

(DK)

Klodens tilstand er under radikal forandring. Den massive destruktion af Jordens økosystemer omfatter ikke blot klimaforandringer og artsudryddelse. Flydende plastikkontinenter, forsuring af verdenshavene og monokulturelt landbrug er også del af de processer, der er ved at forandre livsbetingelserne for alt levende på jorden.

Vi kalder det udvikling. Fremskridt. Vækst. En udvikling baseret på århundreders radikale indgreb i de komplekse og indbyrdes afhængige processer, der udgør Jordens livsoprettholdende systemer. Men destruktionen af disse systemer er samtidig også resultatet af langsom vold. En vold, der udøves i periferien af vores opmærksomhed, en vold der ofte er usynlig og hvis ødelæggelse først viser sig med forsinket effekt. En vold der ikke opfattes som vold.

Fortællingen om det antropocæne, den geologiske periode vi befinner os i, er en ny evolutionær dagsorden, der sætter menneskeheden i centrum for klodens udvikling og udpeger mennesket som den væsentligste geologiske faktor. Men konsekvenserne af de planetkonsumerende praksisser er knyttet til en særlig måde at opfatte menneskets relation til sine omgivelser på. En opfattelse, der voksende frem samtidig med den europæiske kolonialisme og tidlige kapitalisme.

Det antropocæne narrativ anser ødelæggelsen af jorden som *collateral damage*, u-intenderet skade, men 1700-tallets brug af termen 'klimaforandringer' fortæller noget andet. Allerede dengang var det nemlig afgørende ikke blot at kontrollere de fysiske omgivelser, men også at ændre de klimatiske forhold. Ligesom slavegørelse og udryddelse af hele befolkninger, var manipulation af miljøer og klimaer en integreret del af koloniseringens projekt.

Hvordan blev det muligt at opfatte mennesker og miljøer som uudtømmelige ressourcer, der kan udnyttes og udbyttes helt omkostningsfrit? Udstillingen *Slow Violence* er et forsøg på at læse destabiliseringen af klimaet og destruktionen af kloden som en historie om langsom vold.

*Slow Violence* er kurateret af Katarina Stenbeck og en del af Stenbecks forskningsprojekt *In Search of the Lost Future*. Udstillingen lancerer programmet Charlottenborg Art Research, der er et samarbejde mellem Det Kgl. Danske Kunsthakademis Billedkunstskoler og Kunsthall Charlottenborg. Programmet Charlottenborg Art Research formidler Billedkunstskolernes praksisbaserede forskningsaktiviteter.

Programmet er støttet af Augustinus Fonden. Udstillingen er støttet af Statens Kunstfond. Katarina Stenbeck har et Mads Øvlisen ph.d.-stipendium, som uddeles af Novo Nordisk fonden og er en del af Billedkunstskolernes ph.d. program.

#slowviolence

(ENG)

The planet is undergoing radical transformation. The massive destruction of its ecosystems comprises not only climate change and species extinction. Continent-sized floating plastic islands, toxic waste and monoculture farming are also part of the processes that are changing the conditions of life on Earth.

We call it development. Progress. Growth. Development based on centuries of unrestrained intervention in the complex and interdependent processes that make up the life-sustaining systems of the Earth. The destruction of these systems, however, are also the result of slow violence. A violence that is exercised in the margins of our attention, a violence that is often out of sight, invisible, and whose destruction emerges with a delay. A violence not perceived as violence.

The story of the Anthropocene, the new geological era in which we live, puts mankind at the centre of the development of the Earth, designating humans as the most significant geological factor. Yet the consequences of planet-consuming activities are deeply embedded in a specific way of perceiving the relationship between Man and his surroundings. A perception that developed in concurrence with European colonialism and early capitalism.

The narrative of the Anthropocene considers the destruction of the Earth as collateral damage, unintended harm, but use of the term 'climate change' in the 18<sup>th</sup> century tells a different story. Even then, it was crucial to control not only physical surroundings but also to change climatic conditions. Along with the enslavement and annihilation of people, the manipulation of environments and climates was integral to the colonial project.

How did it become possible to consider people and environments as inexhaustible resources to be used and abused without costs? The exhibition *Slow Violence* is an attempt to read the destabilization of the climate and the destruction of the Earth as a history of slow violence.

*Slow Violence* is curated by Katarina Stenbeck and is part of Stenbeck's research project *In Search of the Lost Future*. It is the inaugural exhibition of the Charlottenborg Art Research programme, a collaboration between the Royal Danish Art Academy's Schools of Visual Arts and Kunsthall Charlottenborg. The programme disseminates the practice-based research of the Schools of Visual Arts.

The exhibition is supported by the Danish Arts Foundation. Katarina Stenbeck holds a Mads Øvlisen Ph.D scholarship, which is awarded by the Novo Nordisk Foundation and part of the Ph.D programme of the Schools of Visual Arts.

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