Petromodernity and its tenacities

Alexander Klose, research collective Beauty of Oil (beauty-of-oil.org)



Plastic-wrapped pepper from supermarket in Stavanger, Norway August 2022 ©Alex Close

Anthropocene How small is man?

One last time, by declaring the anthropocene, the human is put in the center of everything. This happens, though, to the price of a consequent shrinking. The age of the anthropos is not named thus, because 'he' has everything under control, nothing less than that.

Humankind as a species is determining it the same way as isotopes and isothermes or carbon atoms determine the wheel of geological history: as an accumulation of an egregrious multitude of single phenomena.

How does one practice the anthropocene?

What we need are exercises in change of perspective and scale, in decentration or in humbleness.

from initial concept text for *Blackmarket for Useful Knowledge and Non-Knowledge No. 18: On Becoming Earthlings—150 Dialogues*and Exercises in Shrinking and Expanding the Human

Musée de l'Homme, Paris, 21 November 2015, 9 days before the beginning of COP 21



Blackmarket
for Useful
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and NonKnowledge
No. 18: On
Becoming
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the Human.

Poster with program, frontpage

agine you are living in a world witht women. Introducing their current cumentary project, the filmmakers ke you to contemporary Japan, into a crocosm that is fantastical and real the same time.

-Alain Della Negra and Kaori Kinoshita are documentary filmmakers. For over a decade, they have been working together, exploring the relationships between personal identity and avatars, virtual characters, masks and disguises, looking to find possible scenarios that inevitably arise from these encounters.

<u>Marie-Hélène Moncel</u>

daptation or death: resilience of the prehistoric hominids (FR, EN)

e survival of our ancestors, differt groups of hominids, was a result their reactivity and flexibility wards climate changes. Here is an timistic view relying on prehistoric oofs on our potential for survival in e era of the Anthropocene.

-Marie-Hélène Moncel is a director of research at the CNRS in the Institute for Human Paleontology of the National Museum of Natural History. Her work focuses on the first human settlements, the occupation of territories and the technical behaviors of the populations.

Sylvie Teveny

aup uqquusivallianinga — the right to coldness! Inuit confronted with global warming (FR)

uit are directly affected by the crease in sea ice that constitutes eir hunting ground. Hunting and shing techniques are abandoned. e transmission of traditional knowlge becomes difficult. How do they apt?

-Sylvie Teveny, an ethnologist trained in Inuit culture and language at the National Institute for Oriental Languages and Civilizations (l'INALCO), led several research missions in the Canadian Arctic. For more than fifteen years, she has been the director of the Association "Inuksuk", the Inuit cultural center of Paris.

"ANTHROPOCENE

<u>Évelyne Heyer</u>

Who will we be? A guided tour to the future of Humankind (FR, EN)

elyne Heyer introduces and discusses e newly remade permanent exhibition the Musée de l'Homme in the light of

Anthropocene. -Evelyne Heyer is a professor of anthropological genetics at the National Museum of Natural History. She works on the interaction between

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Marie Lechner

Bot or not? (FR)

Bots are the "shadow army" of the Internet. These autonomous agents index information on the web, edit Wikipedia articles, find the best deals, gather in online games, but can also manipulate opinions and provoke crashes. What is this new species that lives with us in the techno-natural world that is the Anthropocene?

-Marie Lechner is a journalist, researcher in media archeology and botanist in the collective academic and artistic research project "Média Mediums".

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

<u> Judith Boon</u>

A retelling of Christophe Galfard's novel The Prince of Clouds (FR)

This novel tells the story of a village that is built on clouds. The protagonist Tristam and his best friend will have to travel the sky in order to understand how the weather works and prevent the Lord of the Kingdom of Clouds from turning the Earth's climate into a weapon of war.

-Judith Boon is a schoolgirl. She enjoys reading and may want to become a doctor. Christophe Galfard, the author, holds a PhD in Theoretical Physics. He worked on black holes and the origins of the universe before writing award winning children's novels.

Rachel Easterman-Ulmann

Nils Holgersson: From the sky on the Anthropocene (FR)

In order to be able to tell the (his)tory of the nature and culture of Sweden, Selma Lagerlöf shrunk her hero to the size of a dwarf, and expanded his vision by putting him on the back of a goose. Using a deck of cards with text excerpts and illustrations, Rachel Easterman-Ulmann retells key passages and ideas of the nobel prize-winning children's book.

-Rachel Easterman-Ulmann is a visual artist and writer. Her videos, installations and photographic work focus on human evolution in the world as perceived by the senses. Currently, she is working on a children's book -Mathieu Baudin is an historian and futurologist, CEO of the Institute for Desirable Futures, Paris. Accompanied by a team of a hundred experts and artists, he organizes and conducts intellectual explorations aiming to achieve a better navigation and projection into the

Yona Friedman

No Title, 2015 (FR, EN)

The animation film "No Title", especially made for this Blackmarket, questions the philosophy of earthlings in relation to their natural and built environment. Its screening leads to a telephone conversation with Yona Friedman.

-Since the middle of the twentieth century, Yona Friedman, architect and visionary artist, has been developing his concept of a "mobile architecture", according to which dwellings and urban planning have to be thought organically, as moving and improvised forms of architectures, modelled on unpredictable future uses.

<u>Ashkan Sepahvand</u>

As though its body were by love possessed: speculative organology design for sensualizing consciousness (EN)

How can we (re)learn how to feel? Presenting fictional design materials from his on-going science-fiction research project "Mountgrove", Ashkan Sepahvand speculates on how the pleasure imagination industry aims to produce the future of the species vis-à-vis a range of theoretical "sex toys".

-Ashkan Sepahvand is a writer, editor, and researcher based in Berlin. His current work engages with celebration cultures, labor and leisure, the future of capital and the ecstasy of becoming human. From 2012 to 2014, he was a Research Fellow for "The Anthropocene Project" at Haus der Kulturen der Welt, Berlin.

DECOLONIZATION

Seloua Luste Boulbina

Having a monkey on your back (body, race and racialization) (FR)

In the not-so-far beginnings of Western modern society, the anatomy of the white body entered science and the anatomy of the black body entered the cabinet of curiosities. Talking about hair and skin as signifiers of a constructed difference, Seloua Luste Boulbina wonders how far we have come in terms of decolonizing our perceptions.

-Seloua Luste Boulbina is a French-

conditions of the world? Kalina Raskin introduces bio-inspiration as a way to rethink our relations to the world, to reconnect ourselves to the biosphere and to reinvent society and technology by imitating the evolutionary processes -Kalina Raskin is an engineer in

physical chemistry and a biologist in charge of the scientific development of CEEBIOS, a new European center dedicated to the promotion of bio-inspiration, a place with an integrated scientific and innovative approach of this new discipline.

DONNA HARAWAY

Nathalie Magnan

At the Musée de l'Homme, the universal man vanishes in the light of Donna Haraway's writings (FR)

From cyberfeminism to animal studies, to critical readings of the Anthropocene - the American theoretician of science Donna Haraway is one of today's Hardly any field of our daily lives is most important thinkers, with a radically new take on nature, culture, and technology. Nathalie Magnan invites you to discuss with her some of Haraway's key terms and concepts. -Nathalie Magnan, media theorist,

feminist, and professor at the École nationale supèrieure d'art de Bourges, has translated key texts of Donna Haraway and introduced her thinking in France.



EARTH

<u>Ingrid Paola Amaro</u>

Your garden is my soil (FR, ES)

Whether you refer to plants as nature or as culture is a matter of perspective. Ingrid Paola Amaro invites you to take a stroll in the garden and to perceive its soil in another way - like layers of our story, of our community. -Ingrid Paola Amaro is a multidisci-

plinary artist and landscape architect who engages in the age-old, or

Nadim Ghodbane

From compassion to love, a spiritual path to vegetarianism (FR)

Sufism encourages compassion, love for the other and humbleness. Vegetarianism can be seen as an act of compassion towards the animals. How is it possible to change habits within a religious community, but also for the generations to come?

-Nadim Ghodbane is an ecology activist who has taken part in several ecological associations for a long time. He also initiated the first Islamic ecological conference. He is a practicing Muslim in the Sufi tradition.

Anahita Grisoni

Is health allowed to be natural? Amateur knowledge on food and preventive healthcare (FR, IT, ES, FA)

as strictly guarded and governed by experts as health. The struggle between modern Western medicine and alternative forms of medicine is a cultural battleground.

-Anahita Grisoni is a sociologist and urban planner associated to the research program "Environment, Ville et Societé" in Lyon. Her work focuses on contemporary social movements and the construction of political ecology.

Jennifer Teets

The contingency of cheese — goat milk, metabolic processes and matter in flux (FR, EN, ES)

A storm traumatizes the goats of a region of France, causing a disease that makes their digestive systems black and that is passed on to the next generation. How does this affect the quality of their milk? And how can we deal with a goat's psychosomatic disorder?

-Jennifer Teets is a researcher, curator and performer based in Paris. She is known for her research on cheese, mud, and terra-sigillata their transitioning towards materiality and entity and their ability to become something else when put in an exhibition or an essay.

IMAGINEERING

Sebastian Grevsmühl

A Political History of "Spaceship Earth": from Cold War to geoengineering (FR, EN, GE)

The beauty and vulnerability of the Earth as it is drifting through space have always been emphasized by those who have seen it from outer space. Back on earth, this image carries an additional set of meanings: power, control

how people maintain often inventive relationships with their dead, and how

human sciences try to theorize, often less inventively, these experiences. -Vinciane Despret is a philosopher and researcher at the University of Liège. For about twenty years, she

and relationships with the dead. Sigrún Ulfarsdóttir

has been working on animals issues

Icelandic heritage: cohabitation with nature and its invisible beings (FR, EN)

In Iceland, cohabiting with a wild and ever-changing nature has always been the key to survival. The inhabitants of Iceland have managed to preserve the respect and understanding of the invisible world within nature, its various beings and their well-being.

-Sigrún Úlfarsdóttir is a fashion designer. She lives and works between Paris and Reykjavik.

LEAVING EARTH

Silvia Casalino

What do we need a space program for? (FR, EN, IT)

Why do we continue to send astronauts on space missions when almost all the work actually is or could be done by computers? Why don't we replace them by dogs or rats? Heretical reflection from an insider.

-Silvia Casalino is a space engineer and film director. She has been working as a project manager at the french space agency CNES (Centre National d'Études Spatiales) in Paris since 2001. At the same time, she wrote and realized "No Gravity", a queer-feminist space documentary that premiered in 2011.

Fabien Giraud

Conceptual exercise in dismantling the Earth (FR, EN)

What would become of us if we truly left the Earth, without ever coming back? Using this speculation as a starting point, Fabien Giraud seeks to overcome a conception of the Anthropocene that projects yet another set of anthropomorphisms on our environments and possible futures. He introduces to a type of thought committed to the double task of continuously dismantling and reconstructing itself.

-Fabien Giraud is an artist. He is presently co-directing a series of works entitled "The Unmanned" which tells in reverse a non-human history of technology. He is also the co-director of "Glass Bead", a research platform and journal dedicated to the synthesis of knowledge.

-Sophie Godin-Beekmann is an atmos-

pheric physicist at the CNRS. Specialized in the study of the stratosphere and its impact on climate, she is also interested in the link between ultraviolet radiation

Pierre and Marie Curie University. H

works on the life cycles of marine

models and the development of asso-

ciated molecular genetic tools. His

main field of research is animal

Sophie Godin-Beekmann

From the ozone hole to climate change — resem-

blances, differences, and interactions between two

global environmental problems caused by human

activities (FR, EN)

In the fight against the ozone hole,

ozone destroying gases have been re-

placed by less destroying ones. But

Godin-Beekmann introduces us to the

complex processes in the atmosphere.

both have an impact on climate. Sophie

photosymbioses.

<u>Sophie Houdart</u>

Obtaining the big through the very small. The operators at CERN between particles and cosmos (FR, EN)

and health problems.

The notion of field in ethnographic research is usually used to talk about social environments. Sophie Houdart's research at the CERN (European Center for Nuclear Research) focuses on fields of particles and how the scientists ar struggling with the very very small in order to get answers for the biggest questions: the beginning of the universe, life and everything.

-Sophie Houdart is an anthropologist She works at the CNRS and is a member of the laboratory of ethnology and comparative sociology (LESC). In 2011, in the course of a collective project on the change of scale in knowledge practices, she led an investigation on the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at the CERN.

MYCOLOGIES

Marc-André Selosse

Mutual benefits between organisms: the ecology of symbioses (FR, EN, DE)

Germs are team players, one could say. They enable interspecies collaboration What is the symbiosis between species, where organisms of different species are reciprocally helping each other? How are microbes necessary for survival of plants and animals, including human

-Marc-André Selosse is a microbiologist and a professor at the National Museum of Natural History and at the universities of Gdansk (Poland) and Viçosa (Brazil). His research

Yann Mint







75 experts at 25 tables sit and talk with one member of the audience for 30 minutes. The rest of the audience listens via headphones to Blackmarket radio.

© photographs: Alexis
Vettori and
Maud Dhillit











... and yet, it might be much more accurate and productive, both in critical and analytical terms, to talk about petromodernity instead.

What is petromodernity?

Stellen Sie sich vor, unsere Autos fahren mit Atomkraft, und unsere Häuser werden mit Sonnenenergie beheizt.

Und trotzdem brauchen wir Erdöl. Denn Erdöl ist mehr als Heizöl und Benzin.

Erdöl ist Dünger. Erdöl ist Asphalt. Erdöl ist Kunststoff.

Mit Erdöl kann man unfruchtbare Erde fruchtbar machen.

Mit Erdöl werden Schädlinge bekämpft, Häuser isoliert und Krankheiten geheilt.

Ohne Erdöl können die Bauern ihre Trecker nicht bewegen, stehen die Räder vieler Mühlen und Zuckerfabriken still, erfrieren Blumen und Gemüse in den Treibhäusern, werden auf Geflügelfarmen keine Küken ausgebrütet und auf den Meeren keine Fische gefangen.

Dabei ist das erst die Spitze des Eisbergs.

90 Prozent der Rohstoffe, die in der organisch-chemischen Industrie verwendet werden, stammen aus Erdöl.

11 Millionen Tonnen Erdöl verbraucht allein die deutsche Petrochemie in diesem Jahr.

Wir brauchen Erdöl. Sie brauchen Erdöl.

Ihre Zahnbürste ist aus Erdöl.
Ihre Schaumstoffmatratze ist mit 50 Liter

Erdöl gefüllt. Der Lack Ihres Autos ist aus Erdöl.

Die Hälfte aller Dinge, mit denen wir täglich in Berührung kommen, ist mit oder aus Erdöl hergestellt.

Und in Zukunft werden es noch mehr sein. Vielleicht wird es eines Tages möglich sein, mit Erdöl den Hunger in der Welt zu besiegen. Denn aus Erdöl oder Erdgas kann man Eiweiß machen.

Vielleicht wird Erdöl helfen, daß unsere durchschnittliche Lebenserwartung auf hundert Jahre steigt.

Denn mit Erdöl werden Medikamente, künstliche Gelenke, Blutgefäße und Herzklappen hergestellt.

Und eines Tages das komplette künstliche Herz.

Wir brauchen Erdöl. Nicht nur, um mit unseren Autos zu fahren und um unsere Wohnungen zu heizen.

Sondern um zu leben. Deshalb braucht es die Mineralölindustrie. Die Gesellschaften, die Erdöl suchen, fördern, transportieren und weiterverarbeiten.

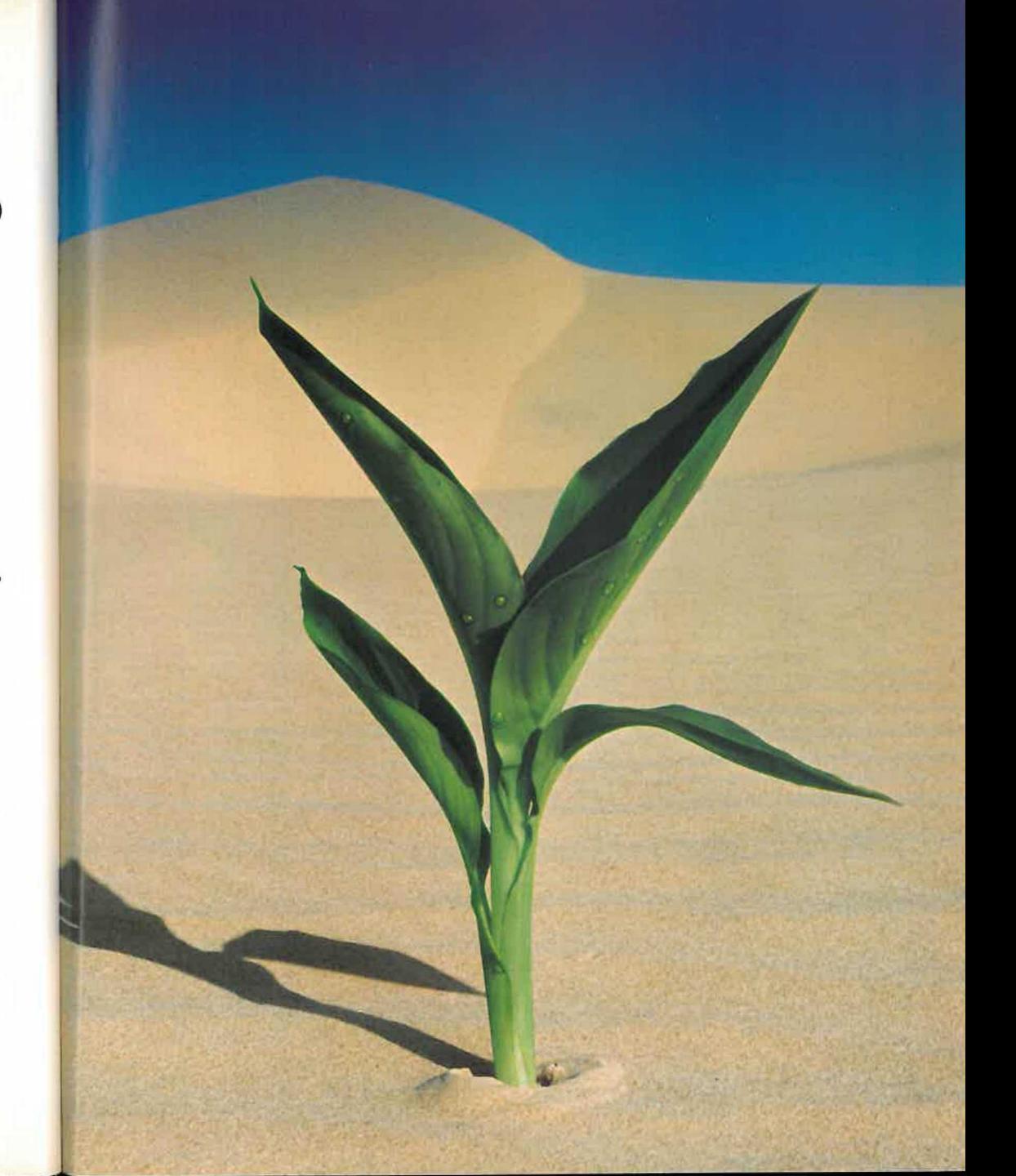
Vielleicht denken Sie daran, wenn Sie das nächstemal an einer unserer Tankstellen halten.

Benzin ist ein wichtiger Teil von dem, was wir machen.

Aber das ist noch lange nicht alles.



Eine Information der Shell.



-"Petroleum is more than heating and fuel. (...) Petroleum is fertilizer, asphalt, plastics. (...) Your toothbrush is made out of petroleum. Your foam matrace is filled with 50 liters of petroleum. Your car's finish is made from petroleum. Half of all the things that we get in touch

(...)
Gasoline is an important part of what we are doing.
But it's by far not everything.

with daily, is made

with or from petrole-

um. And in the future,

it will be even more.

Shell magazine ad, 1976







Film1: *Oil Man*Videomontage from found footage by Beauty of Oil (Hopfengärtner/Klose/Steininger) for *Revue Petro noir* in "Hydrocarbons"-Section at *Technosphere* Festival, Haus der Kulturen der Welt Berlin, October 2017.







Oil man

A human figure sunk in the slick embrace of oil. Is it a human being drowning in the beloved substance? Or is it a new kind of creature emerging from it like from some primordial ooze?

The crisis of petromodernity begs the question of the relationship between humans and their favorite ressource:

Who is ruling whom?

All of modern human life is steeped in oil. With fossil help humans have learned to fly and to reshape and re-invent their environments by artificial materials. Vast swathes of the human population have developed intimate relationships with oil technologies and materialities and have thus, arguably, become part of the most successful liberation movement of the twentieth century, what the environmental philosopher McKenzie Wark calls the

Carbon Liberation Front.

The petrochemical industry has only been around for a few generations, but does it already demand a revised definition of "human"?

A member of the species Homo sapiens, distinguished from other apes by a large brain, the capacity for speech and an insatiable appetite for oil.

Might Aristotle writing today replace Zoon politikon with Zoon petroleum?

The common saying goes: We are dwarves standing on the shoulders of giants. Modernity inverts this relationship.

The petromodern life form — gigantic on a planetary level — is standing on the shoulders of microorganisms. The world's current expenditure of oil in a single year requires approximately 600,000 years of plankton accumulation and compression into fossil fuel.

Hydrocarbons are everywhere: in machines, but also in the air and in water, in bodies, thoughts and dreams. Hydrocarbons are the rule and the exception. Even to oppose oil, you must use oil.

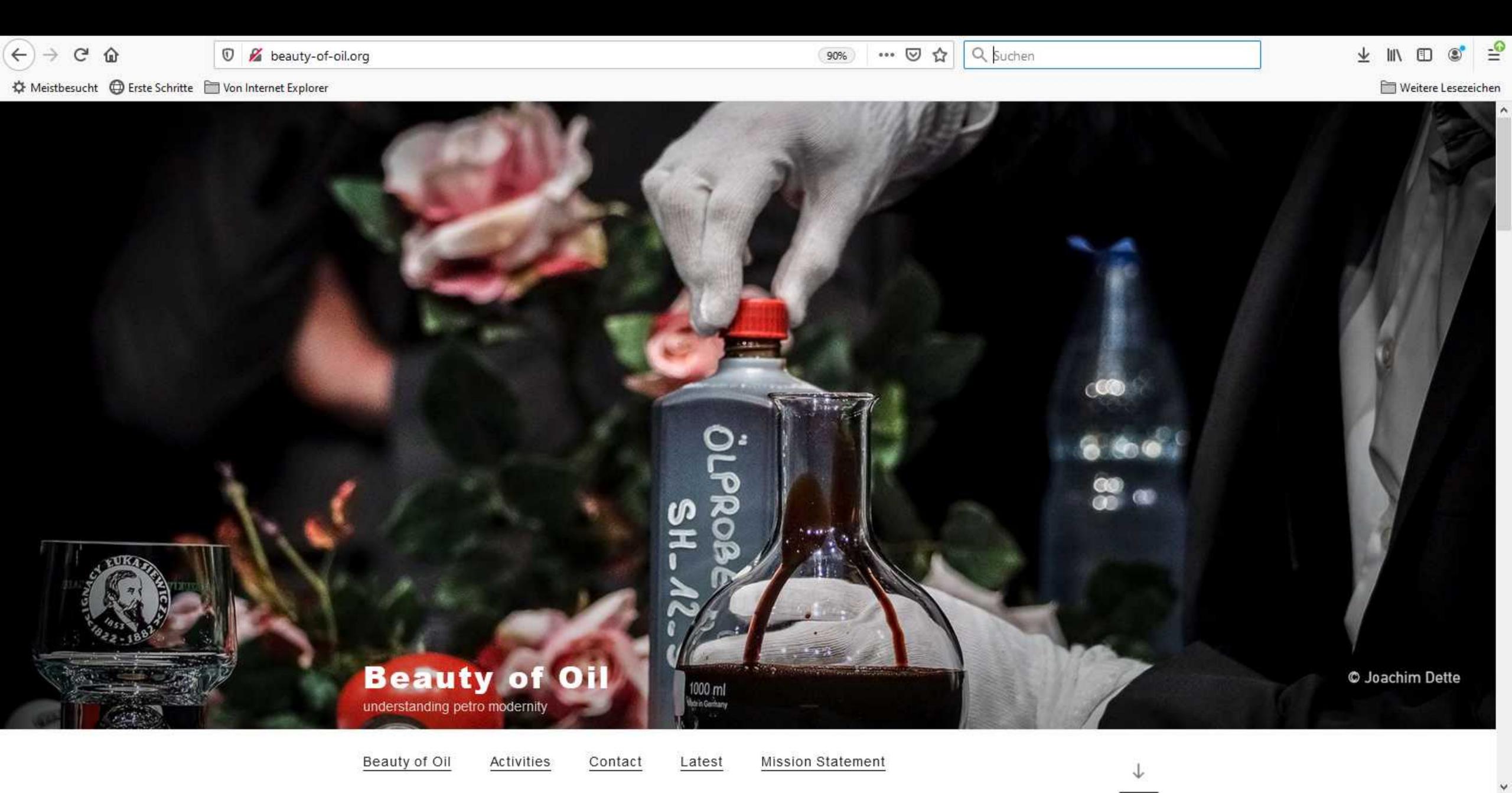
Humanity has become addicted to oil. How is it going to get sober? And does it even want to?

Hypernormalisation, petromelancholia, and griefwork

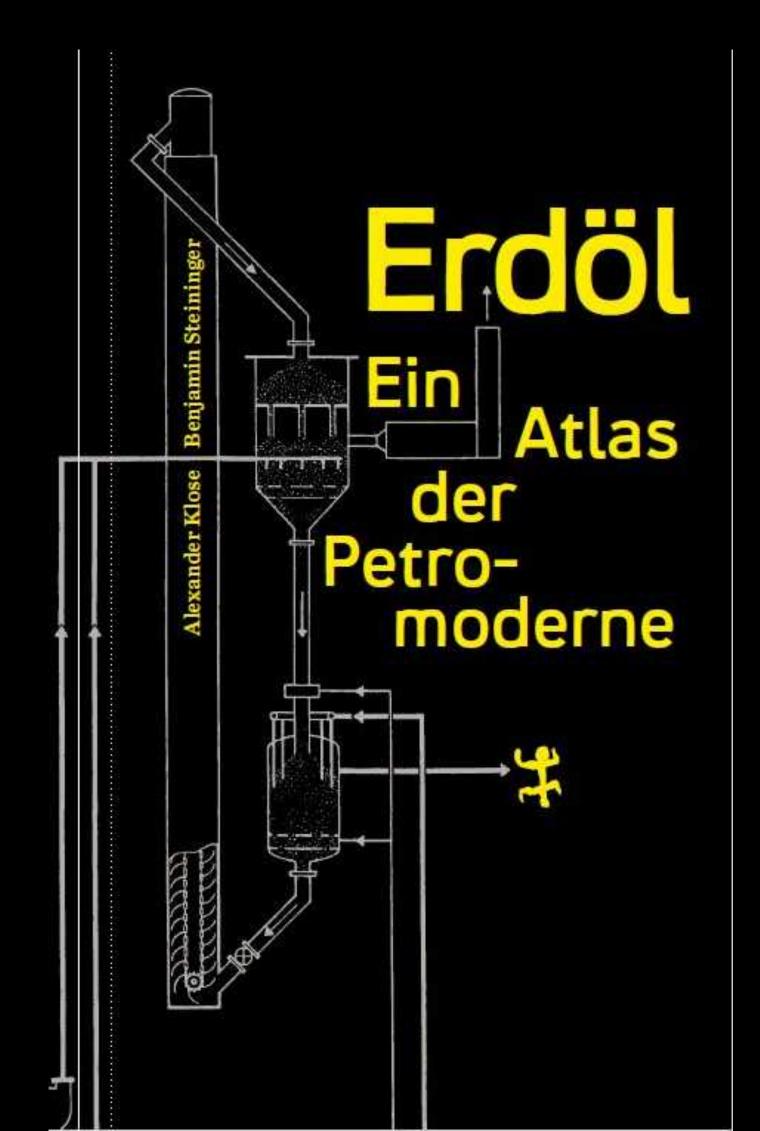
Our fuels contribute to the formulation of our thoughts. We are not just, following Darwin, relatives of monkeys and bacteria, and, following Freud, prisoners of unreflected traumata, we are also guided by a black drug which conditions our perspectives on the world.

We are convinced that only by acknowledging the profound inconsistencies and ambiguities of the landscapes, processes, techniques, peoples and biota of the petrol age, reasonable, realistic and responsible courses of action for the advancing from the current condition can be developed.

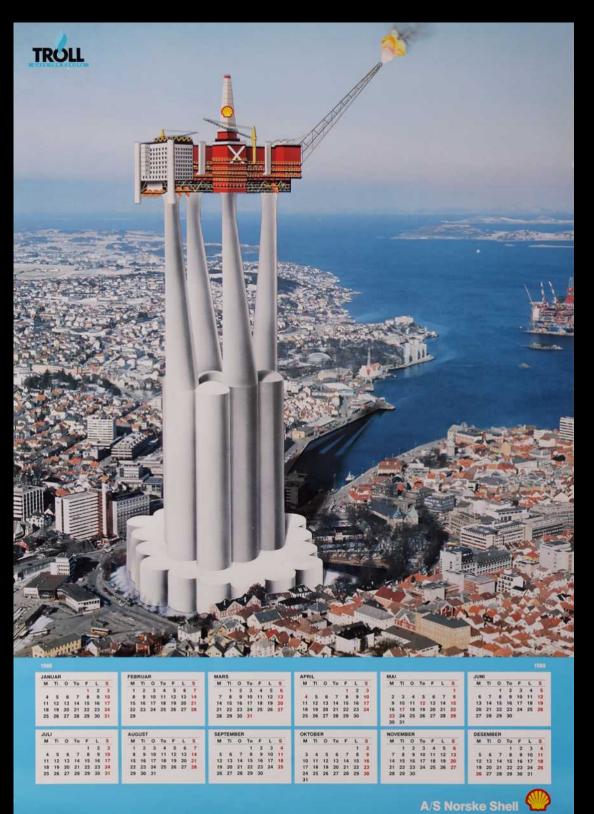
The research collective Beauty of Oil wants to contribute to this groundwork.

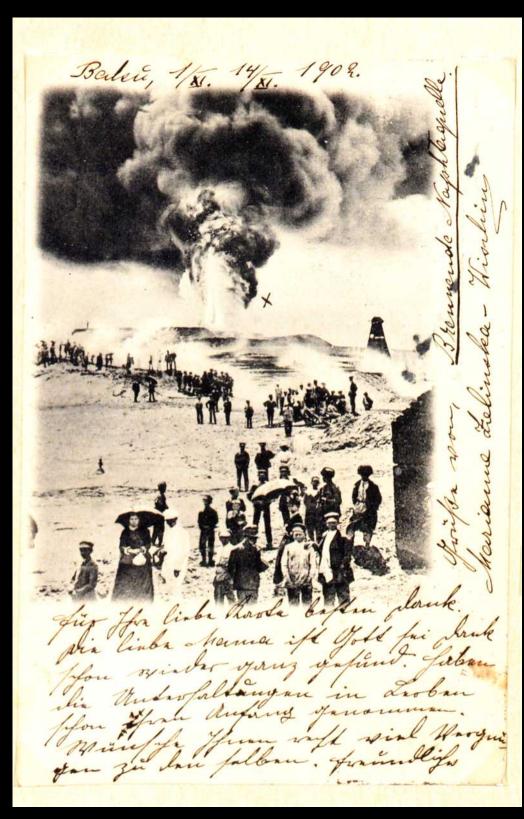


A Curatorial Research Project

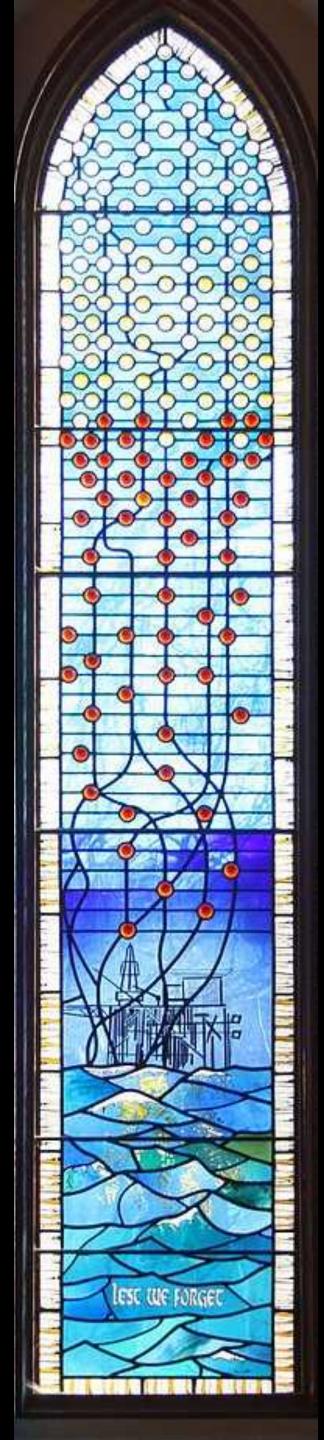












An archeology of the presence—a retrospective of the oil age!

What do we need to leave behind?

What do we want to keep?

An exhibition

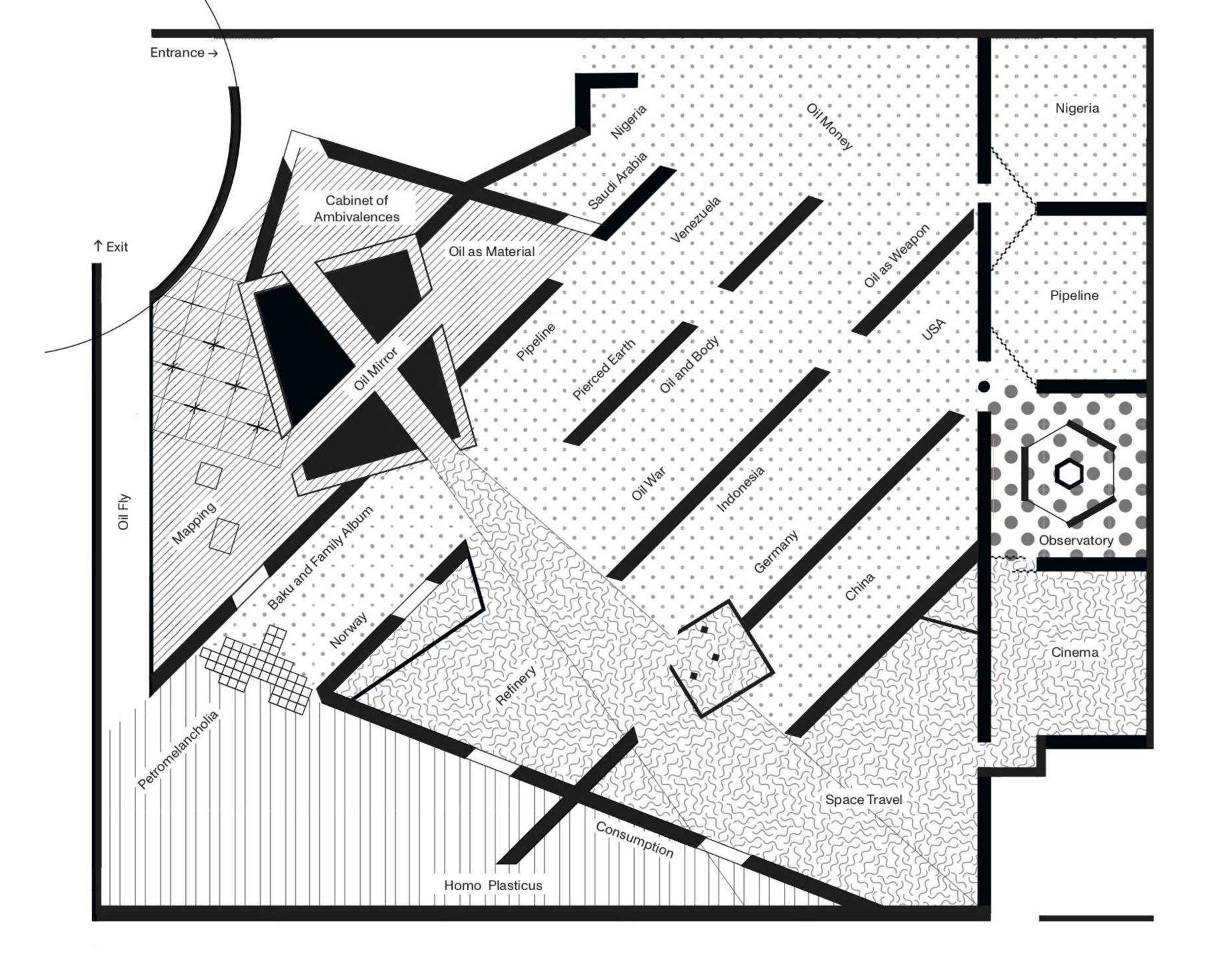












Oil Encounter: Petroculture comparison



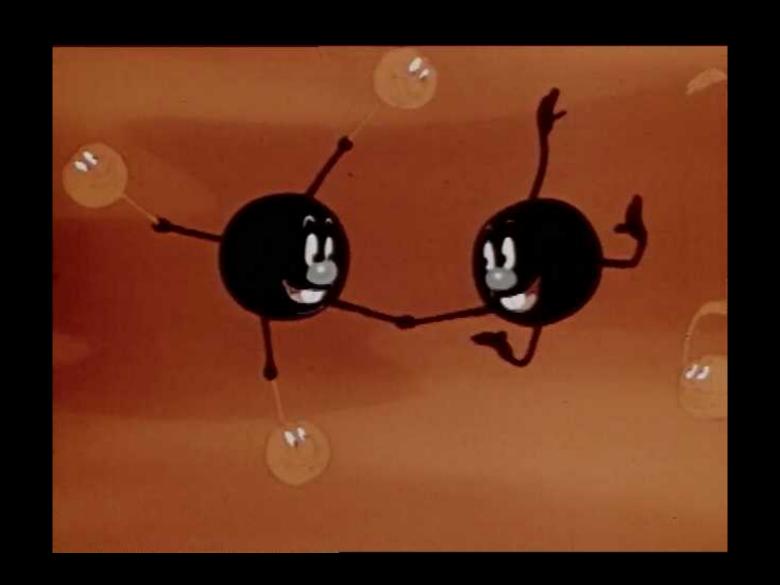






Chemical Cultural Theory













Petroleum, Art, and Capital





Natural History









another paradigm: transition from whale oil to petroleum



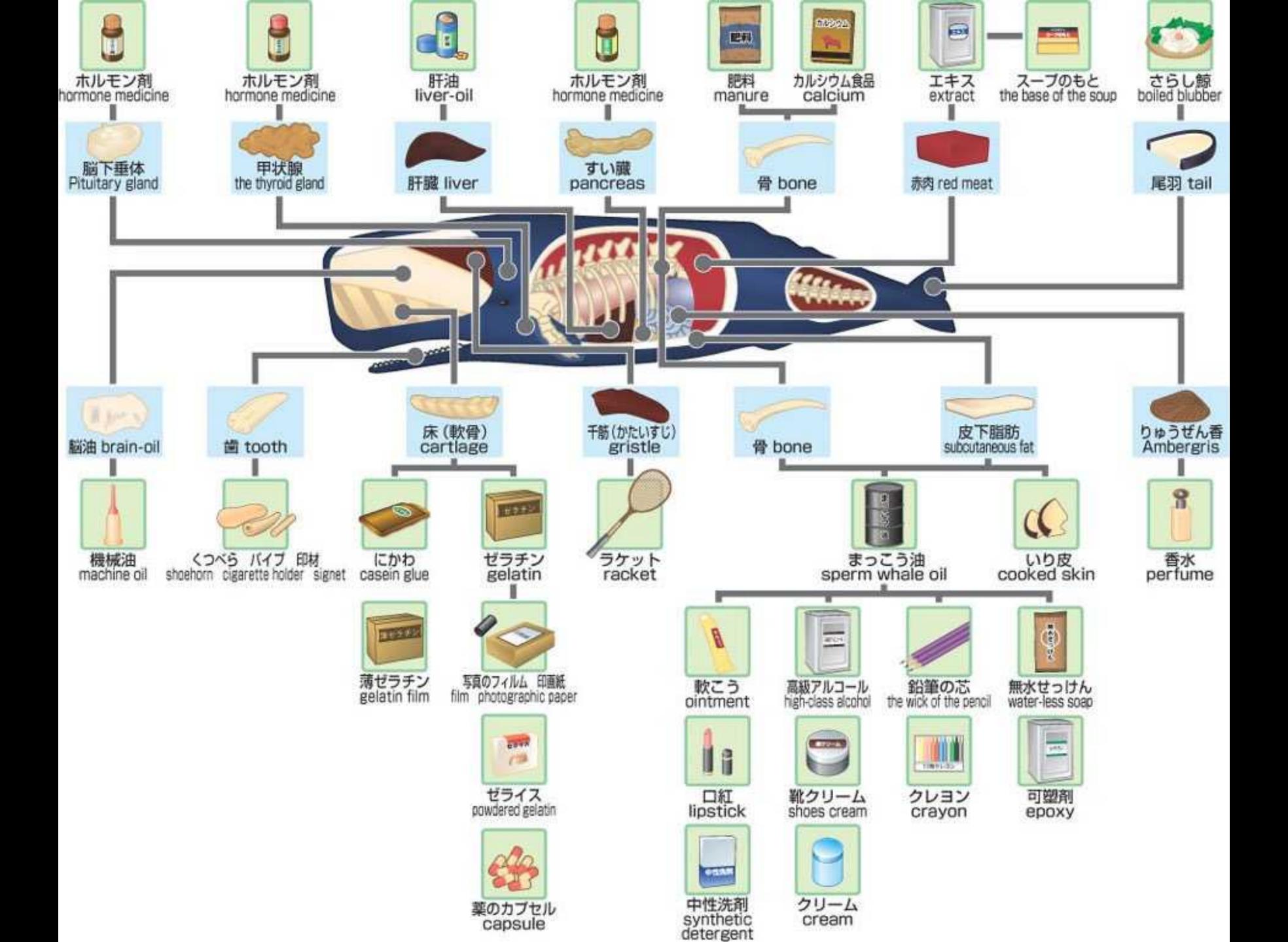
GRAND BALL GIVEN BY THE WHALES IN HONOR OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE OIL WELLS IN PENNSYLVANIA.













1992, Lubegard ATF engine protectant, first high-temperature synthetic Liquid Wax Ester (LXE) as replacement for sperm whale oil.

So...

what will we do with petroleum in the postpetromodern futures?