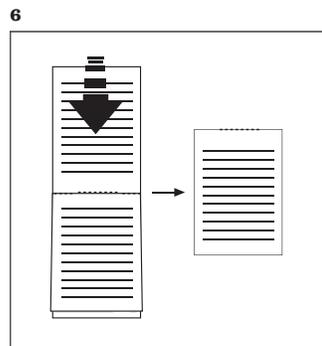
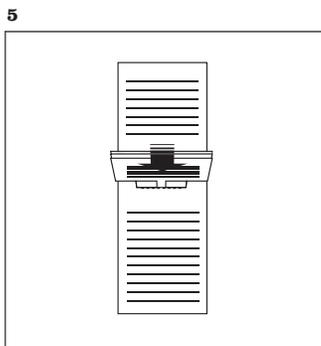
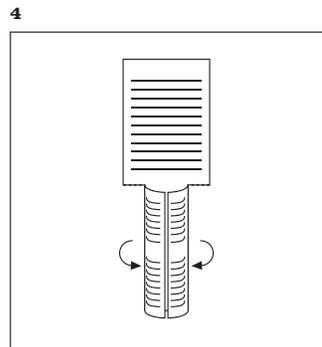
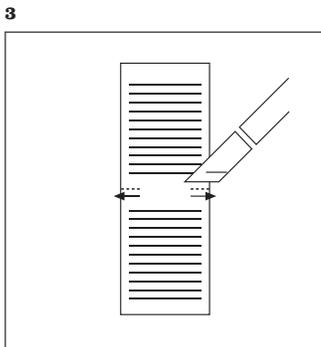
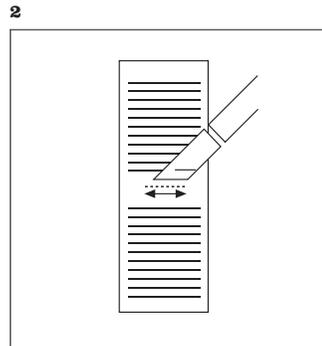
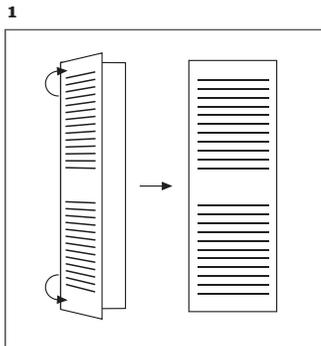


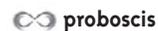
DIFFUSION



Construction

- 1** First, fold each A4 sheet in half along the vertical axis.
- 2** Using a craft knife or scalpel, cut a horizontal slot along the centre dotted line of the first A4 sheet. (pages 1/2/13/14)
- 3** Then cut along the dotted lines on all the other sheets. Make sure to cut to the very edges of the paper.
- 4** Stack the folded sheets in ascending order with the even numbers at the top. Curl the bottom half of the second A4 page (pages 3/4/23/24).
- 5** Thread the curled page through the centre slot of the first A4 page. Repeat this process with the third (pages 5/6/21/22), fourth (pages 7/8/19/20), fifth (pages 9/10/17/18), and sixth A4 sheet (pages 11/12/15/16) with the even pages in ascending order.
- 6** When all the pages have been threaded through, check the pagination. Finally, fold the booklets in half along the horizontal axis.

DIFFUSION eBook format conceived & developed by Proboscis, a non profit organisation which researches, develops and facilitates creative innovation. An alternative to prevailing formats for ebooks and electronic publishing, Proboscis welcomes the free adoption and use of DIFFUSION by any third party without licence or royalty.



www.proboscis.org.uk | www.diffusion.org.uk

Kathryn Yusoff

Landscape Return · Dispersal · Circulation

20

Return

LANDSCAPE

Landscape returns to us. In our thoughts, and in the imaginative materials and practices we carry around with us. Landscape is that medium of exchange with the bodies and knowledges of place and time – a navigational tool and a media experience. The map of this encounter is a continuous site of change, the topography an ever-shifting terrain. Landscapes are always on the move – restless and dynamic. Making. And unmaking. Landscapes move us. Dynamic earth processes shift tectonic plates to uplift people, cities, oceans, surfaces and the very concept of landscape organises the thought processes of such events. Plot a course. Find a mental path. Take a bearing. Locate. Simultaneously, “every voyage is the unfolding of a poetic”, a movement through physical and theoretical geographic space. Landscape moves in us.¹ Writing landscape is a way to return. A series of knotted exchanges, between bodies, vision, language, matter and information. Recall. A formation of thought. A way of conceiving the spatial temporal dimensions of the world. A way of extending out into spaces yet unknown. A way of configuring the spaces of the history. Landscape is a form of reckoning with geography. Travel in this vast space is as if in a multi-dimensional metaphor of matter and time.

15

Distance dissolves. The possibilities of a landscape of description falter, and language reveals its chasms. To write, we must imagine a space of inscription; the blank page doubling as a space in which we can write towards a particular material and conceptual place. The place of the page must be erased. The optical and conceptual act of making landscape through representation instigates a conversion whereby printed matter slips into landscape matter. Words build place. In the slippage of media, language holds the emergent possibility of landscape. It is the bridge with which we write towards place.

Language shores up this relationship to place, it offers the possibility of thinking places that are absent. The Antarctic landscape is cryptic, in so much as it contains crevasses, voids, and entopic holes, spaces where language no longer describes so much as circumscribes its limits. In the desert of the polar plateau, words like sublime and light and austere and beautiful can't stand up. Zephyrs and katabatic winds howl down to uproot such description, and blinding light burns another kind of language into the synapses of vision. If the conditions of place are continuously made by activities in space such as language, practices and performances; then Antarctica continuously unmakes that emergent possibility. Here, the landscape exceeds and erases a language that can stay close to its object. Language can be unbuilt. Crevasses threaten to fissure through the stability of geographic description.

16

Making matter into landscape requires the conversion of geographical features into a visual and formal language constituted by the building blocks of geographical knowledge. Geography's periodic table – rocks, rivers, hills, mountains, weather – form the stable units of meaning on which descriptions of place, as a landscape, are built. Space is a field of communication. Historically constituted by the units of geographical data, nomenclature and practices. These bits of geographical knowledge – the language of narration and its objects – offer stability. Words are places to dwell. Or as Seamus Heaney puts it in his poem *Fieldwork*, “Vowels ploughed into other: opened ground”.¹¹ His poetic fieldwork articulates how words penetrate, to open space to the possibility of place.

We might ask, “what could the landscape do with this writing about it?” We know our maps make and remake spaces, but how could the landscape write back into these descriptions? What forms of inscription could landscape, given the chance, contribute to a writing of place? Smithson said, “Writing should generate ideas into matter, and not the other way around ... Language should find itself in the physical world ...”¹² What happens if we reverse these lines of inscription? If writing is a return, an attempt to come towards a place, and if theory is an attempt to process that gap, then how would the landscape come towards a writing about it? How would it process these words of description if the logic of displacement were reversed? What theories would emerge from that writing back?

LANDSCAPE

RETURN • DISPERSAL • CIRCULATION

Kathryn Yusoff

Series Editor: Alice Angus

Design: www.claudiboldt.com

© 2006 Proboscis & Kathryn Yusoff
First published by Proboscis in 2006
All rights reserved.
Free

ISBN: 978 1 901540 48 x

A catalogue record for this publication
is available at the British Library

ABOUT LIQUID GEOGRAPHY

This publication is one of the third Liquid Geography series commissioned by Proboscis. This series was commissioned alongside the Topographies & Tales project in 2005 and 2006, which is about perceptions of place and geography, revealing small local stories against the larger picture of how our concept of space and environment is shaped by physical and aural experience. It involved a series of collaborations and includes a short film, an audio CD, a StoryBox of StoryCubes, two series of Diffusion eBooks and a Creative Lab. This series of books explores these issues with a particular emphasis on language, memory, and aural experience.

DIFFUSION eBooks are designed to be freely available to download and print out. Under no circumstances should any version of this publication, whether print or electronic, be sold by any third party without prior permission in writing from the publisher.

www.diffusion.org.uk

Dispersal

AN EXCESSIVE TRAVELLING THEORY

Some landscapes have dimensions that name the limits of what we can say about landscape. Antarctica suggests this topography of excess with a rare clarity. As a site at the margin of terrestrial systems, Antarctica reconfigures the usual practices of landscape formation. The ice is our first planet, like a geological fossil left over from some earlier epoch. We are preceded by the formation, dispersal, and fragmentation of Gondwanaland. Slowly, Antarctica shifted southward, shaking off continents over millions of years, in what is called Continental Drift. At the time when the South Pole was located at the top of what was to become the African continent, Antarctica started to rotate from the equator, and gradually began to fall off the temperate map. The last continent, India, detached 127 million years ago. In the late Tertiary period, 23 million years ago, the oceanic circumpolar current was established.

Nothofagus ferns, dolphins, and dinosaurs once grew, swam and trampled in Antarctica. These fossils found in the Antarctic stand witness to the dislocation and fragmentation of the continents. As life began to flourish in a myriad of forms all over the globe, Antarctica became the environmental remainder – a continent unsustainable of life and unproductive of human inhabitation. It became aligned with that cartography of uninhabitable places that has fascinated writers and artists from Edgar Allan Poe to Jorge Luis Borges, and Robert Smithson to Tacita Dean. On this threshold of fact and fiction, Antarctica's physical and conceptual geography characterises an exchange between the project of landscape knowledge and its limits.

visit a hypothetical crystallization that orders leftover matter into maps. Plans of time intersect in this geological recreation. In order to read these rocks and to assemble the dispersed tectonic fragments, we must become conscious of the epochs of geological time. As Smithson comments, "When one scans the ruined sites of prehistory one sees a heap of wrecked maps...."² History it seems, is fragmentary, it slides, riffs, and submerges under the force of matter, like tectonic plates, it requires constant imaginative reconstruction to stem the geological tide.

The knowledge of the super continent of Gondwanaland that drifted apart to form present day Antarctica, India, Africa, Australia, South America and New Zealand is only possible through its re-assembly: the imaginative recreation of history from the present. Akin to Robert Smithson's *Hypothetical Continent, Iccap of Gondwanaland* (Yucatan, Mexico 1969), we can only ever



GONDWANLAND

05

26

06

25

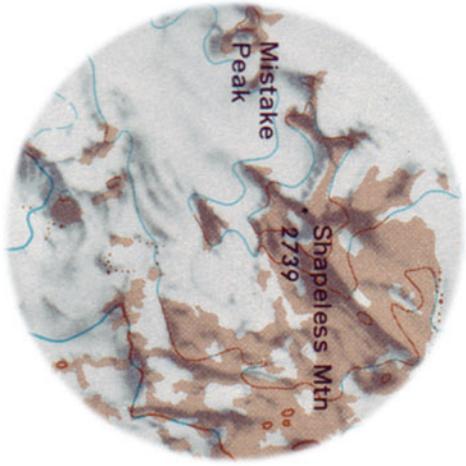
Circulation

CIPHERS OF ICE

Writing landscape is a restless process, imbued with speculative fiction as much as scrupulously garnered facts. Landscape can be a layout of geographical data or bits of information on the white surface of a page (like the map), but it is also an animated energy in constant transmission. Landscapes transmit in different ways, and our ability to make knowledge from the matter we encounter is a historically constituted process. The explorers of the heroic era were invested in the awe of romantic engagement, and so produced Antarctica in narrative ways incompatible (although surprisingly contemporaneous) with contemporary scientific narratives of Antarctica as a 'Frozen Laboratory'. What unites these historical modes of encounter in the field is the continued problem of processing Antarctic information – whether it be aesthetic, geographical, magnetic, physical, conceptual or geopolitical.

Antarctica is invigorating precisely because the energy and information that is transmitted resists easy configuration – the message is such that it cannot be fully processed, and so persists as a remainder. In Antarctica, the message is like the 'hieroglyphical markings' on Melville's whale Moby Dick, the 'mystic-marked' inscriptions alert us to another language system yet remain

- 12 SMITHSON: *op.cit.* 1996, p.155.
- 13 SMITHSON: *ibid.* 1968, pp. 211-213.
- 14 SMITHSON: *Slideworks Verona*. Carlo Frua, 1997, p.58.



SHAPELESS MOUNTAINS

*of information as structure, as negative entropy, becomes difficult (...) the polar Plateau, a study in inert uniformity, the absolute disinformation of absolute zero."*⁶

Pyne concludes that The Ice is the sum of its negations, because meaning is always constructed in relation to other landscapes and other meaning systems. In the case of the Polar Plateau, he argues that information is so lean as to almost be a mirror – the more information that is brought to the surface the more it radiates back in a "dialectic between idea and ice."⁷ He calls the ice an information sink, akin to Smithson's ideas about Antarctica as an entropic pole. But is this conclusion, to an otherwise brilliant journeying through The Ice a negation in itself? Smithson's practice perhaps offers more a creative exploration to that "mine of information" between mind and matter that suggests that we inhabit the dialectical movement between site and nonsite (or sight and non-sight) as a double path, rather than a reductive sink. The polar plateau radiates more information than can ever be accounted for. The matter of the plateau is not a zero of information – it is just not directionally adherent to practised forms of orientation. Assertive in its absence of directional information, the Antarctic is an uninterruptible density of other kinds of landscape messages.



4 MAP OF TIMESCALES
The text maps out timescales. Information becomes subject to the time of ice. The text would be gradually buried and advected through the ice shelf. This will take some time. The rate of burial would be around half a metre per year. It would take many years for the pressure to build sufficiently to modify it. The medium of ice requires the mind to enter a state of slow motion. Thoughts are weathered by another kind of history.



3 TRANSFORMATION OF ENERGY

The energy of the text is transformed. Energy is defined in scientific terms as either kinetic or potential. The text has a large amount of potential energy stored in it while it is above the ice. That potential energy is partially turned into kinetic energy as it is hurled into the ice and is finally converted completely to kinetic energy once it stops moving. That final unload of energy from the text's velocity and mass will be transferred to the ice shelf and surrounding atmosphere as force and heat.

"One's mind and the earth are in a constant state of erosion, mental rivers wear away abstract banks, brain waves undermine cliffs of thoughts, ideas decompose into stones of unknowing and conceptual crystallizations break apart into deposits of gritty reason. Vast moving faculties occur in this geological miasma, and they move in the

RETURN / CIRCULATION / DISPERSAL

and inscription.

The 'look back' that Antarctica provides to nearly one million years of earth climate change offer the possibilities of time travel into the archeology of atmosphere. History is inscribed in the ice. Our present future will be another such sedimentation, as carbon is dispersed through the atmosphere to circulate through the ice. Whereas in the 18th and 19th Century, the ice communicated a sense of frigid arrest, today the ice tells us a different history, of erasure

13

of time. a curious sedimentation of ideas, another cryptic marker in a long forgotten language. Parallel to the ice core, the text offers another residue of 'time future'. As the history of climatic change is characterised by the dispersal, circulation and return of atmospheres of excess, in this sedimentation between ideas, matter and language, the text becomes an irresolvable cipher of exchange, between an internal and external perceptual field of landscape, coded with the architecture

18

*most physical way. The movement seems motionless, yet it crushes the landscape of logic under glacial reveries."*⁸

The ice erases. "It crushes the landscape of logic under glacial reveries." It ablates. Katabatic winds scour the surface. The volume of ice extends to arbitrary erasures of perceptual distance and conceptual measurement. There are no footholds in this system of time to validate the necessity of human inhabitation, no circa of the day, just endless day (in the summer) and endless night (in the winter). There is no reassuring accommodation to provide validity to existence. More than any place, Antarctica offers an environmental existentialism. It is an extreme point of conceptual inhabitation. The ice plateau is like the scene from a Beckett play, *Imagination Dead Imagine*.⁹ Beckett begins his description of this place of impossibility with an exercise in erasure – a landscape of white and cold;

*"No trace anywhere of life, you say, pah, no difficulty there, imagination not dead yet, yes, dead, good, imagination dead imagine. Islands, waters, azure, verdure, one glimpse and vanished, endlessly omit. Till all white in the whiteness the rotunda (...) At the same time the temperature goes down, to reach its minimum, say freezing point (...)"*¹⁰

14

A Proposal for Erasure / A Proposal for Inscription

TO RETURN A LANDSCAPE TEXT TO ANTARCTICA AND OBSERVE ITS CIRCULATION THROUGH THE ICE UNTIL THE TEXT DISPERSES

The ice, in this proposal, is an active point of transmission, open to both the inscription and erasure of landscape information. The Antarctic landscape offers this double perspective of erasure and inscription to generate a set of conditions for thinking about reciprocal landscape acts – acts that involve returns, dispersal and circulations. At this margin of ice and language, matter and words combine to form a kind of hieroglyphics. As language wrestles with matter, and its own 'printed matter' erodes into crystalline formations, the text becomes a different kind of cipher in the landscape. The language of material effaces the language of ideas to become the dominant order. Matter wrestles with bodies and ideas, and language become the debris of thoughts scattered through place. In the ruin of one form of language, the language of the ice as medium emerges through this act of dispersal.

As an absurd monument to the medium of ice, the text abandons its logic to take on the slow motion of glacial flow. Language shrinks into what Smithson calls, a "carboniferous state of thought"¹⁴ Time bleeds through this exchange. In some distant time future, the text becomes

17