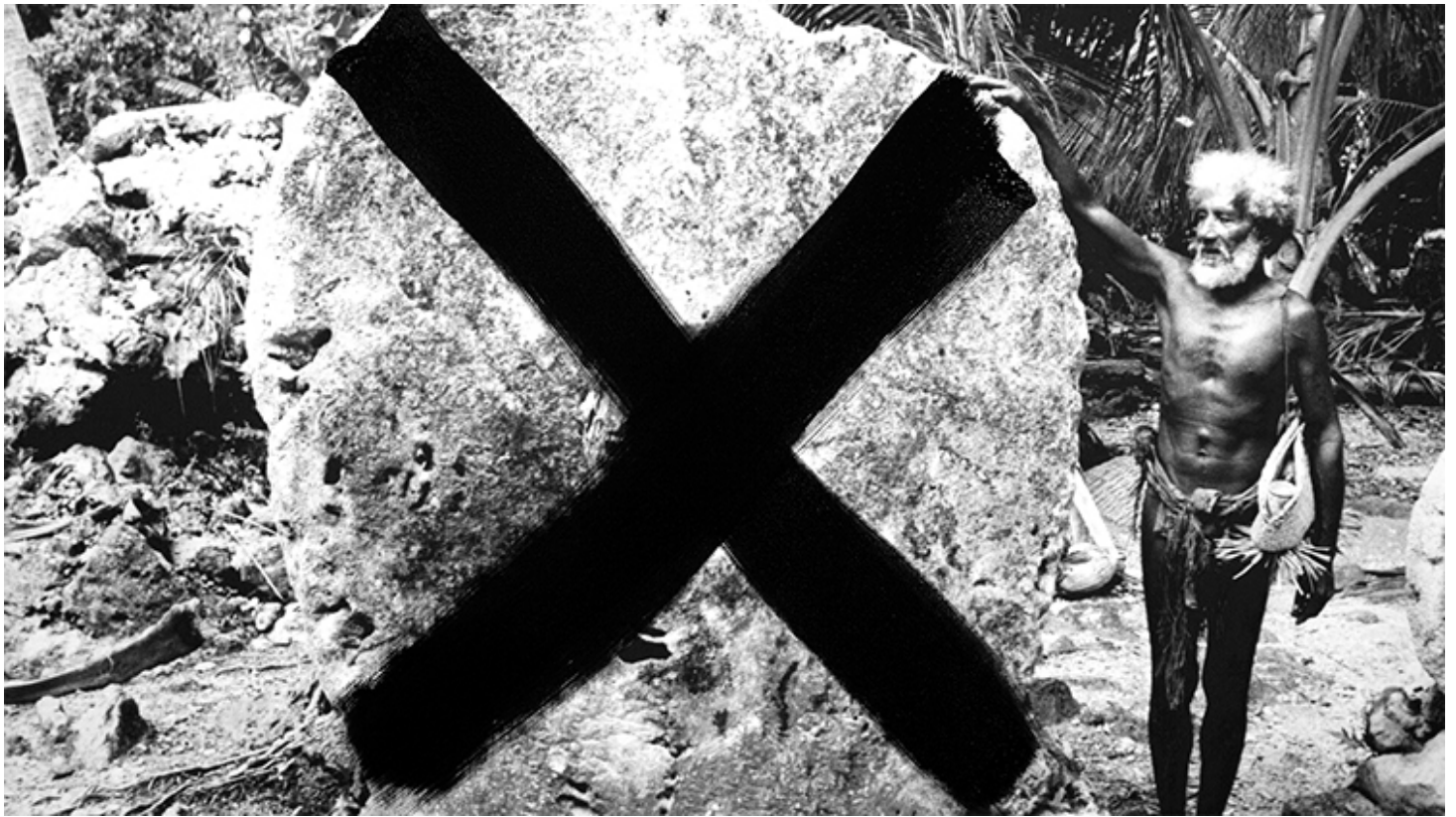


BROAD UNDERGROUND FILM SERIES



SPOILS

7pm • Friday, November 17, 2017 • The Robin Theatre, REO Town
1105 S Washington Ave, Lansing, MI 48910

Films and videos by Marie Voignier, Nicholas Mangan, and Ursula Biemann critique various forms of natural resource extraction by highlighting the imbalances of power that they produce. Copper strip mining leads to biodiesel-powered revolt; tar sands removal in Canada warms the climate and floods Bangladesh; socially advantaged large-game hunters foolishly tempt death; and limestone currency fails to secure the trust on which its value depends. This year's partnering venue is The Robin Theatre in REO Town, Lansing, with special thanks to the Lansing Public Media Center.

—Programmed by Lily Woodruff

Eli and Edythe Broad Art Museum & the Film Studies Program, Department of English
Michigan State University

Les Immobiles / Standing Still



(Marie Voignier, 2013, 14.5m)

An anonymous retired hunting guide pages through a book that recounts stories of the rich and famous French tourists who have travelled to former colonies to shoot large game. In voice over, the guide reveals indiscretions, personal opinions, and the less glamorous sides of his charges.

Progress in Action



(Nicholas Mangan, 2013, 4m)

In 1989 the people of Bougainville, Papua New Guinea rose up against the corporate mine that was destroying the ecology of their island. In order to sustain themselves while imprisoned on their own island, they engineered a way of processing coconut into biodiesel to supply electricity. The same process is used in exhibitions to power the projector that runs this short film.

Limits to Growth



(Nicholas Mangan, 2016, 9m)

The limestone currency, Rai, has is valued by the Yapese according to a complicated social system that resisted 19th-century efforts at colonial currency manipulation. During the 20th century, its dense materiality symbolically undercut the post-industrial degradation of the US economy whose own currency was floated at the beginning of the 1970s.

Deep Weather



(Ursula Biemann, 2013, 9M)

“Water and oil form the undercurrents of all narrations as they activate profound changes in the planetary ecology. After the oil peak, ever dirtier, remote and deeper layers of fossil resources are being accessed. Aerial recording of the devastated crust in Alberta opens the view into dark lubricant geologies. Climate change, exasperated by projects such as the Canadian tar sands, puts the life of large world populations in danger. Melting Himalayan ice fields, rising planetary sea levels, and extreme weather events increasingly impose an amphibian lifestyle on the Bangladeshi population. Gigantic machine-less efforts are made by communities to build protective mud embankments in the delta where large parts will soon be submerged and water is declared the territory of citizenship.”

— Video Data Bank