

Science begins with the world we have to live in, accepting its data and trying to explain its laws. From there, it moves towards the imagination: it becomes a mental construct, a model of a possible way of interpreting experience. The further it goes in this direction, the more it tends to speak the language of mathematics, which is really one of the languages of the imagination, along with literature and music.

— Northrop Frye

“On metaphor”, *The Educated Imagination* (1964)

And in the trembling blue-green of the sky
A moon, worn as if it had been a shell
Washed by time's waters as they rose and fell
About the stars and broke in days and years.

— William Butler Yeats
“Adam's curse”

I hose
the lawn and count

the cars like fish
slipping their shiny
chrome along asphalt.

— Elise Paschen
“Lear’s wife”

The sun made new again
Shadows of ice
As vertebra cut through.

— Joan Naviyuk Kane
“Syllabics”

A mongoose charges dry grass and fades through a fence
faster than an afterthought. Dust rises easily.

— Derek Walcott
“Becune Point”

She spins us, like kite tails, like windmills, like silos of birdsong, and fills us, like inkwells of blown glass, with the confetti of her lungs.

— Nadine Sabra Meyer

“For those floating above Vitebsk”

The question, “How do metaphors work?” is a bit like the question, “How does one thing remind us of another thing?” There is no single answer to either question . . .

— John R. Searle

“Introduction”, *Expression and Meaning* (1979)

So general is this tendency that it appears in the most diverse fields of competitive activity, even quite apart from what is called economic life. In politics it is strikingly exemplified. The competition for votes between the Republican and Democratic parties does not lead to a clear drawing of issues, an adoption of two strongly contrasted positions between which the voter may choose. Instead, each party strives to make its platform as much like the other's as possible. Any radical departure would lose many votes, even though it might lead to stronger commendation of the party by some who would vote for it anyhow. Each candidate "pussyfoots," replies ambiguously to questions, refuses to take a definite stand in any controversy for fear of losing votes. Real differences, if they ever exist, fade gradually with time

— Harold Hotelling
"Stability in competition" (1929)

THE purpose of this paper is to take some further steps in the direction of generalizing the theory of spatial competition. The very fact that Professor Harold Hotelling's pioneer article¹ explained so successfully the close similarity of the Republican and Democratic platforms in 1928 indicates that something more was needed in 1936. It was probably true to say in 1928 that by moving to the center of electoral opinion neither party risked losing its peripheral support. The situation at the present time requires no elaboration; suffice it to say that neither party feels itself free to compete with the other for the undecided vote at the center, in full confidence that it will retain its support from the extremes of political opinion. Leaving the political anal-

— Arthur Smithies

“Optimum location in spatial competition” (1941)