

ARTE/cidade

THE WAR-MACHINES
AGAINST
THE CAPTURE APPARATUS



**Our flight has now reached twenty thousand feet. Local temperature is 18C. From the right side of the plane you can see
São Paulo.**

São Paulo, 7:30 AM





TO

**CARLOS
RATKE**

DE ARQUITETURA

1117 Av. São João, 1000 - 2100 São Paulo, SP 05401-000
11 3061-1214 - e-mail: carlos@ratke.com.br

PROFISSIONAIS DA CONSTRUÇÃO CIVIL

ENAEET CIEE'2001

11 de setembro de 2001

CONFERÊNCIA DE ABERTURA

19h30

PROGRAMA

- Inauguração oficial da 1ª edição da ENAEET CIEE'2001
- Apresentação da programação
- Apresentação da programação
- Inauguração
- Apresentação da programação
- Apresentação da programação
- Apresentação da programação

13 de setembro de 2001

CONFERÊNCIA DE ABERTURA

19h30

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An aerial photograph of a city, likely Tokyo, showing a dense urban landscape with numerous high-rise buildings and residential areas. A large, metallic, boxy truck is suspended in the air, tilted at an angle, suggesting it is falling or crashing. In the upper right corner, a large, circular, metallic structure, possibly a part of a spacecraft or a giant wheel, is visible. The sky is dark and cloudy. The overall scene is surreal and dramatic.

**From here you can see the famous explosions
of development that annually attract thousands
of visitors. Its a tremendous spectacle.**

We will be landing in 5 minutes.

rem KOOLHAS VISITING BRAZIL











THE WAR MACHINES

X

THE CAPTURE APPARATUS

a sci-fi photo-romanzo



Sao Paulo has become a battlefield. A war emerged for the occupation of entire urban areas, for the infrastructure control, the institutions and the public spaces. The city is converted into an archipelago of modernized enclaves – with its corporate towers, malls and closed condominiums – surrounded by vast abandoned areas, vacant lands occupied by itinerant populations. Street vendors take the streets, slums continuously fill the available spaces between the highways, homeless communities install themselves under viaducts. As an informal tide, they overflow everywhere, conquering the interstitial spaces.

It is a no-man's land, an area of conflagration. A terminal landscape where modern constructions co-exist with survival devices. War-machines cross these urban deserts. Street vendors' tents occupy the sidewalk. Camped groups on the crossings; under the viaducts. Popular malls appear in financial districts. Entire populations invade empty buildings in downtown and lands in city's periphery. It is a new economy, a new occupation modality of urban territory.

The most extreme forms of modernization co-exist with informal, transitory and clandestine new urban conditions generated by global integration.

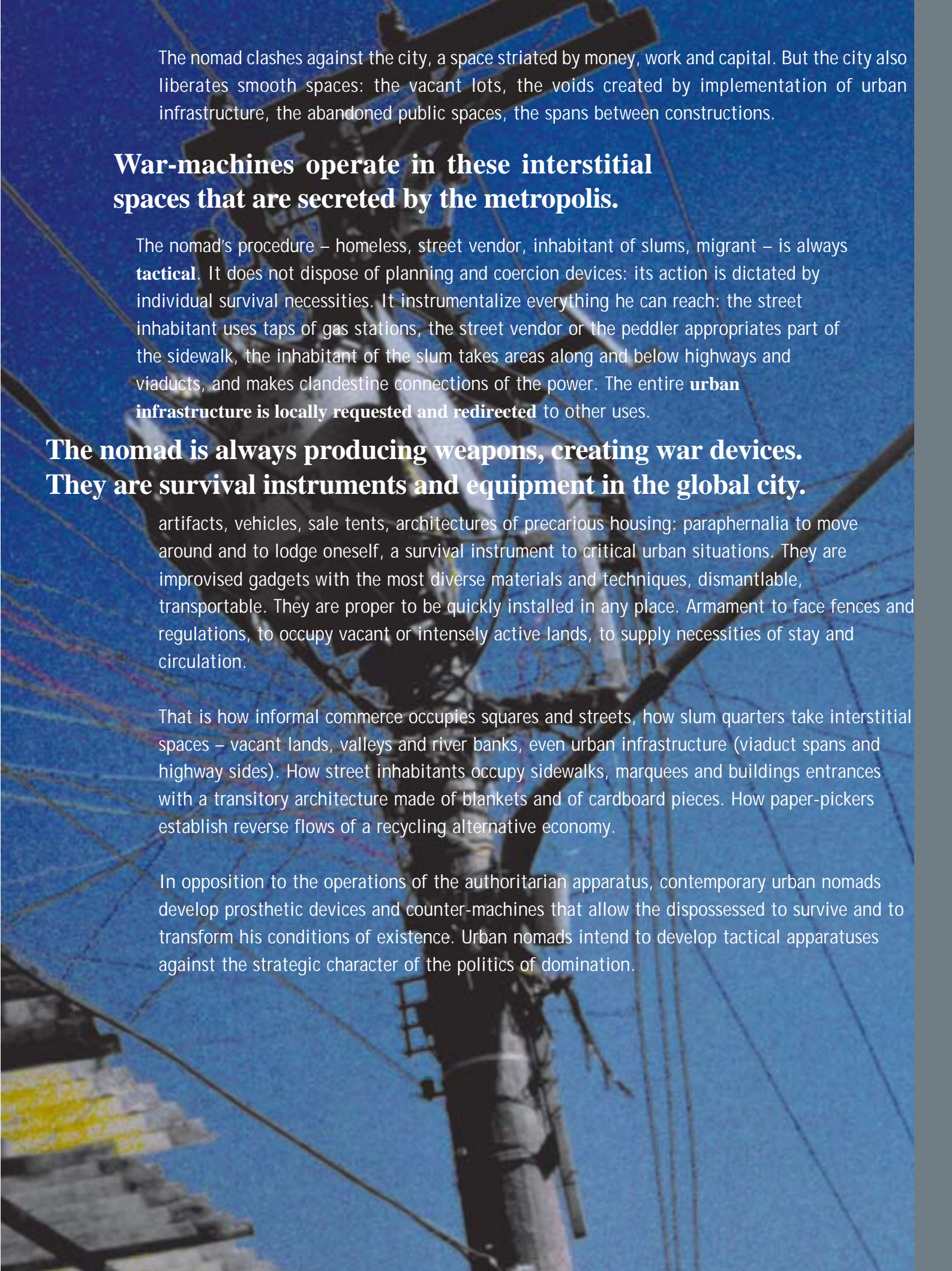
The story to be told here follows the deep transformations, undergone during the last years, in the power relations and in the occupation forms of urban space in Sao Paulo. Transformations that have made new war-machines to take positions in this field of forces.

The war-machine is constituted by the specific way it occupies the space. It is an invention of the nomad who takes the territory through moving around it, through trajectories that distribute men and things in an open and indefinite space.

The war-machine operates out of the State apparatus and the corporate economy, out of restructuring and control devices of urban space.

The machine promotes a war without combat line, without neither front nor rear. Its model is whirling: it is a question of being distributed in an open space, occupying the territory, preserving the possibility of emerging in any point. Movement goes no longer from one point to another, still, it becomes perpetual, it has neither departure nor arrival.

It constitutes a smooth space, made of lines of movement and connections, contrarily to the striated metric space of State. It is a territory of small contact actions, tactual, more than visual action. Informal configurations that drain away and ooze, filling all the existing emptinesses. That is how the fluid occupies the space.



The nomad clashes against the city, a space striated by money, work and capital. But the city also liberates smooth spaces: the vacant lots, the voids created by implementation of urban infrastructure, the abandoned public spaces, the spans between constructions.

War-machines operate in these interstitial spaces that are secreted by the metropolis.

The nomad's procedure – homeless, street vendor, inhabitant of slums, migrant – is always **tactical**. It does not dispose of planning and coercion devices: its action is dictated by individual survival necessities. It instrumentalize everything he can reach: the street inhabitant uses taps of gas stations, the street vendor or the peddler appropriates part of the sidewalk, the inhabitant of the slum takes areas along and below highways and viaducts, and makes clandestine connections of the power. The entire **urban infrastructure** is locally requested and redirected to other uses.

The nomad is always producing weapons, creating war devices. They are survival instruments and equipment in the global city.

artifacts, vehicles, sale tents, architectures of precarious housing: paraphernalia to move around and to lodge oneself, a survival instrument to critical urban situations. They are improvised gadgets with the most diverse materials and techniques, dismantlable, transportable. They are proper to be quickly installed in any place. Armament to face fences and regulations, to occupy vacant or intensely active lands, to supply necessities of stay and circulation.

That is how informal commerce occupies squares and streets, how slum quarters take interstitial spaces – vacant lands, valleys and river banks, even urban infrastructure (viaduct spans and highway sides). How street inhabitants occupy sidewalks, marquees and buildings entrances with a transitory architecture made of blankets and of cardboard pieces. How paper-pickers establish reverse flows of a recycling alternative economy.

In opposition to the operations of the authoritarian apparatus, contemporary urban nomads develop prosthetic devices and counter-machines that allow the dispossessed to survive and to transform his conditions of existence. Urban nomads intend to develop tactical apparatuses against the strategic character of the politics of domination.

Nomadic politics consists in the development of tactical equipment: war-machines.



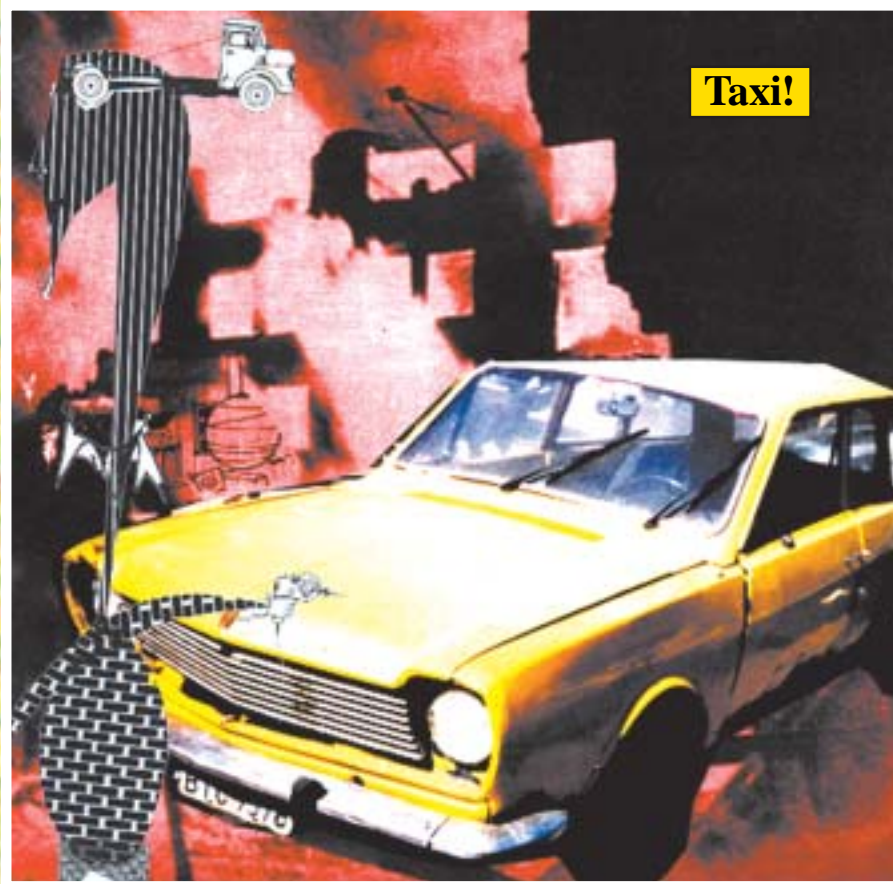
It means to create procedures and equipment for self-sufficiency under constant changing conditions. Urban nomads are the ones who engender the new urban conditions, the cities in mutation. It is all a logistic question, a means of economic surviving in the city – to collect, to keep, to load, to change, to sell, to shelter. These vehicles are instruments against urban restructuring apparatuses. They make evident the relations between urban redevelopment and population displacement, they facilitate urban space occupation by homeless people, they attack the image of urban coherence constructed through exclusion. Homeless is always presented as that one stationary who obstructs circulation. Their vehicles retaliate by having a new function: to answer to the movement needs of the excluded people. Its actions are operations of crossing, of border trespass – geopolitical and social, private and public borders.

They aim at creating zones that are open territories in the intervals of the city's structured spaces.

Homeless populations overflow the traditional spatial limits established by social exclusion – distant outskirts and hillsides – to invade the whole city. They infiltrate into urban fabric fissures, into spans between constructions, into every single interstitial space.

They inhabit city's folds and fissures.

Infiltration is an operation to reconquer urban territory, it is performed against administrative regulations and against capital excluding urbanization. Maneuvers of urban guerrilla: homeless people deviate from obstacles and penetrate through other clefts, they constantly re-invent new economies and occupation tactics. Their battle formations and maneuvers constitute a genuine war operation. Their attacks consist in surrounding and invading the spaces, in cutting communication channels and in establishing lines of flights.

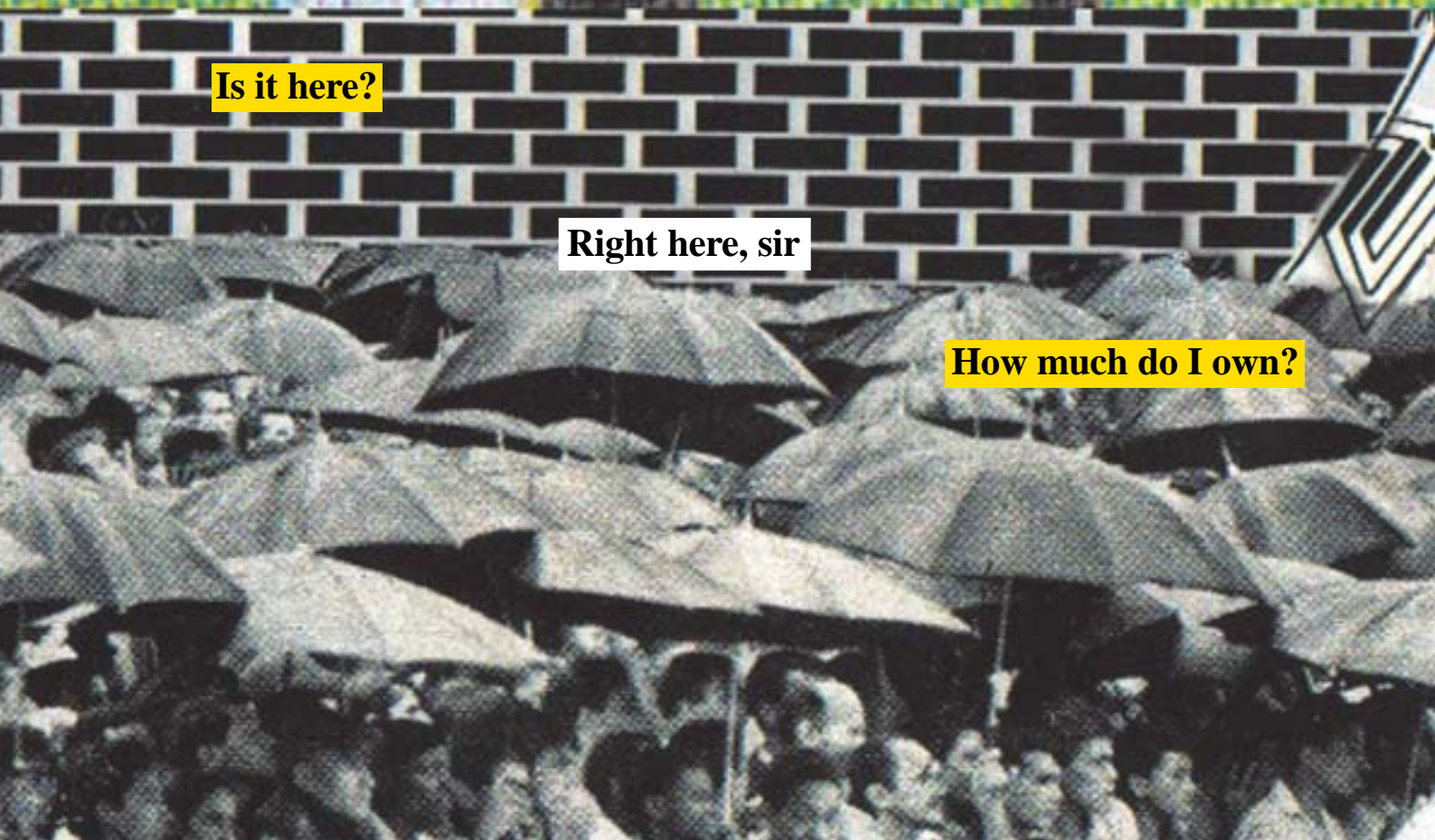


Taxi!

Is it here?

Right here, sir

How much do I own?



Meeting at SP Tower 9:15 AM



*A qualidade de vida vai mudar
para o centro de São Paulo*



Parque
Shopping
Centro de exposições
e convenções
Empregos
Universidade

FORD
PITX

I need a hotel

CLASSIFICADOS

IMÓVEIS

Berrini tem 350 mil m²

Obstáculos para novas
instalações são o trânsito e o
alto custo das estruturas metálicas
de aço, nos proprietários

por V. B. G. N.

Um dos grandes empreendimentos
de São Paulo, o complexo de
edifícios Berrini, com área de
350 mil m², que poderão ser
usados para a construção de uma
nova estação de metrô, encontra-se
em fase de projeto. A obra é de po-



O ESTADO DE S. PAULO

IS 2

NES

SÃO PAULO

Apartamentos e condomínios

de áreas incorporáveis

à cada vez mais voltada para
condominios de alto padrão

Its really true, they are taking everything.

BRATKE
COLLET
ALUGA

3333 1000

C. GLENN

What really matters is the drawing

The council of modernist and speculator architects is gathered on the last floor. Please take the elevator straight ahead.



We are going to create a new human being.



The city is ours.

I have a revolutionary project.

The inspiration comes from the curves of the Brazilian woman.

Build! Speculate!

**We want your participation.
The contract is right here.**





Even the Ibirapuera Park is taken by assault.

aparelhos de captura:



controlar o nomadismo

Capture apparatuses are formed to appropriate war-machines. Their function: to striate space, to **control nomadism**. To institute a capture process of the fluxes. State apparatus fixes trajectories in strictly determinate directions so that they limit the speed and measure movements in detail. State does not cease to decompose movement and to regulate speed.

It is the fortress model: each time there is a destabilization operation, an emergence of new nomadic potential, the apparatus response consists of striating the space against all threat of invasion or overflow. Therefore, fences, closed condominiums, delimited areas to informal commerce, practices of removing homeless populations.

Architecture is, generally, a capture apparatus.

In global capitalism, however, based in financial fluxes and speculative processes, circulation is generalized pouring over borders, over structuring devices, over forms of work organization. Everything is defined in terms of trade value, everything is merchandise. Individuals' productive power is organized in accordance with devices of mobilization and/or segregation. Informal economy, paper-picking activity, occupation of empty buildings by homeless people – everything is made of operations in the inward of global capitalist society dynamics.

The strategic role of large urban centers in global restructuring process turns the city itself into an object of appropriation. Transnational economy generates new claims on the city. Claims from both the global capital that uses the city as organizational base and the excluded sectors. Both sides advocate contradictory rights on the urban space.

The city becomes the battlefield of war-machines against capture apparatuses.

Global cities imply new forms of territorial centering. They are zones of great economic power concentration and of command centers in international economy. Here is where global control system is implemented: cities are transformed into operational headquarters, service and financing centers of the new international order. These enclaves are transnational strategic spaces anchored in metropolises.

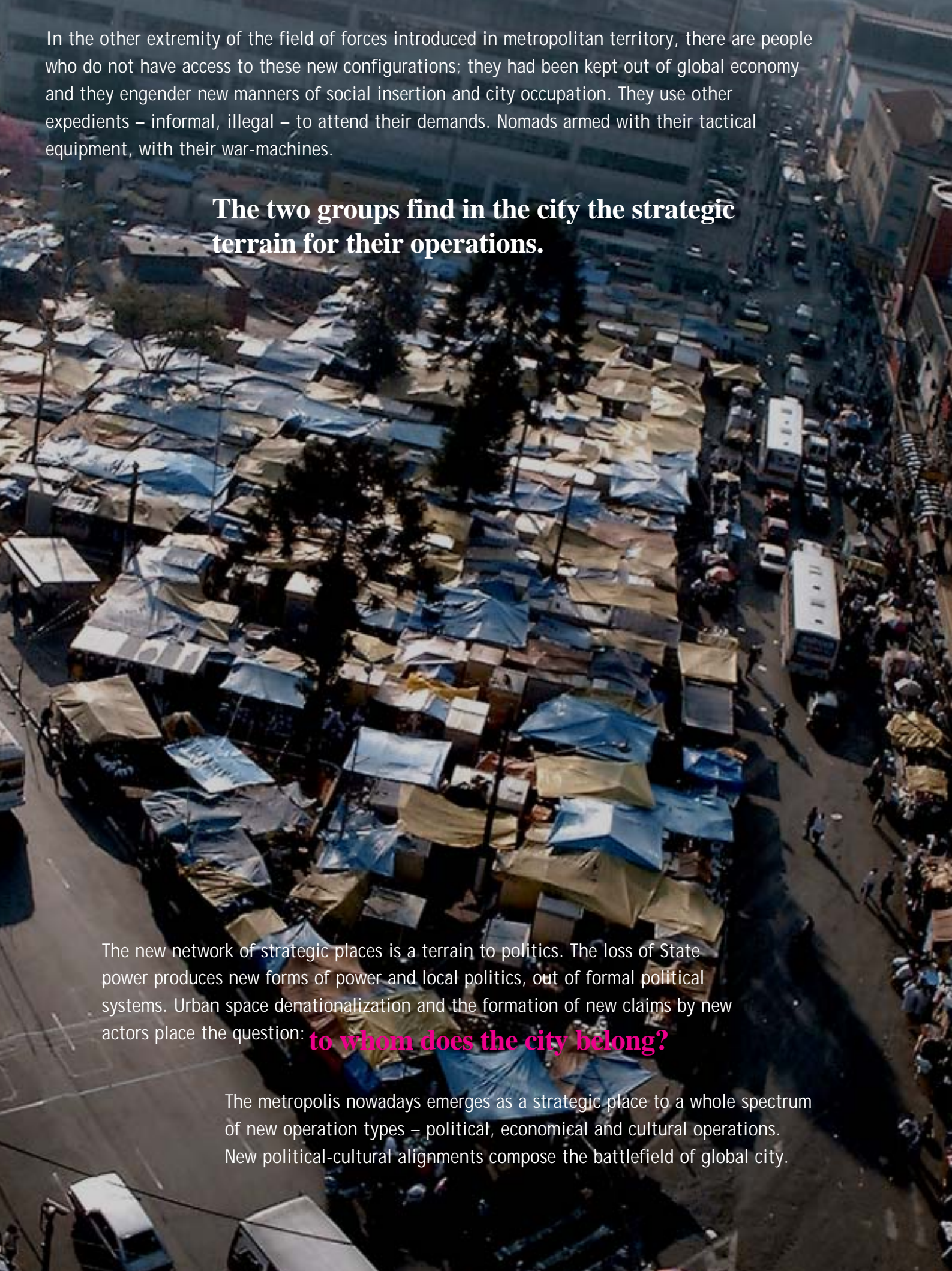
State's role decline corresponds to the reduction of nation regulation capacity over key sectors of their economy. Globalization has transformed governing spaces of economies. Electronic fluxes exceed jurisdictions and conventional borders. Global cities – emergent transnational urban systems – have become places to implement governing mechanisms in global economy.



That is the incorporation mode in global network: Sao Paulo has joined in international financial system following the country economic deregulation. Deregulation is how States stimulate economic globalization and guarantees the rights of global capital. State functions, thus, as guarantor of capital rights, it negotiates with transnational practices of corporate actors. These politics constitute the new legal regimen that bases the process of global integration and the corporate power. Global control operations are implemented aiming at organization and administration of a productive and financial system in planetary scale.



global city

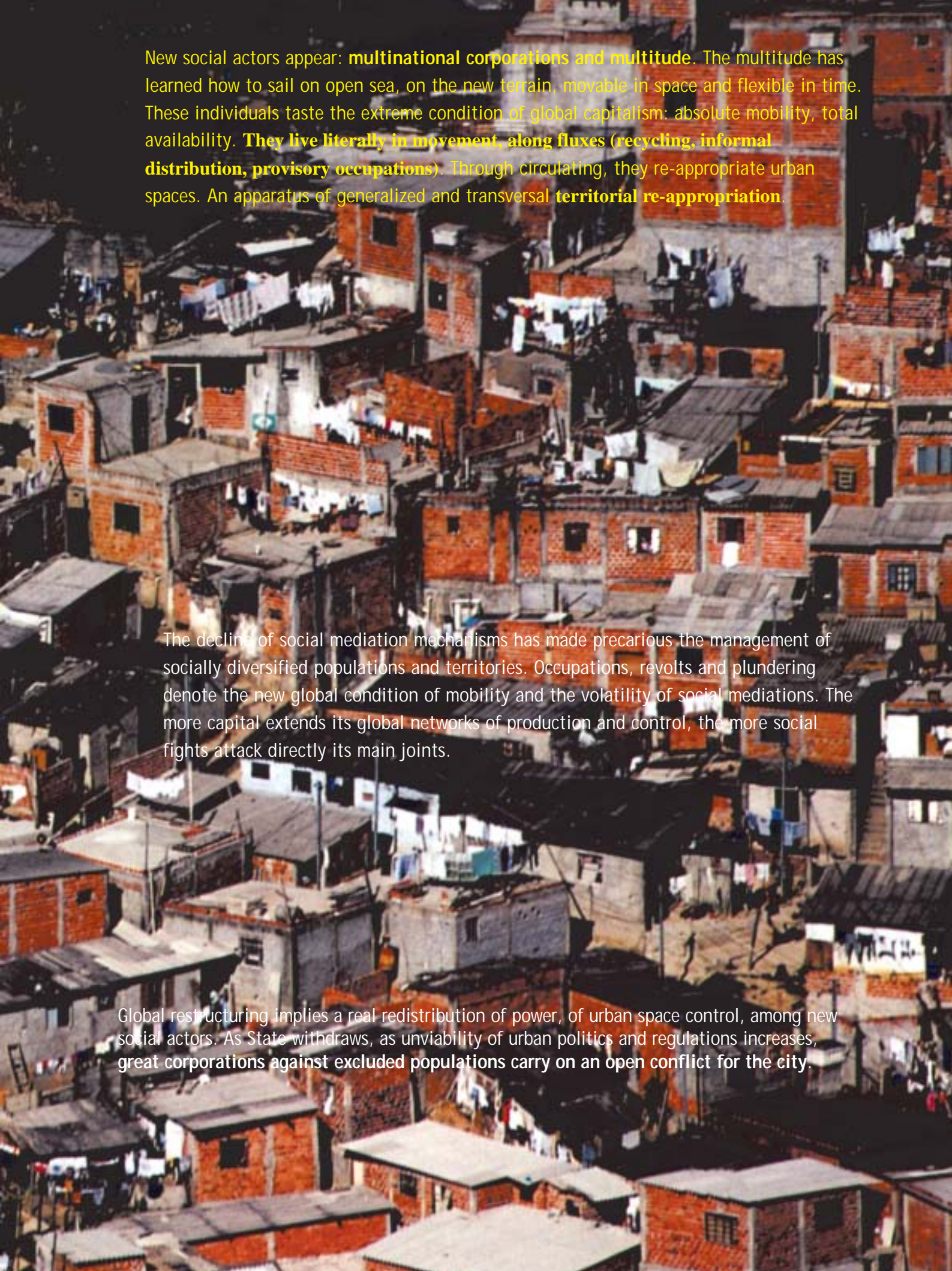
An aerial photograph of a dense urban informal settlement, likely a slum. The area is filled with makeshift structures covered in blue and yellow tarps. The settlement is situated in a city, with roads and other buildings visible in the background. The text is overlaid on the top left of the image.

In the other extremity of the field of forces introduced in metropolitan territory, there are people who do not have access to these new configurations; they had been kept out of global economy and they engender new manners of social insertion and city occupation. They use other expedients – informal, illegal – to attend their demands. Nomads armed with their tactical equipment, with their war-machines.

The two groups find in the city the strategic terrain for their operations.

The new network of strategic places is a terrain to politics. The loss of State power produces new forms of power and local politics, out of formal political systems. Urban space denationalization and the formation of new claims by new actors place the question: **to whom does the city belong?**

The metropolis nowadays emerges as a strategic place to a whole spectrum of new operation types – political, economical and cultural operations. New political-cultural alignments compose the battlefield of global city.

An aerial photograph of a densely packed urban area, likely a slum or informal settlement. The buildings are constructed from red brick and are built very close together, with many stories. Laundry is hanging on lines between the buildings, and various items are visible on the rooftops. The overall scene depicts a complex, multi-layered urban environment.

New social actors appear: **multinational corporations and multitude**. The multitude has learned how to sail on open sea, on the new terrain, movable in space and flexible in time. These individuals taste the extreme condition of global capitalism: absolute mobility, total availability. **They live literally in movement, along fluxes (recycling, informal distribution, provisory occupations)**. Through circulating, they re-appropriate urban spaces. An apparatus of generalized and transversal **territorial re-appropriation**.

The decline of social mediation mechanisms has made precarious the management of socially diversified populations and territories. Occupations, revolts and plundering denote the new global condition of mobility and the volatility of social mediations. The more capital extends its global networks of production and control, the more social fights attack directly its main joints.


Global restructuring implies a real redistribution of power, of urban space control, among new social actors. As State withdraws, as unviability of urban politics and regulations increases, great corporations against excluded populations carry on an open conflict for the city.



THE war FOR THE URBAN SPACE

In global restructuring city a civil war for urban space blows up.


The antagonism of multitude against any domination form does not appeal any longer for the legitimacy processes that support sovereign power. Capital and multitude of poor people opposes each other in a direct antagonism. Jungle-mobility and mass migration contribute to system collapse. Exodus and nomadism become modes of opposition. An oblique, a diagonal mode of being contrary: **mobility as active politics.**



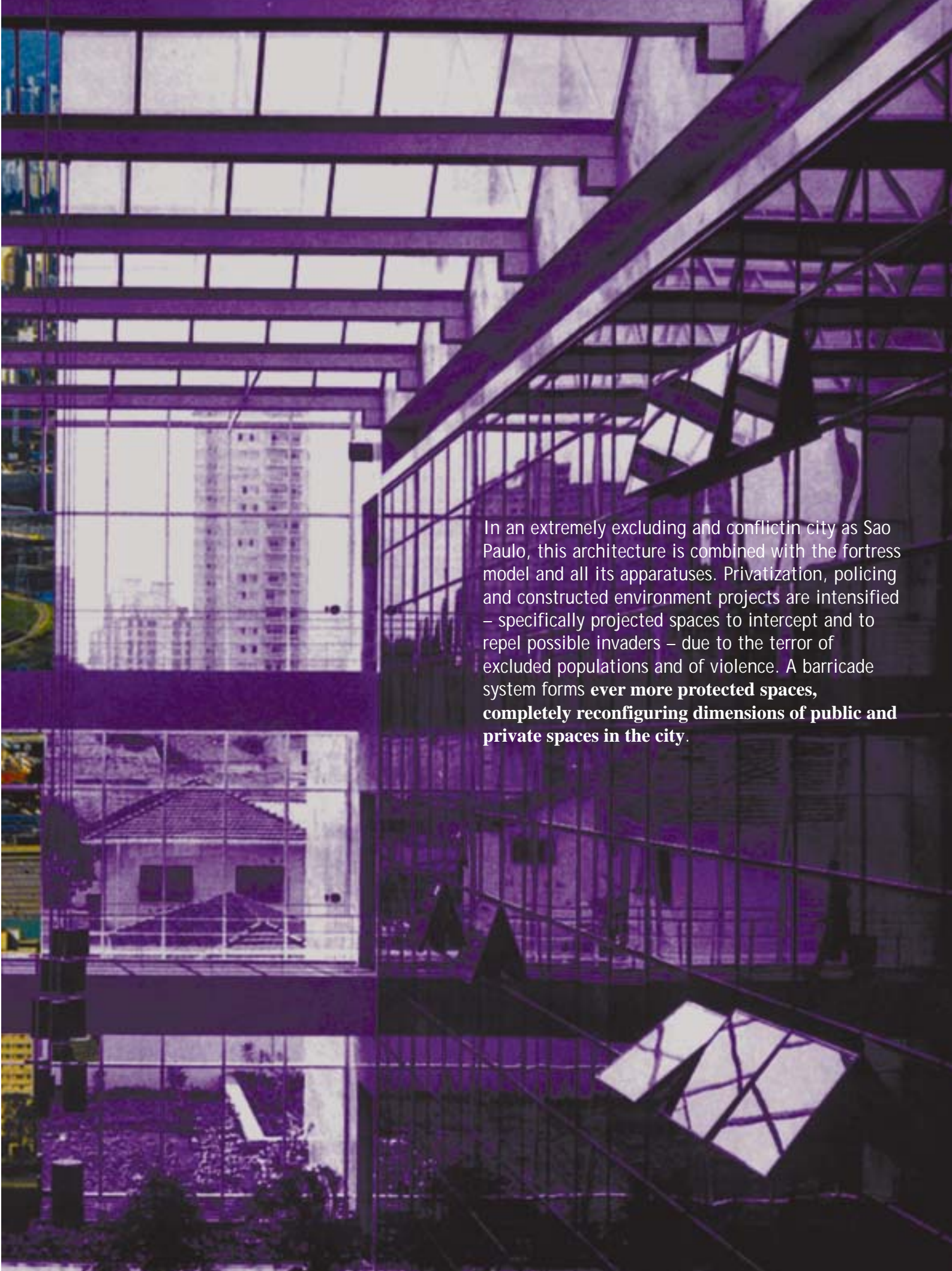
Capture apparatuses have, thus, in global economy, a new task: to organize conjunctions of fluxes more and more decoded. In capitalism, as circulation is generalized, these fluxes ceaselessly overflow. In globalization, capitalism itself intensifies flux production and the dismantling of the old domination and control apparatuses.

A new logic and command structure emerge. A new paradigm configured as **dynamic and flexible systemic structure**. It is the operational logic of global capital: differences are regimented in worldwide networks of power consisting of highly differentiated and mobile structures. World market appears as the apparatus capable of regulating circulation global networks.

Multitudes emancipated from traditional forms of work and power are consigned to a vast ghetto, within undetermined borders, constituted of slum quarters and informal activities. However, they become also available for a transversal mobility, demanding a new mode of control over something no longer submitted to discipline mechanisms.



The neighboring of extremely unequal populations requires a control apparatus. Urban architecture in mega-cities configures these new segmentations. Architecture works as porous and fluid devices of space and social discrimination: it is about controlling access in order to preventing causal meeting of diverse populations. **Great transnational corporate enclaves** are indicative of this new form of territorial control. In urban restructuring context within global scale, urban development projects install large urban quarters of international corporate management, endowed with great communication infrastructure and adequate residential and leisure areas. These projects implementation generally implies a change of extensive population contingents previously occupants of the intervened areas. **They are capture apparatus of entire urban regions.** In this case, architecture – especially that of shopping malls and mega-museums – creates new mechanisms of multitude separation and segmentation.



In an extremely excluding and conflictin city as Sao Paulo, this architecture is combined with the fortress model and all its apparatuses. Privatization, policing and constructed environment projects are intensified – specifically projected spaces to intercept and to repel possible invaders – due to the terror of excluded populations and of violence. A barricade system forms **ever more protected spaces, completely reconfiguring dimensions of public and private spaces in the city.**

★★★★ Ótimo
★★★★ Bom
★★★ Regular
★★ Bom
★ Regular
Péssimo

FOLHA ILUSTRADA

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assinamento em anexo
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PÁGINA E-1 ★ SÃO PAULO, QUARTA-FEIRA, 24 DE MAIO DE 2000

Superintendente do museu questiona espaço obtido no parque pela Associação Brasil 500

MAM vê "privatização da memória" do Ibirapuera



Secretário Ricardo Obtake recebeu R\$ 200 mil para fazer os catálogos da Mostra de

carta em 13 de maio e dia 17 do mesmo mês na fecho com a Santa Edemar Cid Ferro pelo contrato, sua assessoria a Oca até o fim do ano. Como a Associação Brasil 500 será extinta em setembro de 2002, por

ESCALA DE AVALIAÇÃO

★★★★ Ótimo
★★★★ Bom
★★★ Regular
★★ Bom
★ Regular
Péssimo

FOLHA ILUSTRADA

PÁGINA E-1 ★ SÃO PAULO, QUARTA-FEIRA, 24 DE SETEMBRO DE 2000

Exposição da pré-história à arte contemporânea atrai mais de 1,6 milhão de visitantes

Mostra do Redescobrimento massifica a arte brasileira

Exposição, que atingiu o recorde de público em uma mostra de arte pública em uma cidade, com 47.356 visitantes, termina no domingo

em 49 dias. Foi a melhor bilheteria de toda a história de bilheteria na cidade. A frente da Fundação Bienal, Jéssica Cid Ferreira.

Se no mês passado, a média de público que circulou pela mostra bateu a da Tate Modern, nova meta das artes plásticas em Londres. A mostra em São Paulo alcançou 107 visitantes por dia, enquanto a Tate Modern, em Londres, alcançou 100.

De acordo com o presidente do MAMSP (Museu de Arte Moderna de São Paulo), o diretor da



CADERNO 2

ANO XV NÚMERO 5.014 QUINTA-FEIRA, 9 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2000

Guggenheim vira objeto de desejo de brasileiros

Maurício Giarola/AB

Acompanhado do arquiteto Frank O. Gehry, que projetou o museu de Bilbao, Thomas Krens, o presidente da fundação americana, chegou hoje ao Rio de Janeiro. Também Salvador, Recife e Curitiba para escolher a primeira sede do renomado museu na América Latina.

JOÃO DE MEDEIROS

Nem Fernando Glimmerstein nem Paulo Zula. O homem mais cobinado do Patagonia argentina é careca e de um corpo magro, veste ternos antiquados e tem as joelhas muito juntas, o que o faz andar dando a impressão de que vai cair a qualquer momento. Ele desembarca hoje no Rio para escolher uma cidade e um local para a instalação do mais novo Museu Guggenheim do planeta.

Trata-se de Thomas Krens, o todo-poderoso presidente da Fundação Guggenheim de Nova York. Para ele, um museu de arte não precisa estar do lado do Rio de Janeiro, ele quer a dizer ao mundo. O Globo, que seria capaz de pagar os US\$ 100 milhões

para o País, em outubro. Na ocasião, Krens sinou com o ministro das Relações Exteriores, Luís Fúlvia Lameira, e fez um encontro com o presidente Fernando Henrique Cardoso. Também foi recebido pelo arquiteto Oscar Niemeyer e pelo empresário Roberto Marinho, do Rio. Teve mais atenção que o rei da Espanha.

Agora é hora de segundo turno. A competição do arquiteto Frank O. Gehry, o vencedor da terceira vez, hoje e está em Curitiba. A cidade de Curitiba, no entanto, não é a verdadeira sede do museu.

Krens e Edmar Cid Ferreira, da Associação Brasil + 500. Assim, o americano dá uma entrevista coletiva para jornalistas brasileiros no hotel Copacabana Palace, onde ficará hospedado.

Em entrevista a Paul Lieberman, do Los Angeles Times, publicado nesta edição do Estado, Krens fala de sua visão de museu. Ele afirma que está tentando reinventar os museus como "plataformas de cultura". Para seus detratores, ele, na verdade, está mercantilizando os museus.

Krens compara os museus de arte com parques temáticos e usa expressões

Bustness e as distorções, 60 anos e mais. Na ra, o americano dá uma entrevista coletiva para jornalistas brasileiros no hotel Copacabana Palace, onde ficará hospedado.

Porém, a classificação "revolucionário". Quem pensa que só bebagula Krens está enganado. No Rio, ele recebeu um pre-

**MENINA
DOS OLHOS É
O FORTE DE
COPACABANA**



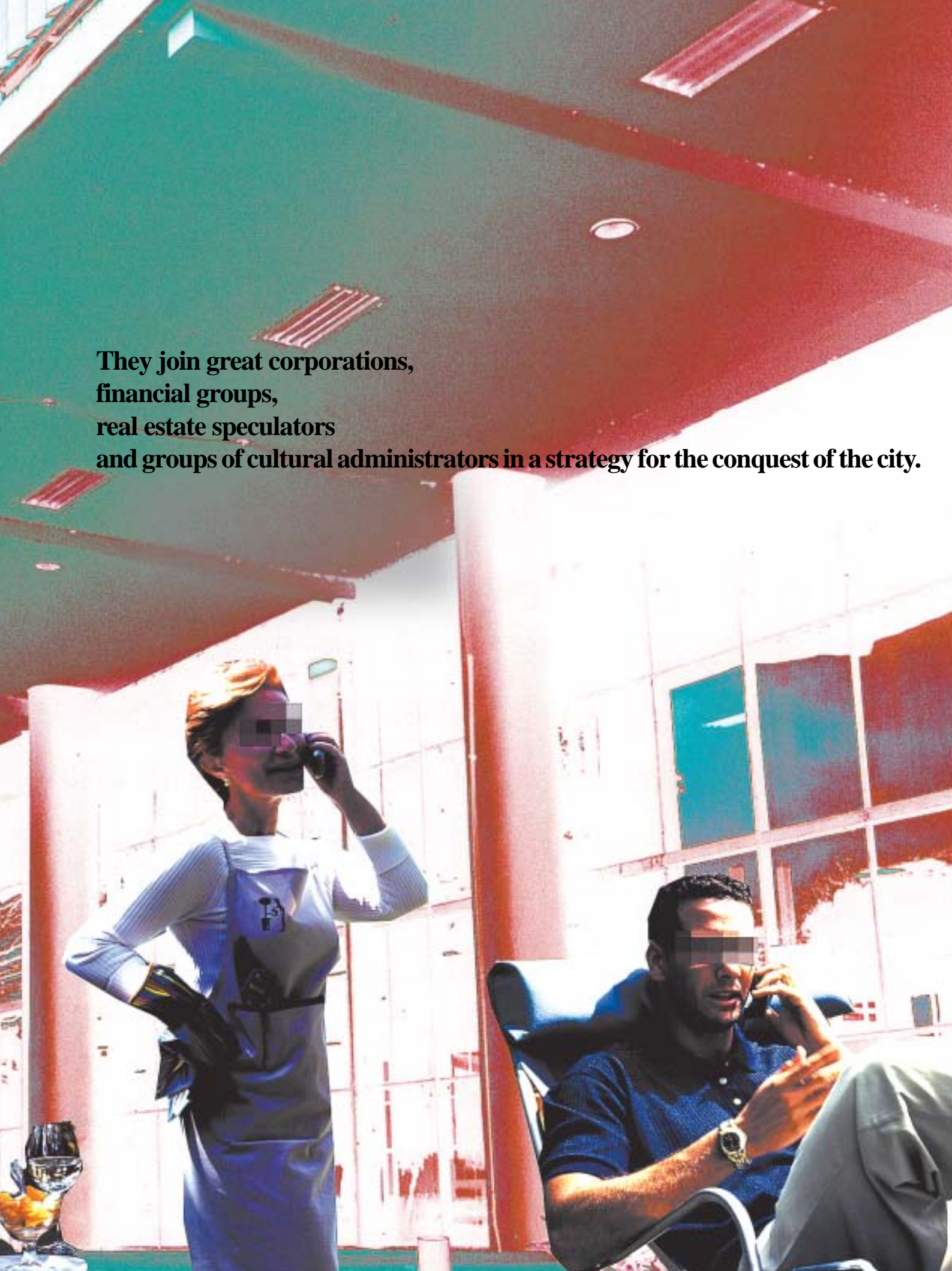
Entrada

Suba as rampas


New cultural institutions are not organisms of production and promotion, but of appropriation. They are predatory: cultural pirates who take everything _ social, urban and artistic processes _ as something subjected to operations of valuation and marketing.



**They join great corporations,
financial groups,
real estate speculators
and groups of cultural administrators in a strategy for the conquest of the city.**







Urban space is entirely taken by street vendors. The compact mass of tents overflows every established limits, burying urban design and causing the disappearance of the last remaining urban references. It turns unviable all other activities, redirecting most part of constructions and urban equipment use.

Informal activity generates a complete dissolution of the existing architecture and urbanism.

Informal commerce, rising tide of the indistinct, slowly and continuously takes its surrounding areas. It is an expansion done through small contacts from a sidewalk to another, in-between infinitely proximate points. It is an unguided extending field, without any planned action: as a liquid, it scatters in all directions. It is a whirling movement submerging anything in front of it in a vast and limitless *terrain vague*.

These plastic tents present an apparently infinite variety of cheap clothes, falsified products and disposable utensils. All mixed in the most absolute indistinct mass. It seems impossible to discern any organization and movement pattern in this chaos.

Would that be the end of urbanism?



Viad. do Chá

I'll go for a walk....

...cool down a bit.

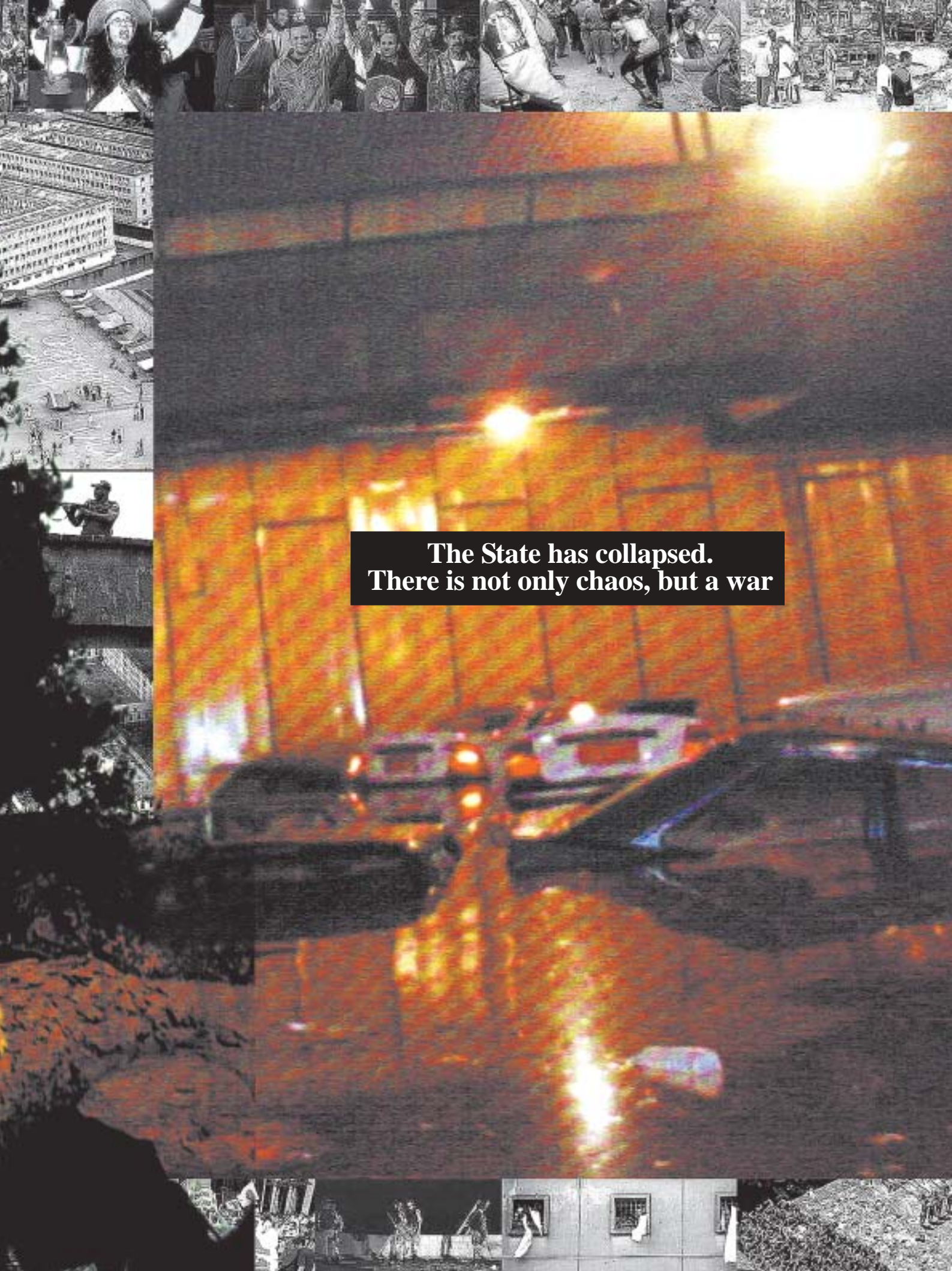


Promoção
SUPER DOG
COMPLETO
0,50

Lgo São Bento

Av. Prestes Maia





**The State has collapsed.
There is not only chaos, but a war**

THE architect IS a guerrilha FOR



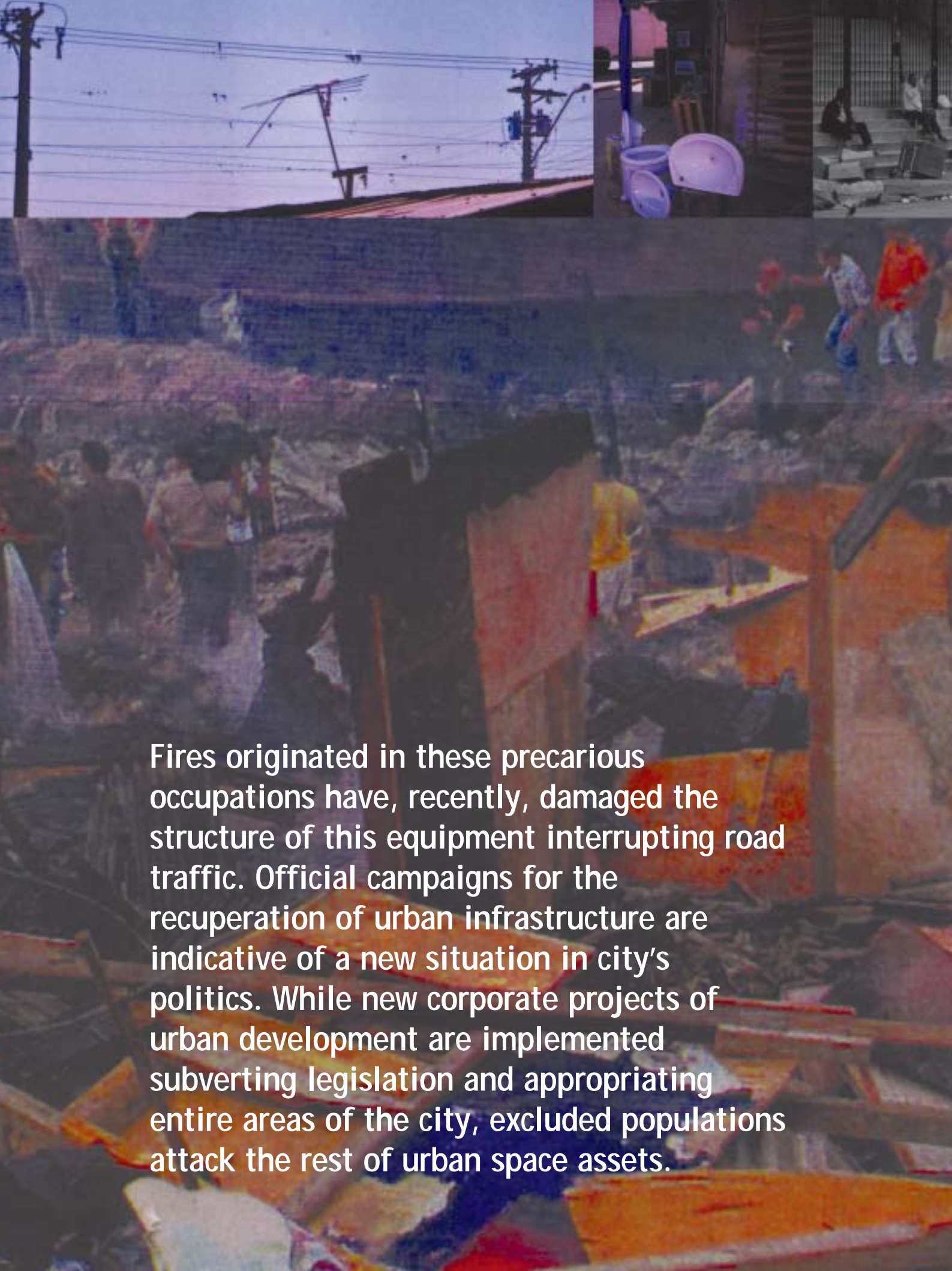


THE INFRASTRUCTURE

These war-machines are fighting for the urban space abandoned by the collapsed State. It is not by chance that the urban infrastructure is one of the main battle front lines. Viaduct and highway spans are taken for housing and commerce of great population contingents. Urban equipment is incorporated by a wooden and industrial scrap architecture that fills all existing space between the ground and the suspended roads. The architectonic device massively takes all the available space, building floors as viaduct high raises up. A second floor, endowed with balconies and with stairs leading directly on the sidewalk, is attached and stuck to the concrete structure above it.

Architecture converted into war-machine.

Houses with balconies, cheap delis and bars are adapted to the viaduct pillars. Clandestine connections rob electric power. Equipment original function of providing road interconnection and of speeding up movement co-exists, thus, with another use: a less dynamic one made of proximate joints, architectural elements contiguous juxtapositions, products restricted circulation and pedestrians alleys.



Fires originated in these precarious occupations have, recently, damaged the structure of this equipment interrupting road traffic. Official campaigns for the recuperation of urban infrastructure are indicative of a new situation in city's politics. While new corporate projects of urban development are implemented subverting legislation and appropriating entire areas of the city, excluded populations attack the rest of urban space assets.





elevator:

Globalization, says Rem Koolhaas, cause the emergence of cities which guarantee their own existence and productivity despite the almost total absence of infrastructure.

These deficiencies generate ingenious and critical alternative systems capable of assuring large-scale efficacy of informal or illegal considered devices.

Globalization provides a vast set of new opportunities to operate outside regulator systems. An intensely material, decentralized and congested urbanism.

INFRAStructural weapon

Street vendors, deposits of recyclable materials, informal commerce and provisional housing occupy the limits of private property and of urban infrastructure. Highway sides, spaces under viaducts, ramps and railroad channels are colonized by diverse kinds of commerce, services offering and housing. There is a literal annexation of the urban transport infrastructure by these devices of land appropriation. Informal market adapts road infrastructure in order to extract the greatest possible use from it. Different levels of economic activity, in increasing interaction and institutionalization, are developed in these interstitial spaces.

Informal urbanization obeys a different and more efficient logic than that of infrastructural implementation.

Part of the infrastructure becomes real estate property, detours imposed on circulation redirect the established infrastructure to other places and uses. The slower movement indicates the collapse of road system created by urban design. Streets are replaced by barriers and dead ends that control isolated areas. Highways transformed into accesses for local configurations. Dysfunctional elements of urban transport infrastructure, now creating difficulties to circulation, are then recuperated as programmed interstices.

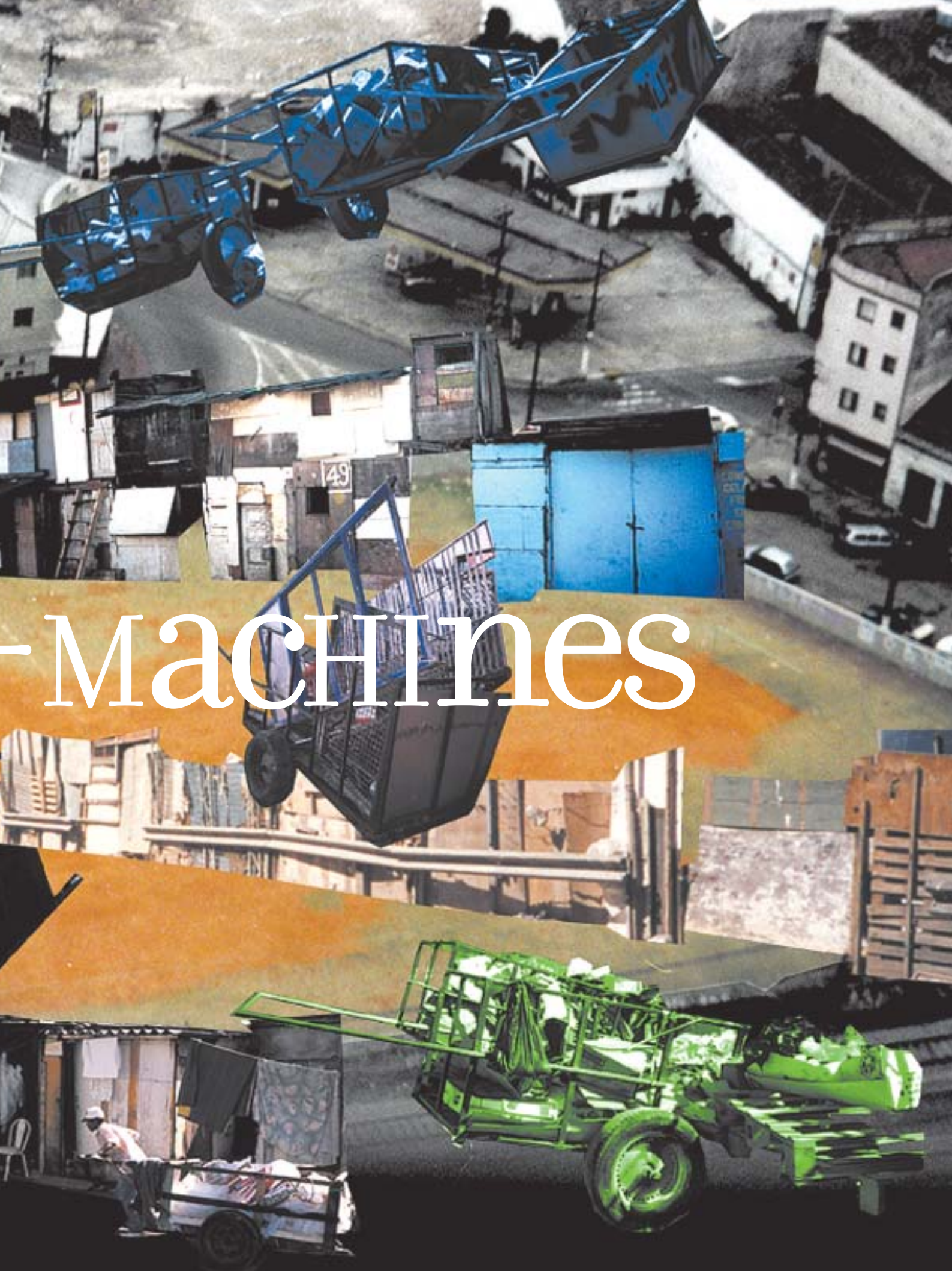
In global city, infrastructure is implemented in accordance with new restructured corporate areas. Equipment, at first integrated in a totalizing mode, becomes more and more competitive and local. Instead of networks, the new infrastructure creates enclaves. It is a capture apparatus. It no longer attends to needs, but it is a strategic weapon of dominant urbanism: a new system of subway is constructed in a predetermined area to give the impression that other one is old and congested.

However, infrastructure may also be used as war-machine. The architect operates tactically, searching manners of occupying and redirecting infrastructure.

He invents programs to guarantee the maximum use of the existing equipment. He is obsessed with the manipulation of infrastructure, aiming at infinite intensifications and diversifications, interruptions and redistributions. A new urbanism pointed to the irrigation of territories endowed with potential, to the creation of fields able to accommodate processes that refuse to be crystallized in definitive forms.



war-



-Machines



Meanwhile SP Tower...

The important thing is the line...





...people will love it.





**SAÍDA DE
EMERGÊNCIA**

**MINHOCAS
GIGANTES
AFRICANAS
PARA PESCA
RECANTO PARAISO**

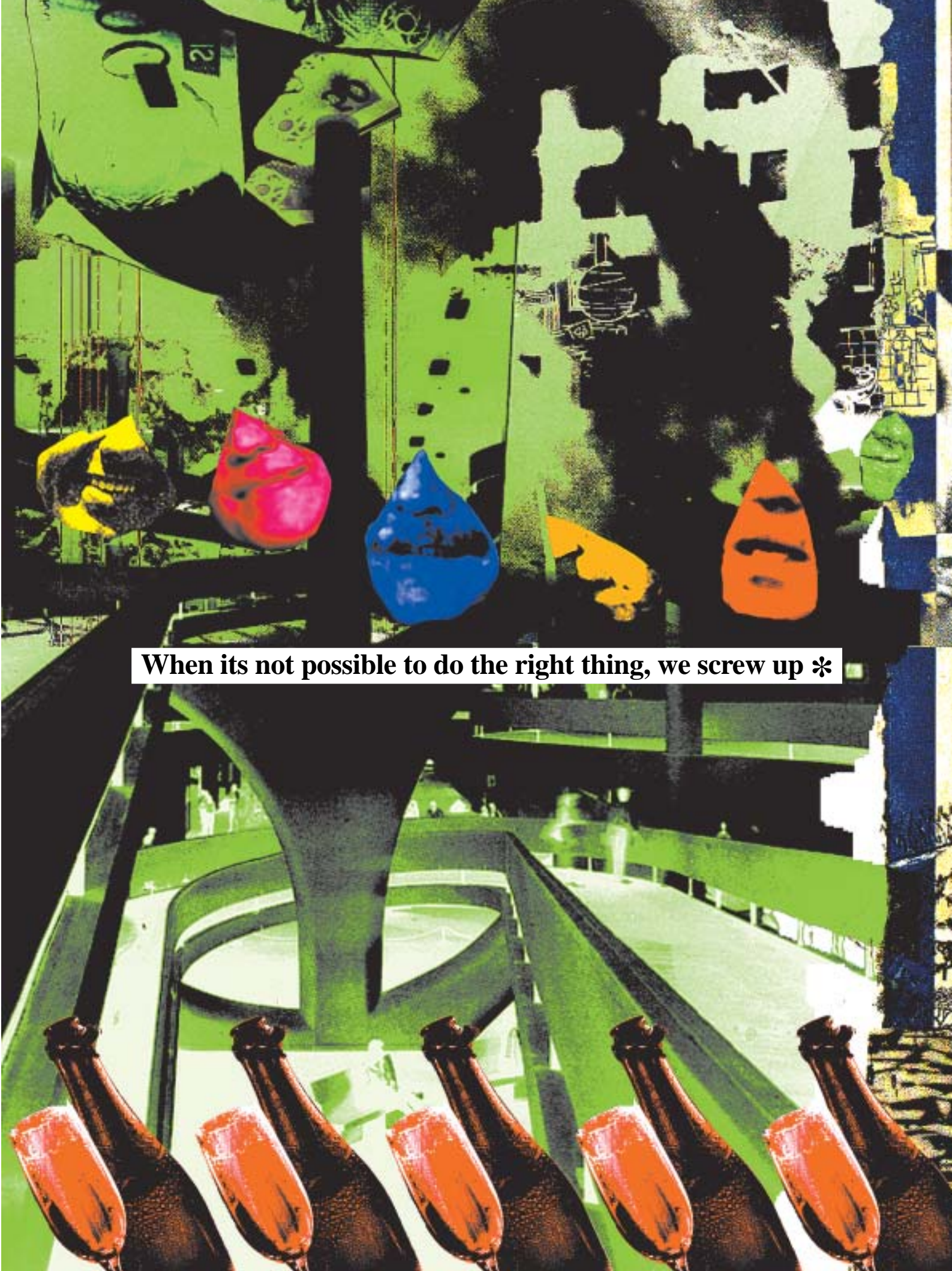
Holy shit!



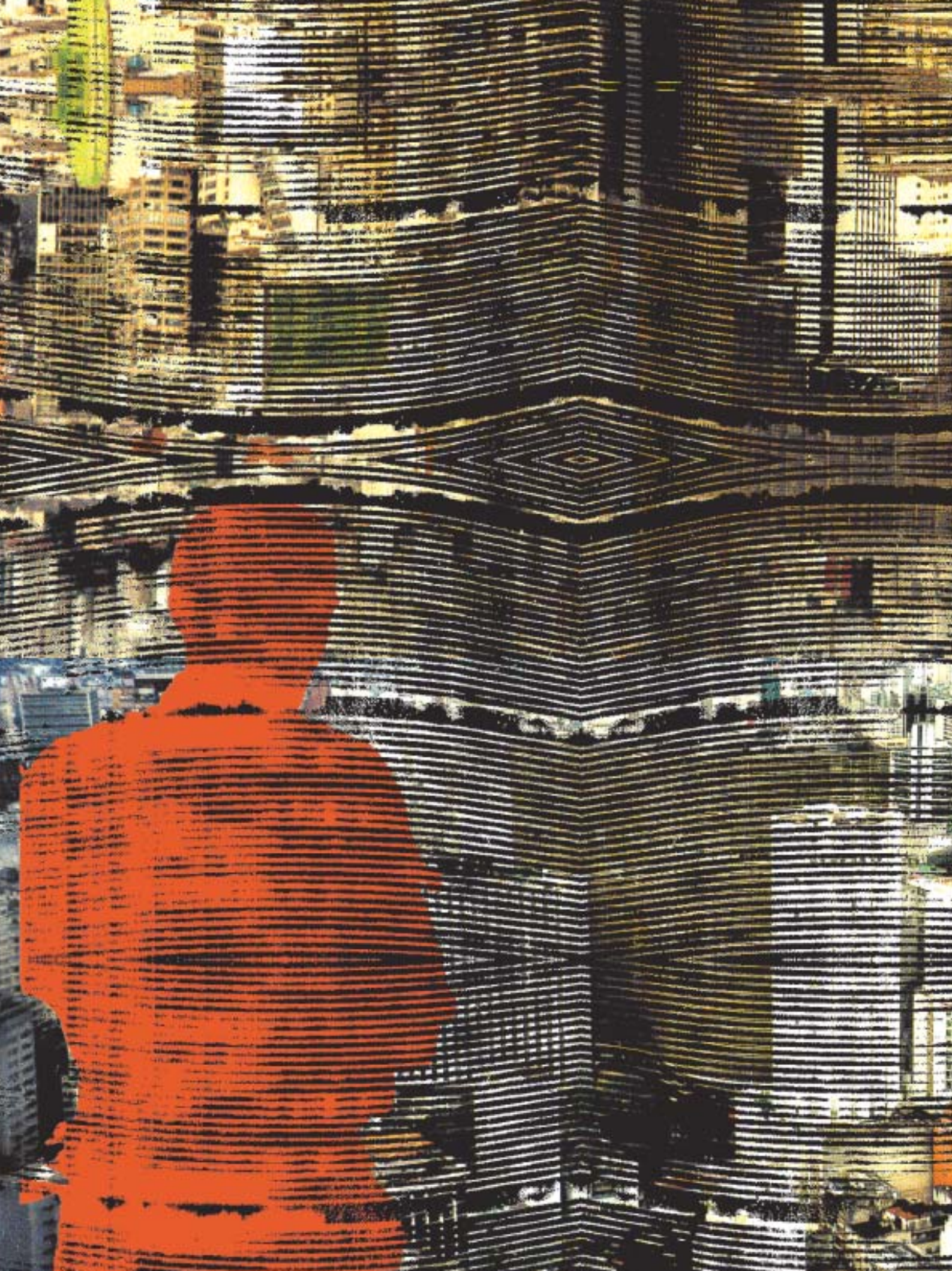
How can I be part of this?

How can I accept that proposal?

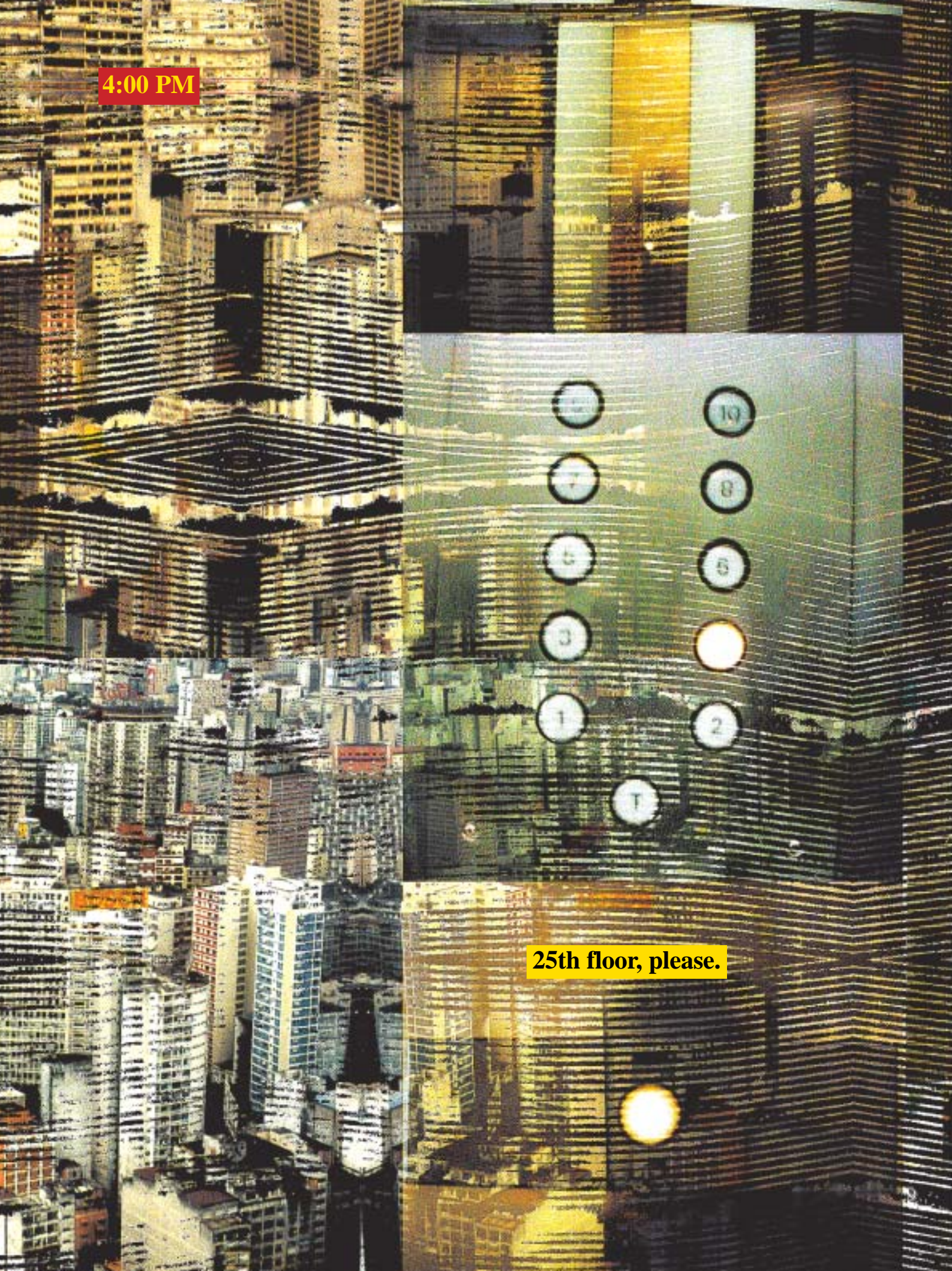
...that agreement?



When its not possible to do the right thing, we screw up ✱



4:00 PM

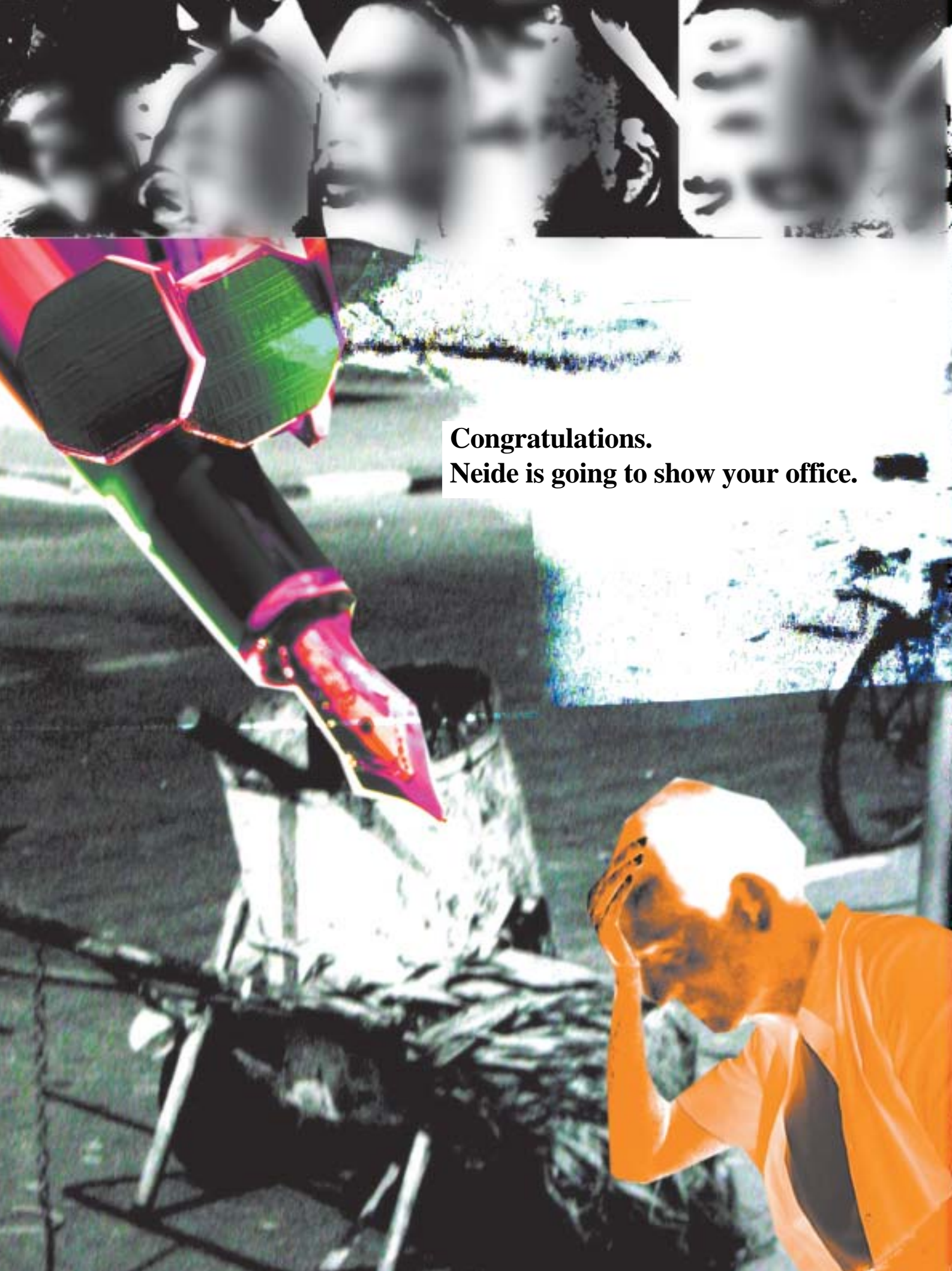


25th floor, please.




We could eliminate the guy.





Congratulations.
Neide is going to show your office.

A photograph of a man and a woman seated in an airplane cabin. The man, on the left, is wearing a dark suit and is looking down at a magazine he is holding. The woman, on the right, is wearing a red dress and is looking towards the man. They are seated next to each other, with a small table between them holding a glass of water. The background shows the interior of the airplane, including a window and overhead storage bins. The lighting is soft and warm.

**Flight 376 to Miami and connexions.
Last call gate 9.**

6:00 PM

THE WAR-MACHINES AGAINST THE CAPTURE APPARATUS

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✱ The frase “When it is not possible to do the right thing... we screw up”, is from the Brazilian film “O bandido da luz vermelha”, directed by Rogério Sganzele, de 1968.

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English version by **Andréia Moassab**.

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