



Self-establishment

What it takes to govern oneself?

N°10
Winter – Spring 2018



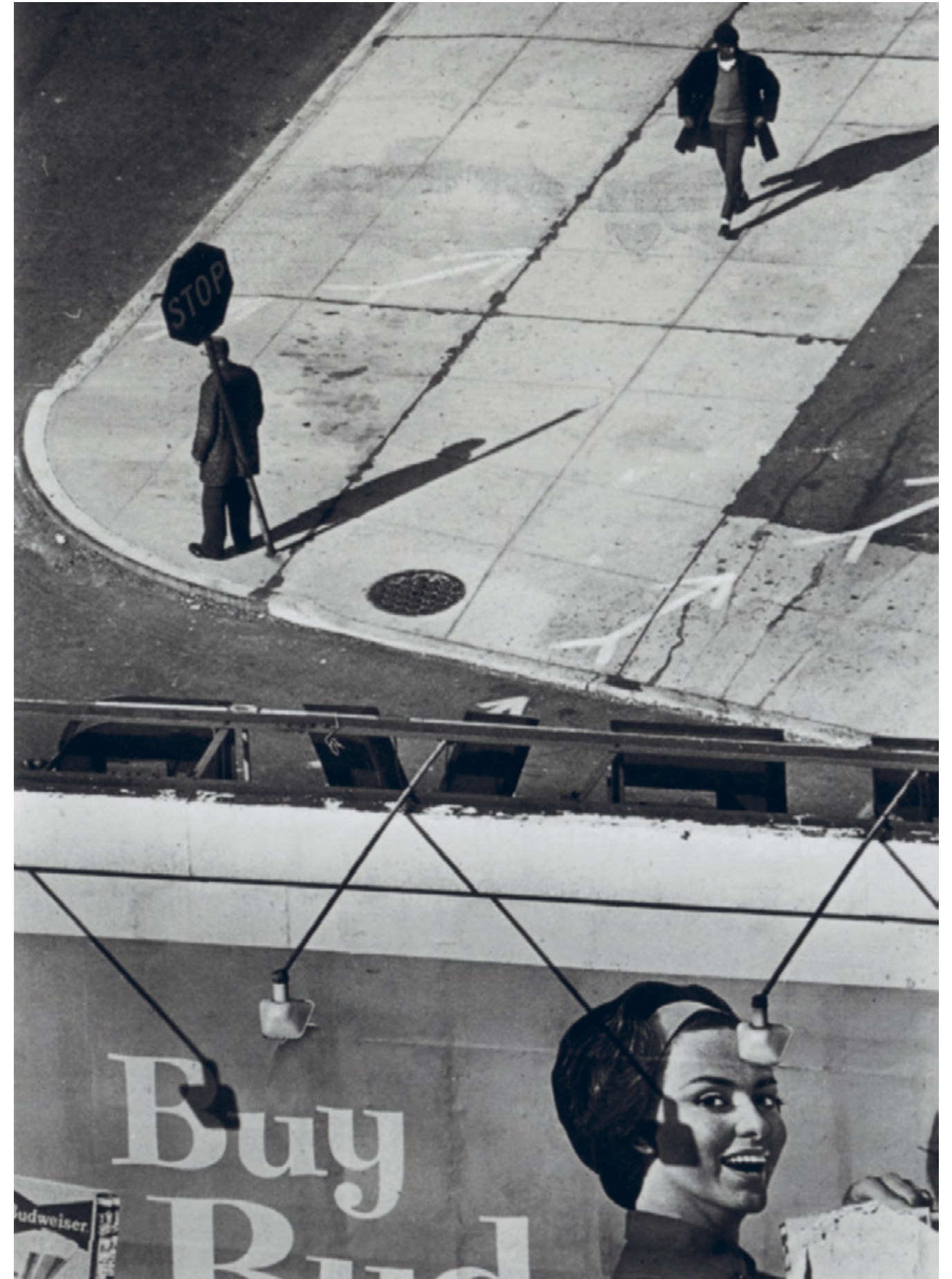


Shirt: photographer's own
Nylon apron: Robert George Sanders
Socks: felicit's own

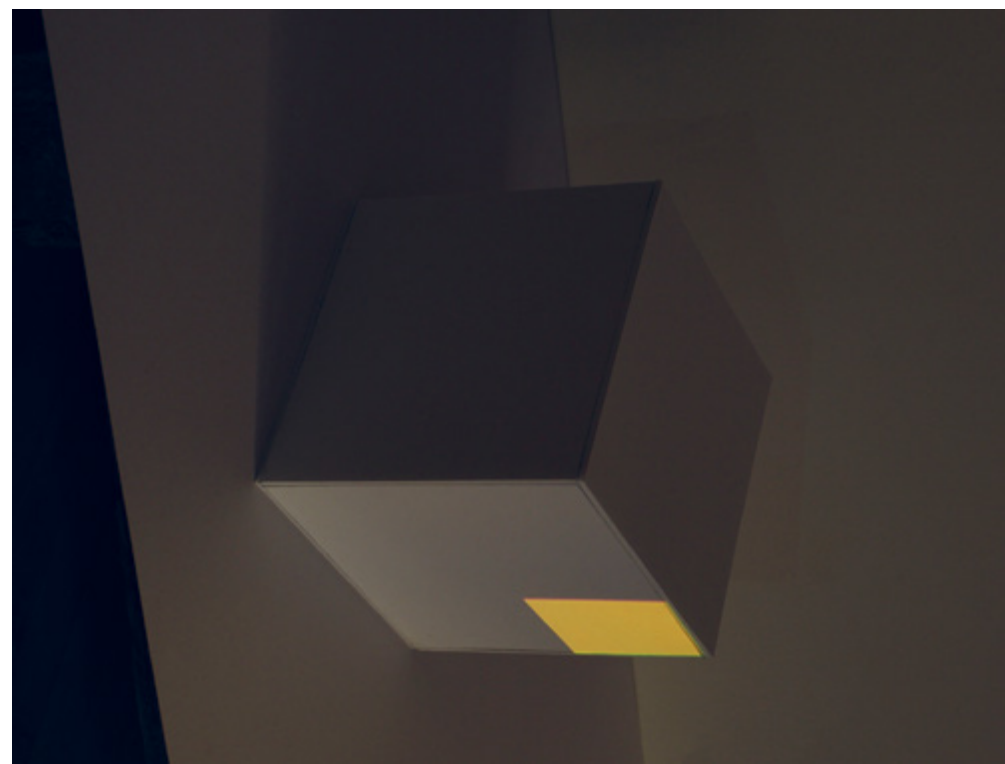
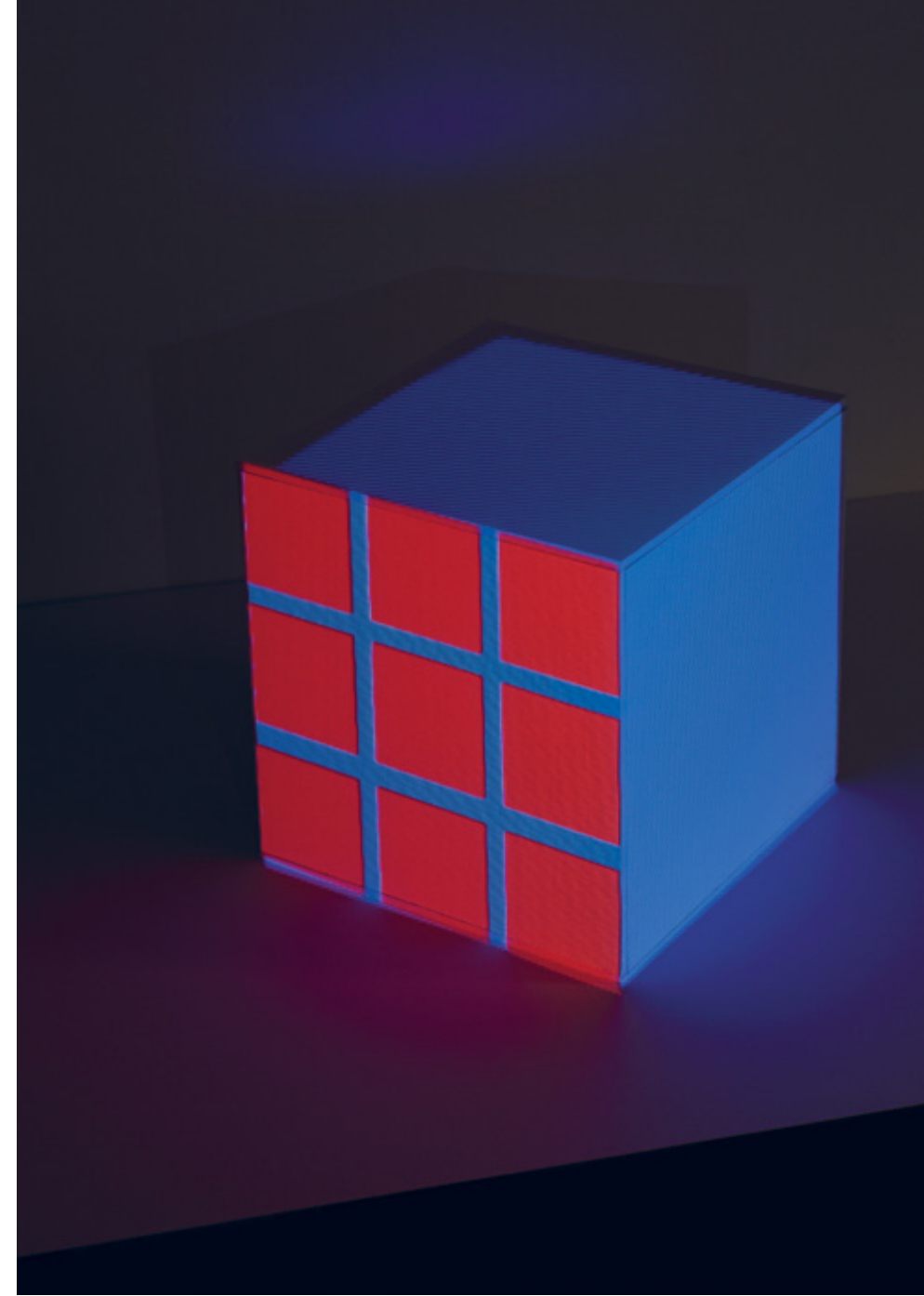
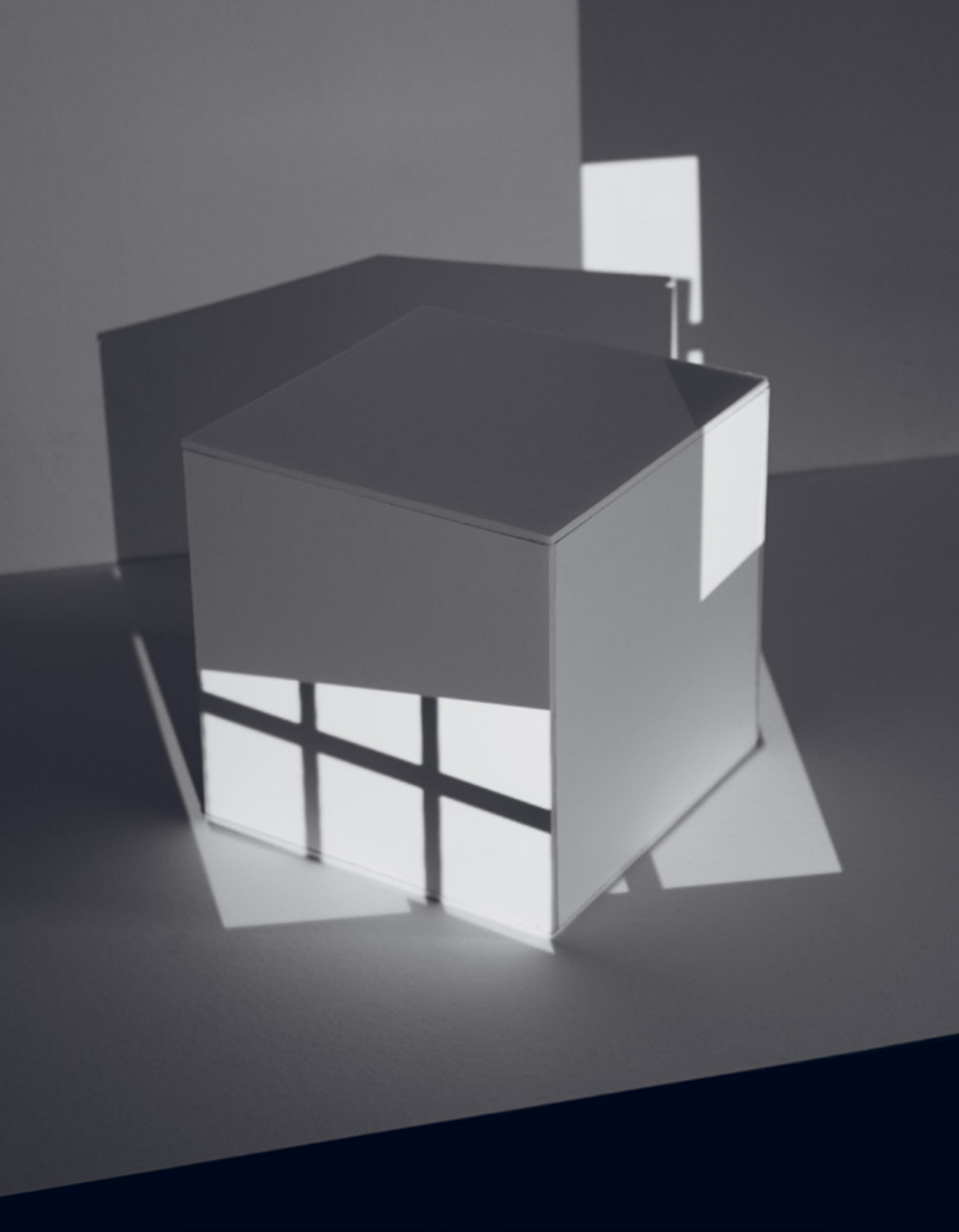
NEW YORK AS NON-PLACE?

An interview with carriage trade director Peter Scott by Veronika Molnar

Is New York anything like the city we've "known" from the movies or our Instagram feeds? While many people seek after the imaginary face of the city filled with success, fame and glamour as suggested by the mass media, the real-life experience is often neglected for a filtered, better version. Both in his curatorial and artistic work, Peter Scott attempts to observe the flipside of billboards and real-estate ads to address issues of urban experience, lifestyle, culture and the mediatized representations of the changing city. Picture City III – exhibited in carriage trade, a non-profit gallery ran by Peter – focuses on his major concerns in the form of a group show, hosting works of André Kertész, Cindy Sherman and Stanley Kubrick. Along with Peter's recent work, we discussed the reverse suburbanization of New York, and the role of Facebook as a neo-Victorian social register for the digital age.



André Kertész, Buy Bud (Billboard),
1962, gelatin silver print, 10 x 8"
Courtesy Bruce Silverstein Gallery





**SUCCESS
STARTS AT
COLLEGE!
BUILD
YOUR FUTURE
TODAY!
APPLICATIONS
ARE NOW OPEN.
APPLY NOW!**

**BA, BBA, BSC, MSC, MA, PHD
UNIVERSITY OF WELWYN GARDEN CITY**



So moral is local whereas ethics is universal. Ethics is how to be fair, how to be loving, how to be kind and how to be harmless. Even the Hippocratic oath - which of course, most psychiatrists don't observe, says: 'Do no harm.' That harmlessness is ethics, it is universal to treat the other as you would want to be treated yourself. That's universal ethics.

Any time when you talk about anything, I can hear out some kind of Buddhist philosophy. And there is ethics in Buddhism.

Absolutely. I don't think Buddhism is a religion. The essence of Buddhism is philosophy. The essence of Buddhism is ethics. Buddhists don't want to do any harm. And they allow an anarchy.

For example, Buddhists don't care how you know what you know. That is called epistemology, to learn how do I know what I know. Buddhists - if you know something, for example I say I know that you are open hearted. They don't care how. If I say it by intuition or by reading your aura or by doing experiments. They don't care how I know what I know.

All they care about is, what I know is accurate or not accurate. But how I know what I know is my own business. Whereas here, if I say to a psychiatrist, that I know something about him, by seeing auras, he wants to give me medication. He wants to normalise me. There was a time when psychologists and psychiatrists were debating if it is normal to dream in colour. Because before coloured television came in photography was black and white and most people dreamt in black and white. And then some children reported that they were dreaming in colour and psychiatrists doubted if it was normal or should they medicate children to be normal. Buddhists don't care what is normal. Their tolerance for individual difference is much greater than it is in our culture. So I think it is a much more loving, much more open minded and open hearted culture than ours.

So in today's psychiatry, psychologists want to have control over their patients and say "I have an influence over you so you can become normal again. So your mental states can only be normal mental states." And that way puts his own ego over the patient.

Absolutely. It is like veterinarian psychiatry. They don't really engage and converse, there is no conversation, usually. I actually think that a good veterinarian speaks to the animal that she is treating more than a psychiatrist speaks to their patient.









Finally, in 2011 they got independence after a referendum, and then South Sudan was officially born. In control of the country, President Salva Kiir from the Dinka Tribe started having tensions with Vice President Riek Machar from the Nuer tribe. Then, in 2013 their body guards started shooting each other inside the presidential palace and the conflict spread quickly around the country with tribal elements. After another 2 years of conflict, a peace deal was signed, Vice President Riek Machar came back to the capital, Juba from areas controlled by his rebels. A few months later the country was back in chaos and Riek Machar fled to Congo on foot with his remaining troops.

So does this conflict originate from the tribal culture differences?

In my opinion the conflict originated from a power struggle between the President and Vice President and they happen to be from the two major tribes, Dinka and Nuer. Then tribalism spread quickly. But South Sudan has 64 different tribes and the scenario is changing all the time.

So are they more about fighting with each other than helping the people?

There are different elements to this question, for sure there are a lot of people working on initiatives for achieving lasting peace but the government could be doing much more. Just have a look on the figures. South Sudan has the largest humanitarian crisis in Africa, also one third of the population is displaced with more than one million seeking refuge in Northern Uganda, now home to the biggest refugee camp in the World.

Do you think Western people know how big the crisis is? Are they informed?

No, it's a very underreported crisis. First of all, because it's a local it's not like the Middle East crisis, where you get all the immigrants under their feet.

Isn't it interesting how it's so far, and we feel so isolated from it?

While we are not!

We feel like we are not even the part of the same world.

People don't even know that South Sudan is a country. I have seen so many things, like applications for humanitarian agencies, and there is no option for South Sudan as a country. I went to see an exhibition on Africa, at prominent Art Institution in Paris, it was amazing, and then there is a map listing the countries on the back, and there is no South Sudan! It's totally underreported because it's not affecting the rest of the World. Europe is not affected. There is, of course, a lot of foreign interest, the US for example, because it has a lot of oil reserves and the conflicts are near there, at the Nile, where the oil fields are. And when they report about it, it is only about the negative things.

I'd like to ask your opinion, do you think moving to a western country, as one in Europe is a dream to the people you met there? Do they think of Europe and America as this dream world, where everything is better?

In my opinion, South Sudanese in general always looked up to the US mainly because of the involvement and influence of the US of the South Sudanese independence. The US had a great national interest in South Sudan as an independent country; therefore they contributed a lot to the countries independence. I'm not sure about Europe, but the US is a place they'd all want to go. However, I think, at the moment people are very frustrated about the lack of peace in the country and opportunities, and all they want is just to live in peace...whether it's in Uganda, Kenya, anywhere. You have a third of the country displaced, they are not in their usual place, but the number one question here is safety. Wherever they feel safe, they will settle.

There was this story about The Lost Boys of South Sudan. Before 2001, when South Sudan and Sudan were one country, the mujahidin were targeting South Sudanese people, so a lot of them fled to Kenya to Kaukauna refugee camp. This was one of the biggest refugee camps in the World. From this camp, the UN HCR sent a lot of Sudanese in the US, they became known as The Lost Boys of South Sudan. After 2001 a lot of South Sudanese were relocated in Australia as well. Australia has a big South Sudanese community, and I notice a lot of people saying that their relatives are in Australia, they are saying that, "Oh, I will go to Australia soon." Of course, they all want to go to a country where they have better opportunities, and peace but yeah there is a significant movement towards Australia at the moment.

And how do they raise their kids and babies when there is just no future there?

There is a lot of of struggle for raising kids in South Sudan, a lot of the population is now stuck with humanitarian aid. They lack everything from food to medical attention and money for school fees.

What are the health issues?

Sanitation is a big issue. Because of the lack of infrastructure, cholera is still prevalent, and typhoid, especially in the raining season. Malaria is a big killer. I got malaria four times. Last time I had to come to London, to The Hospital of Tropical Diseases, because it was resistant to the medicine.

crisis, so the South Sudan crisis is mostly affecting it's neighbors, to Europe, and they start talking about it because they are