

Earth Jurisprudence: Building Theory and Practice

Australia's Third Wild Law Conference 16-18 September 2011 Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia

Gaining Ground: Towards a Discourse of Posthuman Animality



A Geophilosophical Journey

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'At the beginning of a journey, when you are about to cover strange territory, you are always ignorant.'



Reading the Country, (Freemantle Arts Centre Press, 1984)

Departure Zone: Human Sovereignty

Liberal humanism is 'sovereign and untroubled'



Departure Zone: Biopolitical Power

The exercise of biopolitical power separates political and human life from the life of the animal and is 'the power to rule over life itself'.



Departure Zone: Negotiating Being

Ontology is not an innocuous academic discipline, but in every sense the 'fundamental operation in which anthropogenesis, the becoming human of the living being, is realized.'



Giorgio Agamben, The Open: Man and Animal, (Stanford University Press, 2003)

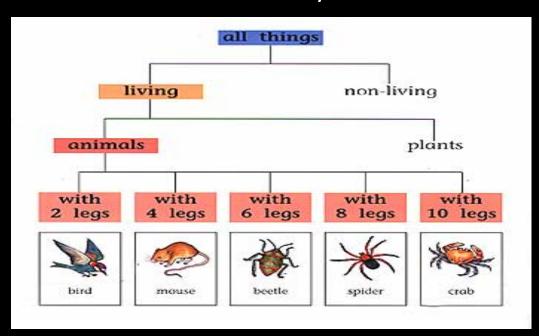
Departure Zone: Representing Animality

That there exists no extra textual field of reference by which the agency of animality might be understood by human biopolitical actors

That textuality cannot be divorced from historical, social and

political processes





Cartography: 'Here be Dragons'





'Here be Dragons': Posthuman redux



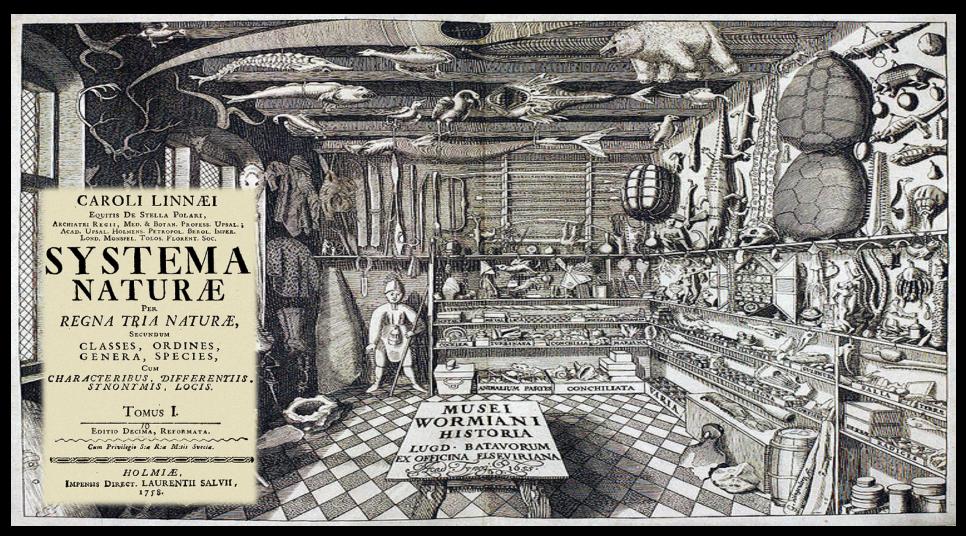
To confront the ways in which 'life' itself is represented, and in the process, 'incessantly confront power's strategies'



To challenge anthropocentric conceptions of animality



To interrogate biocentrism and speciesism



To 'trouble' the sovereignty of liberal humanism



To locate topographies where the conditions of *creaturely life* may be conceptualised in relational and non anthropocentric terms



To articulate possibilities for a reciprocal ground of animality, a non hegemonic conceptual frontier within which the sovereign terrain of liberal humanism yields to networks of alliances and reciprocities among human and other animals



To highlight the undecidability of species boundaries



To identify terrain capable of unsettling the notion of the human as ontologically non animal



To identify alternative ways by which animality might be conceptualised and represented



To contribute to emergent conversations which expose the erasures of the humanist disavowal of animality



To gesture towards possibilities for a discourse of animality which avoids the haunting spectre of humanism

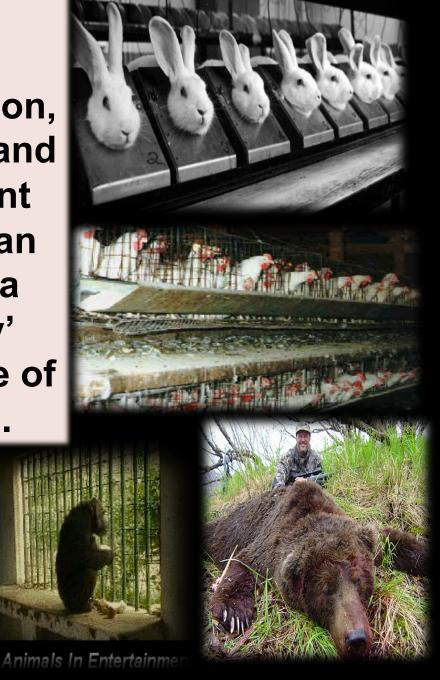


To assess whether philosophy can provide us with the concepts we need in order for our thoughts and practices to 'proceed otherwise' in relation to animals: ones which stand apart from traditional conceptions of animality and of the human-animal distinction.





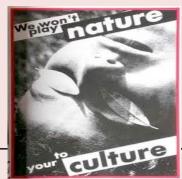
Rationale The marginalisation, exploitation and mistreatment of non human animals is a 'necessary' consequence of humanism.



"That which is called humanism, but what would be more correctly called irreligious anthropocentrism, cannot yield answers to the most essential questions of our life."

-Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

Image+Quote from FamousQuotesAbout.com



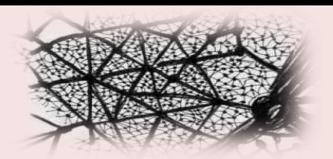
Ontological and epistemological dualisms

your culture	
Human animal	Nonhuman animal
Dwells in the world	Inhabits an environment
Dies	Perishes
Moral capacity	Amoral
Aware of mortality	Unaware of mortality
Inner theatre of representations and mediations	Unmediated relationship with the 'real'
World forming: weltbildend	Poor in world: weltarm
Culture	Nature

Methodology: Geophilosophy 'Lines of Flight'



Geophilosophy



A philosophy in and of the earth.

A rhizomatic approach which facilitates an exploration of undecidable topographies and explores the entangled flows, grids, and spaces of the world.

Redefines the utopian structure inherent in most philosophies in a geographical context

Identifies and performs the multiplicity within which entities are embedded.

Attempts to facilitate modes of 'becoming' to destabilise the identity and unity of humanist ontology.

Deconstructs and reconstructs socially constructed binary oppositions between human and nonhuman animals.

'Wilderness' Ontology

A decentralization and multiplication of perspectives which:

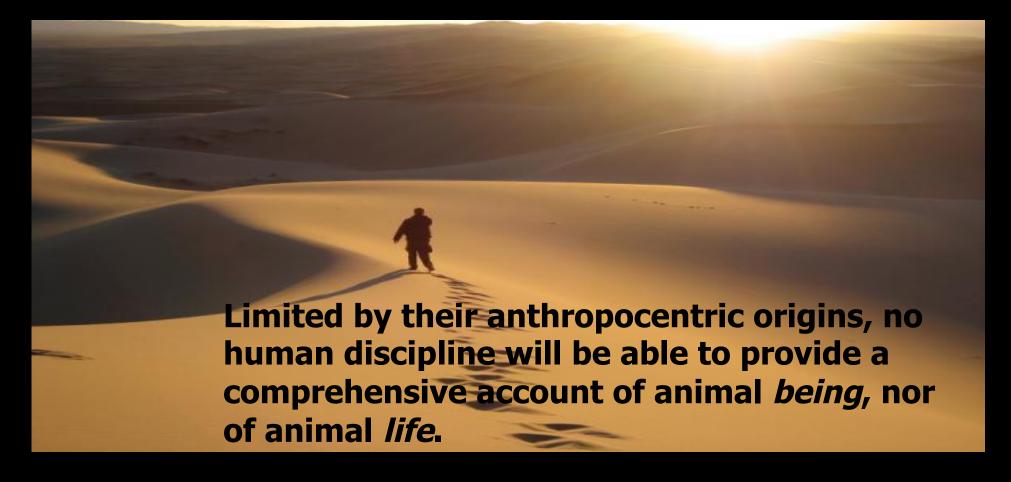
Deconstructs and reconstructs socially constructed binary oppositions between human and nonhuman animals

Illuminates other dominator hierarchies such as those between 'culture' and 'nature', 'civilization' and 'wilderness' as part of a transformative project to transcend such binaries with a view to the development of inclusive eco-centric perspectives.

Assumes that humans are not sovereigns of being, but are among beings with no particularly privileged place.

Conceived not as the *absence* of humans but in terms of a flat plane of being where humans are among beings without enjoying any unilateral, overdetermining role.

II Landscape: The Road Travelled



Addressing a Legacy of Neglect

An explicit concern with, and sensibility towards, non human others has never been a significant concern for majority world philosophers of the 20th and 21st centuries.

The end of humanism, is an 'apocalyptic shibboleth', one which has 'become a self-defeating utterance amid a discourse that has said hardly anything about animals'.

'Philosophy in general has never quite known what to do with nonhuman animals or where to place them on the conceptual map.'



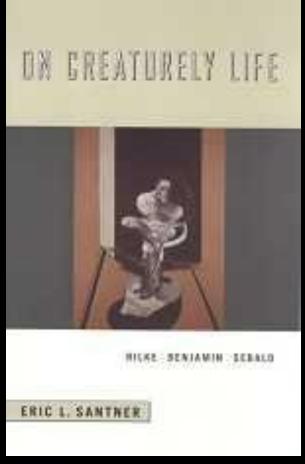
Peter Atterton and Matthew Calacarco (eds),

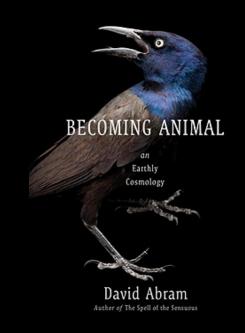
Animal Philosophy: Ethics and Identity,

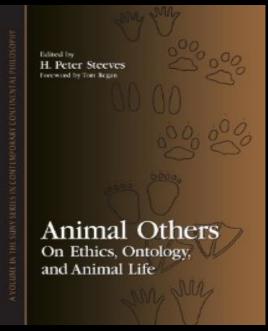
(Continuum, 2004) xvii

Phenomenology and Ontology: Exploring the lifeworlds of non human animals

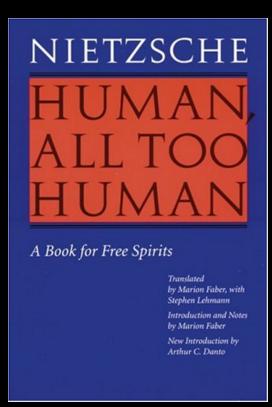


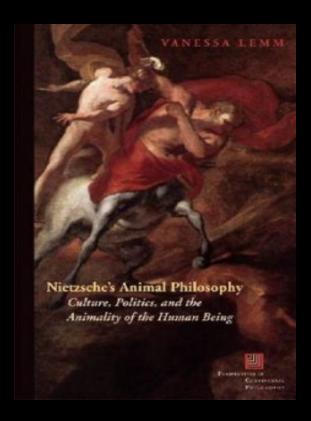


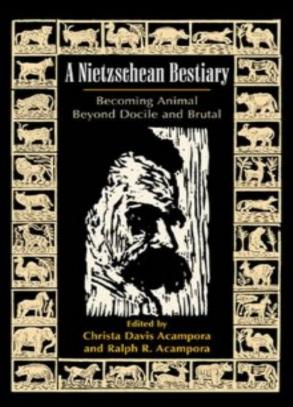




A positive biopolitics?



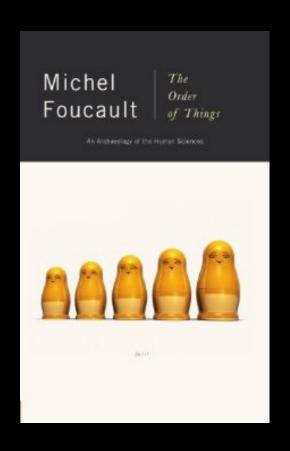


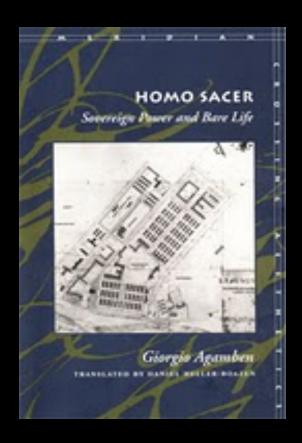


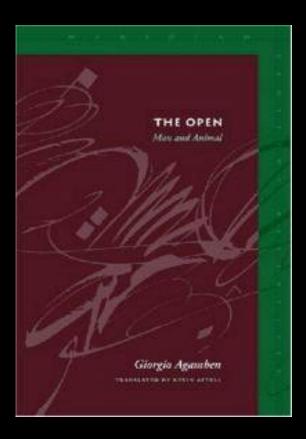
The continuity between human and animal life as a source of resistance to the project of dominating and controlling life-processes.

Biopower and Human Sovereignty:

Creating and maintaining the status of 'the human' by a violent destruction and disavowal of 'the animal'.

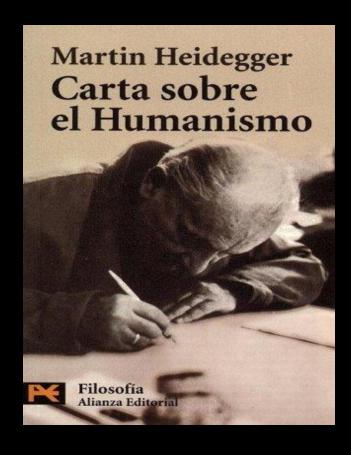


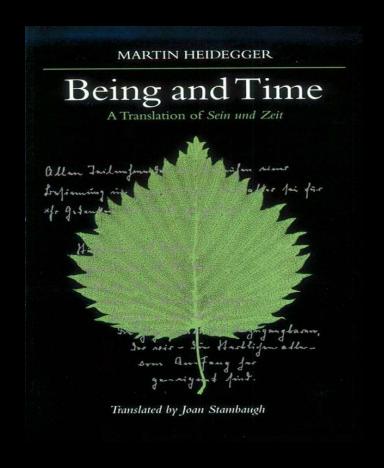




Interrogating Humanism (1)

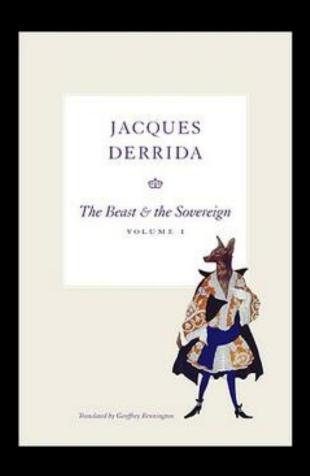
An analysis of animality directed to understanding the uniquely *human* relation to world.

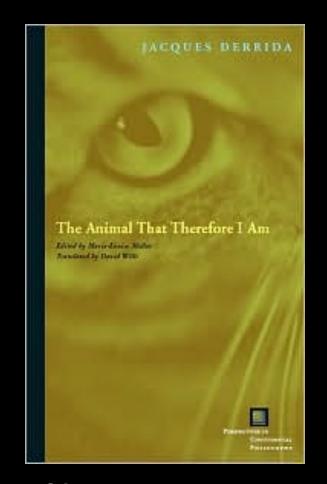




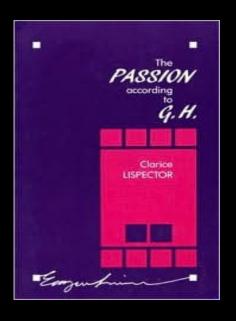
Interrogating Humanism (2)

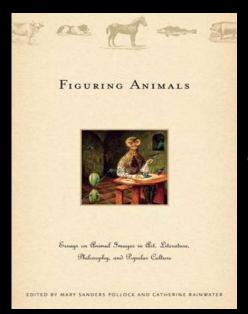
Western subjectivity maintains the status of the 'human' by a violent abjection, destruction and disavowal of the 'animal'.



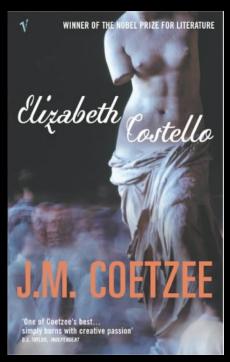


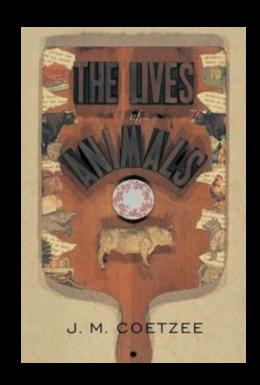
'The troubling stakes' of beastiaries are located at the origin of philosophy'.

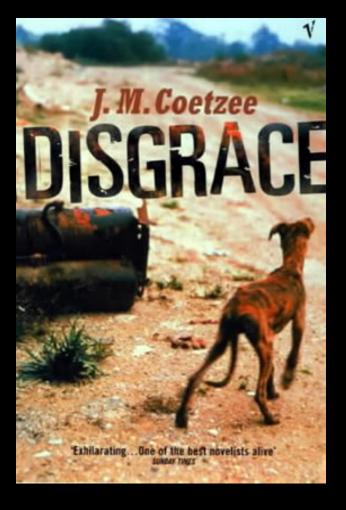


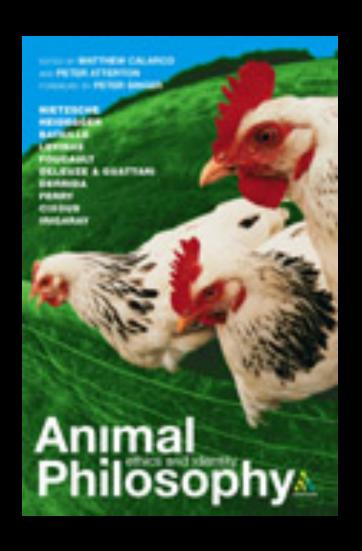


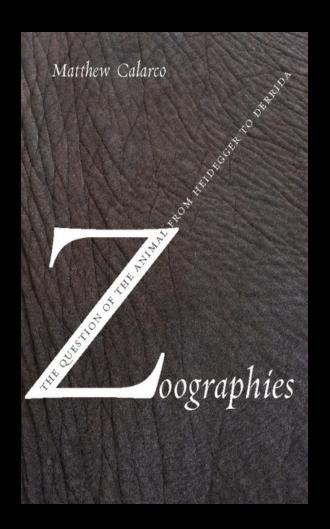
The literary imagination: Thinking a way into the life of animal others



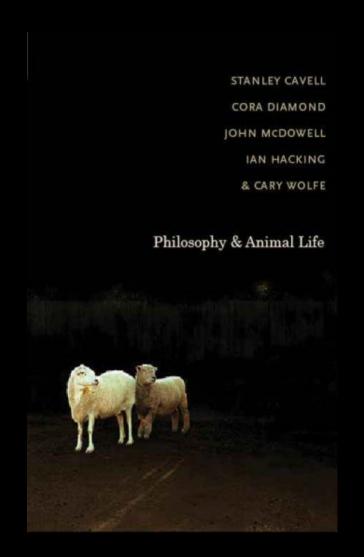


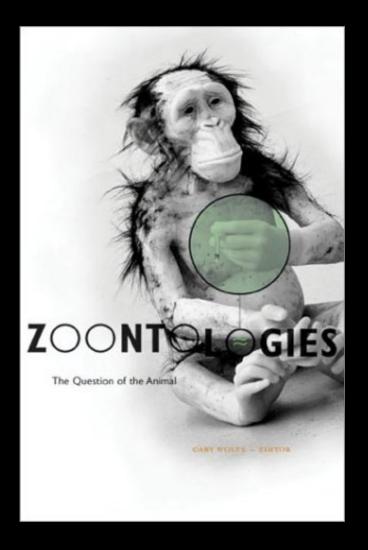






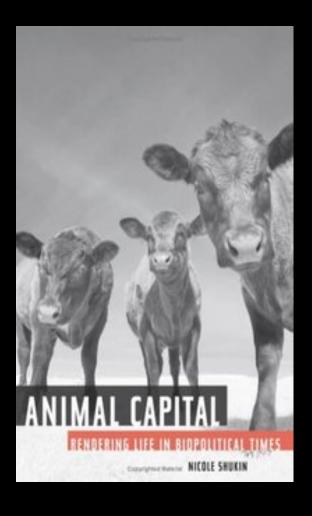
Interrogating Humanist Orthodoxy:
Extending the posthuman project

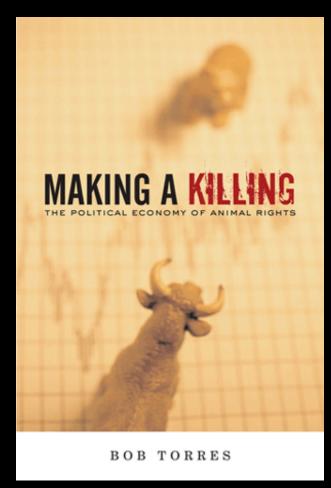


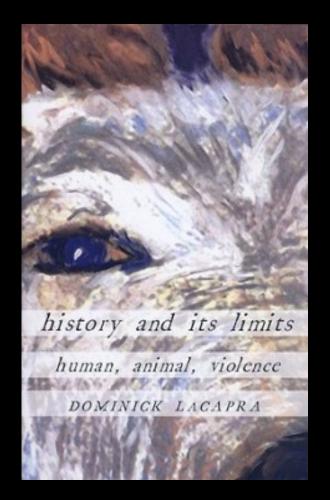


An Ethics of Animality

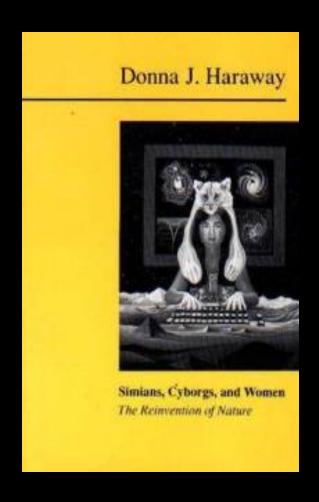
A fundamental reevaluation of what it means to be human.

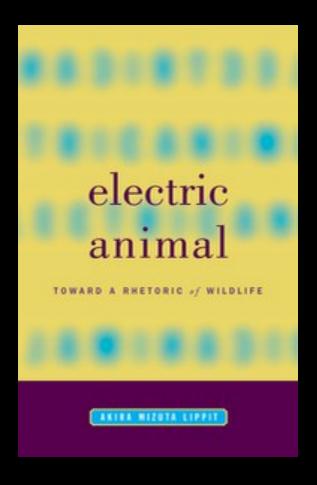






A political ecology of animality





Transhumanism: Interrogating nature, wilderness and 'life' itself

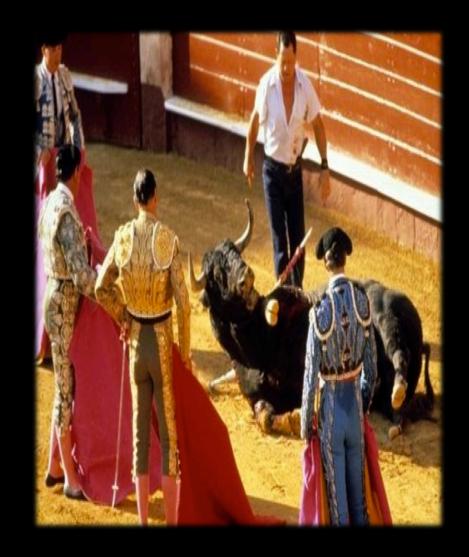
III Morphology: Beyond Sameness and Difference



Remaining vigilant to the hazards of difference and of identity.

Human and nonhuman animals do not encounter one another in a static, hierarchical binary relation, but engage in interactive processes of both *harmony* and of *conflict*.



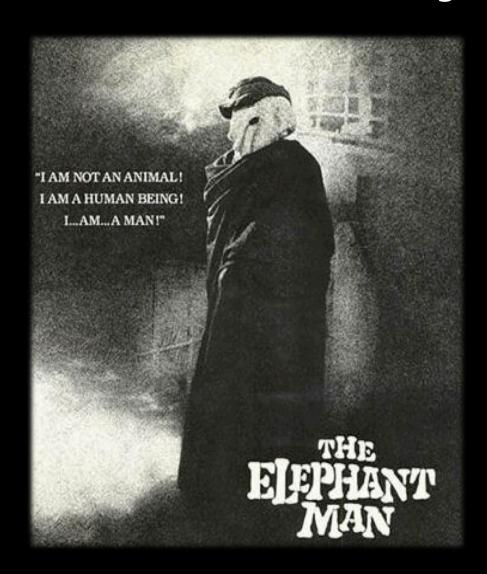


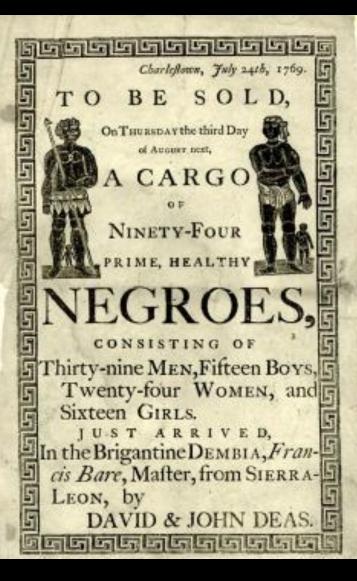
The assimilation of animals into a pre-existing humanist narrative may result in the 'humanisation' of animals through anthropomorphism...





...or the 'animalisation' of humans through speciesism.





ETERNAL TREBLINKA

OUR TREATMENT OF ANIMALS AND THE HOLOCAUST



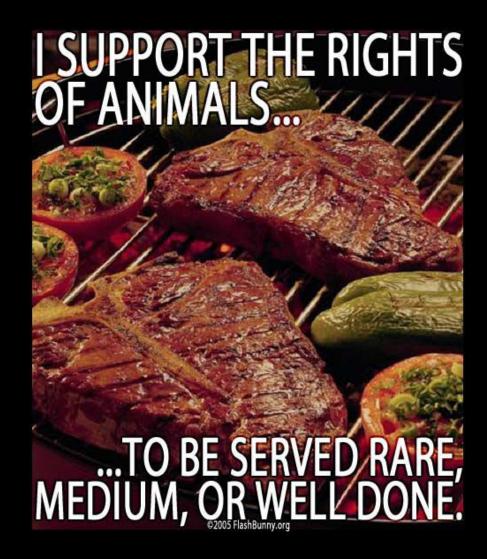
CHARLES PATTERSON

Foreword by Lucy Rosen Kaplan, Esq.

Attempts at common identification in which the boundaries between the human and the nonhuman are collapsed, might represent a facile gesture of dominance...



...while a focus on difference rather than identity may reflect a profound anthropomorphic disrespect.





Can we locate middle ground between a humanist view which recognises the otherness of nonhuman animals in which they are regarded as raw material for the satisfaction of human needs and desires, and extreme forms of naturalism which focus on nonhuman animals' sameness to humanity.





Because 'we' humans are unable to avoid the limitations of our own human perspective, at the most we can only 'polish an animal mirror to look for ourselves.

-Donna Haraway

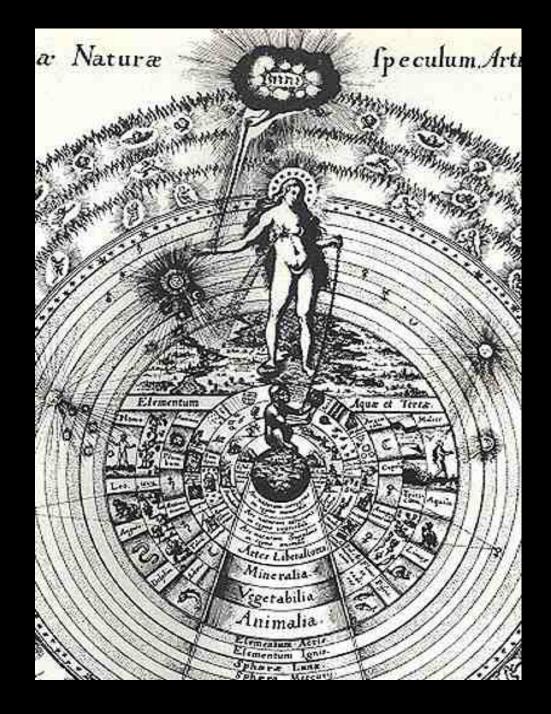
IV Threshold: Obligatory Passage Point



The conceptual separation of animal from human as a form of 'originary ban', an exercise of biopolitical power which enables the human animal to exclude other animals from the life of the polis.

'The caesura between the human and the animal passes first of all through man.'

Giorgio Agamben, *The Open: Man and Animal*, (Stanford University Press, 2003) 16



The determination of the border between human and animal, is a 'fundamental meta-physicopolitical operation in which humanity is decided upon and produced.'



V Boundary: Troubling Humanism



What's wrong with rights?

The readiness of some animal advocates to resort to liberal humanism as a chief point of reference for animal interests, embraces a tacit assumption that change regarding animals is to be found in existing (humanist) legal and political institutions.

Pro-animal discourse may have the effect of extending and deepening liberal humanism and of reinscribing the humanism it ostensibly attempts to unsettle.

Animality discourse should function as a direct challenge to liberal humanismand the metaphysical anthropocentrism which underlies it.



Extending liberal humanism to nonhuman animals: A form of anthropocentrism

Animal rights discourse is often predicated in an ethics of 'the same' which fails to consider the ontological differences and structural asymmetry between human and non human animals







VI Topology: Sacrificial Ground



The exclusion of the animal is constitutive of the human community.

Being human in a fundamental sense, means 'not-being-animal'



Carnophallogocentricism

Western subjectivity has maintained the status of the 'human' by a violent abjection and disavowal of the 'animal'. The sanctity of the human depends upon its difference from animals and the material reinstantiation of that exclusion through practices such as meat eating, hunting and medical experimentation.

-Jacques Derrida



The most haunting presence of the animal is always with reference to human subjectivity, in consequence of which the animal participates in a 'sacrificial economy' in which it becomes 'spectral', always remembered in absentia.



VII Hinterland: Posthumanism



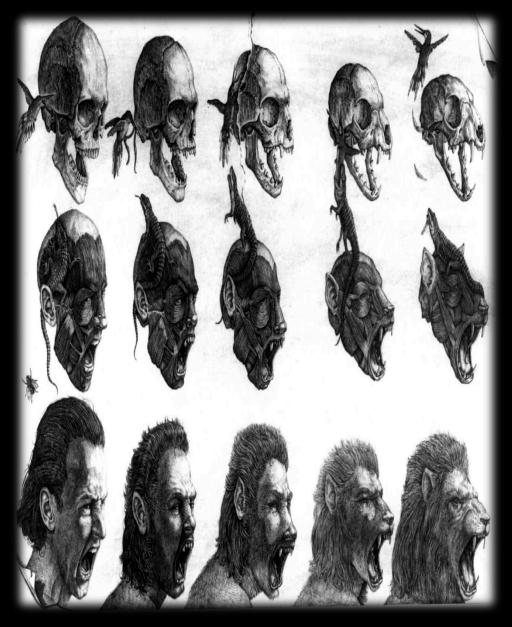
The differences between and among animals are more diverse and significant than any megadivide between (or foundational trauma separating) human and animals.



One should not envision the human and the animal as two circles that are either separated by a gap/divide or intersecting with a shared portion forming a zone of indistinction.

Rather, the two are superimposed like tectonic plates with multiple, variable and unpredictable, movements between and within them.





Posthumanism

A 'non sovereign zone of indifference' within which life may be conceptualised and represented.

An area of 'virtual indetermination' and 'absolute indistinction' within which neither human nor animal life is found, only 'bare life'

A space where the border between the human and the nonhuman animal may be reactualised.

VIII *Habitat:*Lifeworld



Southwestern Universit Brown Symposium XXX

Umwelt:

Exploring the *Self-Worlds of Human and Non-human Animals

Self-World of the Weddell Seal

Leptonychotes weddellii

ission, hearing, and touch are the primary as defining the self-world of the Weddell al. Its visual world consists of blurred ages in shades of black, white, and gray is unlocused world is compensated by its sity to detect movement under extremely or light. The seal's auditory world is rich inting of marwings hills, chaps, whieles wis, mews, and knocks. Such sounds wide information about breathing holes. figring, and mating opportunities. Vibrasse whishers detect movement in the water ith a sensitivity that can indicate the recent using of a fish. These sensory systems d physiological adaptations allow the sel to dive as deep as 1800 feet and stay dimerged for more than 60 minutes.

In COLD, should not be fast to that to that yet and the best of earth of ea

April 3-4, 2008
Alma Thomas Theater
Fine Arts Building

www.southwestern.edu/brownxxx/

Umwelt

Each entity has its model of the world, including all the meaningful aspects of that world for that entity such as water, food, shelter, potential threats and navigational points of reference

The subjective universe of each organism will be determined by its uniqueness and its history.

There is an infinite variety of perceptual worlds and any belief in a single unitary world in which all living beings are situated is illusory.

-Jacob von Uexhűll

'The spider knows nothing about the fly.'

Jakob von Uexküll cited in Giorgio Agamben, The Open: Man and Animal, Stanford University Press, 2003 41



Is the being of nonhuman animals beyond human comprehension?

No method exists which will permit us to extrapolate to the inner life of a bat from our own case.'

-Thomas Nagel



There is no limit to the extent to which we can think ourselves into the being of another. The burden of feeling for animals must be placed on something other than our rational facilities since 'reason is the being of human thought... not the 'being of the universe.'

-Elizabeth Costello



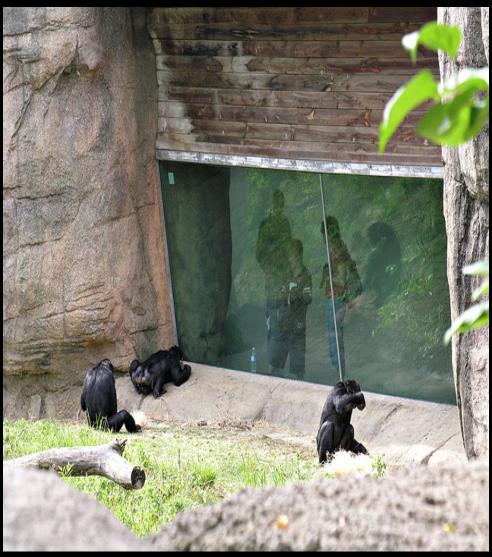
Any discussion of non human animality will be reduced to the paradigms of human thought and any attempt to envisage phenomena without the human gaze is an inherently empty gesture since 'unavoidably, in our eyes, the animal is in the world like water in water.'



'In the zoo, the view is always wrong.'

- John Berger





While animals and humans share 'essential being', all our efforts to transcend ourselves in acts of total identification with animals will ultimately fail. No matter how hard we may try to imagine non human being, we will always be condemned to meet our own projections.



$IX \\ Horizon: \\ \textbf{Embodiment and Precarious Life}$



While human and other animals may not inhabit identical lifeworlds, nor share the same perceptual world, what they share is the condition of precarious life.



We must attend to the role that the living body, the body of flesh and blood, plays in the constitution of our concepts.

The awareness we have of being a living body carries with it, 'exposure to the bodily sense of vulnerability to death, sheer animal vulnerability, the vulnerability we share with them.'

-Cora Diamond





If humans share a condition of precariousness, with one another and with non human animals, then this constitutive feature of being undoes the conceit of anthropocentrism.

Judith Butler

We should respond to animals as our 'fellows in mortality, in life on this earth.'

Jacques Derrida

The accomplishment of humanity lies in 'learning to meet the other and to welcome them in their difference, to be reborn thus in a fidelity to ourselves and to this other.'

Luce Irigaray

X Frontier: Becoming Animal



'The agony of the rat or the slaughter of a calf remains present in thought not through pity but as the zone of exchange between man and animal in which something of one passes into the other.'

-Giles Deleuze Giles and Felix Guattari, 'Becoming Animal'



Becoming animal' means that one body perceives, abstracts, and then uses the affects of a different body in concert with its own.

Alcyone 'becomes bird' by entering into an alliance with winged creatures. The effect of this alliance draws Alcyone into a process of becoming *other* than what she is, creating a new conception which recasts the significance of the human.

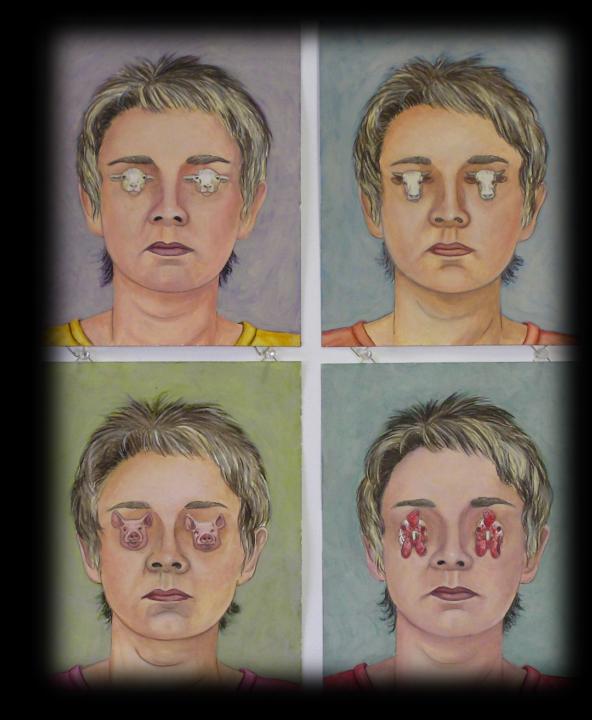


XI Wilderness: Journeys End



Attempts to imagine animal others reveal the dilemma of the human mind trying to think outside of itself.





The human and the animal are always on an undecidable threshold with respect to one another, one that is being continually contested and negotiated.



Humans are enclosed within an inner theatre of representations and mediations, in which they are forever mapping and codifying object domains ... a defensive gesture which fulfils a human desire for mastery and possession.













Humanism not only depends upon the viability of the opposition between humans and other animals but additionally on the belief that humans, in some basic and not simply contingent sense, are not animals.