페허에서의 삶의 가능성

Living Amidst the Ruins

안나 로웬하웁트-칭 인터뷰 An Interview with Anna Lowenhaupt-Tsing

인터뷰 글 INTERVIEWED BY // 디스플레이 디스트리뷰트

Display Distribute + 쿤치 연구 포럼 & 공동체

KUNCI Study Forum & Collective

+ 리드-인 Read-in

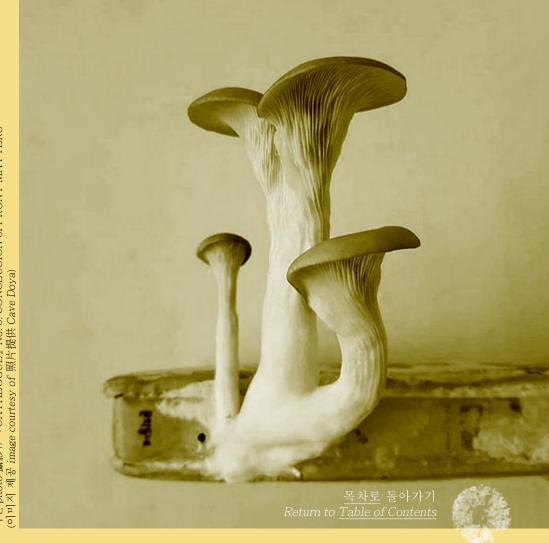
선택된 텍스트 한글 뜻옮김 SELECT EN to KR TRANSLATION //

정현주(리드-인)

CHUNG Hyun Ju (Read-in) + 박재용 PARK Jaeyong

(Seoul Reading Room)





인간 정신 되살리기 Remaking the Human Spirit

DD/K/R-i (Display Distribute, Kunci and Read-in): Amidst the alienation and the breaking down of sociality in common life—in acknowledgement of the fact that "the world will not be saved"—how do you see the remaking of the human spirit?

AL-T (Anna Lowenhaupt Tsing): The art of noticing is, I think, a way to remake the human spirit. When I wrote Mushroom at the End of the World: On the Possibility of Life in Capitalist Ruins, many people came and wanted me to endorse hope as an almost Christian universal principle, and I did not feel comfortable with that. Even though the book is trying to argue some ways that people can navigate the ruins, I don't think it's a matter of holding onto hope like it was some abstract principle. One of the things that I was really inspired by working with the Satoyama revitalisation movement in Japan was their sense that to be human you needed to be working with non-humans and that it caused an intense form of alienation when people stopped doing that. That was very inspiring for me. There is a sense where we need non-humans in our lives—they're going to be there whether we like it or not—and that

I started working on pathogenic fungi to argue that in fact not all fungi have beneficial affects. In fact fungi and humans are the two organisms that have caused the most extinction, and generally by we need to acknowledge them. working together in some way or another. For example, the fungus that's causing the most extinctions right now is this Bd chytrid fungus that's killing frogs around the world. But the reason that it's killing frogs so quickly is that they put all of these diseased frogs on airplanes and send them around the world—they're used for community-building projects, for eating, etc.—and then they escape and go off and kill all the local frogs. The fungus itself doesn't go anywhere, you have to move it with the frogs.

My point is, in terms of the remaking of the human spirit, I feel an obligation to tell some terrible and terrifying stories, as well as some hopeful stories—to ask if there's a way that we can tell terrible stories in ways that are careful enough that they will make people want to notice, to linger, to stay with these problems rather than to turn away. After working on matsutake mushrooms and offering some really positive understandings of fungus or fungal connections, I started to worry that the view I was giving was too bright and that it was just related to the ethnographic materials that I was working on. I started to think about pathogenic fungi—that is, the fungi that kills things—plants in particular, but also animals, and us. The argument against telling bad stories is that people will turn away, so my challenge as an artist and intellectual would be how can you tell these stories so well that people will continue paying attention?

AL-T: 일본의 사토아타마 도시에서 운동을 함께 하던서 큰 행장을 바른 한 빚은 인간이 되기 위해서는 UI-인간 주체들라 註께 해야 한다는 그들의 의식이었고 사람들이 그러한 UI-OLT 주체들라 함께하기를 떨추던 소의장이 시해졌다는 祖仙叶, 工州 灵 对结 处对别死, 乳는 旋에서 UI-OLT 구체들이 필요하다는 이익은 있습니다만 - 우리가 李阳 多时性 工學 四月 岩 对四 - 和世 그들을 이건하나 하 되는가 있겠다.

> 사실 공위 인간은 대범의 얼굴을 아기라 두 유기체고 नाय खेलास पेखे समिति हेमा स्थिति।

> …… 是工 对规定 叶中 四区 计划 好好 工艺 假 7H7217+ 357MI 97200 FRE 3+72.

오이버섯 로 작대은 이후 균 혹은 균음의 관련성에 THÀH 化红油 时间地 日本 7十八十二年发生时间 ा भारता संभ न्येनेभारीत साम जिम् पंस्येत्रा 관점을 제공하고 있지는 않았는지, 제가 전구 주인 민국지하다 자동에만 관련된 건 아닌지 걱정하게 SISOUR. 假铅银 记录 工的以外 다른 对意 导注 引号 子间机 导出 化结点 子间 正新 관油 4岁对台11 417台设备UCH.

잠재적 공유지 Ihe Latent Commons

DD/K/R-i: Does the concept of a latent commons require a form self-awareness among those in such relation, and can the thought of working more actively towards the commons negate the scale of the latent or even fugitive 'undercommons' (as per Harney and Moten's suggestion)? How much latency (or opacity) is required in order to maintain non-destructiveness and avoid exploitation? Is there something to sustain with the hidden or dormant? If one characteristic of the latent commons is that it is undeveloped, what does it mean to make it visible?

AL-T: I wish that the latent commons were more substantial. It's almost embarrassing that the only commons that I can think of is a kind of commons that is yet to come and offers opportunities for collaborations, for opportunities that we might pick up on. It's the best I can come up with, and I think it's right for our times, but it's not wildly enthusiastic. I just read recently that with most of the most deadly diseases that we know, it's not the actual organisms necessarily that make people sick, but rather the disease environments, that is, the transformed landscapes made by human infrastructures. That's back to the kind of pact between the infrastructure and the entity, that to make those diseases as deadly as they are you have to do something, and they're involved in the kinds of human infrastructures that we're

Whereas in the $20^{\rm th}$ century we isolated the good germs from the bad germs, there were certain types of bacteria, for example, where we just thought we didn't want to put up with them, and we just making available for them. wiped them all out, wiping out those things and our willingness to use the most dangerous ways to wipe out your enemies human and non human allowed you to imagine that you might be safe despite all that activity. It turned out not to be true. It turned out that there's no place to hide from all of those infrastructural activities. I know that's a little discouraging as a thing to say, but at least its the starting place for what we have to work with.

DD/K/R-i: But this idea of a 'latent commons', does it imply that it should progress to a coming, or selfrealisation, or scaling of some sort?

AL-T: One thing is that I think that all of us are surrounded, even in the most barren places, with pieces of the latent commons, human and non-human, and that in terms of the human ones it seems to me that we have to stop imagining, as many Americans do, that your only allies are in your family and that everyone else can just die and you don't care. So our understanding of our potential allies as just DD/K/R-T: 감제적 로유제 (latent commons) 라는 개념은 그건 म्त्रा राजाम थुर्ग राग राग हिन्देराहर इस्तराह 하는 하나 전 건물건으로 작업한다는 사망하이 많지나건이까나 탕구적이던지, 혹은 [또비트 호텐라 스테마노 하니가 발한] আসমট (undercommons) 의 규모를 부정함 수 धुनाधः? प्राच्नेयार्ड भ्राहेन्य स्ट्रेन्ट् प्राहेन्य 写外吐記 花堡川(至于 早时五)가 写见这种见? 会对礼 것 같은 유떤 국인 것라 더불이 유지할 수 있는 것이 있을까요? 전에라 로유지가 전개되지 않았다는 게 한 가지 특징이라면 그것을 타내게 하는 건 이번 의미가 있죠?

AL-T: 잠재각 로유지가 더 건고했으면 하는 내·많이니다. 제가 생각해낼 수 있는 잠재적 공유지라곤 아직 도래하지 않은 प्रेम भाग ब्रोहेशां छह स्प्रीय गांधे नेह 것이라는 집에 개의 당황스러울 지게입니다. 이것이 सार सरके न श्रें याति ए डेंग्रेस 것이라고 보니다. 소문에 읽은 글에 따르던 우리가 아는 가장 체퍼적인 질병들도 실제 유지체가 사람들을 아드게 하는 것이 아니라. 특정한 조건으로만 그렇게 就叶는 刀以叶, OLE 叶스트科和叶 THAII 44이에 일구의 चित्रंग स्नाम श्रेट राष्ट्रंग युवा यह संविता गडेगामारा नाम् थेग मिनसा हेमा गर्ने गरिन 그들에게 제당하는 일간의 이뜨라스트업체와 관련이 있다는 거죠.

त्यार पुरेश्य संध य 20MINIMI न्यां 차한 편을 나쁜 편에서 따를 때에 돌았다는 겁니 Ct. इसिरे देश एसाया ११ प्रया जामरम उद्य 战制制制 计引 经时 你 些可 你的比较合以다. यस मुर्हे किमामार गामान गर्म शिक्स सिर्माह 서서 인간이는 UI-인간이는 쓸어 때oHist 것은 그건 \$15m15 \$23ho 吃饭好机 吃吐 化烷 站 수 있게 해주었습니다. 그렇지 않은 것으로 巨计发引胜见, 工程 显亮 电压计二色对初 补光에서의 \$150114 瓮 是 WHE 对1 时发死, 工地 के अंधिकोई के ध्राप्त विगर गीय खेल की नी ·生之 转 乳 辛特祖如叶.

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humans really has to get a lot broader. In terms of non-humans, it's the same. Actually all around us are holocene fragments, places where the long evolutionary history of how animals and plants and fungi, all manners of bacteria, all manage to live together in some way or another. Even in our intestines. You could start right there. We are in these spaces of collaboration, we just have to figure out how to hold onto them, build them, nurture them, and pay attention to them, and to not let them be destroyed by some of the powerful infrastructural projects that are around us.

균근 매트릭스에서 예술가의 역할

Artists' Role in the Mycorrhizal Matrix

DD/K/R-i: Speaking from our positions as artists, we couldn't help but think of instances where artists enter into a community, especially often underdeveloped or undervalued areas, and engage in a series of activities that serve to revitalise a neighbourhood or a certain area, which then becomes gentrified. Private capital enters and re-appropriates these gestures for different purposes. The problem with this of course is that the artist, perhaps due to a lack of noticing, gets implicated in this kind of dialogue. Is it possible for artists to create narratives as a kind of re-evaluation of other, more standardised forms of value, especially economic value? This question follows the same sort of conundrum that arises with the matsutake mushroom, whereby at the end of the line a foraged fungus becomes a very specific kind of commodity. Artists in these situations are producing really wonderful things, before getting absorbed into expensive real estate value. The question is maybe then something like: how do we maintain the nuance of the narrative when people have this tendency to essentialise and bring optimism (which is of course also very human and necessary), how do we resuscitate this kind of attention to detail? Do you see a role for artists in this matrix of noticing, middlemen, translation, commodification and regeneration? What could some of our aims as artists/anthropologists/thinkers be; what types of spores should we

AL-T: Let me try and answer that question through a question of the non-human perspective and what can be brought about by introducing the mode of mycorrhiza into our thinking. Would it be possible for us to imagine this non-human or even a "post-anthropocene" perspective in our contemporary institutionalised lives in the urban sphere? One needs to acquire patience in order to mix with the multi-species other, but how can we learn to even notice them in the city?

When we think only with humans and other animals, we think of individuals, but when you think with mychorrizal fungi, those fungi that only live through their interaction with plants, you have DD/K/R-T: 라지만 '잡게적 로유지'라는 개념은 일간의 도래나 对 经记 报의 旧計 准备 对处 犯动的 让时告 茎 아시하는 건가요?

AL-T: 한가지 제 생각이는 가장 청녀학한 한기장에서조차 우리는 장대적 공유지가 있는 곳에서는 인간라 네-인간들에게 हिरासान ध्राप्त प्रधापत. यह पार्वावा यात्रेह्न 자신의 토맹은 가족에만 있고 다른 사람들은 죽더라도 化配针机 好 初計는 似色 化化针引 乳는 工时制作 하나다. 네-이간의 스탠에서도 이것은 돌아하나다. 사실 भा निर्मिट्ट ड्रिंगी प्रि. प्र. ड्रेशा (Holocene) अ 단대들은 달라 식물과 교류 온갖 바라!!! 모두가 नाष्ट्रमा नाष्ट्र पन्धि हेमा दिल्लाने है दे प्री 기나긴 진한 역사의 장에의 우리의 내강 속에도 이건 부분이 주제하다. 7714부터 시작화 수 있겠다. 우리의 모든 돌지와 註酬化, 이건 헤디의 로칸 안에 नैराम धूर यस नामुई नाम्युमा राद्धेया नाम्युमा 站。告记 李宝诗机 1212 量的处 叶车 指钩让 心里计心里的初 里到型巨州 의해 파괴되지 않을지 약하내기만 하면 되니다.

DD/K/R-i: जार्रेगम्य ध्रीताना पुरेस पेप्ट, राज्य हर्माह 들이가는 आ살가의 보기를 들지 않을 수가 때비오 특히 저게방, 저덩가된 곳 이번 되내나 구야를 활성화하는 일천 활동 한 뒤 그곳은 두지 내물있 (gentrified) 을 기위에 됩니다. 사유 자보이 들어와 다른 물건으로 그릇을 初一社新社社。 of 是初生 on和时 on安計計 今时知 용해서 이건 논의에 전투되는 거죠. 좀 더 때중가가 다른 포근화된 가치의 행EH, 특히 기계 가치를 제-땡가하는 것라 같은 내어티브를 만들 수 있을까요?

AL-T: は1-0しなしいしてんないの "至스트-0し品がは (POSt-anthropocene)"관점을 한시다니에 제도한된 우리의 도시 %의 행적으로 가지만 것을 사사할 수 있을까요? 다하라 ~ (multi-Species) 의 타자와 었이기 위해선 차늘성이 필요하다고 被告以口地, 五川 时间们 千到十 明是 工程을 呼吸引起 16号12HS 14号午 2号和62?

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to think across individuals. Organisms are so deeply intertwined and interconnected with one another that it's the set of relationships and encounters that are always making landscapes and communities as they will together. So that's why its good to think with the relations that make something emerge.

I think it can relate in the urban setting as well. If you only think about the buildings and the real estate, and then imagine the people as just residents of given apartments that have nothing to do with each other, once they buy the apartment they are the owner and that's the end of it, rather than thinking of the relations that are involved. I heard a talk about an apartment complex where they had tried to put in some green space and it had allowed kids to play outside, and they put in a couple of trees, and the author of the talk was arguing that that outdoor space really made a difference in terms of building a community. That space has been really denigrated because mostly immigrants live in it, and it's considered a poor space that they want to knock down. The author was arguing that instead you need to look at the kinds of communities that have built up there, rather than the real estate value.

One of the things that artists do is refuse some of the universalisations that policy makers want to push us into, to show us what matters in a particular place-based understanding of what's going on. In my new project Feral Atlas, aboriginal elders' painting can do that, so too can the song "Genjer Genjer".

오역에 관련하여 On Mistranslation

DD/K/R-i: One of the questions that we want to return to relates to the notion of translation and thinking of translation as the conversion of feral resources into standardised units of commerce. In your work you seem less interested in halting or throwing a wrench in the flow of goods than with allowing things to proceed but with this more careful consideration of what is developing along the way. This led us to wonder, then, what the potential of mistranslation in this sense might be?

AL-T: I'm very interested in two literatures on translation. One is the post-colonial literature that Barthes used with the idea that mistranslation goes along with imperial rule. There is a wonderful book written by Lydia Liu, a literature scholar, called Translingual Practices, in which she argues that in the imperial relations between Britain and China translation played a really important role in domination. The reason China became dominated by the West in part had to do with practices of translation. So that power and translation for her are always tied, and she goes through several Chinese words that you don't know if intentionally or unintentionally are translated so strangely into English that they caused huge political events. Perhaps the most famous one that's not in that book but in one that I edited called Words in Motion is about a word that in English is translated as "barbarian", which so offended the British that it led to violence that might not have happened otherwise.

이간라 다른 동물만 사망가하면 가 개별체조시 사망하 지만, 균근 교류에 관해 생각하면 - 백리균장이유는 식물라의 रहेर्दिई हिंभानार दिंग्नामा - नमें हे नहेर्युगन 似对的时时 就以此, 工程 别利用是 什么 时午此 건숙이 젊이고 연결되어 있어서 독기라 공화를 함께 만들어내는 것은 항상 관계와 만났의 조합입니다. 그렇게 때문에 우전가를 드러내는 관계에 대해서 전체나 正的計는 게 飞双龙, 이것을 되게 상황라 관련 제를 수도 있습니다. 건물라 부모(toll 관谢서만 생각함) 하다트 निर्मुह 112 orth स्थारी प्राप्त प्रार्थियात. उड़े व 체한 관계를 생각하는 대신, 아파트를 사던 주신이고 게기서 끝이라고 보죠. 몇 주 전에 되지 공간을 조성하고 이건이들이 밖에 나무 몇 그루에서 돌수 있게 시도한 아파트 먼지에 관한 토를 들었는데요. 아니 공간이 显红 超级에 处对 큰 补明结 生四年级计正 被告以다. 그 당간은 대체로 이번자들이 사는 곳이라서 상태가 길지 ·安文工 心里社 子三 四四八日 对四十 写见故之时 부자 가게를 보는 대신 주민들이 구축한 공동체의 이건이들을 받아는 한다는 이야기가 오셨습니다.

예술가들이 하는 일 수 한 가지는 정책 이한자들이 일이분이다 하는 이건 보다라를 거부하고, 무슨 일이 ाष्ट्रणराध्राहे नमाष्ट्रय रहेटला नातिहरू बोझे हें इसे म 年叹时 安全社划을 보어주는 Touch. 豆籽则 毕育古의 데이티[따의 우구관이 많게 환경 문제를 다른 일]라 가는이 "전체 전체(Genjer Genjer)"[전체적 선토 이유로 司司马可农时 电压时间 电电子计量 生斑 准色 。岩 祖野 站午处地 对的死

AL-T: 번역라 관련해서 흑미오은 두 문헌이 있어요. 첫 번째는 오이는 일인지 지내나와 함께 간다고 보 활동 내일들의 似好 耿亮 转似空 是针见时见 是計 计和则 되다나 되우가 쓴 아름다운 책, 『먼어횡단적 실천 (Translingual Practices) , Just. ofth 779 실인 관기에서 반역이 지배에 있어 아주 구요한 역항을 했고 구국이 시구에 지내나당한 이유 가운데 반액 적별도 이느 정도 이렇게 있다고 이야기하다나. 그녀가 보기에

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The second literature on translation that's really exciting is coming out of technology and science studies with folks like Bruno Latour who argue that you might want to see what happens when an engineer and an electric motor are working together—that's a process that he wants to call translation. Some of that stuff that I was talking about, that relates infrastructures and entities, you could call that translation. I think these two literatures together work really well, and in fact I've been really influenced by Shiho Satsuka's work. She has a book called Nature in Translation and I think that it's really helpful for seeing these two things. Nature in translation for Satsuma is both a linguistic translation that's tied up in postcolonial dynamics and the human non-human relationship and the way that those form networks together. Reading both makes me see that it's really important to try and see the ways that both power and connection get formed. So yes, translation is an important way that we navigate the world.

불확정성 Indeterminacy

AL-T: The indeterminacy narrative is in contrast to a progress narrative that in the 20^{th} century told everyone that we were going somewhere and that the going was getting better and better. Once that starts to fall apart, which I think it has, then we are stuck in indeterminacy, for better or worse. Indeterminacy becomes inscribed on the condition we are in as both humans and non-humans, and we do need to make the most of what we can with it. We can't expect any kind of guarantee. When I was a teenager, I joined progressive social movements for an end to racism and sexism, but I took for granted the kind of "progress" that's part of the conception of "progressive". Today, I haven't changed my commitments, but I have changed the assumption that we are necessarily "moving forward." In the United States, we are having to live with a shift toward fascism and the rise of new white supremacy movements. There is nothing of "moving forward" about this. As we organize social movements, we have to take advantage of the contingencies of our time, without taking a better future for granted. Indeterminacy is the situation that we are in. That's not a reason to give up, but rather to take our

As great as it is to be a mushroom picker, it's not saving the world. Its about negotiating the ruins as best we can. It's that condition that I think that theorists, artists, and social scientists need to be coalitions really seriously. thinking of pretty hard—what can we do given this situation of not being able to save everything in a single stroke? I think that so much of our policy planning is based on this progress narrative even to this day, but I think even ordinary people are not as convinced as they once were. But if you look at what officials are working on, they're still saying, "You know, things are going to get better and better" they're still hooked on that rhetoric, and the rest of us don't know how to think about our situation as a result.

सिया प्राचित है है है है से सिया देन प्रतिकार अहरों है है 보의 아내게 찍어된 너무 이상하게 반여되어서 큰 경치적 化地等 乳孔 子子的 吐的毒素 传到某口时。 的 被例外生 다루고 있지 않지만 제가 던지를 맡은 『문진에게 하는 땅 (Words in Motion) の いまなまと イトショフトでは フトマな 유덕한 단이는 덩이길 "oFREOL (barbarian)"이라고 एल्घ द्रेन एन स्रीपार. । पुन न्रेग्ड्नामा जिम् द्वारागामा यद्या दुरामा दुनाया दुरु 经经验 的对级征

(번역라 관련해 정말 흥미오운 두 번째 문헌은 브루노 अहि ग्रेश थे गर्द अंदेला सेरे व्यन्तात 나입니다. 라투트는 기술자와 전기 또타가 함께 일반다던 नाय थुंग रिनयुता रिमार्ट मा रहे मर्ट प्रेन्टियार 그는 이건 과정을 '번쩍'이라고 뛰어다. 제가 받아는 앨 주에 인도라스트럭처와 개체에 관한 것이 번역이라 투수 있겠네요. 이전 두 가지 문헌을 함께 보면 정말 步行 장 맞는데, 사실상 저는 사스카 11일의 잠입에 큰 ではいまれた。「いたのできれては(Nature in Translation)」 이라는 책을 썼고, 저는 이 책이 위의 두 문헌을 보는데 정말 큰 도움이 된다고 생각하다. 사스카 시호에게 धून िएल्घ् रान्य (Nature in Translation) ह 탈실민주의적 생각라 인간라 네-인간의 관기기가 않는 याना यान्य र्वामा अभिक्षे सुन्त नम्पुमा क्षेत्रमा 네트워크를 해성하는지에 관한 책임니다. 그렇게 때문에 이 두 가지를 읽어내는 것은 권력과 사회적인 관기기가 नष्ट्रमा न्यार्थिन देखात्र प्राप्त न्यार्थिन दे गंदेमहोत्त्या हेर्पाटन. जा, यसमा प्राच्ये नैराम गा भाग्याडे 항하라는 주도한 바다다니다.

AL-T: 불확검성 내的티브는 진보 내的티브와 대비되는데·····

저는 10대 시절에 신축수의와 성사/열에 마셨죠를 찍고자 計는 진性科 사회 윤 즉 우리가 어떤가를 하다 나아가 卫 以다고 생각했던 이러한 것들에 열人說 豆蔻酸이요. 不是 产工 工作工时 经 处计는 呼至 学生 学生 计多

상상과 추측 Imagination and the Speculative

DD/K/R-i: And another literary device that we were thinking about was the role of the speculative in your work: What role does imagination or the speculative play, and how can it be deployed potentially as an effective counter-narrative? What are some of the tactics that you employ to weave narratives that resist the possibility of appropriation and reduction?

AL-T: I think that the job of anthropologists, like artists, is to help shape a public imagination. We have a responsibility to the world. The way that we tell stories and put them together makes a huge difference in terms of how people understand them. This is the work of imagination, and it's always there, and it's impossible to write a single sentence reporting something that doesn't bring the imagination inside. One of the things that I like about the field of anthropology is that it asks us to bring what we call theory forward as a way of talking about things in the world and empirical data together. That's where the imagination comes in. So the speculative is used not necessarily in terms of trying to predict what's going to happen next, or making a false view of your research, but in trying to pull something that's true from your research and make it important to people through the ways that you tell that story and express it. That's the work of imagination.

One context in which I've thought about the speculative is when discussing with colleagues on the era of the anthropocene as a time of such great human disturbance such that the whole geology and ecology of the earth has gone into a new directions because of human infrastructures. A colleague of mine has usefully pointed out that the use of the anthropocene as a kind of science fiction concept asks of us to look back from the future to the geological epoch that we're in and see how it's characterised. In that sense, you can't use the term anthropocene without drawing yourself into a kind of speculative mode of analysis. The reason that I use the term anthropocene is that it stimulates a kind of conversation with natural sciences and humanities people in a way that's rare. There are a lot of criticisms of the word, but it's trying to hold onto that conversation and thinking about speculation as in some ways, again, the work of the imagination and what kind of agency it gives us to take that in other directions. It seems really important that we're not just collecting information about the anthropocene, but that we're also telling the story in a particular way.

우리가 검세를 되사 적으로 내가 보는 것은 肾을 즉기 아니는 의식이죠. 제가 사는 곳에서는 검세가 다시를 쪽으로 들어가고 있어서, 지금의 사회 윤동에 관해 아주 낙관적으로 보기는 어딘습니다. 많은 이들이 ार्य ११ वेहे जात नम्पूरमा तुरुष्विभाव हेर्द्रा ् । MITAI वहेजात 일이나고 있는 아주 끝째한 일들의 일부를 昭和 部门 四 主社人的部员 子间面, 工程门 明是明 等外外站的 明是 产到十 礼社 付款包 刊花

AL-T: 李芒生叶는 化分子的 (17年) 等于人 (17年) ल्केंट जार्रान्त्रेय सन्ध रार्धि न्यायन न 있게 도와주는 것입니다. 우리는 세시들에 대한 첫이에 以合以Ct. 이 10年71号 内型게 松計卫 子付計告7十四 取上計 사람들의 이해에 큰 차이를 끌어내기 때문이잔. 이것이 1515स्था राष्ट्रवाय वसाम भग ध्राला १६१६ई हेम्ल 吸引는 是社会 計以社互 星 丛는 건 岩가능하죠. OLAST HOFMIN TOTALE 411 701 STUTE MITAION 至州部台 对此 经部门 四时时 計以 能初 产到에게 吸引针 毕州 計告 对时死, 四时间 化红铅의 राधार इन्द्रियर, याधारा गरिन्द्रना म्ल्रा युनर्या 에는하게나 전에 대한 작물된 관점을 두는 것이 아니라 연구에서 창된 부분을 끌어내 이야기를 松和 无键针 胜绝 重洲 化混合则州 工权的 产业计划 时间与网络圣 时生 对的时 はそれは到りな生のな

이름서(anthropocene)가이간의인도라스트각치로 0/2H 717 7271191 71318+ 4HEH7+ 4H39 18+25=03 水湖 尼达山 化水土 业福州村 强气计 经 हेम्प्या त्रान्ध्रीय योगेन श्रीपटम. र्हे रे प्रान भूधितमा वाद्य यहि यायग्रेयाप. वाह्नेसार चुट्टा 라는 그 나는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 소리가 소하는 राग्छेर नागडे ग्रीसार्थित मार्चेला मार्थे प्राथमिनान 보는 듯 보게 하기 때문입니다. 그건 접에서 일간의 जांद्रेये धर्मं भेर दे उसे उसरा 이유서라는 단어를 쓸 수

페허에서의 삶의 가능성

Living Amidst the Ruins

DD/K/R-i: We had talked about if there were to be some sort of ecological disaster or post-human ecology,
what would survive or what kinds of collaborations would come out of it? There's an irony in
trying to imagine from our limited human perspective what a non-human perspective would look
like. Perhaps that's the tool that speculation offers.

AL-T: There's stuff that's going to be hard to kill, like bacteria. Some people argue that the whole array of life is an experiment made by bacteria. From the perspective of bacteria, we're just a little blip, a little art movement, that lasted a few years. The world that they've created in their tapestry—they don't really care if we survive or not, they'll have other experiments.

이름세라는 단어를 쓰는 이유는 이것이 자전 라타다 이문하자들이 상당히 드물지만 어떤 던데서는 일록의 대한 후 수 있게 자꾸하기 때문이에요. 이 단어에 대해서 상당히 많은 네证이 이뤄지고 있지만, 저는 그건 화제를 유지하면서 다시 한번 우리가 다른 바탕을 취할 수 있는 일록의 선택 의지를 주는 사사하려고 고차하면서 하기 하다. 이건 전이 아주 중단해 보십니다. 단지 이름세에 관한 정보를 수지하는 것이 아니라 이것을 특정한 바닷무를 말한다는 전 말이죠.

AL-T: 국이기 이러운 것도 있습니다. 바라비아 처럼한, 이번 이들은 생명체의 또는 갖춰가 사실은 바라비아가 진행한 실험이 하고도 합니다. 그러니까 바라비아의 관점에서 바라보고 산다면, 인간은 그저 몇 년 가지 않는 일시적인 천사이나 오오한 예술 운동일 뿐입니다. 바라비아가 만들어면 세기계에서는 인간이 생존하는지 아닌지는 관심사가 아니죠.

페허에서의 삶의 가능성

Living Amidst the Ruins

안나 로웬하웁트-칭은 인류학을 가르치며 캘리포니아 대학 산타크루즈 캠퍼스에 재직 중이다. 그녀는 『세상 끝에 있는 버섯: 자본주의자의 폐허에서의 삶의 가능성(프린스턴 대학 출판)』 책의 작가이다. 그녀의 최근 프로젝트는 야생 지도: 인간-이상의-인간세 (Feral Atlas: The More-than-Human Anthropocene) 이며 제니퍼 데거, 앨더 켈레만-삭세나, 저우 페이페이와 함께한 인류세에 대한 새로운 방식 연구로 시각 예술가, 인문학자, 사회 과학자들이 참여하고 있다. (www.feralatlas.org, 2020년 10월 22일 라이브)

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