Saganatt (2008) by artist Marianne Heier—the asphalt line marks a watershed in Norwegian history. The exploration and exploitation of oil-findings in the North Sea, that took off during the 1970s. The work belongs to a larger collection at the Sandvikse samlinger, Maihaugen, Lillehammer, otherwise strewn with log-cabins and gravel roads.

Anthroponomics is the analysis of the *evacuation* of value and meaning from economics, or the complement: *populating* economic exchange with value and meaning. In sum, it springs from the cultural study of value and meaning, but in aspects that can deflate/inflate, seeking to establish a *balance*: at which point does economics *level* with reality. That is, in terms that are assigned and adaptive to the *real*: be it in environmental terms, social justice, military domination/warfare.

The need for anthroponomics comes stems from a category-error in modernism—including science, art and philosophy—on the *empty set*: that it is a *mathematical* abstraction with only a theoretic application in set-theory (and related fields). This is an assumption that has led to a *selective blindness* in our active life (Hannah Arendt). Here, the empty set is identified in the gap between the *bigness* in modern industrial enterprise, and the *swiftness* of economic transactions.

That is, between the *size* and *speed* of modern progress. It has *not* changed today: in this sense we are *not* beyond modernism, it is only much bigger *and* speedier. What has allowed the selective blindness to this inherent tendency, is that their connection has been tethered to a recognised logical fallacy: *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. Which means: “after this, hence because of this”. That bigness in engineering and swiftness in transactions cannot be explain one another. They are, as it were, *coincidental*.

The first internet was established in Norway in 1973, photo: Apple II console from 1977.

In the matters at hand, however, this is likely to be a pseudo-problem: since—from the vantage point of cultural analysis—there is nothing to prevent them to be conceived as a *vectorial sum*. The terms of a vectorial sum do not have to be *functionally* defined in relation to each other, since they correlate *statistically*. This is readily intercepted from *K*'s documents from the OECD/IEA on market developments in the energy, oil and gas sector (the acceleration of *spot-*/*future*-markets), and the planning, engineering and negotiations in the *Troll project* (1979-96).

The study of Norwegian case-materials—in the mesh of international relations—can be of interest, precisely because the country is *not* a typical member of the group of modern industrial nations. The country *never* had the critical mass of activity to be defined fully as an industrial nation. And, in international politics, it regularly has seen itself as disconnected from the interests and politics of other industrial

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nations. Until *recently*, the country has sided with the underdogs of modern struggles, having itself a history of colonisation comparable to that of Greece. 400 years of colonisation in both cases.

It's fledgling industrial history corresponds with a meagre historical account on its national *elites*: a strong labour-movement developed in Norway, but not an articulate class perspective. It's sense of national heroism has been tethered to exceptional feats outside the national borders: at sea, the polar adventures, and the offshore industry. This expatriate exceptionalism has correlated with a egalitarian ideology *on Norwegian soil*. The rich and cultured, opted for an *anonymous* privacy.

The two watersheds in Norwegian history that are relevant here are **a)** the North-sea *petroleum* findings in 1966 [Balder field]; **b)** the *digitisation* of Norway: the ubiquity of high speed broad band internet access, and its quickly growing importance in domestic usage and work-life. The computerisation of Norway start with fledgling internet in 1973. The two technological developments—in industrial terms—are similar to the parallel development of the **a)** *railways* and **b)** *movie* camera.

In Norway { *bigness & swiftness* } = { *offshore activity & computerisation* }. The computerisation of Norway took place in parallel with the exploration and exploitation of North Sea oil. The second of wave of computerisation started from CERN—with the www in 1989—and was quick to deploy in Norway during the 1990s. The digitisation of Norway continues to develop to date: that is, in the wake of the prospective drop in oil-revenues, and the focus on environmental energy-sources.

Just as the deregulation of the oil market—and the dropping sales—in the beginning of the 80s led to the diversification of oil derivatives on the global market, the prospected down-scaling of oil-production is likely to bring about one of two outcomes: **1)** the exploration and exploitation of other natural resources in Norway [as hydro- and wind-power]; **2)** the development of technologies serving energy-diversification, with minimal production units local, and the rest global.

That is, following the industrial logic into the current so-called post-industrial economy. In this connection it is interesting that Norway—when *push comes to shove*, under duress—is accepting a *de facto* Europeanisation of its university and college system, by introducing big *tuition*-fees for students from non-EU/EEA countries. This turn is now a fact, under the ministry of a member of the Norwegian farmer's party: previously dedicated to Norway as a *different country.* Departing from the *ethos* of pledged development in the 3rd world.

The parallel development of the railways and the movie camera by the brothers Lumière in France from 1889, crossing paths at this famous myth: the approaching train on canvas, produced a startle among the audience.

By accepting the *vectorial sum* between *bigness* and *swiftness* as the running platform of economic transactions, we are also vouching for a terrestrial, rather than global, scope of computer usage. In other words, we become docked to our operations on the ground. A "therapy", perhaps, for the current tendency of *global* cyber-schizophrenia. If it doesn't make up for our debt, it at least allows to *level* with it. And perhaps acquire new habits/skills in restitution (Amadou Kan Si).

These are main tenets of *anthroponomics*: that between size and speed there is a gap between *interacting* but *disordered* technologies (defining disordered systems). This gap, if left on its own, or considered null, will produce the automatism, isolation and disconnection resembling schizophrenia. If taken into account it will produce narratives of the contemporary that are neurotic (rather than pathological): fictional rather than illusional. In its schizo-mode the vectorial sum *writes* { *size & speed* }, in its terrestrial mode it *docks*: } *size & speed* {. The openness of the brackets indicates an openness to technologies that are docked to one another in technical operations. As the number of operations that can be conducted from a computer console is increasing, it is the *docking* of the computer to the field of operations that is needed, and monitoring the effects of this.

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