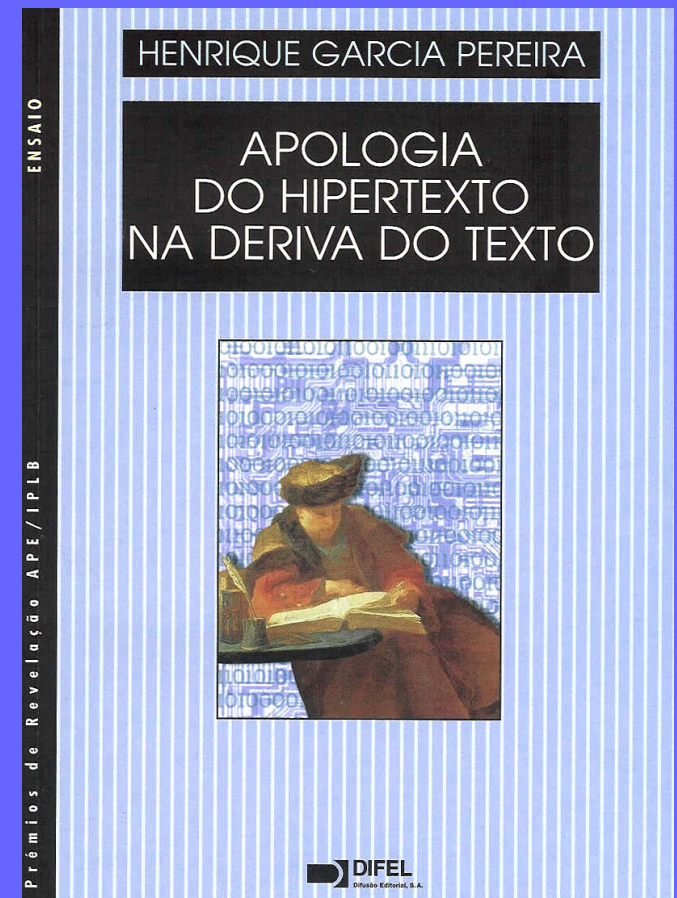
Por Henrique Garcia Pereira
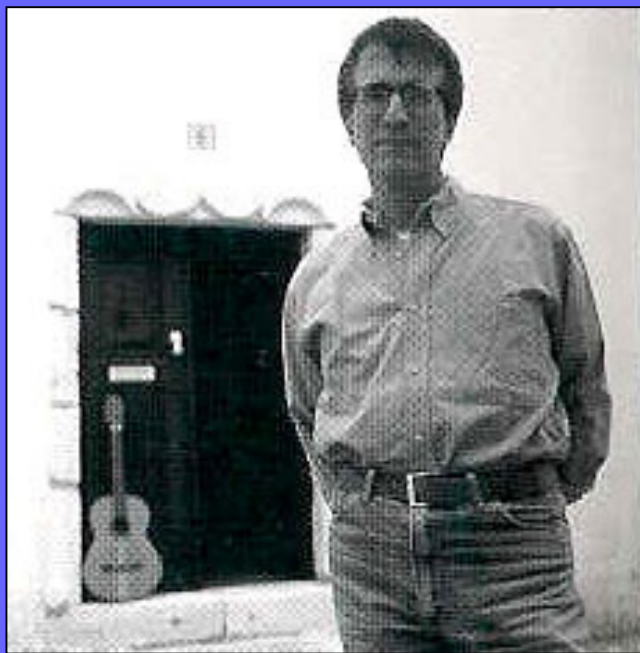
henrique.pereira@ist.utl.pt

http://hgp.ist.utl.pt/

1º ACTO (*ABERTURA*)

The Making of...

HENRIQUE GARCIA PEREIRA

ENSAIO

APOLOGIA
DO HIPERTEXTO
NA DERIVA DO TEXTO

Prémios de Revelação APE/IPLB

DIFEL
Difusão Editorial, S.A.

Cantata da Paz

Poema de: Sophia Mello-Breyner Andresen
Musica de: Rui Paz

Vemos, ouvimos e lemos

Vemos, ouvimos e lemos
Não podemos ignorar
Vemos, ouvimos e lemos
Não podemos ignorar

A cante das crianças

D'África e Vietname
Sobe a lamentação
Dos povos destruidos
Dos povos destroçados

Nada pode apagar
O concerto dos gritos
O nosso tempo é
Pecado organizado.

Fanhais

3

SINAIS DA CIÊNCIA

Por
**Henrique
Gar**

A econom
ciência

A ideia de que a econo
como a Física tem as suas

Por
**Henrique
Ga**

No pr
era o v

É hoje quase um
método cartesiano est

DIÁRIO ECONÓMICO – QUARTA-FEIRA 11 DE JUNHO 1997

SINAIS DA CIÊNCIA

Por
**Henrique
Garcia Pe**

A economia como
ciência humana

No princípio
era o verbo...

A economia c
ciência huma

ação baseada nos modelos disponí-
exemplo, o facto de tanto o desempre-
ão nos Estados Unidos terem atingido
te, em Abril deste ano, mínimos consi-
cos pela Fortune. Outra evidência que
leis- económicas é o aumento persis-
e lucro nas empresas de alta tecnolo-
ando uma constante diminuição nos
a dos produtos. Estes dados da expe-
na levam a repensar radicalmente os
em que assenta a teoria económica
esde a baixa da taxa de lucro até ao
ens e serviços, passando obviamente
racionalidade dos agentes em equili-
aceitando o estereótipo da Física,

exemplo d
em vez de
temperatu
ordens do
lo adequa
uma óbvia
gradual d
resultado
aquele qu
controle d

No exe
capacidad
-vari áveis
méricas. A
duz a vari
são as

CRÓNICAS CARIBES

Regreso a la isla del tesoro

UNA LEONIE FLETT

El escritor Robert Louis Stevenson, que murió hace cien años en la isla lejana de Samoa, pertenecía a una nutrida tribu cuyos miembros van desde los más humildes hasta los millonarios, la de la diáspora escocesa. El mundo entero está salpicado de McPhersons, McDonalds, McKenzies y todos los demás, porque a lo largo de los siglos los escoceses han ido abandonando su país para buscar fortuna en otros lugares.

Son muchos los motivos por los que tantos se han convertido en emigrantes, viajeros o vagabundos. El principal, igual que en el caso de su vecina Irlanda, ha sido la miseria y el hambre. Pero además de este imperativo de vida o muerte ha figurado también la ambición y el deseo de triunfar, porque el pueblo escocés siempre ha contado con mucha gente de talento a la que no podía o no quería depararle las oportunidades debidas. Como motivo de fuga podemos añadir el efecto del clima infame de este país tan bello, pero existe allí otro clima tal vez más inhóspito todavía.

Como es sabido, Robert Louis Stevenson tuvo que salir de Escocia por su salud frágil, que no aguantaba la intemperie de los inviernos de Edimburgo. Pero al mismo tiempo se escapaba de ese otro clima, que,

---

Centenário da morte de Stevenson
Doente, boémio e defensor dos oprimidos

FALECIDO A 3 de Dezembro de 1894, em Samoa, Robert Louis Stevenson é saudado como um génio por uma multidão de escritores, desde John Steinbeck a Herman Hesse, mesmo se alguns o confinam à qualidade de autor de romances para a juventude, por causa da sua obra "A Ilha do Tesouro". Este ano, o centenário proporcionou a ocasião para redescobrir o escritor escocês através de numerosas publicações, nomeadamente uma biografia assinada pelo francês Michel Le Bris.

Stevenson, que dizia "eu devo ser algures um vagabundo", procurou "na viagem, uma fuga, um meio de sair da sociedade que o recusava", afirma Le Bris. Viajou pela França — como testemunha o seu livro "Viagem com um burro através dos Cévennes" e "Viagem pelos canais e rios" —, pelos Estados Unidos e pelas ilhas do Pacífico. Dizia que viajava para "sentir debaixo dos pés o granito terrestre e, aqui e ali, o sílex cortante".

Nascido a 13 de Novembro de Edimburgo, de um construtor de faróis e da filha de um pastor, foi uma crian-

ça de saúde frágil — sofria de tuberculose —, o que o obrigava a passar muito tempo no seu quarto, a que chamou depois "o país do cobertor". A sua ama distrai-o com inúmeras histórias e lendas. Em 1867, na universidade, prefere a boémia e a vagabundagem. Em 1873, apaixona-se por Fanny Stiwell, dez anos mais velha do que ele e casada. Foi uma paixão louca ferozmente correspondida.

Em 1878, publica a sua primeira grande obra, "Pelos canais e rios", relatando uma viagem pelos canais do Norte da França. Frequentador assíduo da boémia e dos meios artísticos de Barbizon, conhece Fanny Osbourne, americana e infeliz no casamento. Pobre, doente, vai procurá-la à Califórnia e, em 1880, casa-se com ela. Em 1883, já em Inglaterra, publica "A Ilha do Tesouro", seguido de "Recolha de versos para crianças", de "Príncipe" e de "Dr. Jekyll e Mr. Hyde", em 1886, romance que o torna célebre. O casal volta a partir para a América e, em S. Francisco, em Junho de 1888, embarca para o Pacífico: Hawai, Ilhas Marquesas, Nova Caledónia e Austrália.
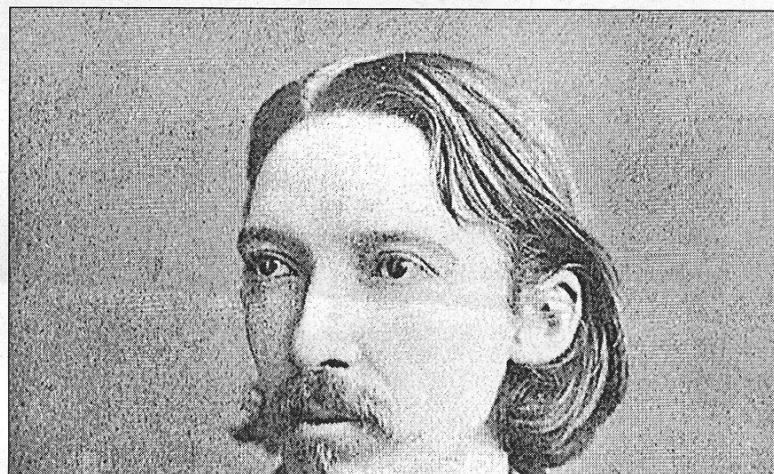
Instala-se em Vailima, Samoa, em 1889, ao mesmo tempo que era publicado "O Senhor de Ballantrae".

Stevenson torna-se uma lenda viva, defendendo os oprimidos habitantes de Samoa. Nessa época, saem os seus livros "O Traficante de Escravos", "Através das grandes planícies" e "Vigia das ilhas". Outros biógrafos do escritor explicam que uma das razões que levou Stevenson a fixar-se na Samoa Ocidental foi a existência, ali, de um serviço regular de correios, o que lhe permitia enviar correspondência para revistas e editoras.

Ele foi, segundo Le Bris, o "inventor das técnicas de suspense" e da "descrição progressiva", do "encaixe dos relatos" e o "criador de uma nova forma de escrita, as 'short stories'". Na sua encantadora casa de Vailima, fronteira ao oceano, nos arredores da capital, Apia, Robert Stevenson gozou quatro anos de sol tropical antes de sucumbir a uma hemorregia cerebral, aos 44 anos, quando, juntamente com Kipling, era o escritor mais lido do mundo. ∎

AFP e Reuter

El...
las c...

Dr. Jekyll y Mr. Hyde, los personajes de Robert Louis Stevenson, como arquetipos de una nación

---

Town (Ciudad Vieja), donde durante siglos habían convivido todas las capas sociales, desde la nobleza y la alta burguesía hasta los pobres de solemnidad y la población criminal, se había convertido en los peores bajos fondos de Europa. Mientras tanto, la gente buena se había mudado a la New Town (Ciudad Nueva), al otro lado de un lago (ahora seco), donde se había realizado un elegante proyecto de urbanismo de estilo neoclásico.

Seguía, no obstante, cierto trato entre las dos poblaciones. En las tabernas y prostíbulos de la Ciudad Vieja, los señores de buena familia buscaban el deleite de los placeres prohibidos. A veces surgían escándalos turbios de los encuentros entre gente culta y la canalla, como el famoso caso de un pár de ladrones de tumbas que suministraban cadáveres a la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad. Siendo gente emprendedora, dejaron de profanar tumbas y presentaron una serie de víctimas de asesinatos al distinguido catedrático, quien ha quedado para siempre bajo sospecha de haber hecho la vista gorda sobre el asunto. Todo un mundo de contrastes esquizoides que el mismo Stevenson había conocido a pulso por su propia rebelión contra las estrictas normas de conducta de su padre.

El 'caso Brodie'

Michel Le Bris
Pour saluer Stevenson
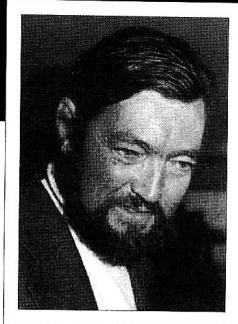
R. L. STEVENSON
L'Esprit d'aventure
Préface de Michel Le Bris

BIBLIOTECA DE AUTOR

JULIO CORTAZAR

A más de treinta años de su publicación original, *Rayuela* no ha perdido un ápice de su carga emblemática y su asombrosa estructura narrativa. Cortázar exige la participación activa del lector en la organización y el significado de esta novela total y totalizadora. La trama se crea, se destruye y vuelve a crearse a medida que la lectura avanza, al compás de una riqueza de registros que moldean un universo tan surrealista como rigurosamente lúcido. Esta obra constituye uno de los hitos narrativos de este siglo y su lectura es imprescindible para comprender el proceso de la creación literaria lle-vada hasta sus últimas consecuencias. Paradigma de la modernidad literaria, el argentino Julio Cortázar (1910-1984) es uno de los escritores más importantes del siglo XX. Maestro indiscutible de la narración corta, su fecunda y extensa producción incluye cuatro novelas, dos de las cuales, *Rayuela* (1963) y *62: modelo para armar* (1968), se convirtieron en libros de culto que revolucionaron todos los aspectos de la novelística tradicional. Su inconfundible estilo y universo literario han creado escuela y poseen, si cabe, mayor vigencia que en la época de su publicación.
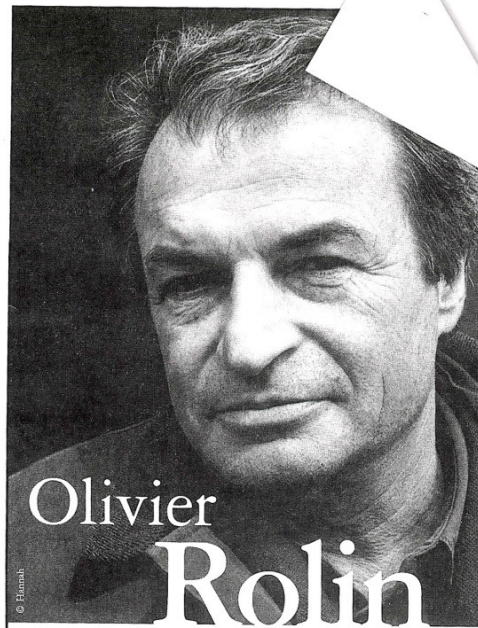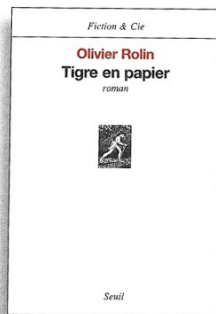
JULIO CORTAZAR

Rayuela

JULIO CORTAZAR · Rayuela

P&J

PLAZA & JANES

Olivier Rolin

Olivier Rolin
Rolin
TIGRE EN PAPIER

La langue

Fiction & Cie

Olivier Ro
L' invention du

roman

Fiction & Cie
Olivier Rolin
Tigre en papier
roman

MANJA
VIR

Seuil
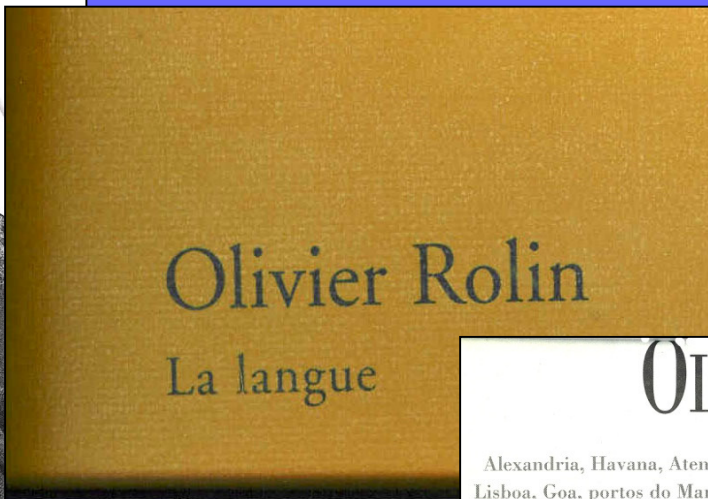
"

C'est l'histoire d'un type qui raconte à
la fille de son meilleur ami, mort
depuis longtemps, ce que fut leur jeu-
nesse à l'époque presque fabuleuse –
la fin des années 60 – où l'on croyait
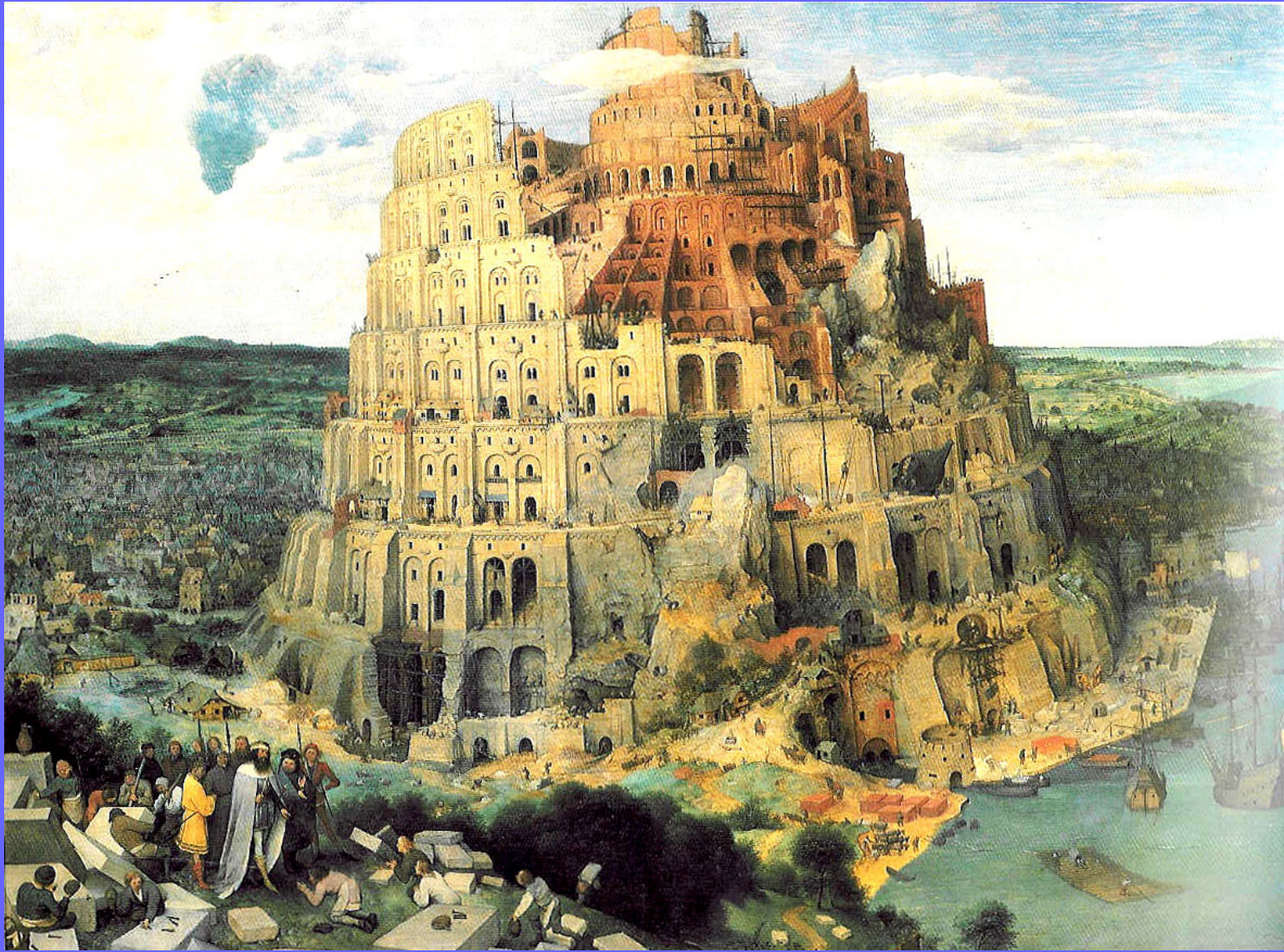dur comme fer à la Révolution. O.R.

"

OLIVIER NAS CIDADES
(COM E SEM CHAPÉU)

Alexandria, Havana, Atenas, Açores,
Lisboa, Goa, portos do Mar Vermelho

An Irishwoman's Diary

A MERE ferry to France wouldn't save James Joyce from the "nets" of his native country these days. Indeed, Europe is a mere ball in the bottom of Ireland's basket. The time when an Irishman taking a holiday on the Continent risked two weeks without a decent pint is long gone. Europe is Irish, from the Blue Mosque to the Pillars of Hercules.

Madrid is a relative latecomer to the Empire of Great Ireland, but there are now three Irish pubs in the Spanish capital, the latest one being Finnegan's in Plaza de las Salesas.

For Brian Spain from Dublin, one of the consortium of owners, opening the pub was surely not a question of giving in to his name, but more a brave cultural counter-attack.

Some would rest on their laurels, as all around them Spaniards guzzled stout and excava-

Galicia; Jane Walker, an English journalist who married two Irish husbands and has acceded to the honour of honorary Irishwoman, and Pamela O'Malley, cousin of Des O'Malley, bullfighting expert and friend of that other Limerick Hispanophile, Kate O'Brien.

The last time they had dinner together, they descended to the poshest hotel dining-room in town in slippers (Kate) and an old dress (Pamela) because, they reckoned, you paid all that money so you could do exactly what you wanted.

Triumphant, but not triumphalistic, the Irish contingent proved pliable to certain of Madrid's cultural traditions in their Bloomsday celebrations: they didn't stop drinking at 11.30 p.m. As the small hours got very big indeed, the Irish leapt over the barricades to em-

James Joyce ... his Dublin is universal

THE JAMES JOYCE CENTRE

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(First left after Marks & Spencer's Grafton Street)

"A hundred cares, a tithe of troubles and is there one who understands me?"

Finnegans Wake

24dpn.

HIBRIDAÇÃS

OK

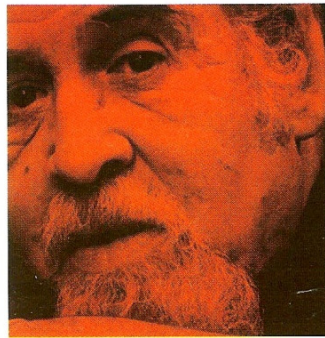e (SOPRO) para uma crónica

bater, dar pistas,
fonte de teatro

meter isto!

uma frase LAPIDAR

A NOTA DE PÉ
DE PÁGINA pode
promover + magia

+ pensamento
divergente
e ul conversado

Contra isto!

Como num filme

JOÃO BÉNARD DA COSTA

Não passarão

> 1– Estreia-se hoje em Portugal o muito belo filme de Agnès Varda *Les Glaneurs et la Glaneuse*. Paulo Branco deve andar a ler o Evangelho Segundo S. João ou, pelo menos, o episódio das Bodas de Caná. Aquela passagem em que o chefe de mesa, no fim do banquete, provou a água que Jesus transformara em vinho e, sem saber do que se tinha passado, censurou o noivo: "Todo a gente serve primeiro o vinho melhor e, depois de terem bebido bem, é que serve o pior. Tu, porém, guardaste o melhor vinho até agora!" (*Jo*, 2,10).

No fim de um ano em que, até ele, quase só exibiu filmes assaz desinteressantes (com as lusas excepções de Manoel de Oliveira, Paulo Rocha e Pedro Costa), guardou o "melhor vinho" para as horas mortas de Julho e Agosto, longe das vistas e dos corações. *Frágil como o Mundo*, de Rita Azevedo Gomes (cf. Independente de 20 de Julho), *Les Glaneurs et la Glaneuse*, a 17 de Agosto. Anuncia-se a reposição de *Moonfleet*, de Fritz Lang. Aguardo o que irá acontecer quando ele descer a Cafarnaum.

cá e por lá entrou em declínio c[...] trabalho maquinal substituiu o [...] manual nos campos.

Mas Agnès Varda não se fica p[...] do literal e bucólico do termo, emb[...] primeira busca vá nessa direcção. In[...] -lhe mais o sentido figurado – "c[...] apanhar restos desaproveitados po[...] – o que lhe permite meter o nariz em anti-quários, pintores e escultores que com res-tos pintaram ou esculpiram, gente que anda ao lixo, etc. E ela, que correu a França a res-pigar respigadores, não é também uma "gla-neuse", a *glaneuse* por excelência do filme e no filme? Claramente, desde o título, o assu-me. A *glaneuse* titular é Agnès Varda, com o

Les glaneuses, Jean-François Millet, 1857

> Acaso presumimos demais quando pensámos que

A próxima edição vai ter que trazer uma nota de pé de página e toda a magia desaparecerá.

acrescento eu.

Na mesma passagem, Bill queixa-se do frio e, depois, repete: "It's awful cold." Obviamente, não é só ao frio das mon-tanhas que se refere. É o frio da traição. Perceber-se-á, hoje, ainda? Perceberão o que Steiner diz, um pouco adiante, ainda referindo-se a Hemingway: "Only a real great artist can say everything without

ENRIQUE VILA-MATAS

Bartleby y compañía

ANAGRAMA
Narrativas hispánicas

Nunca tuve suerte con las mujeres, soporto con resignación una penosa joroba, todos mis familiares más cercanos han muerto, soy un pobre solitario que trabaja en una oficina pavorosa. Por lo demás, soy feliz. Hoy más que nunca

cuaderno de notas a pie de página que comentarán un texto invisible y que espero que demuestren mi solvencia como rastreador de bartlebys.

escribir, pues renuncié radicalmente a hacerlo, me volví un bartleby, y de ahí mi interés desde hace tiempo por ellos.

Todos conocemos a los bartlebys, son esos seres en los que habita una profunda negación del mundo. Toman su nombre del escribiente Bartleby, ese oficinista de un relato de Herman Melville que jamás ha sido visto leyendo, ni siquiera un periódico; que, durante prolongados lapsos, se queda de pie mirando hacia fuera por la pálida ventana que hay tras un biombo, en dirección a un muro de ladrillo de Wall Street; que nunca bebe cerveza, ni té, ni café como los demás; que jamás ha ido a ninguna parte, pues vive en la oficina, incluso pasa en ella los domingos; que nunca ha di-

ENRIQUE VILA-MATAS   11

LIN

BERLIN

SET 90 - ...
OUT 90 - ...
MAI 91 - BERLIN
JUN 91 - GRANADA
SET 91 - PARIS
OKT 91 - BERLIN

VIENA 93 / PARIS 93
MONTRÉAL 93/ NY 93/
PARIS 93/ HADRID 93/

2002

SONTAG | SINGLES | SLOW FOOD /CER DEV
CONTADORES DE HISTÚRIAS GALEGAS
SANTANDER →
→ GUERRA CIVIL (fotografías)

„NETWORK-CENTERED"
IS AN OXYMORON

By RISHAB AIYER GHOSH

A DITADURA DO PROCETARIADO
E UM OXIMORO

The network of the proletariat
Obsessed with Bill Gates
Mainframe redivisus

fi@st m¤ñd@¥
PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL ON THE INTERNET
Read related articles on Electronic publishing, Hypertext and Internet publishing

Hypertext, the Next Generation:
A Review and Research Agenda
by Alex Soojung-Kim Pang

What is the future for hypertext? This article attempts to answer this fundamental question by examining the technological and commercial development of the World Wide Web. What do the experiences of electronic publishers on the Web reveal about the strengths and weaknesses of hypertext? Based on these experiences, some promising avenues for future research are outlined.

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The Dream of a Perfect Language
Part 1
A lecture presented by Umberto Eco
at
The Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America

computer generated poetry

[Follow Ups] [Post Followup] [CHALKBOARD] [Help]

Posted by Joseph Nechvatal on December 25, 1995 at 14:43:39:

CYBERPOEMa

earthly body

bionic

prosthetic

creation

content construction context

Hypercontext

hyperbody interface user

body volitional

control

viral electronic device

magazine littéraire

Montaigne
en mouvement

avoir qu'elle nous est
D'où naist[5] cette Pla-
ilité que, ny ceux qui
à s'enquerir, d'autant
t, ny ceux qui ne sça-
t que pour s'enquerir
de quoi on s'enquiert.
> Ainsin[6] en cette-cy
sme, ce que cha-
se voit si resolu et
sfaict, ce que cha-
y pense estre suf-
mment entendu,
nifie que chacun
entend rien du

, < c > comme Socrate apprend à Euthy-
ophon. < b > Moy qui ne faicts autre pro-
sir un point de départ lorsqu'on
C'est parce que les formes d'écri-
es opinions vivement exprimées
als encore une fois tenter de sur-
dre, en choisissant un point dans
ire est à la fois développé par
un peu d'information sur ce qui
age, ce qui le précède et ce qui le
init.
mentaires sur le souvenir, et en
nts antérieurs. < b > Qui se sou-
nté de son propre jugement, est-
mais en defiance? Les faux pas
t, lors mesme qu'elle s'assure le
nt perduz... (1051/1074.) Citons
ité d'accorder son attention à, et
ions et d'autres sortes de réac-
la page suivante, en particulier :
ma vie dans celle d'autruy, j'ai

fession, y trouve une pro-
fondeur et varété si infinie,
que mon **apprentissage**[7]
n'a d'autre
fruict que de
me faire sen-
tir combien il

Montaigne nous présente ensuite un paradoxe, au
niveau < c >, qui fait probablement allusion au *Ménon*
de Platon. Notez comment ce passage intercalé est
habilement tissé entre les deux passages de niveau
< b >, et comment l'allusion à des notions bien
connues et à une probable source extérieure peut
être lue aussi bien comme un soutien du texte que
comme son initiateur, selon que l'on prend en compte
(ou non), et de quelle manière, le sigle « < c > ». En
ayant présenté le problème au moyen d'éléments
tels que la mémoire et le jugement, et en ayant dési-
gné les processus cumulatifs de l'écriture elle-même,
pour Montaigne le problème de la porte devient le
problème de la façon dont les choses peuvent être
connues, ou de la façon de les décrire. Avec chaque
réarticulation, cependant, un problème se modifie,
résonne avec le texte qui l'entoure et influence les
passages qui suivent de diverses manières.

L'essai « De l'expérience » contient l'une des manifesta-
tions les plus réussies par Montaigne des paradoxes de la
« découverte de la vérité », pour employer l'expression uti-
lisée par Aristote dans la citation ci-dessus. Dans « De l'ex-
périence », Montaigne recourt également à une métaphore
de porte qui mérite d'être comparée à la remarque d'Aris-
tote. Du point de vue de l'écriture, toutefois, l'objet cen-
tral de l'essai de Montaigne n'est pas exactement la
manière dont chacun peut contribuer quelque peu, ni le
fait que rien ne parvient complètement à la vérité, ou que
celui ou n'importe qui peut atteindre la porte. Les *Essais*
s'intéressent plutôt à un rapport différent entre *détail* et
ensemble, au moyen d'une méthode dont les prétentions
sont beaucoup moins téléologiques. La conscience du pro-
cessus, et l'exposition concomitante des éléments consti-
tutifs, ont priorité sur le fait d'atteindre la vérité et sur les
classifications du savoir.

7. Mais l'insuffisance innée, qui
nécessite un apprentissage constant,
est due à des facteurs particuliers qui
peuvent être considérés comme des
points d'amarrage additionnels au
même titre que le jugement, à moins
qu'ils ne contiennent les objets ou les
matériaux du jugement, on ne peut
en être sûr.

CLASSIQUES MODERNES

Le Livre de Poche

MONTAIGNE
LES ESSAIS

Hypertext Terms

This is a glossary of terms used within the WWW project. I... their convent...

Anchor
An a...
may ...
link t...
to be ...
a spe...
some...

Annota...
The ...
they ...
wror...

Authoring
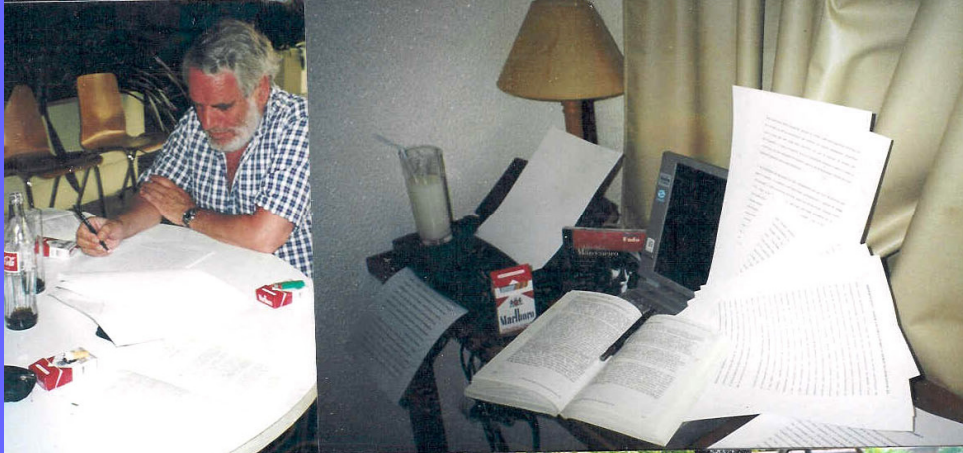A term for the process... come into use in order to emphasise that documen... ting.

Back link
A link in one direction implied from the existence... he other direction.

Receivers built into the electronic paper can download text and pictures using infrared beams or radio waves

2º ACTO (*Promenade*)

DEAMBULAÇÕES À VOLTA DO TEXTO

ESCRILEITURA DO TEXTO

ANDAMENTO 2

GASTRONOMIA DO TEXTO

Patas negras

M. VÁZQUEZ MONTALBÁN

Cuerno de rinoceronte. El contrato con los maños se había cerrado tras una primera ronda de tapas aragonesas en El Rincón de Aragón de la calle del Carmen, dos o tres corderos y medio quintal de morcillas en El Asador de Aranda, copas en Boadas hasta que la muerte súbita les separó. Carvalho resucitó en Vallvidrera rodeado de pruebas de que el encuentro había sido real: la carpeta de piel repujada con las dos escopetas cruzadas, un cheque de tres millones de pesetas para viajes y primeros gastos y un griterío interiorizado en el cerebro, como si lo tuviera lleno de ácido úrico y de la cara del hombre delgado, P. N. F., que cantaba las jotas como si pesara cinco veces más. Especialmente recordaba una estrofa:

"Por darle un beso a una moza / pagué de multa diez riales / no hi visto cosa más cara / poniendo los materiales".

El flaco era un fenómerno. Carvalho mientras se duchaba trataba de reconstruir lo ocurri-

RESUMEN: Tres supuestos beneficiarios de supuestas fugas de divisas efectuadas por el supuesto ex director general de la supuesta Guardia Civil ofrecen a Carvalho un nuevo e interesante reto: buscar a Roldán. J. L. M., P. N. F. y L. F. G. (Lisandro, según se le escapó al segundo), todos muy ricos, aseguran que le entregaron el dinero para comprar una reserva de caza en Kenia.

dossier: "A veces, mirando las cerezas que cuelgan de un árbol una persona piensa que están maduras, que es el momento de cogerlas, y otro, al contrario, cree que están verdes y hay que esperar a que maduren. Ésa es la diferencia que puede existir entre Rafael Vera, que es mi jefe en el ministerio, y yo". Subrayó citas, datos y muy especialmente todas las referencias a los *pata negras*, grupo de guardias civiles de élite que Roldán había formado cuando se convirtió en director general de la Guardia Civil. Como todo gallego o posgallego, Carvalho tenía un pariente en la guardia civil ya retirado y taxista en, por ejemplo, Mondoñedo, pero hombre muy bien relacionado porque había cumplido destino en Madrid en la dirección general como canguro de los niños de un alto cargo anterior a la era Roldán:

—Eso esá hecho, Pepiño.

Estuvo hecho. El cuarteto principal de *patas negras*, característica del cerdo ibérico de

Detrás de nosotros estamos ustedes

Subcomandante Marcos

MANUEL VÁZQUEZ MONTALBÁN

Marcos: El señor de los espejos

3º ACTO (*Crescendo*...)

METÁFORAS DO TEXTO

O TEXTO EXTENSÃO

CÁLAMO

walt w

William Blake

KATHLEEN RAINE

17 'To Autumn'; Keats's draft.

Por fin, Piglia

ENTREVISTA A

Ricardo Piglia

Por ANA NUÑ...

Teoría y práctica del relato en
Ricardo Piglia

Por ELOY FERNÁNDEZ PORTA

HÍBRIDEZ / Realidade / ENSAIO
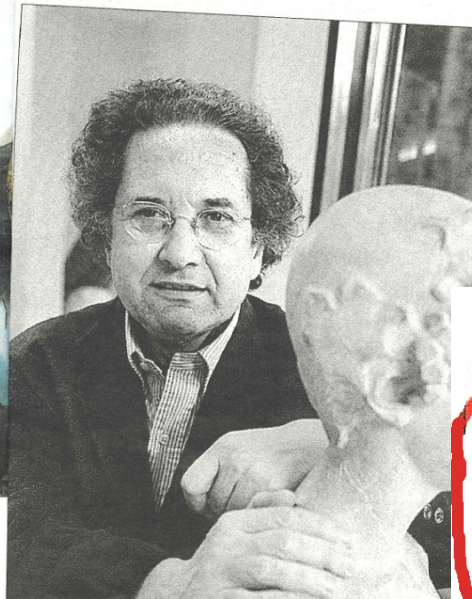FICCIÓ

RICARDO PIGLIA / Escritor

"La literatura se opone a la realidad"

ratura es una forma privada de utopía.

R. La literatura funciona, para el lector y el escritor, como la construcción de un mundo alternativo, como la expresión de cierto deseo de trascendencia, de voluntad de crítica del presente, y la utopía tiene mucho de eso. Yo creo que las utopías más que construir mundos en el futuro lo que hacen es criticar el presente para construir realidades alternativas. La literatura es un modo microscópico de hacer eso.

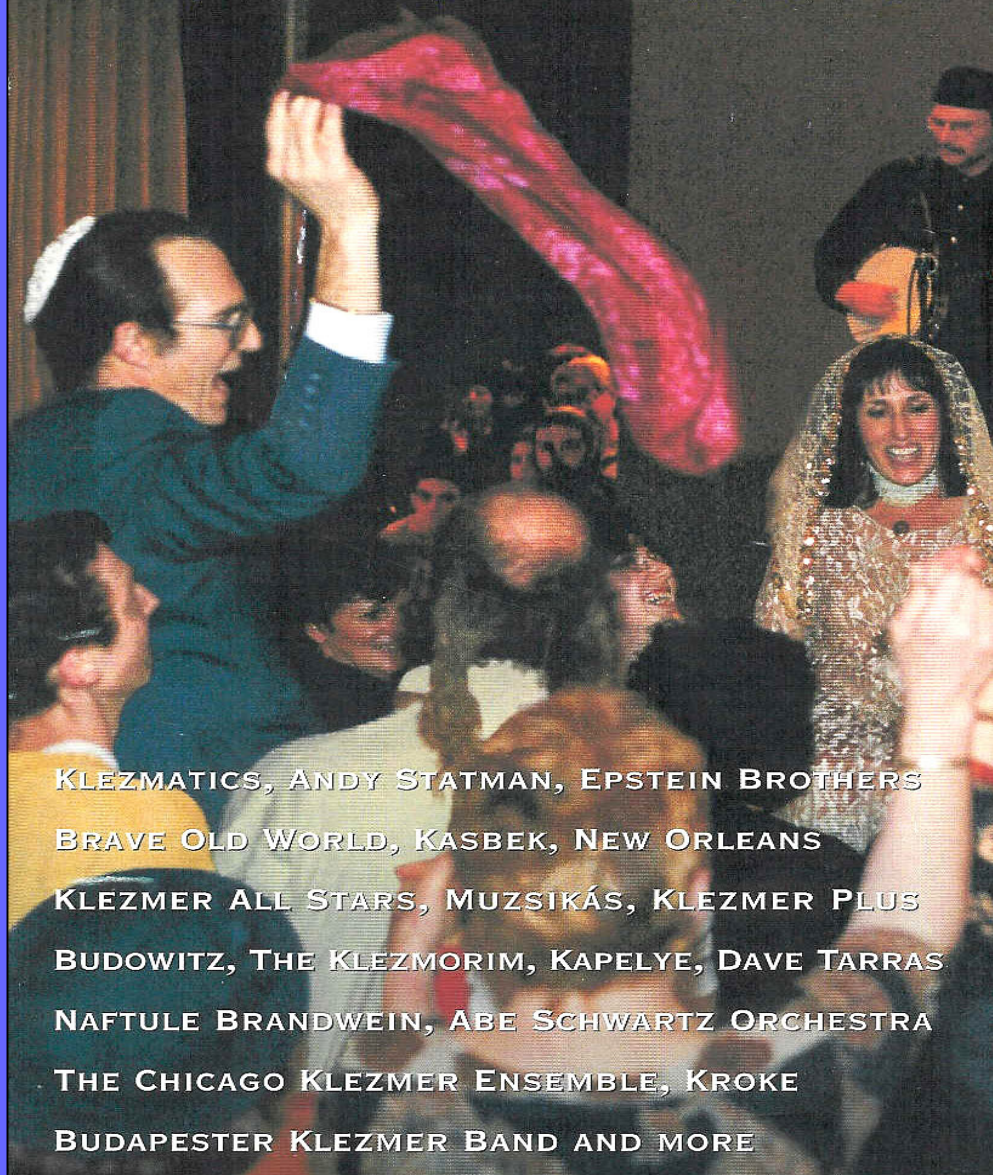**P.** ¿Ya sólo podemos encontrar la utopía en la literatura?

R. Es quizá el lugar donde se conservan las energías que se han disuelto en la sociedad. El individuo está insatisfecho con lo real, con lo que está sucediendo, y me parece que la literatura es uno de los pocos espacios donde es posible recomponer ciertas ilusiones y esperanzas que han desaparecido en otras partes. Por eso la literatura tiene una función que no debe...

"La mezcla de ficción y no ficción es una de las grandes formas de la literatura actual"

34

RÊVE ET PASSION

THE SOUL OF KLEZMER

KLEZMATICS, ANDY STATMAN, EPSTEIN BROTHERS

BRAVE OLD WORLD, KASBEK, NEW ORLEANS

KLEZMER ALL STARS, MUZSIKÁS, KLEZMER PLUS

BUDOWITZ, THE KLEZMORIM, KAPELYE, DAVE TARRAS

NAFTULE BRANDWEIN, ABE SCHWARTZ ORCHESTRA

THE CHICAGO KLEZMER ENSEMBLE, KROKE

BUDAPESTER KLEZMER BAND AND MORE

QUADRILHA

João amava Teresa que amava Raimundo
que amava Maria que amava Joaquim que amava Lili
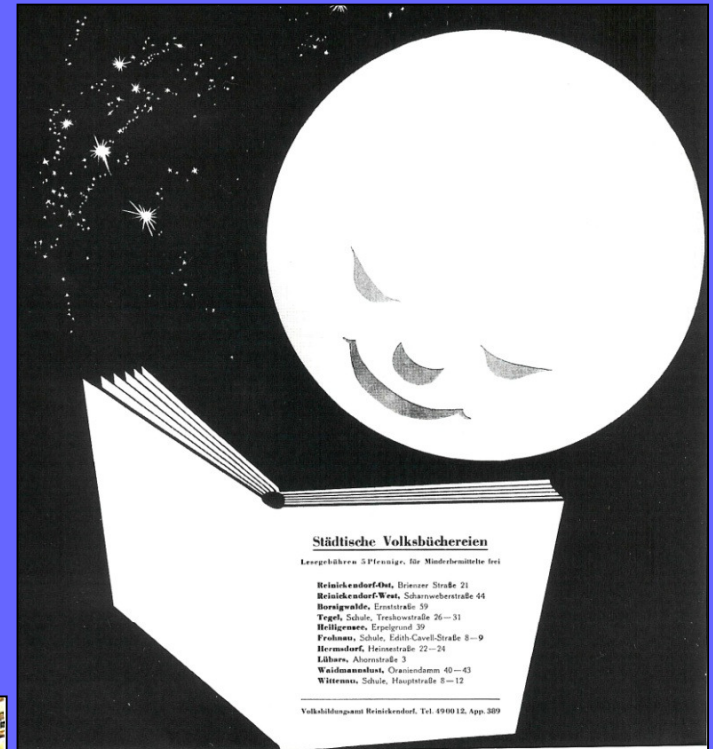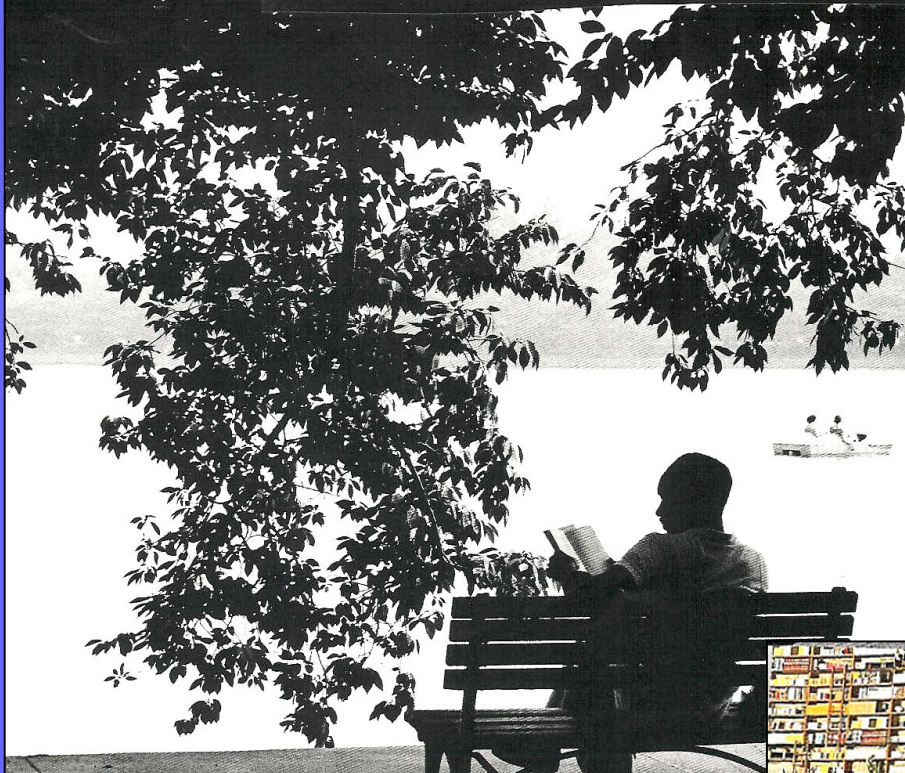que não amava ninguém.
João foi pra os Estados Unidos, Teresa para o convento
Raimundo morreu de desastre, Maria ficou para tia,
Joaquim suicidou-se e Lili casou com J. Pinto Fernandes
que não tinha entrado na história.
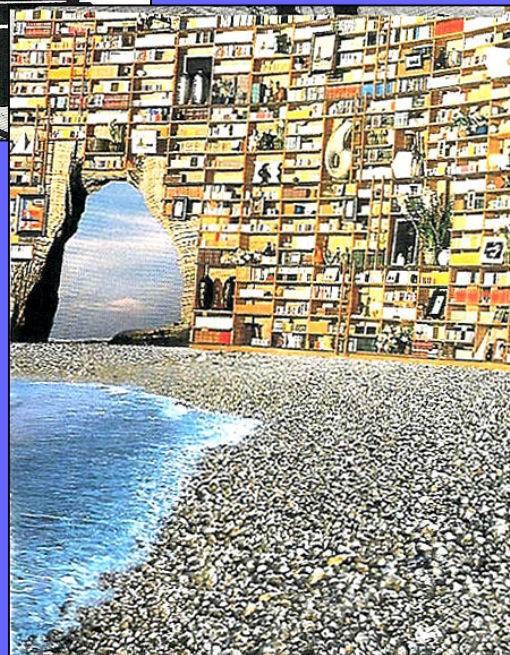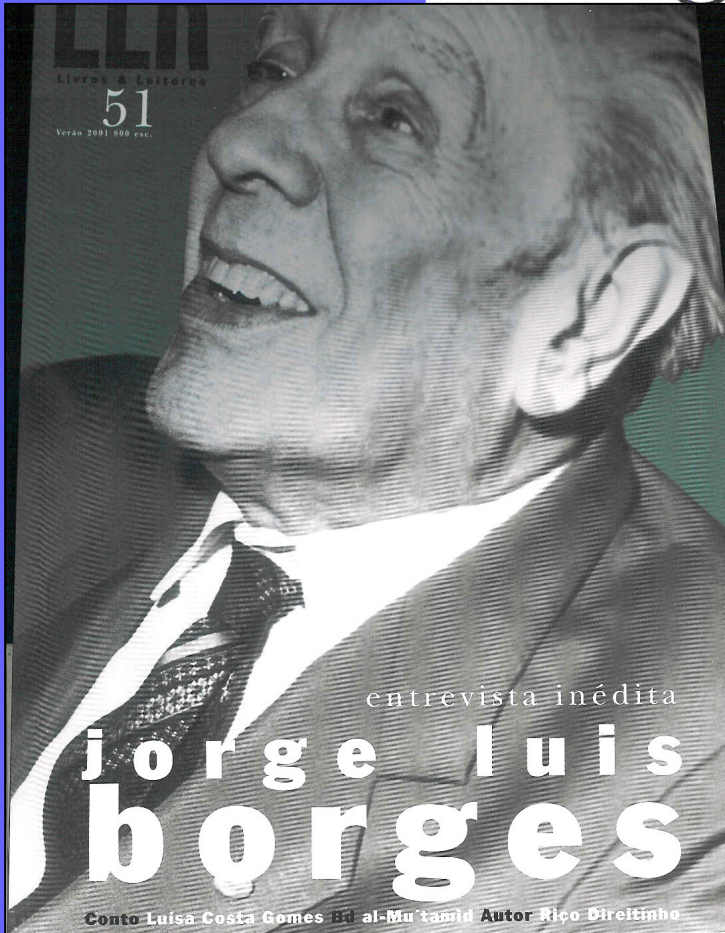
ANDAMENTO 2

O TEXTO POLÍTICA

booklover

EL PLACER DE LEER

Bücher, die uns glücklich machen, könnten wir zur Not selber schreiben.

Franz Kafka

Städtische Volksbüchereien

TEMA

Borges em Buenos Aires

JOSÉ AUGUSTO SEABRA

Serrano, depois para o nº 2147. Esta última casa já não existe, mas há aí uma placa evocativa, tendo a rua o nome de Borges, apesar de este ter deixado indicações expressas recusando a toponímia municipal...Aí viveu com a família no seu regresso da Europa, em 1921, tendo feito de Palermo o centro da sua topografia literária (cf. os seus primeiros livros: *Fervor de Buenos Aires, Caderno San Martin, Inquisições, Evaristo Carriego*, etc.). A biografia deste último está ligada ao bairro de Palermo, onde também residia, na Calle Honduras, 3784, onde há hoje um museu e uma biblioteca municipal. Calcorrear as ruas de Palermo é reconstituir as andanças da juventude de Borges, neste arrabalde de Buenos Aires que tanto o marcou: "Naquele tempo, buscava os entardeceres, os arrabaldes e a desdita..." (prólogo a *Fervor de Buenos Aires*, 1923).

LL

Livros & Leitores

51

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e n t r e v i s t a   i n é d i t a

j o r g e   l u i s

b o r g e s

Conto Luísa Costa Gomes **Bd** al-Mu'tamid **Autor** Riço Direitinho

---

...nha
...em
...nde
...a, a
...na
...icas

tor (Jorge Borges e Leonor Acevedo) em 1901 se transferiram, primeiro para o nº 2135 da Calle

AS RUAS

As ruas de Buenos Aires
já são as minhas entranhas,
Não as ruas ávidas,
incómodas de turba e de agitação,
mas as ruas tediosas do bairro,
quase invisíveis de tão habituais,
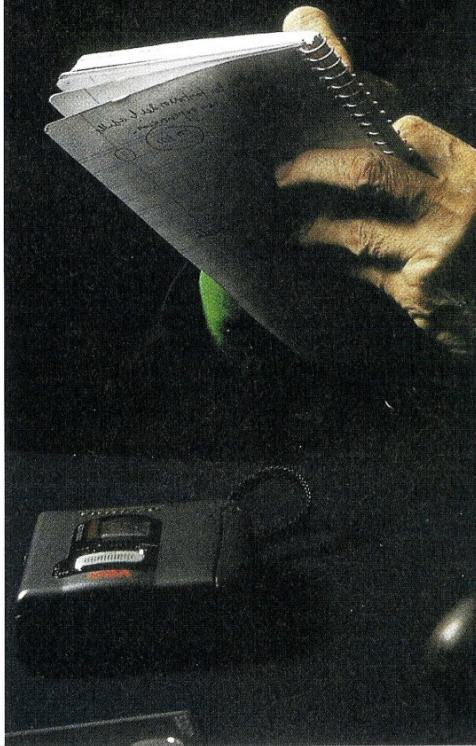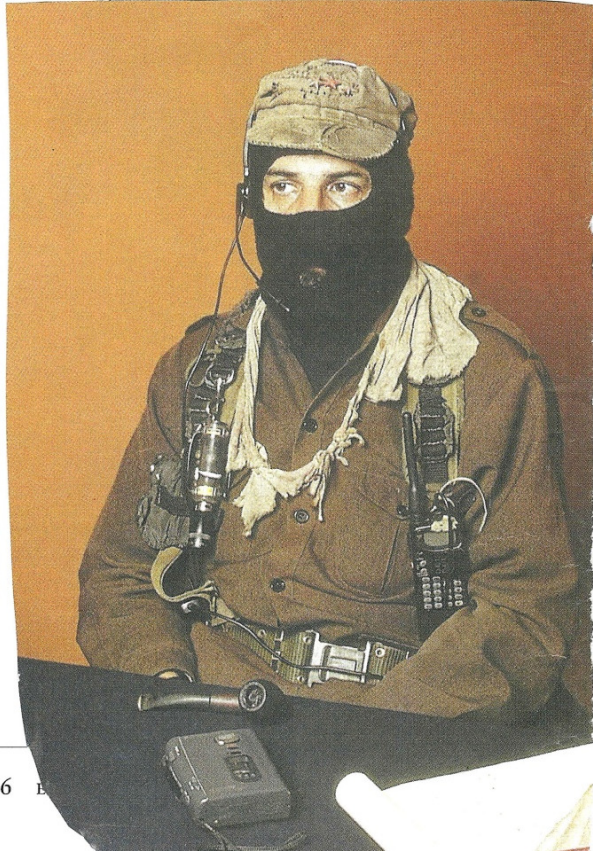enternecidas de penumbra e de ocaso
e as mais distantes

Subcomandante Marcos

ON THE MEXICAN GOVERMENT
CLICK HERE.

WHY WE DID IT

ZAPATISTAS
TACK AGAIN
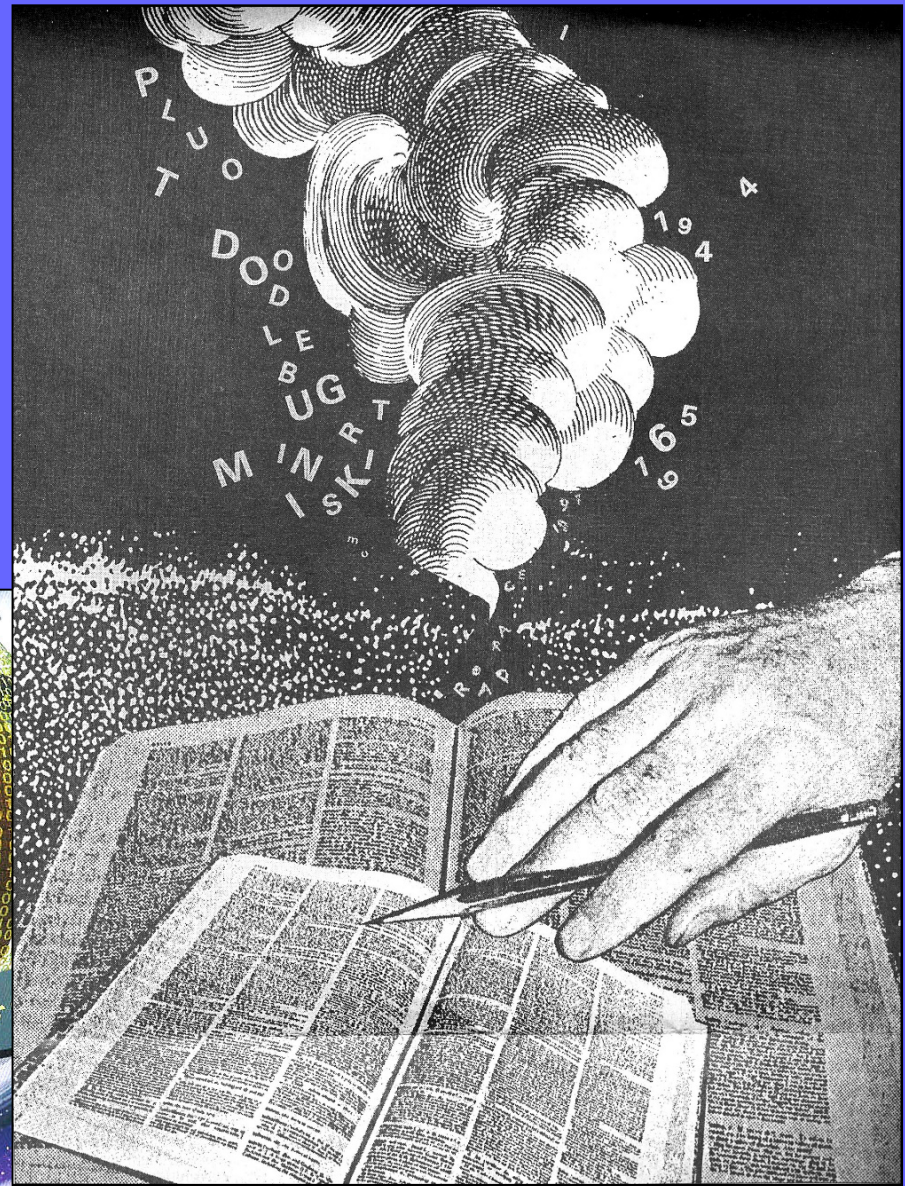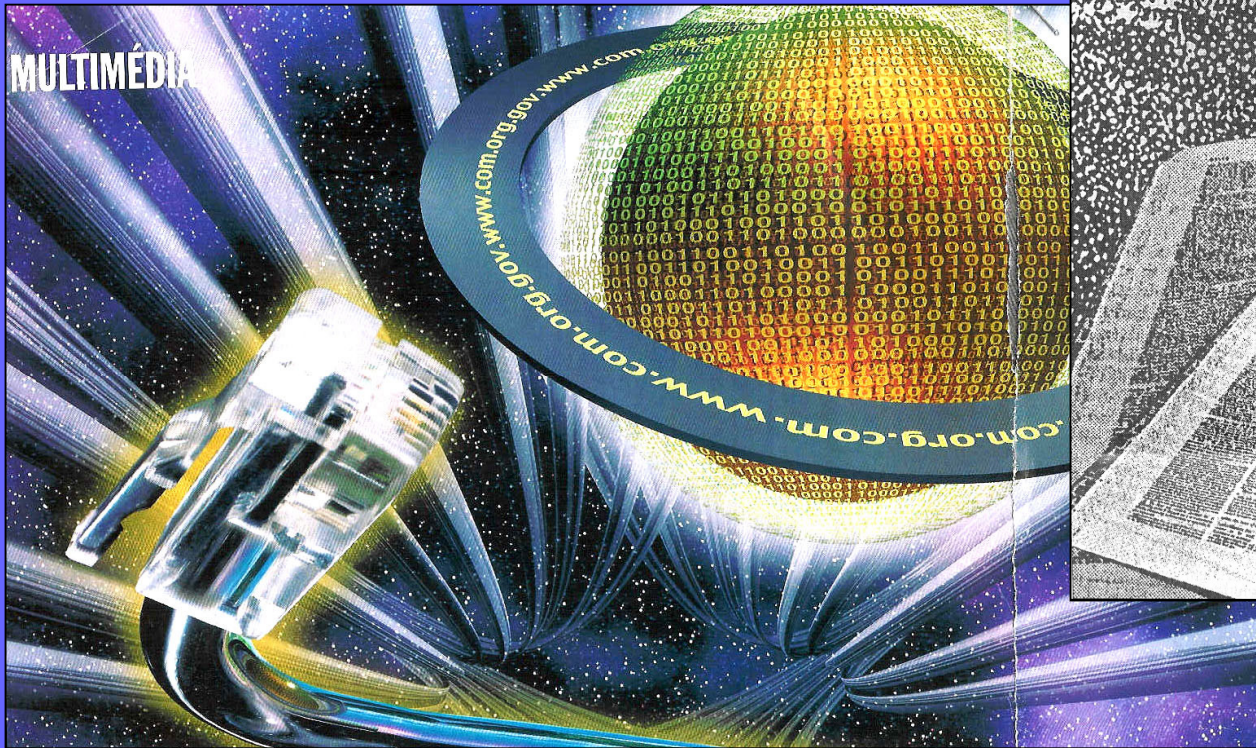STOP IT

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36

4º ACTO (*FINALE*)

HIPERTEXTO

MULTIMÉDIA

43

How to read a hypertext novel

Hypertext is the general term for electronically prepared text which enables readers to select their own reading route by clicking on active links to new text. Literary hypertext makes this non-linear navigation part of the literary experience.

Michael Joyce's Afternoon, A Story allows readers to navigate by arrows or click on unmarked linking words within the text. Sometimes, you click Y or N to answer yes or no to a question, type in words to respond to a prompt, or click on an image.
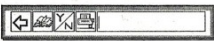
begin

I try to recall winter. < As if it were yesterday? > she says, but I do not signify one way or another.

By five the sun sets and the afternoon melt freezes again across the blacktop into crystal octopi and palms of ice-- rivers and continents beset by fear, and we walk out to the car, the snow moaning beneath our boots and the oaks exploding in series along the fenceline on the horizon, the shrapnel settling like relics, the echoing thundering off far ice. This was the essence of wood, these fragments say. And this darkness is air.

< Poetry > she says, without emotion, one way or another.

Do you want to hear about it?

The text begins:

I try to recall winter. <As if it were yesterday?> she says, but I do not signify one way or another.

and ends:

<Poetry> she says, without emotion, one way or another. Do you want to hear about it?

The reader selects Y or N, or can click on at least 16 active — although unmarked — words which lead to new text.
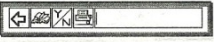
Click Yes ⬇   ⬇ Click No

yes

She had been a client of Wert's wife for some time. Nothing serious, nothing awful, merely general unhappiness and the need of a woman so strong to have friends.

It was all very messy, really. For they did become friends, Lolly and Nausicaa, a very earlyeighties kind of thing when you think of it, appropriately post–feminist and oddly ambiguous. Therapist and client-- Lolly's not so scrupulous professional bounds already stretched by herbal tea after each and every session, each and every client-- easily became friend and friend when someone, they are neither sure who, suggested they stretch a five p.m. post-session tea to supper.

< Vegetables doubtlessly > Wert smirked, telling me, stressing each syllable in his approximation of the german.
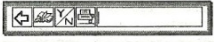
no

I understand how you feel. Nothing is more empty than heat. Seen so starkly the world holds wonder only in the expanses of clover where the bees work.

Elsewhere it is sheer shimmer, like the skim of hallucination which holds above roads in summer. We have been spoiled by air conditioned automobiles to think we can transcend the blankness. It is as if paper were never invented.

No wonder. Says it exactly. And I am taken by the medievalism of Hours, to think of the day so. In this season the day has only two long hours. Mornings, when I walk, I pass through zones of odors: chemical fertilizer, cigar smoke, lingering exhaust fumes, an occasional talcum scent when an infant has been ferried from the car to home or vice-versa.

Or click on a word at random

winter

I try to recall winter.

Once I saw a group of snowmobilers by the side of the road, off perhaps a hundred yards in what, in Spring, is often a dark jade lagoon, a meadow of oats.

They stood, as if posed, all begoggled, all in helmets, nylon jumpsuits and foam injected boots, watching helplessly as a snowmobile burned in the snow before them. It looked like nothing other than a black chrysalis, or perhaps a milkweed husk, the emergent wings -- the seed spawn-- yellow fire flapping like a banner.
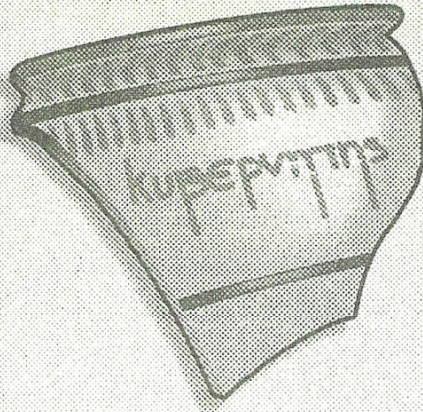
Most words — or simply hitting return — bring up the pivotal sentence of the work:

I want to say I may have seen my son die this morning.

With hypertext, readers can save readings. New links are often made available — even text already read once may offer new links — so a reading is shaped by the choices a reader makes. Sometimes the storyline changes significantly. And don't expect a tidy ending.

Cyber How a term evolves

800BC The Ancient Greek word **KUBERNETES** (used in Homer's Iliad) means helmsman.

1948 CYBERNETICS
Coined by Norbert Weiner to mean the science of automatic control systems in both machines and living things.

1960 CYBORG
A person whose abilities have been transfomed by mechanical elements built into the body.
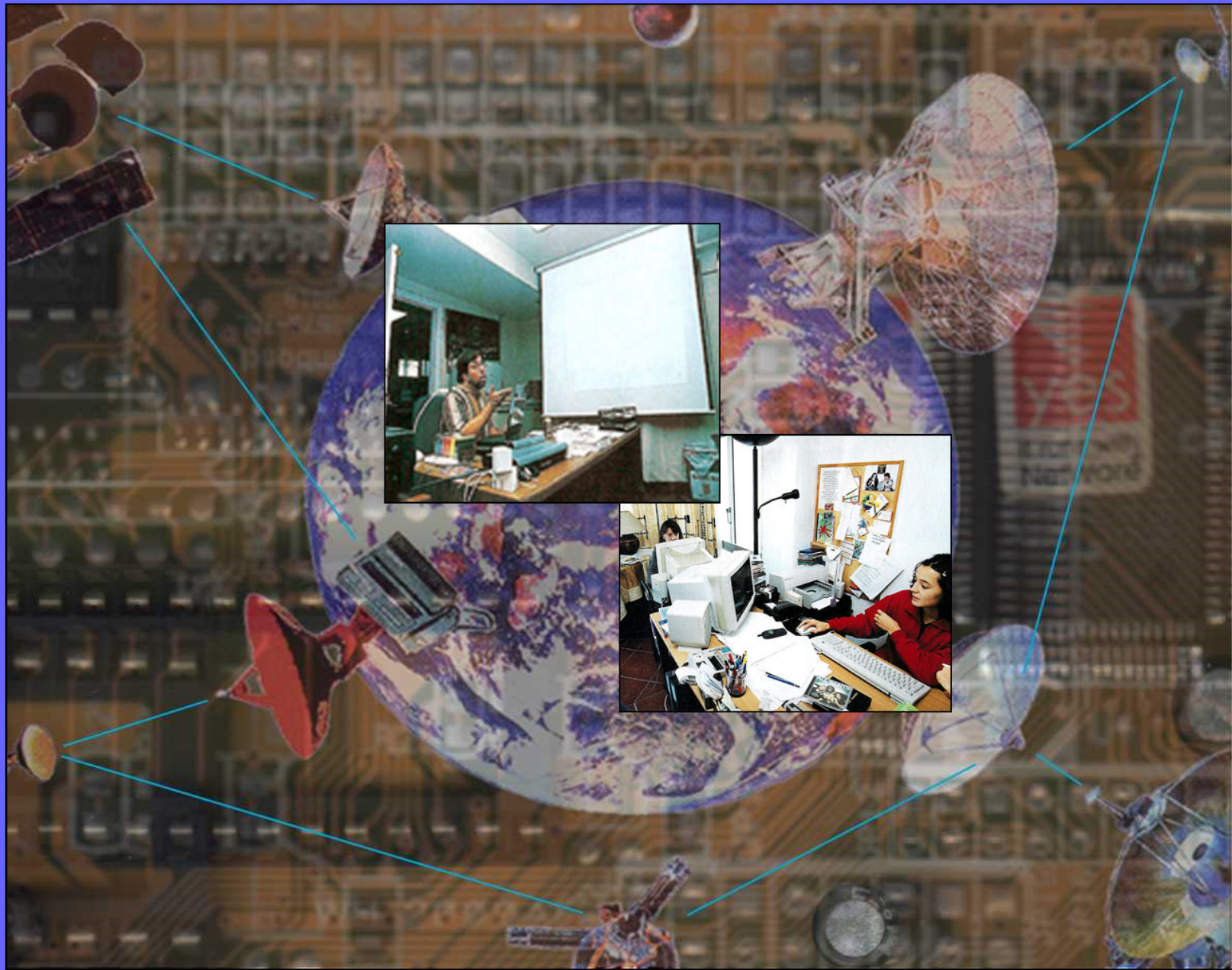
1965 CYBERNAUT
The Avengers (right) featured a type of robot called a CYBERNAUT.
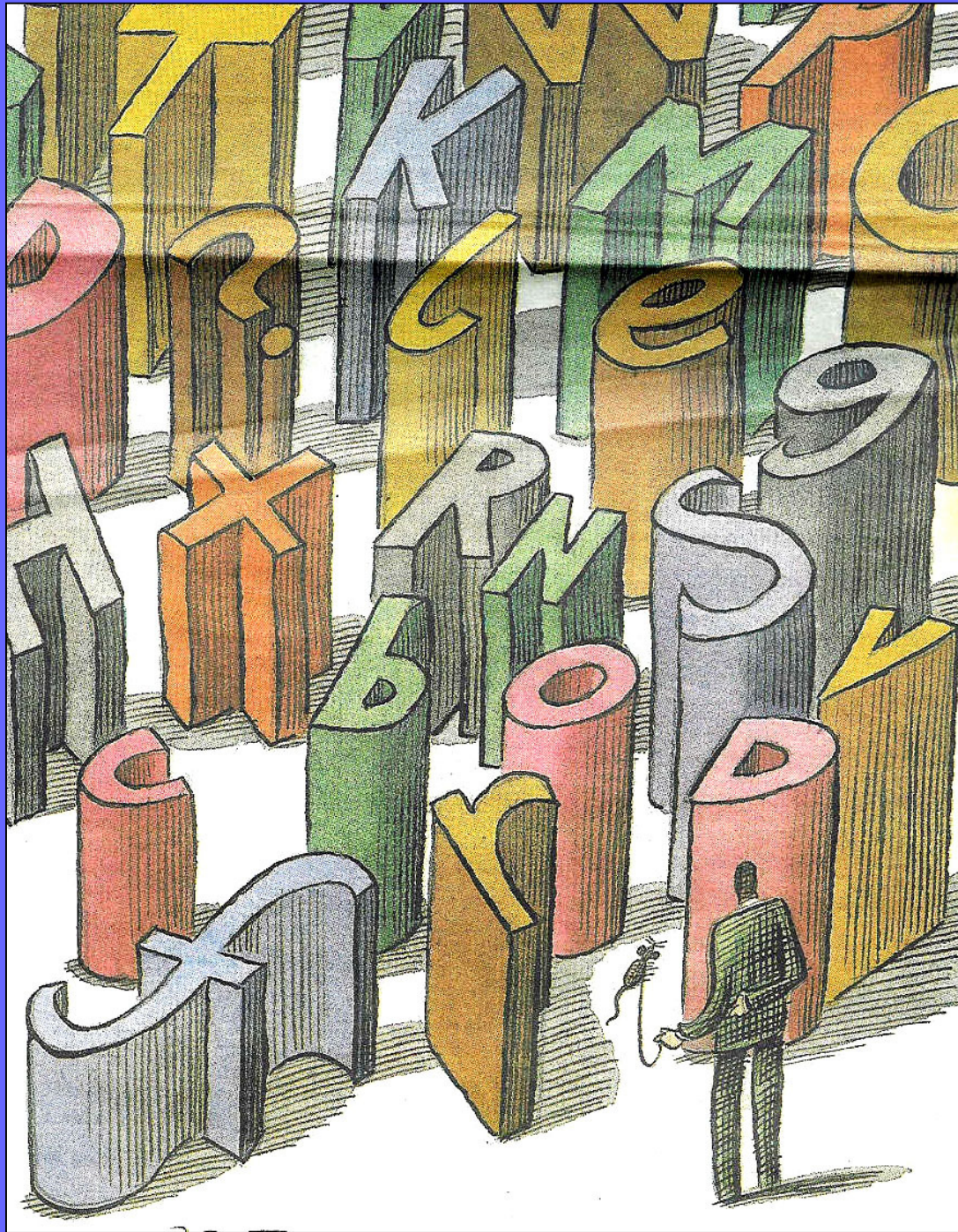
1982 CYBERSPACE
William Gibson described the electronic realm as CYBERSPACE; CYBERPUNKS and associated sci-fi literature followed soon afterwards. Gibson's use of CYBERSPACE initiated the now almost uncontrollable prefix which has spawned among many others CYBERCAFE, CYBERSEX, CYBERPHOBIA, CYBERSCRIBE, CYBERSURFER and CYBERNAUT, which in 1997 means one who uses computers to communicate.

A 2D MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL MODELLING OF SOILS STRUCTURES

A. Pasculli* & N. Sciarra**

* Faculty of Geology - Univ. of Chieti-Italy; ** Earth Science Department - Univ. of Chieti-Italy

ABSTRACT

In order to study how local small displacements could affect global slope stability it is necessary to consider soils structures at different scales. In pursuing this kind of task, heterogeneity must be included. Since the experimental data obtained by just a limited number of in situ surveys and/or by laboratories tests usually are not enough to describe properly soils heterogeneity through the entire system, the statistical approach is the only available tool. On the other hand the necessity to adopt a numerical solution of the differential equations related to slope stability analysis (also including seismic behaviour), requires a suitable geometrical discretization. Thus the aim of this paper is to present a first step of a 2D mathematical and numerical modelling of soils structures characterised by statistical distributions of their principal physical parameters, like, for example, void ratio, associated to each node of a numerical grid. The result of the algorithm is a "Soil Structure Function" suitable to be introduced in a "Finite Element Method" procedure (or in a similar another method) and then even modified by the physical evolution of the soil with an iterative procedure in a related proper numerical modelling.

INTRODUCTION

In this paper the parameter we considered as representative was the void ratio defined as V_{void}/V_{solid}. Of course it is a straightforward matter to include, for example, the angle of friction and so on. Moreover other parameters, like permeability, could be more or less correlated with these primary quantities. Thus in one of the next papers we will be concerned with this argument as well. The soil multiscales structures heterogeneity implies the assignment of different numerical values of the parameter considered, through the entire slope section, in a random or/and in a deterministic fashion. Besides, we have to satisfy the necessity to build a numerical grid, as uniform as possible, but following the slope surface morphologies. Then we have to perform the link among each node with available values of the selected parameters (in this paper just only voids fraction). Thus for the targets we are working about, these different but equally important constraints should be satisfied. It is worthwhile to point out that we transformed a continuum into a grid. So the consequent algorithms and the related results could depend on how we performed this operation. For this reason the nodalization uniformity is doubly important: by a numerical point of view and by the necessity to avoid preferential regions with more nodes than others. Of course only an optimisation of these two necessities could be obtained. The nodes numbering were performed keeping in mind the convenience of building numerical matrix, consequent to a necessary numerical method of differential equation solution application, in an "almost diagonal" form. In our modelling this requirement means that the numbering follows the lines parallels to the surface morphology. Then the selected soil section, already numerically discretised, was divided in macroscopically different regions like stratifications and sand lenses, by just only the assignment of different range of variation of the parameter. In each region the modality of the void ratio variation is regulated by the related statistics, determined by in situ surveys, laboratory tests, geological judgement. By "pseudo random number" generation routines three kind of statistics: completely random, Gaussian and lognormal, chosen just to give some meaningful examples, were considered. Through this procedure an ensemble of cN casual variables following a selected statistic (where N is the same number of the grid nodes by which the soil section has been divided) was built. A more general approach would have been the consideration of "frequency histograms" carried out from experimental surveys. By this method the ensemble of casual variables related to the measured statistics (unimodal, bimodal, normal, lognormal and so on) would have been constructed simply considering each frequency as the percentage of the total number N of the grid nodes (just like in the "Bootstrap" method). At this point we have two kinds of different ensembles. The first one includes the coordinate's vector with the soil nodes index, and the other one the numerical value of the void ratio, whose index is not yet correlated to anything. Thus the next very important step, as it is described in the following, was to assign, in as random as possible way, void ratio values to each node. We verified that, after this operation, void ratio values were enough randomly distributed through the entire soil section. Also, in order to test how much our procedure was random, we performed about ten "trials" with the same inputs and statistic to verify how different the configurations appeared each time.

Finally we introduced a soil structure modelling (void ratio distribution) due to the superposition of two kinds of events: the first one just only statistic, the second one statistic whose mean, however, is forced to follow a deterministic law.

GEOMETRICAL DISCRETIZATION

The grid of the selected soil section was built essentially considering the surface morphology, introduced by a simple polygonal, and by both the vertical and the horizontal lines boundaries. The algorithm developed provides the possibility to chose how many meshes we need in overlapping each of these lines. The constraint that each coordinates characterising surface morphology should be a boundary of some meshes, forces the algorithm to adjust both the number and the dimension of each segment. Finally the these lines were divided by the same number of different amplitude meshes, numbered from the top to the down and from the left to the right (in fig. 1).
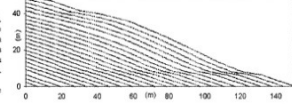
Then we linked each surface node with the same labelled nodes along both the vertical and the horizontal lines.

Moreover in order to avoid dangerous numerical behaviour (due to lines just only almost vertical or horizontal) the algorithm automatically provided to adjust some nodes along the boundaries lines matching exactly the coordinates of the corresponding nodes along the surface line. In this manner we built a grid formed by quadrilateral elements. Finally we included the nodes due to the intersection of the diagonals of each quadrilateral.
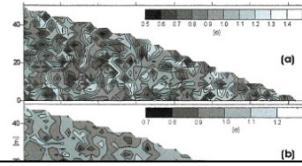
The result is sketched out in fig. 1 in which, for the sake of the clearness, only two lines every five are reported. The nodes total number is 9025. As it is shown the nodes are distributed along lines which are almost parallel to the surface one. This feature is desirable by a numerical point of view; but not completely so by a nodal equally distributed point of view, as it can be observed in regions close to the surface. However at this point of the algorithm developing, we can consider satisfactory this kind of grid. Also it should not so difficult to lower the importance of this problem adjusting for example the path of the lines close to the variation of the surface morphology.

Figure 1. Sketch of a reduced nodal distribution.

RANDOM NODAL ASSIGNMENT

$$\Delta_{determ} = [\mu(x_c, y_c) - Phys(x_c, y_c)\_rand]*[Mean + \sigma * G\_normal]$$

... the lognormal distribution an analogue routine was implemented considering that this time the natural logarithm of the void ratio is normally distributed. In fig. 2 three different soil structures, in which each zone is characterised by a different grey tonality indicating different values of the void ratio, are supposed. In fig. 2a, just only uniform statistic was considered. In fig. 2b Gaussian distribution was introduced, while in fig. 2c a more complex situation was analysed. In the last figure a sand lens was supposed through a slope soil characterised by clay and by a surface deposit. Thus in this case three macroscopical heterogeneity was studied. Moreover, due to the importance of their different structures, an upper and a lower interface boundaries between the sand lens and the clay were considered. In each of the three regions a different statistic was implemented. Surface deposit: void ratio uniformly distributed through the range 0.5-1.5.

Sand lens: Gauss distribution for all the three zones, upper interface with $\mu = 1$, inside the lens $\mu = 0.75$, lower interface $\mu = 0.85$, while $\sigma = 0.125$ for all. The clay is characterised by the lognormal statistic: $\mu = 0.6$ for the logarithm of the void ratio, while its variance is 0.18. Also macroscopically it is possible to evidence a clear difference between the soil structure reported in fig.2a (uniform statistic) and the soil reported in fig. 2b (Gaussian distribution). Of course a different response of both tensional and water infiltration soil behaviour could be correlated to a soil structures difference. Figure 3, related to fig. 2c, shows how selected ranges of void ratios are spatially distributed in each macroscopically heterogeneous zone as well. As it can be seen, the important target to assign randomly selected void ratio values has been matched enough. Other parametric studies, not reported in this paper, substantially confirm this. By a simple algorithm we sampled each void ratio ensemble and we reported in fig. 4 the relative diagrams.

$$Phys(x_c, y_c) = Phys(x_c, y_c)\_rand + \Delta_{determ} \qquad (2)$$

where $Phys(x_c, y_c)\_rand$ is the value calculated completely randomly, while Δ_{determ} is the deterministic-statistic perturbation. A first constraint is that if random phenomena vanish then $Phys(x_c, y_c) = Phys(x_c, y_c)$. However a term includ...

CONCLUSION

The results reported in this paper are quite satisfactory. Moreover the algorithm proposed seems to work very well. Notwithstanding we are going to perform more parametric studies in order to test the robustness of the modelling and how much it is random. Further we are going to built an interpolation algorithm which will be a basic routine to be implemented into a F.E.M. to study slope stability and other correlated phenomena. Moreover we will explore the feasibility to introduce into the proposed algorithm a time variability of the statistics, in order to follow the inevitable changing of soils structure correlated ...

(a)

(b)

Frequency diagram of each selected void ratio statistics.

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