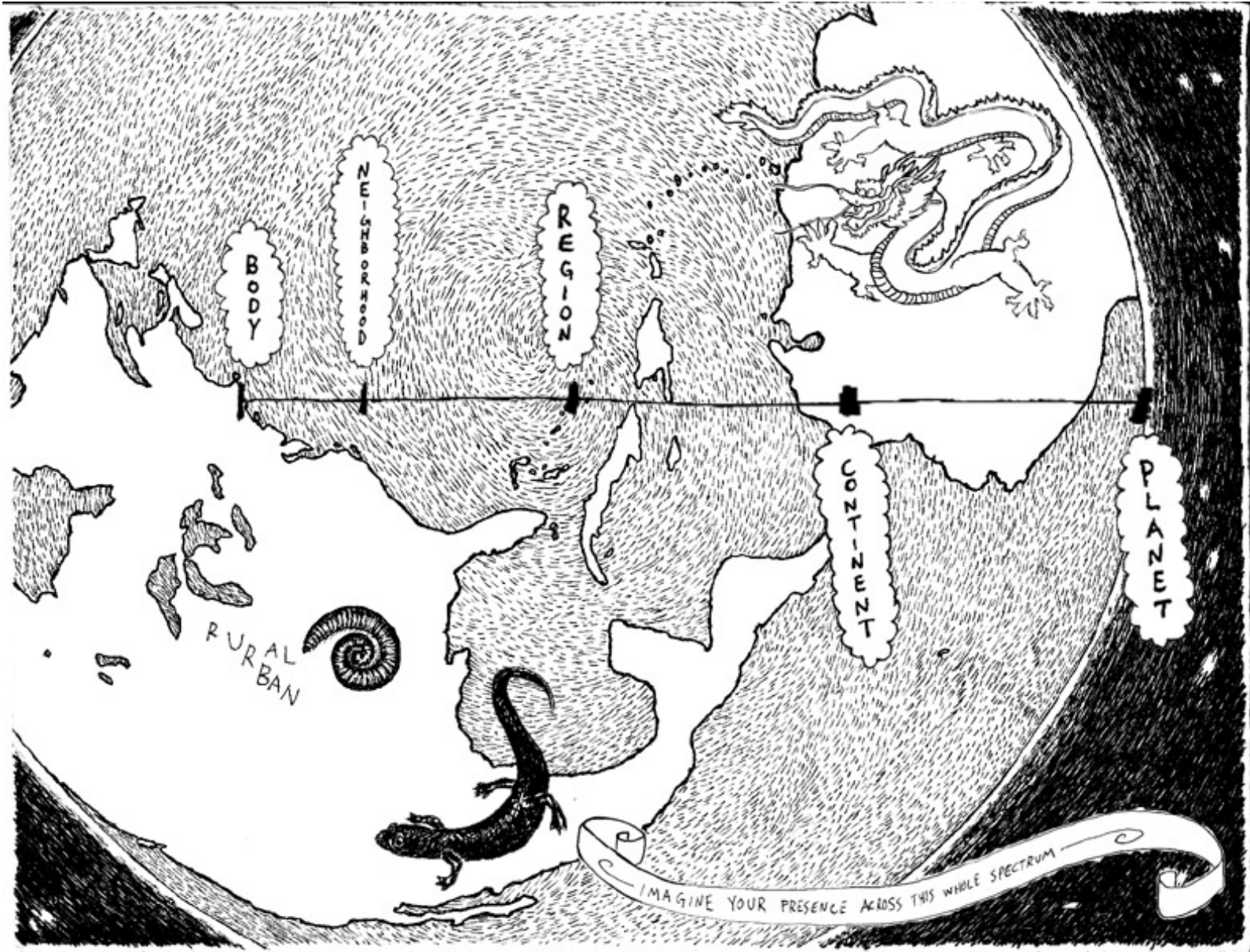


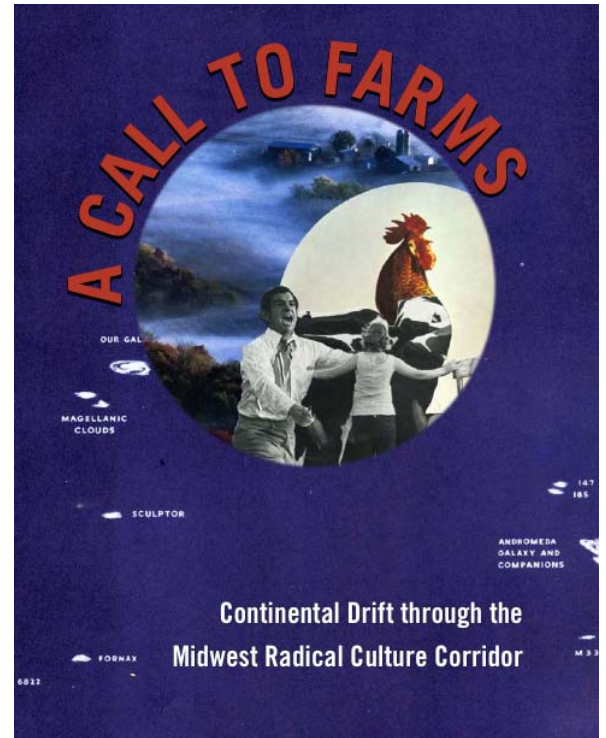
*Articulating the Region from Below...*



*From Deep Within the Midwest Radical Culture Corridor*

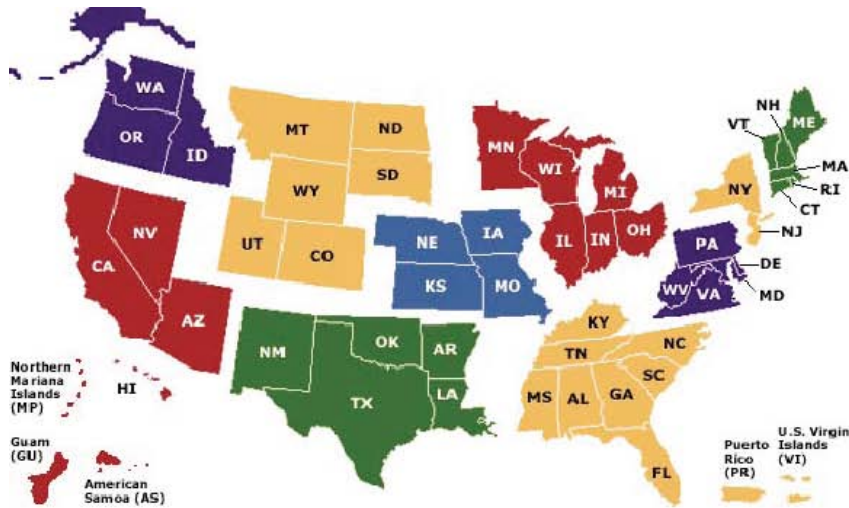
## The Continental Drift Through the Midwest Radical Culture Corridor

- Continental Drift is an invitation to look at our collective existence on all the relevant scales: the intimate, the local, the national, the continental and the global.
- Continental Drift is a mobile assemblage of people presenting their projects, observations, experiments, discoveries and questions, and producing value through social exchange.
- Continental Drift through the Midwest Radical Cultural Corridor is a self-educating tour through our concrete world and its abstract representations, discovering distant lives in familiar situations, and embracing the interdependency that links what is usually treated as separate.
- Continental Drift is intended for anyone seeking to locate global forces in daily life and to reorient aesthetic invention in response to an ethics of equality.

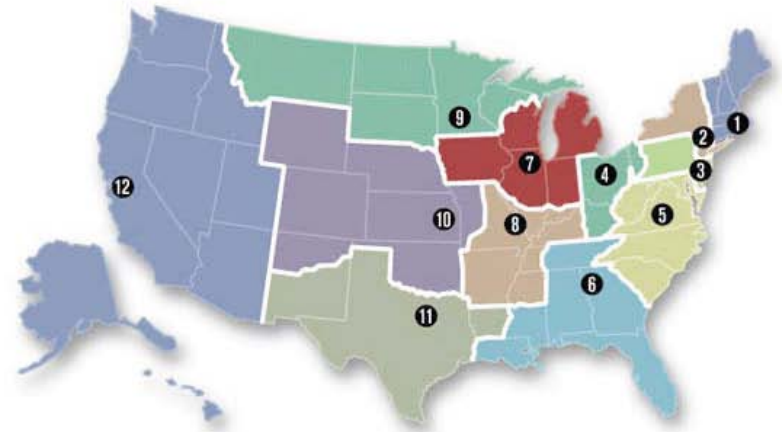


# **Conceptual & Perceptual Barriers to Locating Oneself in a Region**

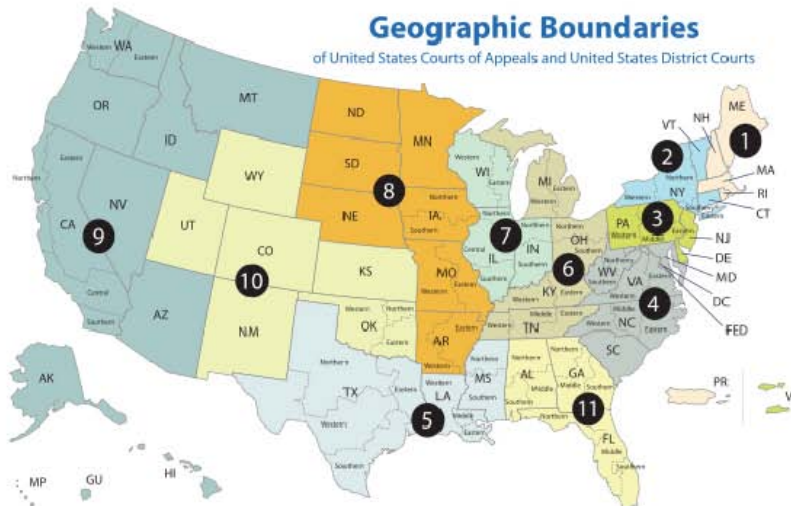
# Overlapping Juridical + Jurisdictional Definitions of Territory



HUD



Federal Reserve "districts"

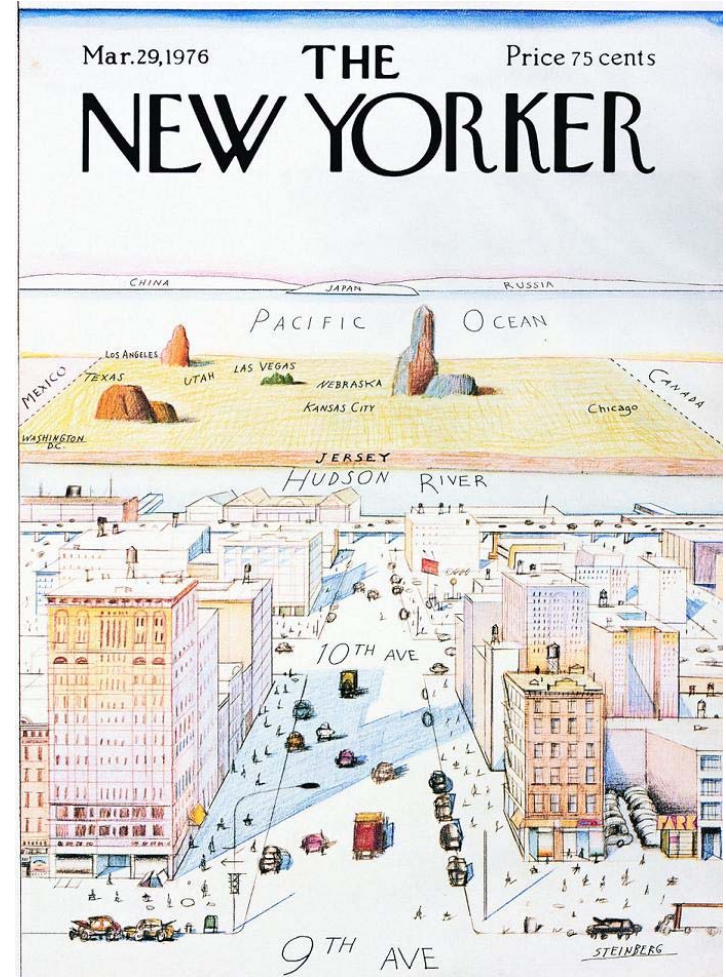


US Court of Appeals "districts"



FDA

# Overlapping Ideological Definitions of Territory



**Our current sense of self is no more sustainable than our current use of energy and technology.**

- Derek Jensen

Our current sense of self is no more sustainable than our current use of energy and technology.

- Derek Jensen

**Our sense of self is both conceptual and spatial.**



Our current sense of self is no more sustainable than our current use of energy and technology.

- Derek Jensen

Our sense of self is both conceptual and spatial.

**Q: Where are you from?**

Our current sense of self is no more sustainable than our current use of energy and technology.

- Derek Jensen

Our sense of self is both conceptual and spatial.

Q: Where are you from?

**A: Urbana-Illinois-United-States-North-America-The-Globe**

Our current sense of self is no more sustainable than our current use of energy and technology.

- Derek Jensen

Our sense of self is both conceptual and spatial.

Q: Where are you from?

A: Urbana-Illinois-United-States-North-America-The-Globe

**Answer is almost invariably geo-political – an abstraction away from a land base or other way of relating to place.**

Our current sense of self is no more sustainable than our current use of energy and technology.

- Derek Jensen

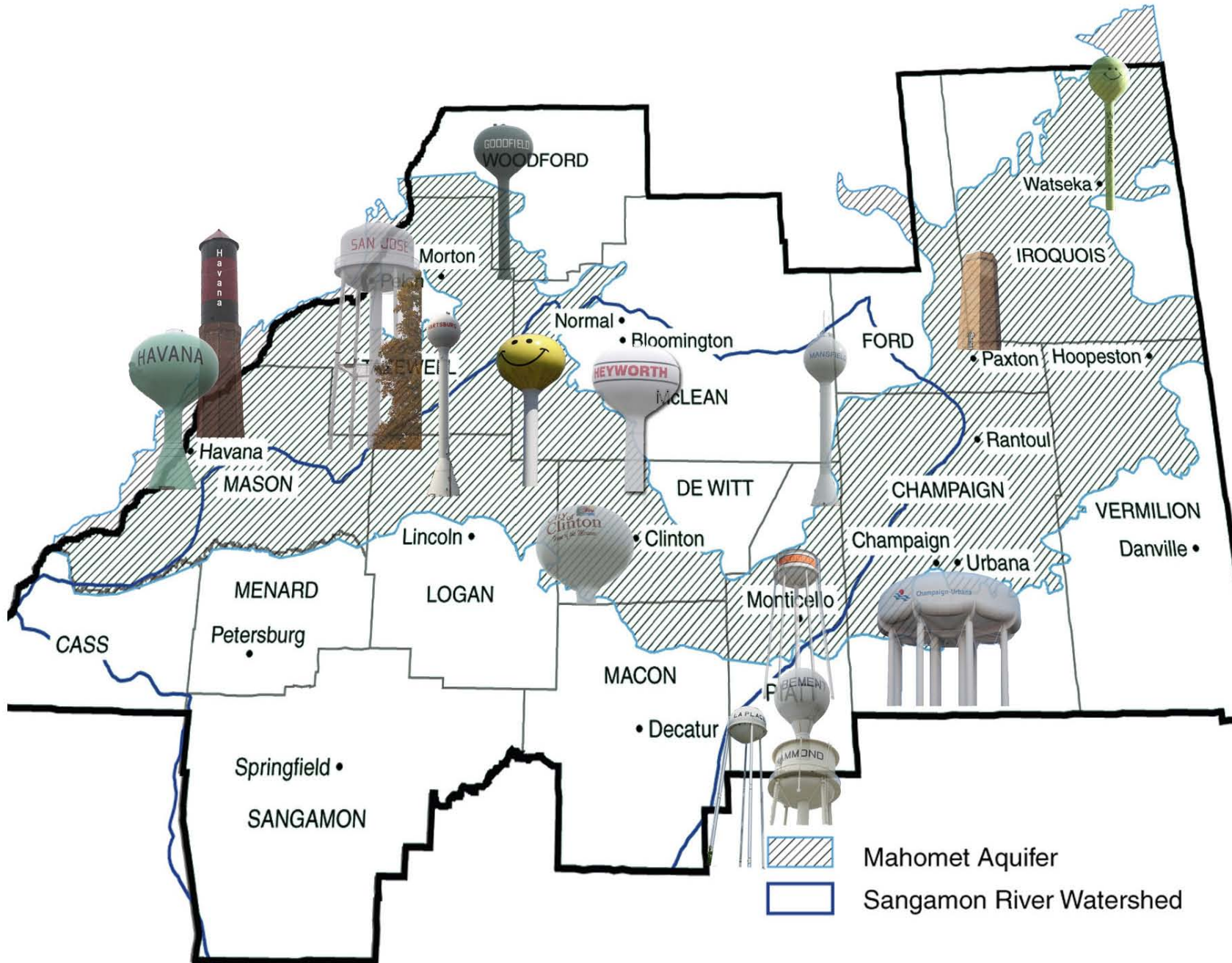
Our sense of self is both conceptual and spatial.

Q: Where are you from?

A: Urbana-Illinois-United-States-North-America-The-Globe

Answer is almost invariably geo-political – an abstraction away from a land base or other way of relating to place.

**Where you locate yourself in relation to natural resources, food sources, consumption and waste sheds, and other things that make up your daily life, it forms the kind of sense you have of yourself, and by extension, of the area/region you live in.**





# THE PETROLEUM



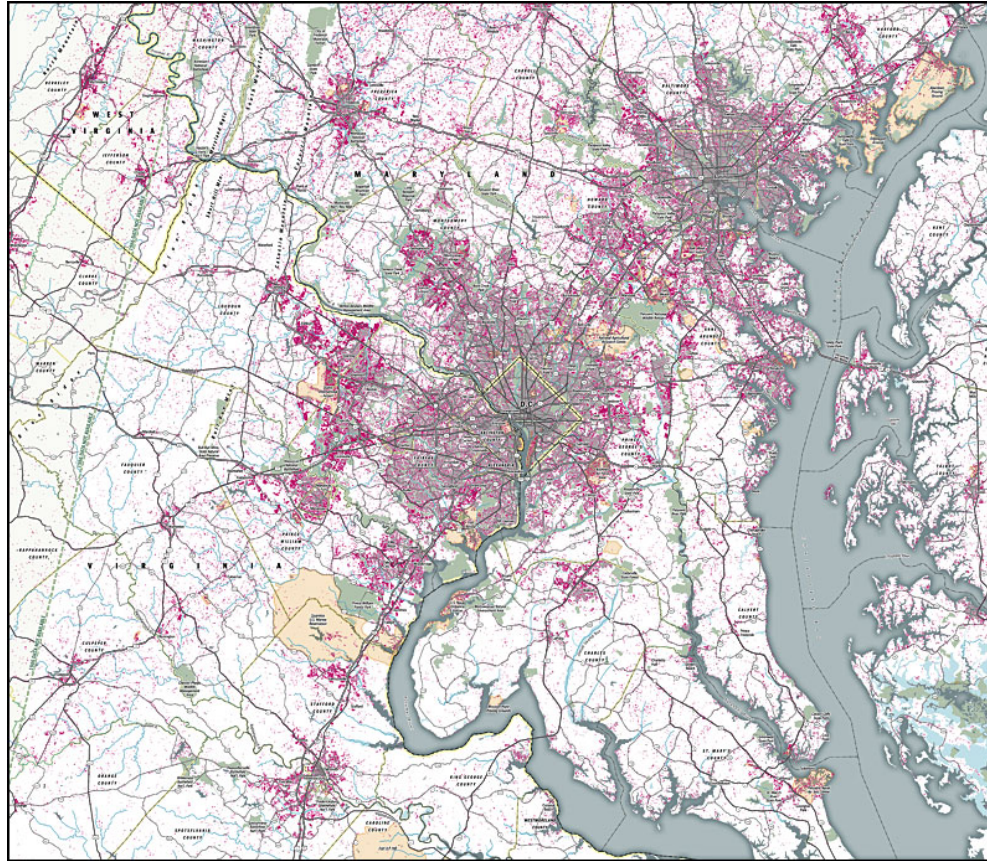
# SPACE/TIME CONTINUUM

**When your physical movements through time/space are sped up too rapidly to read the landscape/land base bodily:**



Indicators you might be in the Petroleum Space/Time Continuum

**When rapid movement through time/space creates infrastructure that disrupts environmental functions for many more people than just the ones in your city:**



This map depicts the growth of Washington D.C. area from 1986 – 2000. The sprawl is adversely impacting the watershed through the creation of many impervious surfaces (concrete, asphalt, buildings, infrastructure).

Indicators you might be in the Petroleum Space/Time Continuum



# When this is the watershed in your area that you feel most connected with:



steve@greenberg-art.com www.venturacountystar.com/greenberg

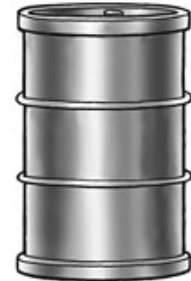
VENTURA COUNTY STAR '08 ~~GREENBERG~~



EVEN THOUGH WE HAVE SOME OF THE **BEST** AND **SAFEST** TAP WATER IN THE WORLD...



AMERICANS STILL BUY UPWARD OF **28 BILLION** BOTTLES OF WATER A YEAR.

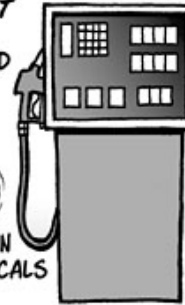


MANUFACTURING THIS USES AS MUCH AS **45 TO 50 MILLION** BARRELS OF OIL AND PRODUCES UP TO **3 TONS** OF CO<sub>2</sub> A YEAR.



**80 PERCENT** OF THE USED BOTTLES WIND UP IN LAND-FILLS, NOT IN RECYCLING.

PLASTIC BOTTLES HEATED IN THE SUN CAN LEACH CHEMICALS INTO THE WATER.

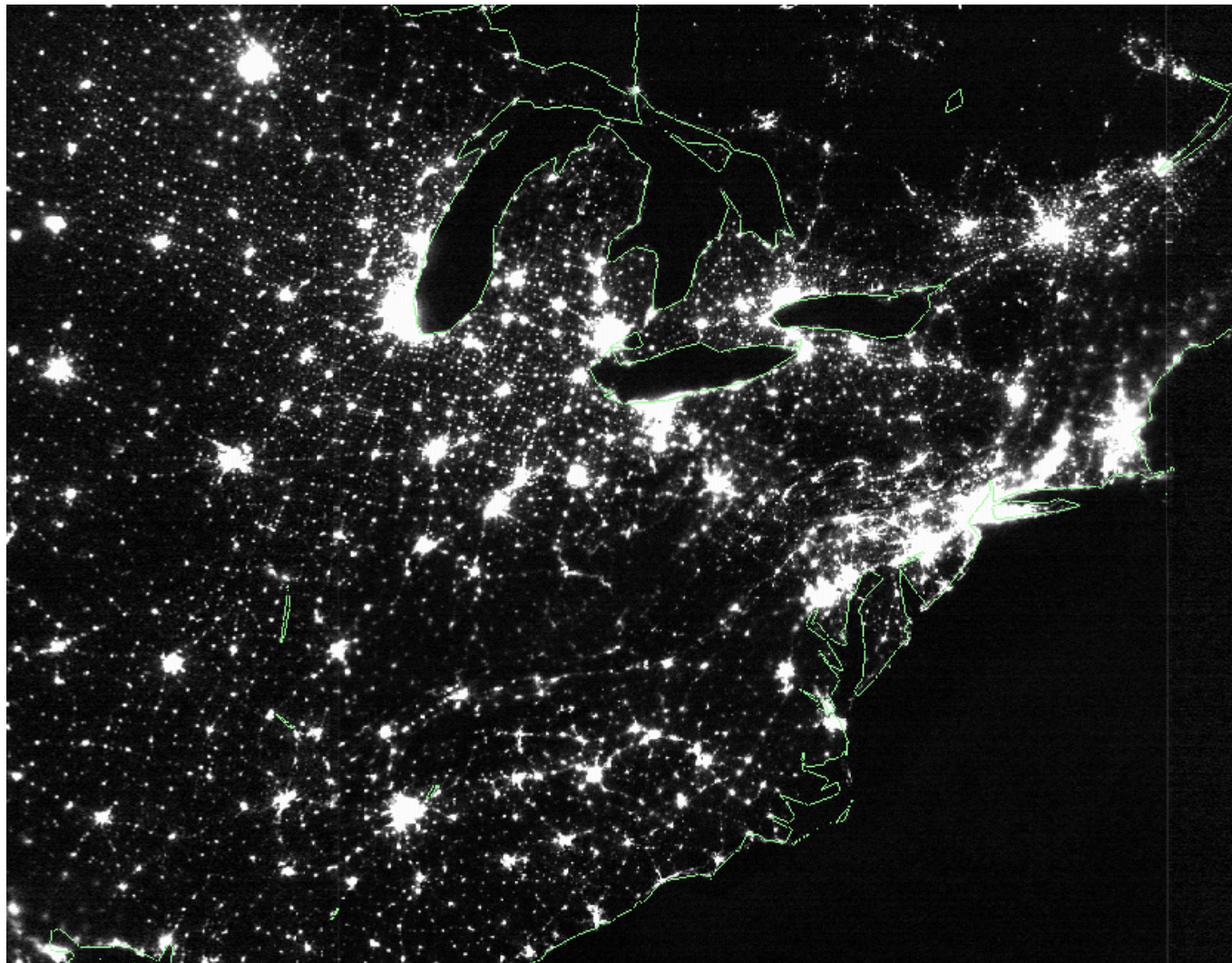


AND ON A PER-OUNCE BASIS, BOTTLED WATER COSTS TWICE OR MORE WHAT **GASOLINE** DOES, AND CAN BE UP TO **1,000 TIMES** THE COST OF TAP WATER.



BUT ISN'T IT WORTH IT, SINCE THEY NO DOUBT BOTTLE IT FROM SOME PRISTINE, MYSTERIOUS SOURCE?

## When the stars are no longer in the sky:

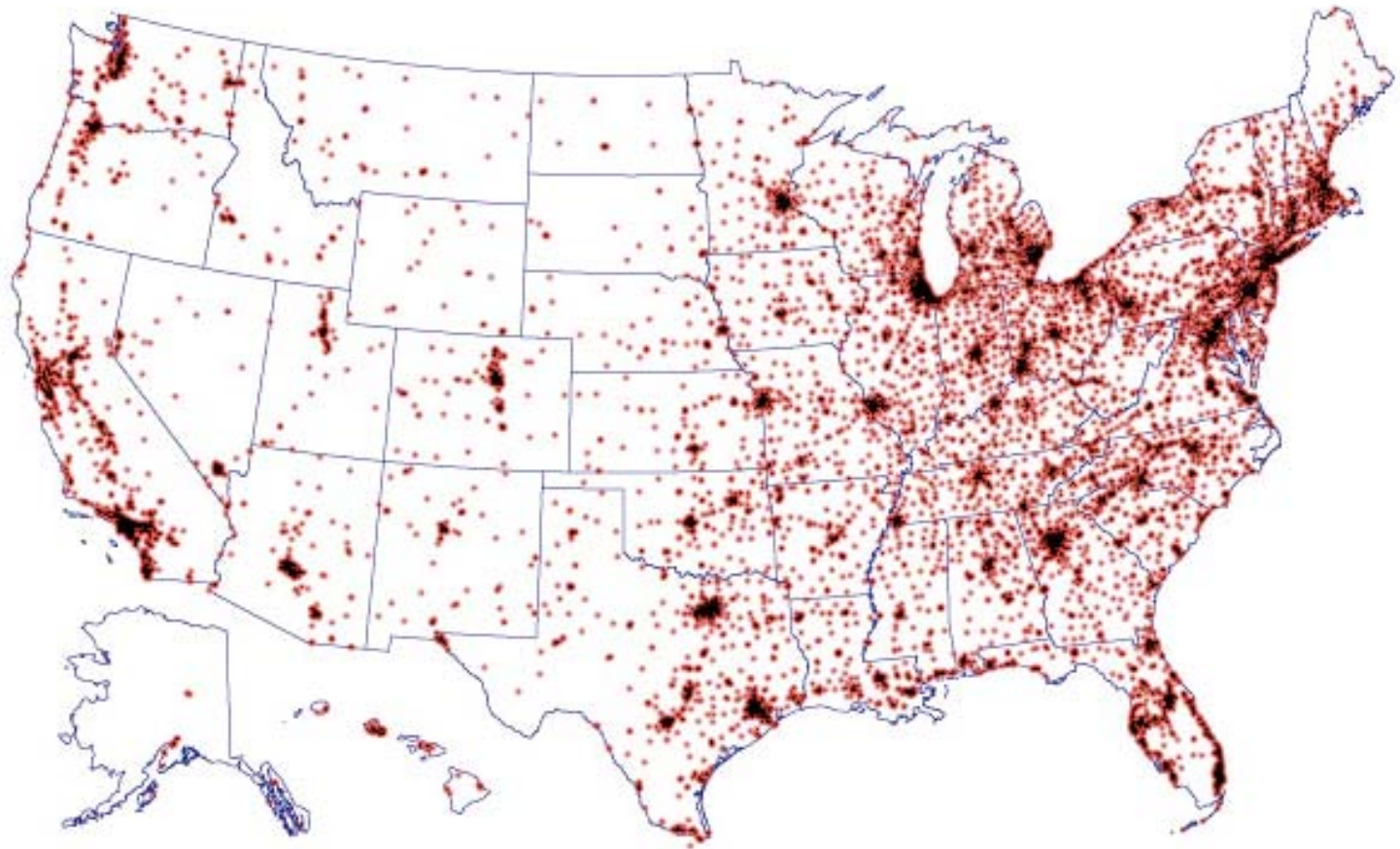


The night sky in the PS/TC: light pollution

Indicators you might be in the Petroleum Space/Time Continuum

When “local” food options are exactly the same everywhere you go:

McDonald's  
Burger King  
Pizza Hut  
Taco Bell  
Wendy's  
KFC  
Jack in the Box  
Hardee's  
Carl's Jr.  
In-N-Out  
*All Chains*



Indicators you might be in the Petroleum Space/Time Continuum

# When others' land bases are destroyed to make yours/mine comfortable:

## Mining Mountains

How mountaintop mining is done and its effects on the environment:

### THE PROCESS

**1** Trees are clear-cut, and explosives are used to loosen the rock and topsoil.

**2** Huge shovels dig into the topsoil, and trucks start hauling it away.

**3** A dragline digs into the rock to expose the coal.

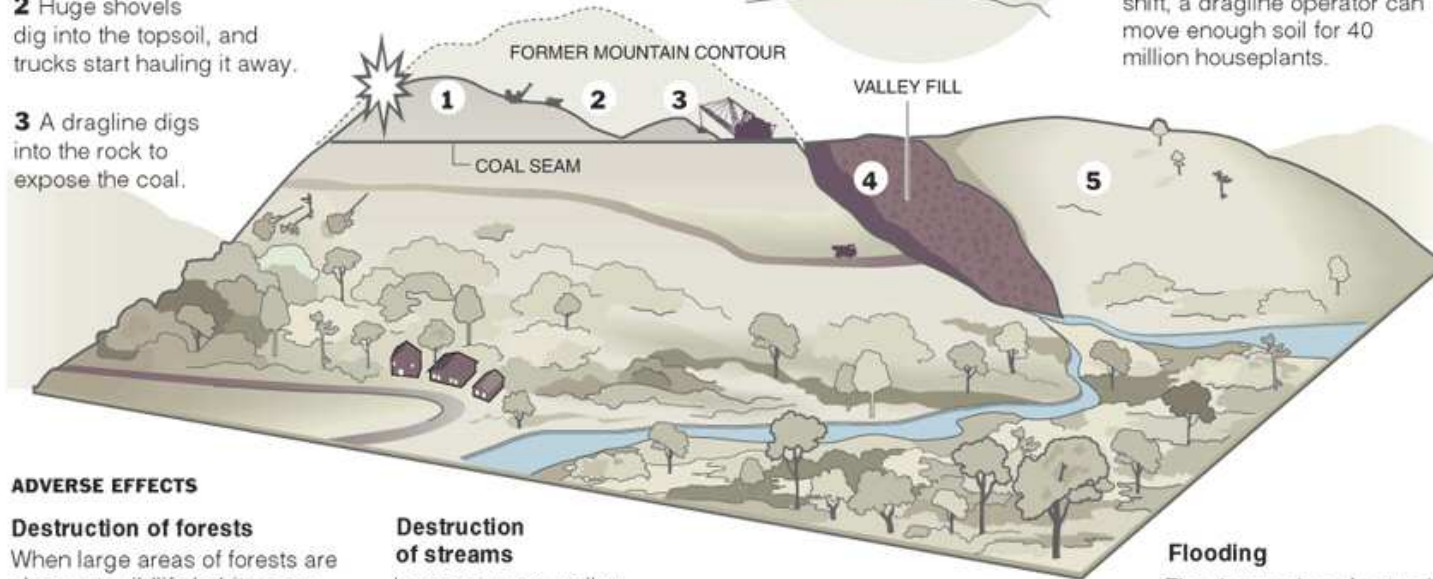
**4** The draglines and 250-ton trucks dump the topsoil and rock into areas called valley fills.

**5** Coal companies are supposed to reclaim land, but native trees have trouble growing on disturbed topsoil.



### Giant earthmovers

In the last decade, the scope and scale of mountaintop mining has escalated with dragline use. These machines can weigh up to 8 million pounds and stand as tall as a 20-story building. In an 8-hour shift, a dragline operator can move enough soil for 40 million houseplants.



### ADVERSE EFFECTS

#### Destruction of forests

When large areas of forests are clear-cut, wildlife habitats are destroyed. Wildlife and plantlife become more vulnerable to predatory species.

#### Destruction of streams

In recent years, valley fills have buried or damaged 1,200 miles of streams.

#### Blasting

Explosions can cause damage to home foundations and wells.

#### Flooding

The destruction of natural streams by valley fills and the loss of vegetation can cause flooding.

Sources: Arch Coal Inc., West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition, Natural Resources Defense Council

Alisa Nance/The New York Times

## White Earth Reservation, MN

Two organizations on the White Earth Ojibwe Reservation, **Honor the Earth** and the **White Earth Land Recovery Project**, recently erected a 75 kW wind turbine to power their offices in Callaway, Minnesota. A nearby reservation town installed a 20kW tower in 2002. In addition, ten houses on White Earth have Native-built and -installed solar air heaters from Lakota Solar Enterprises

on the Pine Ridge Reservation. These small-scale, cooperative efforts exemplify a thriving Native energy movement. The Department of Energy's Tribal Energy Program has funded 70 projects across the country. Many more have been initiated through grants, pooled funds, and the accumulated knowledge of other successful projects. Solar and wind generation aligns with traditional spiritual beliefs and provides jobs

across Indian Country. The lands and lifeways of native people have been disproportionately harmed by the waste and pollution of coal and nuclear power. Groups involved in Native energy projects see renewable energy as an extension of tribal sovereignty and part of achieving energy justice.

## Cleveland, OH

The **Evergreen Cooperative Laundry** belongs to a new business network based on principles of worker ownership, energy self-reliance, and democratic community development. In a neighborhood with 30% unemployment, Evergreen has hired local residents as co-owners at living wages. By providing bulk laundering services, the Evergreen Laundry gives large local institutions — a hospital, a university, and a clinic — a way to become the economic "anchors" of the neighbor-

hood. The facility features efficient heat exchangers and uses passive solar to heat water and generate electricity, with plans to add active solar technologies soon. Financing was supplied by a coalition of foundations, the anchor institutions, a local bank, and the Ohio Employee Ownership Center, which promotes employee cooperatives. Enterprises still in the planning stage include Solar Cleveland, which installs solar panels on rooftops of large institutions to create a power cooperative, and Evergreen City Growers, farming greens commercially in a year-round hydroponic greenhouse.

## Region From Below: Power Plants

Compass Group  
in the  
Midwest Radical Culture Corridor

- Coal Burning Power Plants
- Municipal Co-ops
  - Utility Companies
  - Government Run
  - Industry Specific
  - Coal Mines
  - Ethanol Refineries
  - Alternative Energy Communities
  - Coast Growing Regions
  - Coal Fields

## Decatur, IL

**Archer Daniels Midland** is the largest US producer of ethanol and has seven facilities in the greater Midwest. Although ethanol is a biofuel, it requires a lot of energy to produce, and that energy comes from coal. In addition, the production of each gallon of ethanol uses 4.5 gallons of water and emits wastes into water and air. ADM's ethanol and other agricultural processing facilities made it one of the top ten corporate polluters worldwide in 2002. In Decatur, ADM operates its own coal plant to provide electricity to its wet

corn mill. The factory produces high fructose corn syrup, animal feeds and ethanol. It is also the site of a carbon capture experiment that will inject one million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> 6000 feet underground in ancient sandstone beneath Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. The US government paid much of the cost of the project. By combining corn processing, electricity generation and experimental carbon capture, ADM uses dirty processes to make "clean" energy.

## Pilsen/Little Village, Chicago, IL

Chicago's largest sources of particulate pollution are the **Crawford and Fisk electricity generating stations**, located in **Pilsen and Little Village**. Crawford, at 85 years old, and Fisk, at 100 are relics from Chicago's unregulated industrial heyday. The emissions from these two coal-powered plants bring Chicago's air quality below federal standards. In Pilsen and Little Village, working class and immigrant families disproportionately bear the health risks caused by Crawford and Fisk. The plants' emissions are blamed for high incidence of asthma and respiratory prob-

lems in these districts, but their impact reaches farther. Midwest Generation, a subsidiary of the Edison International conglomerate, does not provide electricity for Illinois utilities. Midwest uses outmoded Illinois plants to burn coal from badly regulated out-of-state mines, such as A&G Coal Corporation's strip mine in **Black Mountain, Virginia**. The cheap power is sold on the open market nationwide, while the health costs are borne by Illinois, its families, and by the people and places where the coal is sourced. In so many ways the grid connects us all.

### Resources

- Pilsen Environmental Rights & Reform Organization
- Reverendstatis.org
- Energy Information Administration's data on coal mines
- Ethanolproducer.com
- USDA's data on corn growing
- Sourcetrack.org's data on coal plants
- Toxic 100, Political Economy Research Institute
- US DOE's Tribal Energy Program
- White Earth Land Recovery Project, Nativeharvest.com