

A filosofia de n/tp. está no começo.

A ^{teoria} ciência e a prática política procuram-se há algumas décadas.



Novos parâmetros: ^{Não é o plural de eu (Ariana)}

— noosfera - Natureza como actor (Gabriela)

— teoria dos sistemas (Russell Ackoff) - General Electric
Wharton School, Univ. Filadélfia ^{Operacional}

Heisenberg: as correlações 54

a noção de compreensão da física moderna
Wolfgang Pauli

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curto e longo
prazo

President of the Republic with the Order of Merit. The hall where the ceremony took place was crowded with other people who were to receive their own decorations, with the families and the friends thus honored and with the press. Though aware of the effort necessary to walk through those old palaces, she didn't bring her cane. When her turn came, there she went as straight as she could to reach the president who came out of his place to greet her. It was incredibly moving. Many people who knew her courage in times of public struggle discovered then that her courage went much further than her social, political and Church commitments had shown.

The disease progressed steadily but every time she could caught a rational explanation which made it appear lighter she would avoid to speak about it as a progress in her disease. Only in very intimate moments she did it.

After Easter things became darker.. Little by little the vertebrae and the ribs were attacked by the disease. From many friends came the advise to seek the help of "treatment by pain-killers" but the team of oncologists treating her said that the numberless series of experiments with different analgesic and pain-killers they were prescribing to her had exactly the same purpose.

Other friends from Portugal and from other countries advised her to seek naturist treatment. She was too rational to believe in it in the forms she was told and were accessible to her. But finally she gave in and went to see one of those doctors. She came back with dozens of medicines, most of them produced in Germany. Something happened then that we cannot explain. She became very depressed with the amount of medicines to take almost every half an hour (remembering her without doubt that she was very sick) and lost all confidence in the naturist doctor who obviously dealt with nature and mineral and biological products as if they were not led by scientific laws.

For a few weeks between May and June she was a bit better. So much so that she dared to make a trip with Marijke and me to Santiago de Compostela where we met our Brazilian friend. She was very hopeful then and we were thrilled with the energy she was revealing. A few days later, on the 15th of June she was still able to help organize a family gathering for her mother's 90th birthday! She appeared joyful and brilliant - a picture of her taken by one of her nephews on that day is now hanging over the hearth place in "Alto da Praia".

On those days we had lots of plans for the Summer! In July she wanted to be in "Alto da Praia", including a week-end for young people, then there would be a few days in Golegã, then...then... All that was crushed by the acceleration of her pain. At that time the nights were already terrible. First because of the sudden outbursts of pain, later because of her difficulty in breathing. From then on (in fact since March) one of us had to be reachable to her. When she had "only" pain, it was relatively easy to deal with it - there was a pill or a pain-killer - slowly sleep could come

Cidade, ~~o~~ vivência do sujeito



1. Na cidade, o ser humano não é apenas o observador.

A "cidade" (figura de polis)

é o lugar onde o ser \bar{h} emerge como sujeito.

Pela diversidade de sua actividade.

Pela ligação de finalidades e de meios de acção com os outros seres humanos.

Pela atenção constante aos acontecimentos.

Pela importância \bar{q} se reverte a acção.

E aqui ~~se~~ coloco-me não na obra \bar{q} cada feitor realiza no seu domínio próprio

mas na construção da cidade

enquanto sociedade organizada.

pp 57

C. A PREMÊNÇA DAS ESCOLHAS: PARA ALÉM DA DIVISÃO NORTE/SUL

36. Como as várias regiões do mundo se interpenetram, os problemas característicos dos países industrializados estão presentes, mesmo em situações onde existem problemas de sobrevivência.

Para justificar esses enclaves de modernização, é usado com frequência o argumento segundo o qual uma excessiva concentração nas escolhas postas pela sobrevivência poderia ser um obstáculo ao progresso médico. Um exemplo clássico é o transplante do coração realizado pelo Prof. Barnard. Barnard desenvolveu investigação e concentrou os recursos disponíveis numa área de ponta no contexto de um país em que a imensa maioria dos habitantes carecia dos cuidados de saúde mais elementares. Justifica-se¹⁴ esse aparente paradoxo pela necessidade de fortalecer a capacidade tecnológica na área da saúde, condição indispensável para garantir, a prazo, a distribuição e utilização dos recursos para a saúde segundo critérios de justiça. Mas não se pode iludir o facto de que a escolha política a fazer é sempre difícil.

37. Os problemas que o Comité Permanente dos Médicos da Comunidade Europeia deixou fora do âmbito do que designou como "*provindo da evolução natural das coisas e sendo incontornáveis*" são problemas mais gerais que se encontram em contextos sócio-económicos muito diversos. Fazem apelo a princípios éticos requeridos por qualquer actividade social e que se traduzem em normas simples: a adequação das instituições aos seus objectivos, a organização racional dos serviços, a eliminação das condições que favorecem a corrupção.

38. Também os problemas que se põem, de forma iniludível, nos países de desenvolvimento

¹⁴ Actas do "Comité Science and Technology at the Service of Development", ONU, New York, 1989-91.

Venho fazer l apelo:

transformem a política
equacionem em novos moldes a cidadania



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outros e das normas para a cooperação internacional, a declaração que proclama o genoma humano património comum da humanidade adquire sentido e deve ser apoiada e elogiada.

Na área difícil do equilíbrio entre os direitos da pessoa e os direitos da sociedade, de que a pessoa é parte integrante, a Declaração sublinha a necessidade de respeitar não apenas a dignidade da pessoa mas também a sua liberdade para que não possa acontecer que o abuso do princípio da dignidade negue aos indivíduos o seu direito de se determinarem livremente em relação às questões da sua vida pessoal e familiar.

Na questão ainda mais difícil de saber quem são os destinatários protegidos pela Declaração, visto que o genoma humano só tem interesse bioético quando é parte integrante de um ser humano, o texto evita definir exactamente esses destinatários, como evita definir o próprio genoma humano; assim sendo, cada País, de acordo com os valores éticos, culturais, sociais, económicos e, mesmo, religiosos, protegerá o conjunto dos genes de cada indivíduo, no seu aspecto tangível - o DNA e RNA - e no seu aspecto intangível a informação, desde o momento em que estas estruturas e esta informação estão operacionais, ou seja, desde a formação do zigoto. Neste entendimento os valores ligados à identidade humana têm o seu suporte natural na identidade da informação genética, porque cada pessoa é única e irrepetível.

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Os instrumentos de tipo declarativo, como é o caso do texto em apreço, não constituem regras obrigatórias para o direito interno dos Países que os subscrevem embora tenham algum valor normativo e devam inspirar a legislação nacional dos Países subscritores.

No caso de Portugal não se encontra na legislação existente, nem na que está a ser preparada, nem nos Pareceres do Conselho Nacional de Ética para as Ciências da Vida, princípios claramente divergentes ou antagónicos aos princípios enunciados neste Declaração.

Parece pois que o nosso País a pode subscrever na sua redacção actual, não havendo lugar para propôr qualquer modificação nem na forma nem na estrutura.

Lisboa, 97.04.01

Prof. Doutor **Daniel Serrão**"

— a comunidade científica: "o festival de
Boker" em Göttingen
(61)

— "Há o que pode ser dito, pode ser dito com
clareza"

Wittgenstein: "si qq̄ chose ne peut pas être dite, il
faut se taire." 124

— science et communication 272
277



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- a política \equiv vida material física



na mecânica quântica:

- posições de paragem (anét) 63
= estados intencionais

começar no problema tal como se pode
equacionar hoje 66

(Bohr e Heis. s/ a teoria atômica)

○ l'interieur du
- "domaine infini/dangerous qui sépare le succès
de la politique" 70

- "l'enjeu est-il le vérité?"

- Schiller, chant des chevaliers de Malenstein

"et se tu n'empêches à ton côté,
à la a ton côté te tentent!" 76



- l'individu 77

- "complémentaire à l'interprétation de la théorie quantique"

- "je ne peux croire que ce qui est vrai" - Paul Tillich

- "les gdes corrélations qui guident la vie
en société" - Heis. 123

D. OS LIMITES DOS RECURSOS

42. Tem-se verificado nos últimos anos, em muitos países industrializados, uma modificação dos recursos e das condições de equilíbrio dos diversos factores que intervêm na distribuição dos recursos para a saúde. Assim regista-se: o empobrecimento (clientes com menos recursos, instituições subdimensionadas); a redução da qualidade, quer do atendimento, quer dos cuidados na parte puramente técnica; a proletarização das instituições públicas de saúde.

Nos países de desenvolvimento humano médio ou baixo, os orçamentos para a saúde ficam sujeitos a duas fortes pressões. Por um lado, o comércio de armamento que aumentou nas duas últimas décadas faz-se à custa de um orçamento para a defesa cada vez com mais peso; o equilíbrio do orçamento geral do Estado é então mantido à custa da saúde, da educação, das infra-estruturas. Por outro lado, os programas de austeridade exigidos pelas instituições multilaterais de crédito, ao provocarem a contenção das despesas públicas, acarretam cortes radicais nas políticas sociais; e, como os doentes não têm poder reivindicativo, a saúde mingua à falta de recursos.

43. Os recursos disponíveis incluem: os recursos financeiros; os recursos humanos; os recursos institucionais e, em particular, as estruturas de atendimento e de acompanhamento e, em geral, a organização dos serviços.
44. Os recursos humanos são, ao longo do *continuum* dos cuidados de saúde, a questão fulcral. Nos países de desenvolvimento humano médio ou baixo, por razões evidentes: a relação população/pessoal médico indica já o primeiro nível de carência. A ausência de um sistema nacional de saúde acentua ainda mais a precaridade dos cuidados médicos. Como causa e efeito desta situação, o êxodo do pessoal médico (médicos do Bangladesh ou do Togo, enfermeiras das Filipinas ou da Índia) provoca uma relação deficitária entre os recursos investidos ao nível da educação e os benefícios daí retirados pela sociedade.

geraçãõ q̄ fez engenheira à
sombra tutelar dum engenheiro imaginado
fictício
e, no entanto, real
entusiasta da técnica e sedento de justiça



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emotionally overwhelming. In daily life she didn't speak much of her disease and didn't want the subject to be brought up unless by herself. It was always an "intermezzo" to which she marked the entering and the ending. We remember how, in the first months the doctors having told her to make as much exercise as possible, she would put on a Brazilian Cd and would dance its words and message : "Don't let the samba die..."

In Alto da Praia she always had ideas for improvements, for new types of events, and she succeeded in passing this to others, even those who were not in the Grail. The house became the reality she was dreaming for when in July 95 the "cultural exchange program" took place. In the midst of several young women connected with the "LIEN" network, Teresa was blooming. She led the discussions, she evoked in each one the best of her talent and conviviality, she appealed to the transcendent in each one by inviting them one by one to prepare the "focal point" of each day.

Then August 95 came and things began to turn. She still went again for a week in the Mediteranean but when she called me in Paris saying that she thought she had broken a rib, I realized with fear that time was running for her. And yet when I met her at the Paris airport on her way back to Portugal I couldn't dissuade her from her next move: she was leaving the next day to New York to attend a Congress of the World Parliamentarian Union where she was going to speak. She saw this event as her swan song as a parliamentarian. Indeed Portugal had elections for the House in October 95 and in spite of the insistence of the Secretary-General of the Socialist Party she refused to run again. She had made three terms and that was enough, she said, adding that she wanted to concentrate now on Grail programs in the new house. But to us she made it clear that, with her disease, she had less energy and she had no other option; if she had the intuition of more than this we don't know.

The Autumn started with her involvement in many things in spite of days of terrible pain in her chest. The country had legislative and presidential elections and she made a point of attending and supporting her candidates in special occasions. Of course, people were always touched and very grateful for her public signs of involvement.

In November she saw again the doctor who was also following her in Paris. He was straight in his information: what she was calling all the time a broken rib or a nevritis was in fact already the beginning of the destruction of the bones in her chest, her hips and legs being already in bad condition as well. Indeed, on the 9th of March during the night her left leg broke and she was brought to the emergency unit at the hospital. The following day she was operated. From then on Teresa used either or a cane. After the recuperation which took a long time she started again the chemotherapy.

The astounding thing was that she insisted on going on with her "normal" life. I cannot forget the day she was decorated by the

"Vida e obras do engenheiro A.C." ^{100 anos em 1990}
(projecto de Pessoa nunca realizado)

"Campos in fêz + q̄ se contar" ^{Teresa Rih Lopes}

↓ é judeu - "anuncia o V império de Brasil"

↓ caracteriza-se, seg FP,
por "falar incoordenado, st articuladas lógicas,
a alma e a palavra nebulosas

↓ aparenta-se como judeu perante o/poro ne fêz (19)

"Quem me vendeu ao Destino?" (21)

"ilusônia de existir"

"Campos nunca está em xpo e bor a sua
errância nunca o leve a sítio algum" (23)
(Bill Gates)

... "está chr. no cas de 1 partido ou da chefe de
qq, instila-se a carnage de combio como a
cênica case de q̄ de dispoê

→ "no combio a q̄ chama os utz/
Somos todos casuats uns p̄ os outros

→ "sinto-me toda a humanidade"
O Deu corap rofe c/ os males do mundo ²⁹

(cf. Ode tri-pli: e o touro aud à uora laud à uora
e o mistério do mdo é do t̄ manho desto

Director de obras publicas em Brasauza
(de onde foi despedido)

- vitalidade do enf. → mas odes sa obra
vs. doçura ode ^{à noite} de enf., lógicas,
"had saê hether colher q̄ q̄
coza nenhuma. ^{Judeos, claf...}



her nephews on that day is now hanging over the hearth in "Alto da Praia".

On those days we had lots of plans for the summer! In July she wanted to be in "Alto da Praia", including a week-end for young people, then there would be a few days in Golegã, then some small excursions to nice spots in the country...then...then... All that was crushed by the acceleration of her pain. At that time the nights were already terrible. First because of the sudden outbursts of pain, later because of her difficulty in breathing. From then on (in fact since March) one of us had to be reachable to her. When she had "only" pain, it was relatively easy to deal with - there was a pill or a pain-killer - slowly sleep could come back again. But when she started with the difficulty in breathing it was awfull. She could not sleep laying down. So the whole night she would be moving from the bed to a sofa or to a comfortable chair with lots of cushions around, but every position never lasted more than one little hour. This was the beginning of the worst period of her life.

In the second half of July, we were in "Alto da Praia", first with Teresinha and Monique and later with Fátima and Marijke and Loreto. Monique and Marijke with their nursing background taught us many things we should do more technically. Meanwhile, we had rented (as we did the year before) the upper part of the house to her eldest brother and his family. This proved to be a tremendous help as Teresa, for the first time fell in a state of depression. She had lost all trust in the doctors and the irrelevance of their advice facing her pain left her totally disarmed. The presence of her family was a balm for her.

Still, it is unbelievable the attention she gave to every person who came, family, old friends, young people. Mary Boyd's visit (who came from Canada for a week with Teresa) was a high moment. She convinced Teresa to go with her, Ticha, Isabel, Loreto, Lourdes Pinto to the swimming-pool - and feeling her body floating and lighter Teresa was all joy singing "When all the saints go marching in..."

On the 15th of July she was still doing the final touch on a Grail project to be carried out by the Terrace in cooperation with the European Commission. Almost at the end of our stay there, she accepted to play with those of us who where there a well known game: one has to invent as many words beginning with the letters of the alphabet as one can. As in old days, she won! It was a beautiful full moon. Fatima and Marijke brought her outside for a little walk and they sang endlessly the tune from Taizé with the words of St. John of the Cross: "We will go during the darkness of the night as, in order to find the spring, only our thirst is illuminating us." How true this was for all of us, but so ontologically true for her!

Then, on the evening of the 13th of August, she had such difficulty in breathing that the doctor told us to bring her immediately to

"Passage às horas"
os portos por onde passe



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"E se feliz na Austrália, daí é lá se não vai!"

operated. From then on Teresa used either a crutch or a cane. After the recuperation which took a long time she started again the chemotherapy.

The astounding thing was that she insisted on going on with her "normal" life. I cannot forget the day she was decorated by the President of the Republic with the Order of Merit. The hall where the ceremony took place was crowded with other people who were to receive their own decorations, with the families and the friends of those thus honoured and with the press. Though aware of the effort necessary to walk through those old palaces, she didn't bring her cane. When her turn came, there she went as straight as she could to reach the President who came out of his place to greet her. It was incredibly moving. Many people who knew her courage in times of public struggle discovered then that her courage went much further than her social, political and Church commitments had shown.

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For a few weeks between May and June she was a little better. So much so that she dared to make a trip with Marijke and me to Santiago de Compostela where we met our Brazilian friend. She was very hopeful then and we were thrilled with the energy she was revealing. She wanted very much to make this trip not only to meet a dear friend and to delight herself again with Santiago de Compostela, but, as she said, to see if she could travel again...Little did we know that the only trip still open to her was the one she had to do alone and with no return.

A few days later, on the 15th of June she was still able to help organize a family gathering for her mother's 90th birthday! She appeared joyful and brilliant - a picture of her taken by one of

"A medida q as frases promeias das
feitos queis hã saer do seu contexto & e souz
d sua historicidade ... - pedem a sua inocência
clássica" (Steiner, 130)



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CONCLUSION

The European Union once again stands at the crossroads. It will only be able to take up the present challenge if it is prepared to give appropriate status to the social dimension. This is not something that can happen at a stroke, but neither are there any grounds for taking the easy option and continuing past practice. Europe has to innovate in terms of social policy, just as it has done in other policy sectors. The only way we shall build an attractive social model is by being prepared to make on-going changes, reflecting the enhanced need for a competitive edge to cope with the increasing globalisation of social developments – both demographic and sociological – and the basic human needs which acquire their main expression in the form of rights and duties.

It is within this frame of reference that the Comité des Sages has formulated its proposals. We have tried to be both realistic and bold, both methodical and imaginative. We hope that our message will be taken on board by those whose task it is today to build the European Union of tomorrow.

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Irreversibilidade

a fundam. é a ciência dos sistemas complexos



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social. No Norte existe também um Sul.

41. Isto significa que o corpo social é atravessado em quase todos os países (sendo de excluir apenas os “Países Menos Avançados” por questões semelhantes. Por isso, embora em cada zona do mundo um ou outro tipo de questões ganhe maior relevo, é necessário considerar os dois tipos de questões quando se analisam os problemas éticos que surgem na “distribuição e utilização dos recursos para a saúde”. São eles que dão a medida justa das verdadeiras escolhas. /)

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"A ação não é capaz de assegurar por si mesma, uma vida curta e livre aos hs; é a reatuação do vir. A espírito q o pode fazer



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para a saúde, contribuindo para aumentar a sua vulnerabilidade face aos mecanismos de lucro desenfreado ou às ilusões de cura fácil tão conhecidas em todas as culturas, de não-cooperação com a população na determinação das condições do exercício da sua própria responsabilidade na defesa e promoção da sua saúde.

A correcção destes problemas é tão urgente como o é o equacionar, em termos concretos, dos problemas postos pelo efeito conjunto dos progressos médicos e do envelhecimento da população.

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