

Consultants / Partners / Authors

The people mentioned below will be making contributions for publication/documentation to the coming conference and workshops of the research group "Kultur und Strategie" on the mentioned themes.

Phillipe Aghion Economist (London) **Hans Bachofner** Divisional Commander (Uitikon/Zürich) **Dirk Baecker** Lecturer on cultural studies (University of Witten) **Svetlana Baskova** Artist/Filmmaker (Moscow) **Azouz Begag** Writer (Paris) **Peter Berz** Lecturer on Media Research (Berlin) **Norbert Bolz** Lecturer on cultural studies (University of Essen) **Christian von Borries** Musician/Conductor **Bazon Brock** Aesthetics/Philosophy/Lecturer on cultural studies (University of Wuppertal) **Oksana Bulgakowa** Film Historian (Stanford) **Marc Cavazza** Lecturer on cultural studies (University of Teeside) **Dimitrios Charitos** Lecturer on cultural studies (Athens) **Bianka Craenen** Artist (Berlin) **Martin van Creveld** Military historian (Tel Aviv Hebrew University) **Guy Debord** Filmmaker (Paris) **Jacques Derrida** Philosopher (Paris) **Branko Dimitrijević** Artist (Center for Contemporary Art, School for History and Theory of Images, Belgrad) **Andreas Leo Findeisen** Theology/Philosophy/Composition (Wien) **Rudi Fuchs** Director of the Stedelijk Museum (Amsterdam) **Rainer Gabriel** Filmmaker/Author/Illustrator (Köln) **Emil Galli** Ecole d'Architecture Virtuelle du Rhine Supérieur (Basel) **Oberst Helmuth Ganser** Military Scientist, Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr (Hamburg) **Boris Groys** Philosopher, Rector of the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna (Vienna) **Ulrich Heinen** Lecturer on cultural studies/Historian (Köln) **Bettina Heintz** Scientific sociologist (University of Mainz) **Gary Hillberg** Filmmaker (NY) **Jan Hoet** Curator of Art/Director of the SMAK Museum (Gent) **Friedrich Kittler** Lecturer on cultural studies (Humboldt University Berlin) **Kasper König** Director of the Ludwig Museum/Curator of Art (Köln) **Barbara Kosters** Lecturer of philosophical studies (Kunstakademie Düsseldorf) **Eva Kreisky** Political Science, Institute of Political Science (Vienna) **Michael Ley** Political Scientist (Vienna) **Joop van Lieshout** Artist/Atelier van Lieshout (Rotterdam) **Tracey Moffatt** Artist/Filmmaker (NY) **Chantal Mouffe** Philosopher/Political Scientist (Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster) **Heiner Mühlmann** Philosophy/Lecturer on cultural studies (Collège Int. de Philosophie, Paris) **Laurant Murawiec** Lecturer on cultural studies (Paris) **Karl-Volker Neugebauer** Military historian (Militärhistorisches Forschungamt, Potsdam) **Joachim Niemeyer** Director of the Wehrgeschichtliches Museum (Rastatt) **Roberto Ohrt** Curator (Hamburg) **Hermann Schäfer** Director of the Haus der Geschichte (Bonn) **Hans Joachim Schalles** Archäologischer Park/Regional Museum (Xanten) **Thomas Scheerer** Director of the Museum of Military History (Dresden) **Arne Scheuermann** Filmmaker/Lecturer on cultural studies/Designer (Köln) **Remy Schlichter** Mayor (Commune de Wolfisheim / Strasbourg) **Fritz Simon** Lecturer on

cultural studies/Medic/Psychoanalyst (Heidelberg) **Peter Sloterdijk** Philosopher (Karlsruhe) **Albert A. Stahel** Military scientist, Political scientist (Militärische Führungsschule, Universität Zürich/Genf) **Fabian Steinhauer** Lecturer on cultural studies/ Lawyer/Artist (Wuppertal) **Harald Szeemann** Curator, Venice Biennial, (Switzerland) **Zoran Terzic** Artist (NY, Croatia) **Klaus Theweleit** Author/Lecturer on cultural studies (Freiburg) **Michel Tournier** Author/ Artist (Paris) **Veit Veltzke** Director of the Preußen Museum (Wesel) **Rolf Wirtgen** Bundesamt für Wehrtechnik/Beschaffung (Koblenz) **Michael Wolffsohn** Historian (Munich) **Hartmut Zelinsky** Lecturer on cultural studies (Munich) **Anna Zika** Lecturer on cultural studies (Wuppertal) **Slavoj Žizek** Philosopher (Slovenia) **still to be named** Military experts from France, Slovenia, Croatia and Switzerland etc., Artists from the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Switzerland

Art + War - Strategies of Representation

Film program Wien October 7th + Berlin October 19th
The fact that film and war often work as accomplices has been proved and described in detail: modern film techniques have been developed for military reconnaissance, films have mobilized populations for the purposes of warfare but on the other hand have made visible the atrocities of war. However, the films shown in connection with the symposium "Art and War – Culture and Strategy" are not the war films or anti-war films which are considered, however justifiably, to be the classics of their genre which depict war from a safe distance and according to the established rules of the movie industry. For our program, we have rather selected films whose authors have reflected on the profound similarity between strategies of war and artistic processes.

This similarity is due to the fact that the modern artist wants to shock the observer, to overwhelm him with the power of the images, to get rid of the critical distance separating the observer and the work and to subject the observer's imagination to his formative will. In modern art resides a violence, an aggression, a destructive rage which suggest that art and war could be related to one another. The film program concentrates on the very films not only aware of this relationship but making it their central focus. Such as, for example, Godard in his film "Les Carabiniers" where he recognizes in the soldiers' fascination with images the same impulse which directs his own film creation. Also for the Russian and Serb film/video makers in this program, the shock effect uniting art and war appears as a central theme. At the same time these films show the fragility and helplessness of art when confronted with unleashed violence which can only be countered with irony if one doesn't wish to become an accomplice of war after all. Boris Groys

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6. + 7. 10. Wien

19. - 21. 10. Berlin

26. - 28. 10. Bonn

16. 11. Köln

30.11.-2. 12. Strasbourg

In Cooperation with:

Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien
Bergische Universität Wuppertal
Institut für Politik und Wissenschaft, Wien
Commune de Wolfisheim / Strasbourg

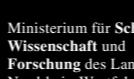
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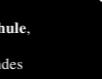
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Wohnen, Kultur
und Sport des Landes
Nordrhein-Westfalen



Bergische Universität
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Ministerium für Schule,
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PRO HELVETIA



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We reserve the right to make alterations to the program.

Kunst + Krieg

Kultur + Strategie

Art + War

Culture + Strategy

Die Forschergruppe Kultur und Strategie untersucht, warum die bisherigen Strategien der Konfliktbewältigung so wenig erfolgreich waren, um dann aus der Analyse weitergehende Strategeme zu entwickeln.

Verkürzt, aber pointiert galt bisher, daß man Menschen, etwa durch familiären Austausch oder gemeinsame Teilnahme an sportlichen, wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Ereignissen einander näherbringen müsse, um das zwischen ihnen immer je gegebene Konfliktpotential einzudämmen, wenn nicht vollständig zu neutralisieren. Wenn die Menschen miteinander erst bekannt, ja vertraut seien, würden sie daran gehindert, sich aggressiv gegeneinander zu wenden. Nicht erst die systemische Familienpsychologie zeigt indessen, daß Konflikte, auch aggressiv, zerstörerisch ausgetragene, gerade aus familiärer Nähe entstehen können.

Die Völker Ex-Jugoslawiens (Serben, Kroaten, Slowenen, Albaner, Mazedonier, Kosovaren, Bosniaken) lebten seit dem 2. Weltkrieg bis ca. 1990 relativ konfliktfrei in un-

Kunst + Krieg Kultur + Strategie

zähligen ethnischen Grenzen, religiöse Bekenntnisse und sozialen wie kulturellen Status übergreifenden Bindungen. Sie erfüllten aufs Beste und Vorbehaltloseste die Forderungen unserer politischen wie wissenschaftlichen Friedens- und Konfliktstrategen; man solle nur miteinander feiern und menschlich-herzlich umgehen, dann lösten sich Probleme des Zusammenlebens wie von selbst. Vor allem Sport und Kultur wurden allgemein mit Potentialen humanitärer Veredelung von Sportlern und Künstlern ausgestattet. Die edle Kultur galt geradezu als das Humanum schlechthin und damit als Heilmittel zur Befriedigung und Befriedung der Partialinteressen.

Indes: blutige Auseinandersetzungen zwischen den kulturell legitimierten Nationalstaaten, wie etwa in der deutsch-französischen Erbefeindschaft, wurden in höchstem Maße durch künstlerisch-kulturelle Interventionen genährt. Die brutalsten, inhumanen, Menschenrechte mißachtenden Praktiken dieser nationalistischen Hegemonialbestrebungen stammten samt und sonders von Künstlern und anderen Kulturschaffenden (Germanisten, Kunst-/Kulturwissenschaftler, Historiker oder Turnvätern)

und nicht von specknackigen Kanonenkönen und monokelbewehrten Militärköpfen. Empfehlungen zum Massakrieren und Verbrennen der Feinde stammen von unseren erlauchtesten Freiheitsdichtern; der Auslösungs-Antisemitismus wurde im 19. Jahrhundert von einem unserer größten Kulturgenies und Künstlerhelden, von Richard Wagner, propagiert.

Kurz: die Vereinnahmung von Kultur und Sport für den Humanismus, die demokratischen Ideale und die Verbesserung der Welt ist außerordentlich riskant.

Die **Forschergruppe Kultur und Strategie** erarbeitete inzwischen eine Reihe von Theoremen, anhand derer man die kontraktive Behübung der Kultur zur Friedenskraft verabschieden kann und dennoch an dem generellen Konzept einer Zivilisierung der Menschheit, wie seit dem 18. Jahrhundert, festzuhalten vermag.

Das **Theorem vom verbotenen Ernstfall** begründet die Eichung kultureller Aktivitäten am Maßstab des Unterlassens, des Verhinderns. Ihm zufolge gilt es, in die Geschichtsschreibung und in die politische Prospektion auch jene Ereignisse als bestimend, folgenreich, großartig aufzunehmen, die nicht geschahen, weil man sie verhinderte. Die Geschichte dessen, was nicht geschah, die Geschichte des Unterlassens und Nicht-Tuns gilt es in kultureller, politischer und sozialer Hinsicht zu entwickeln.

Das **Theorem von der erpreßten Loyalität** besagt: Die Politik der kulturellen Identität besteht darin, Minoritäten innerhalb von Majoritätsgesellschaften anzustiften, ihre je kulturelle Autonomie zu behaupten, zur Not mit Gewalt. Kulturelle Identitäten von Majoritäten sind per Definition ausgeschlossen, weil jede Gesellschaft nur aus Minoritäten besteht. Die Begriffserfindung der kulturellen Identität hat keine reale Entsprechung, sie ist ein Kontraktum, eine Konstruktion zur Erpressung der zu ihr gehörigen und zur ausbeuterischen Ausgrenzung aller nicht zu ihr gehörigen. Die Politik der kulturellen Identität betreibt die Mafiotisierung der Gesellschaft, um Loyalitäten zu erpressen (Kriegssteuer der PKK oder historisch früher „Gold gab ich für Eisen“). Die Mafiotisierung der Gesellschaft läßt sich zugleich als Ghettoisierung der Gesellschaften beschreiben, nur daß hier die Ghettos freiwillig als Schutz- und Trutzburgen aufgesucht werden, um alle nicht zum eigenen Ghetto gehörigen für vogelfrei zu erklären. Das nennt man „Kulturmampf“. Ihn abzuwehren, entwickelt die Forschergruppe Konzepte zur Zivilisierung der Kulturen. Bazon Brock

Sport und culture especially were generally endowed with potentials of humanitarian ennoblement by sportsmen and artists. Noble culture was considered to be the epitome of humanism and thus the ideal remedy to bring about satisfaction and pacification of the interests of the parties involved. Europe's cultural history displays with surprising clarity that regional resistance against Napoleonic globalization led to bloody confrontations culturally legitimate national states such as the archenemies Germany and France which were nourished to a great degree by various

The research group Kultur und Strategie is investigating why previous strategies to foster the prevention of conflict have had so little success up to now and to develop further stratagems based on this analysis.

In brief it was believed up to now that people could be brought together by having them participate together in sporting, economic and cultural events in order to keep the potential threat of conflict between them in check or even to neutralize it altogether. It was thought that when people got to know each other and became intimate friends this would prevent them reacting aggressively to one another. Systematic family psychology shows that conflicts, also those of an aggressive and destructive nature, arise especially in this kind of familiar proximity.

The **research group Culture and Strategy** has worked out a series of theorems according to which one can say goodbye to the contradictory glamorization of culture as a force for fostering peace and yet maintain a general concept of civilizing humanity as has been the case since the 18th Century .

The **theory of the forbidden worst case** justifies calibration of cultural activities to a benchmark of restraint and prevention. This leads us to the idea of the writing of history and in political prospection to record those events as decisive, significant and great which never occurred because they were prevented. It is necessary to develop the history of that which never happened, the history of restraint and not doing in cultural, political and social in this respect. It demonstrates to what degree action and abstaining from action should be related to one another in order to be successful.

The **theorem of extorted loyalty** says, the politics of cultural identity consists of inciting minorities in societies to claim their cultural autonomy resorting to violence if necessary. Cultural identities of majorities are excluded by definition because each society consists of minorities. The creation of the term cultural identity has no real counterpart, it is contradiction, a construction for extorting those who belong to it and excluding all those who do not. The politics of cultural identity causes the mafianisation of society in order to extort loyalty (war tax of PKK or historically earlier “I gave gold for iron”). The mafianisation of society may at the same time also be described as a ghettoisation of society only in this case the ghettos are used voluntarily as defiant fortresses from which all those not belonging to the same ghetto are declared outlaws. This is called “cultural warfare”. The research group developed concepts for civilizing cultures to ward this off. Bazon Brock

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forms of artistic and cultural intervention. The most brutal, inhumane and atrocious practices stemming from these nationalistic hegemonic ambitions arose entirely from artists and other creative individuals (historians, experts on aesthetics, cultural studies, Germanic studies and gymnasts) and not from bull-necked cannon kings and military brains sporting monocles. Proposals to massacre and burn the enemy came from our most illustrious spokesmen for liberty; the extirpative anti-Semitism of the 19th century was propagated by one of our greatest cultural geniuses and artists' heroes; Richard Wagner.

In a nutshell, expecting culture and sport to be beneficial in humanism, achieving democratic ideals and improving the state of the world is extremely risky.

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In den Konferenzen werden u.a. folgende Themen bearbeitet:

I. Krieg, Souveränität, Medien

Der medienontologische Verdacht
Krieg und Souveränität als submediale Selbstorganisation
Der Künstler als Souverän
Der souveräne Grausamkeitstrieb
Der ambivalente Museumsraum, die Ununterscheidbarkeit und die unendliche Zeit

II. Kulturelle Regelsysteme im gegenwärtigen und vergangenen Europa

Decorum-Systeme in Hoch und Subkulturen
Kriegs- und Souveränitätsrecht
Der Haager Gerichtshof als strategisches Kriegsziel
Regeleinstellungssysteme in Computerprogrammen
Die Null-Tote Regel: Eine Militärdoktrin
Nicht Zerstörung sondern Störung
Die kulturelle Strategie der Imperien
Rituale der Krieger, Rituale der Narren

III. Formen der kulturellen Instabilität im europäischen Hegemonialraum

Mazedonien – ein Krieg von kleiner Intensität und großer Dauer – Militärreferenz
Algerien: IA und die Veränderung der algerischen Alltagskultur
Kultureller Separatismus in Europa + sein belligerent Potential
Die krimogenen politischen Subkulturen in Deutschland
Kunstproduktionen in streßreichen und streßarmen Kulturräumen: ein Austausch
Die epidemiologische Verbreitung der Staatskultur im europäischen Hegemonialgebiet

Cyberarchitektur und Museumsarchitektur
Mobiles Internet. Instrument der Ausstellungsdidaktik
Der Künstler als Combattant

IV. Kriegstechnologie / Zivile Technologie im 21. Jahrhundert

Schöpferische Zerstörung: Strategie der Wirtschaft, Strategie des Krieges
Die militärische und zivile Technologieparallelität
Simulationssysteme in Krieg und Unterhaltung
Die Cybersphäre in Krieg und Wirtschaft
Enthierachisierung der Kommandostrukturen in Armeen und Unternehmen
Kriegsroboter / Friedensroboter
Marc Cavazza, Jacques Monory und das virtuelle Museum
Krieg und sein submedialer Einfluß auf die Kunst
Avantgarde: Nur eine Metapher des Kriegs?

The following themes will be dealt with

I. War, Sovereignty, Media

The media ontological suspicion
War and sovereignty as submedial self-organization
The artist as sovereign
The sovereign drive to atrocities
The ambivalent museum room, impossibility of making a decision and endless time

II. Cultural rule systems in Europe at present and in the past

Decorum systems in advanced and subcultures
Conventions of war and sovereignty
The International Court of Justice in The Hague as strategic objective
Rule adjustment systems in computer programs.
The no dead rule: a military doctrine
Disturbance instead of destruction
The cultural strategies of empires
Warriors' rituals, fools' rituals

III. Forms of cultural instability in the European hegemonic area.

Macedonia - a war of low intensity but great duration
Algeria - The GIA and changes in Algerian everyday culture
Cultural separatism in Europe and its belligerent potential
Criminal political subcultures in Germany
Production of art in cultural zones with high & low stress levels.
The epidemiological spread of state culture in the European hegemonic area
Cyberarchitecture and Museum architecture
Mobile Internet, instrument for teaching methods in exhibitions
The artist as combatant

IV. Technology for warfare and civil technology in the 21st Century

Creative destruction. Strategy of the economy, strategy of war.
Parallels between military and civilian technology
Simulation systems in war and entertainment
The cybersphere in war and economics
Reduction of hierarchical commando structures in armies and companies
War robots / peace robots
Marc Cavazza, Jacques Monory and the virtual museum
War and its submedial influence on art.
Avantgarde: only a metaphor for war?