



# **CRISIS** **ON INFINITE EARTH.**

**ANCESTORS AS INFRASTRUCTURE**

Sean Cubitt · November 2019

combined slides from talks at NÉoN Re@ct (Dundee), a lecture at Goldsmiths, and a class for design students at Chelsea School of Art

# Fortune Global 500 Top 10 Companies 2019

Rank	Company Name	Revenues (\$M)
1	Walmart	\$514,405
2	Sinopec Group	\$414,649
3	Royal Dutch Shell	\$396,556
4	China National Petroleum	\$392,976
5	State Grid	\$387,056
6	Saudi Aramco	\$355,905
7	BP	\$303,738
8	Exxon Mobil	\$290,212
9	Volkswagen	\$278,341
10	Toyota Motor	\$272,612

# Ecology: What media are made of

Some basic materials:

indium  
gallium  
arsenic  
germanium  
sapphire  
copper  
aluminium  
lead  
gold  
iron  
zinc  
nickel  
tin  
silver  
....



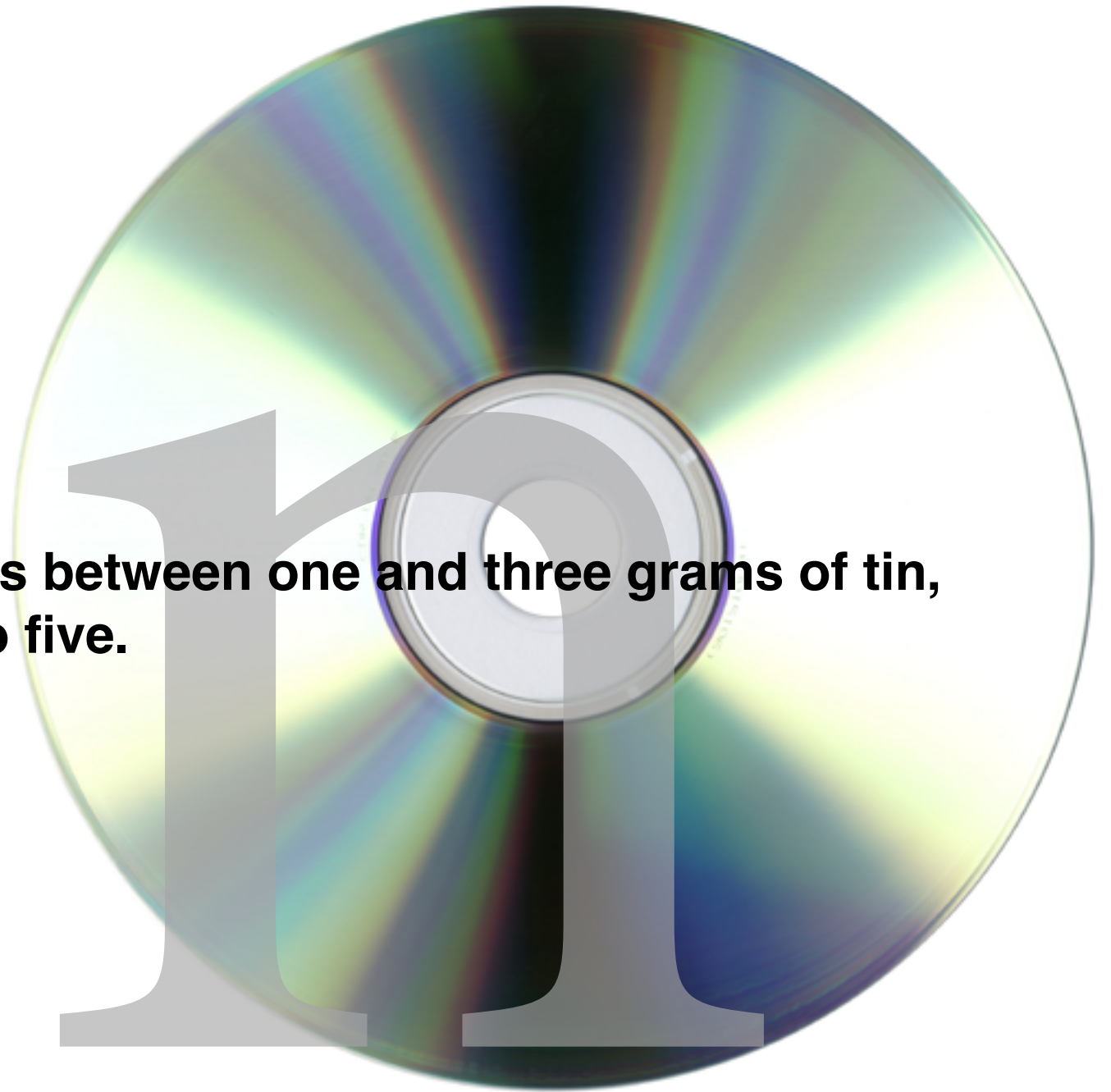
5100

5100

21

NG

**A tablet computer holds between one and three grams of tin,  
a large-screen TV up to five.**





## Bangka Island, Indonesia

One-third of global tin supply is extracted from Bangka island located in the western archipelago of Indonesia, and its neighbour Belitung



Type of conflict: 1st level :  
Mineral Ores and Building Material

Type of conflict: 2nd level :  
Mineral ore exploration

Specific commodities:  
Tin

### Project Details and Actors

#### Project details:

Approximately 75% of the province land is currently under mining licenses, although the production has expanded into both protected and conservation forests, as well as to local people's plantations and residential areas (WALHI, 2014). The total yearly production was

#### Project area:

1200000

#### Type of population

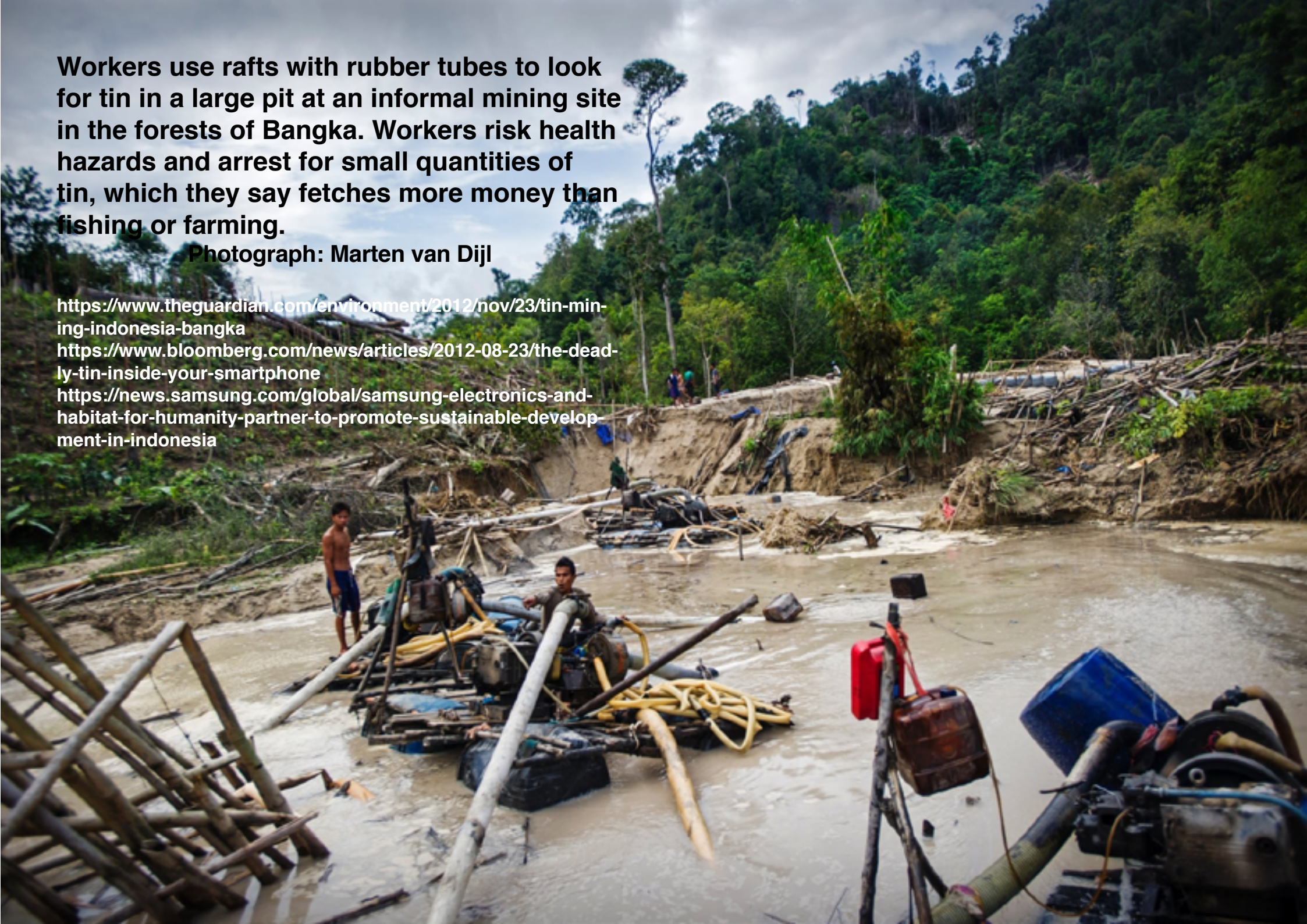
**Workers use rafts with rubber tubes to look for tin in a large pit at an informal mining site in the forests of Bangka. Workers risk health hazards and arrest for small quantities of tin, which they say fetches more money than fishing or farming.**

**Photograph: Marten van Dijk**

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2012/nov/23/tin-mining-indonesia-bangka>

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2012-08-23/the-deadly-tin-inside-your-smartphone>

<https://news.samsung.com/global/samsung-electronics-and-habitat-for-humanity-partner-to-promote-sustainable-development-in-indonesia>





After exhausting open cast mines on land, PT Timah corporation, majority owned by the Indonesian state, which recently declared windcat mining illegal, uses inshore dredgers to sift for tin. Sand and debris are said to be choking the reef.

A typical hybrid car uses between 5 and 9 kilograms of lithium in its batteries.  
A typical mobile phone battery contains 5-25 grams of lithium  
In 2018, around 1.56 billion smartphones were sold worldwide

**Salar de Uyuni, Bolivia**

<https://www.opendemocracy.net/democraciaabierta/rafael-sag-rnaga-l-pez/bolivia-s-lithium-boom-dream-or-nightmare>

Li



## **fabrication**

According to Graydon Laraby of Texas Instruments, the manufacture of just one batch of chips requires on average 27 pounds of chemicals, 29 cubic feet of hazardous gases, nine pounds of hazardous waste, and 3,787 gallons of water, which requires extensive chemical treatment.

<http://www.towardfreedom.com/home/content/view/154/57/>

**The Worldwide Semiconductor Market was up 13.7% in 2018 to US\$468.8 billion, an all-time high. The year 2019 is forecasted to be down 13.3% to US\$406.6 billion. All geographical regions are expected to decrease.**

**For 2020, all regions are forecasted to grow with the overall market up 4.8 percent. Optoelectronics is expected to grow by 8.2 percent, all other products are forecasted to grow low-to-mid single digit compared to 2019. (<https://www.wsts.org/>)**

**Growth drivers in global semiconductor industry:**

**Artificial Intelligence**

**Autonomous vehicles**

**Internet of Things (IoT)**

**5G and AR/VR**



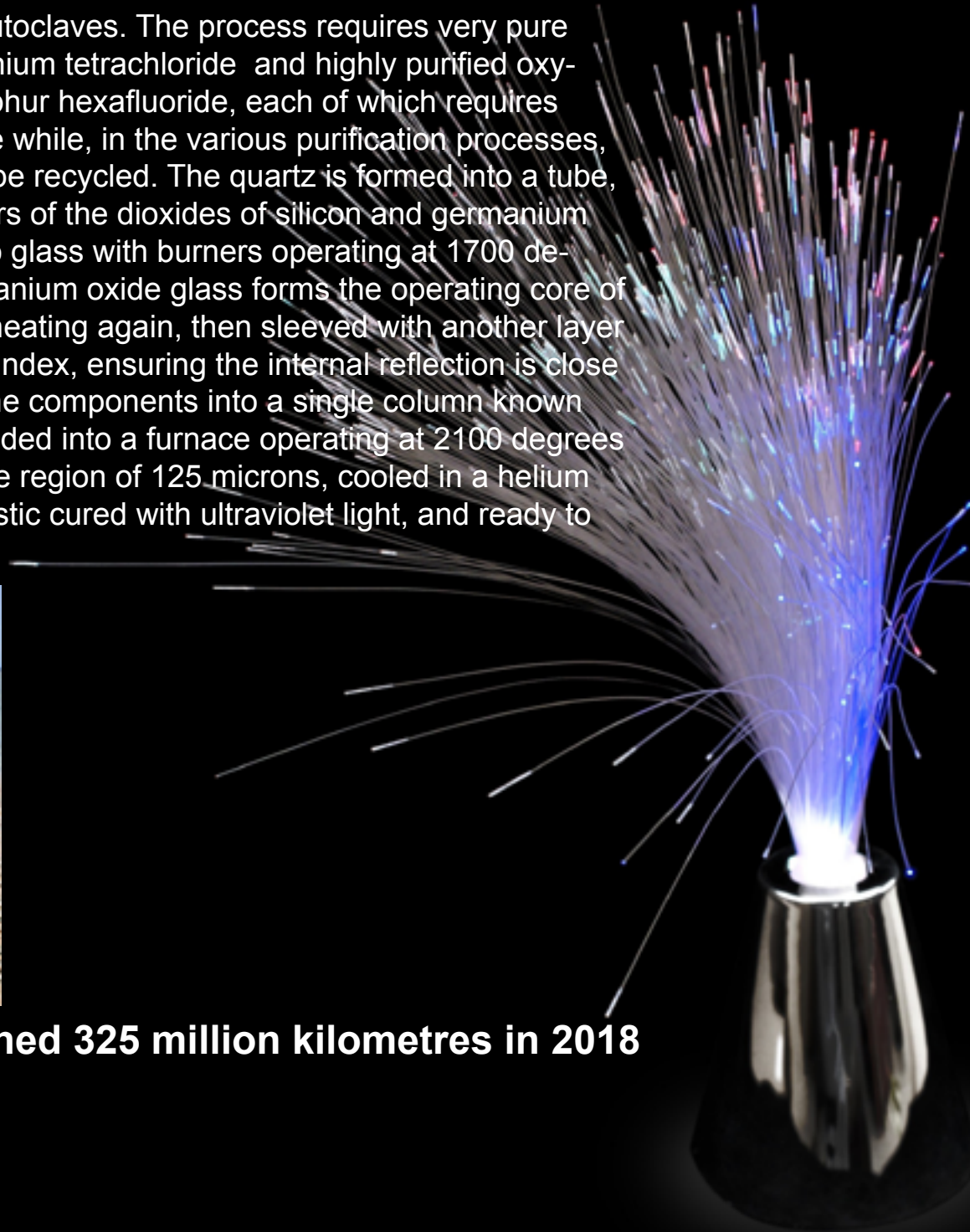
## Kaohsiung City, Taiwan

In June 2014, the Taiwanese Environmental Protection Agency fined Advanced Semiconductor Engineering (ASE) NT\$20 million for water dumping infringements. In the same month, ASE announced it would be raising up to NT\$15 billion to support expansion. Water, including reuse and recycling, can account for up to one and a half per cent of operating costs. ASE were reported to have paid seven fines for ongoing pollution dumps between July 2011 and October 2013. The same report quotes activist assertions that the company had enjoyed tax exemptions of NT\$3 billion

Synthetic quartz crystals are grown in autoclaves. The process requires very pure forms of silicon tetrachloride and germanium tetrachloride and highly purified oxygen, nitrogen, helium, chlorine and sulphur hexafluoride, each of which requires significant amounts of energy to produce while, in the various purification processes, removing impurities which have then to be recycled. The quartz is formed into a tube, and dried using chlorine before fine layers of the dioxides of silicon and germanium are deposited inside, each layer fused to glass with burners operating at 1700 degrees Celsius. The richest layer of germanium oxide glass forms the operating core of the fibre. The tube is then collapsed by heating again, then sleeved with another layer of quartz of a slightly different refractive index, ensuring the internal reflection is close to total, and heated once more to fuse the components into a single column known as the preform. Finally the preform is loaded into a furnace operating at 2100 degrees Celsius and extruded to a diameter in the region of 125 microns, cooled in a helium tank, coated with a protective acrylic plastic cured with ultraviolet light, and ready to use.



**Optical fiber production reached 325 million kilometres in 2018**  
up from 230 in 2012.



# energy



China plans to expand dam-building in Tibet with forecasts to build nearly 100 new dams across the Tibetan plateau. It also plans to build several water diversion projects to move these waters away from South and South-East Asia into China thereby restricting water supply and increasing floods, environmental damage and contamination.

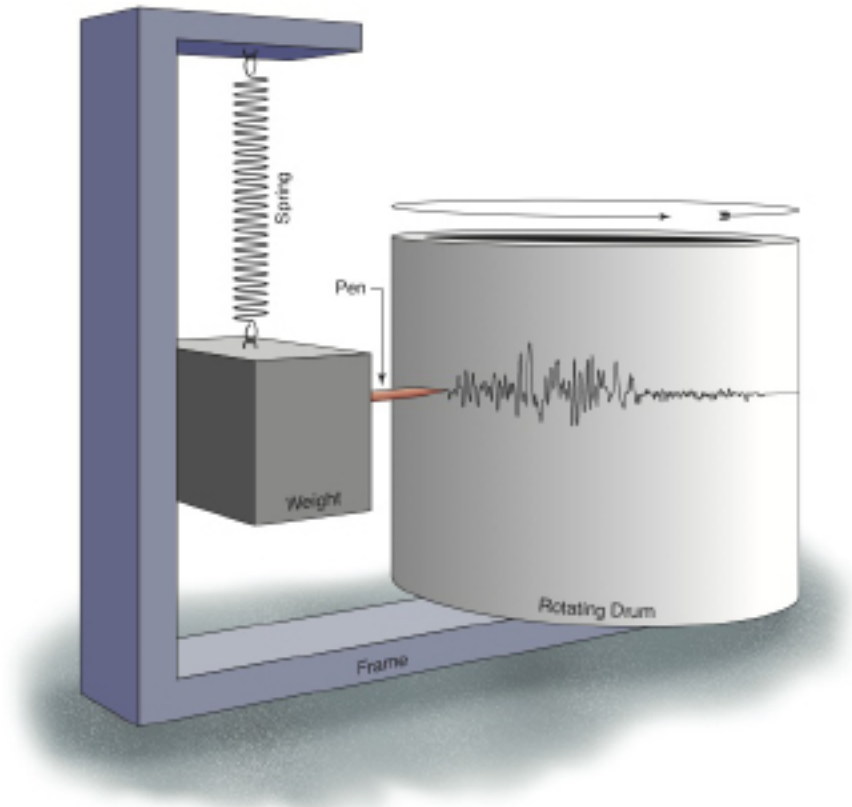
<http://www.tibet.ca/en/campaigns/thirdpole>

**US Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory figures that data centers use an enormous amount of energy — some 70 billion kilowatt hours per year. That amounts to 1.8% of total American electricity consumption.**

Using field data and modelling, the researchers discovered that almost 90% of the Himalayan valleys would be affected by [Indian] dam building and that 27% of these dams would affect dense forests with unique biodiversity. The team projected that dam-related activities will submerge and destroy about 170,000 hectares of forests. The researchers also predicted that the dam density in the Himalaya is likely to be about 62 times greater than the current global average, which would result in deforestation and the extinction of 22 flowering plants and 7 vertebrate species. (Science Daily)

A high-angle, top-down photograph of a woman with long black hair tied in a ponytail, wearing a light purple long-sleeved shirt and white gloves. She is sitting on a wooden stool, facing away from the camera, working at a small metal table. The room is cluttered with electronic waste, including several green printed circuit boards (PCBs) scattered on the floor. There are several large grey plastic buckets around her, some containing debris. The walls are made of rough, grey concrete or stone, and there are two square windows with metal grates, each with a bright light source behind it. The overall atmosphere is one of a makeshift, unhygienic workspace. The word "disposal" is overlaid in white text in the center of the image.

disposal



# ***Seismographs***

scientific instruments as  
collaborations between  
ecologies and humans

**RESEARCH**

Data, derived products, software, web services

**EDUCATION**

Lessons, lectures, videos, public displays

**FACILITIES**

Directorates, programs, networks, centers

**EARTHQUAKES**

Recent earthquakes, teachable moments

**ABOUT IRIS**

Organization, governance, news, jobs, annual reports

**RESOURCES**

Publications, webinars, posters, newsletters, proposals

Home / Programs / Gsn

**Instrumentation Services**

> **Global Seismographic Network**

• GSN Network Operators

• GSN Maps

• GSN Instrumentation

• GSN Data Quality

• GSN Data Access

• GSN Documentation

• GSN Review 2015

• GSN Standing Committee

> **Portable Networks (PASSCAL)**

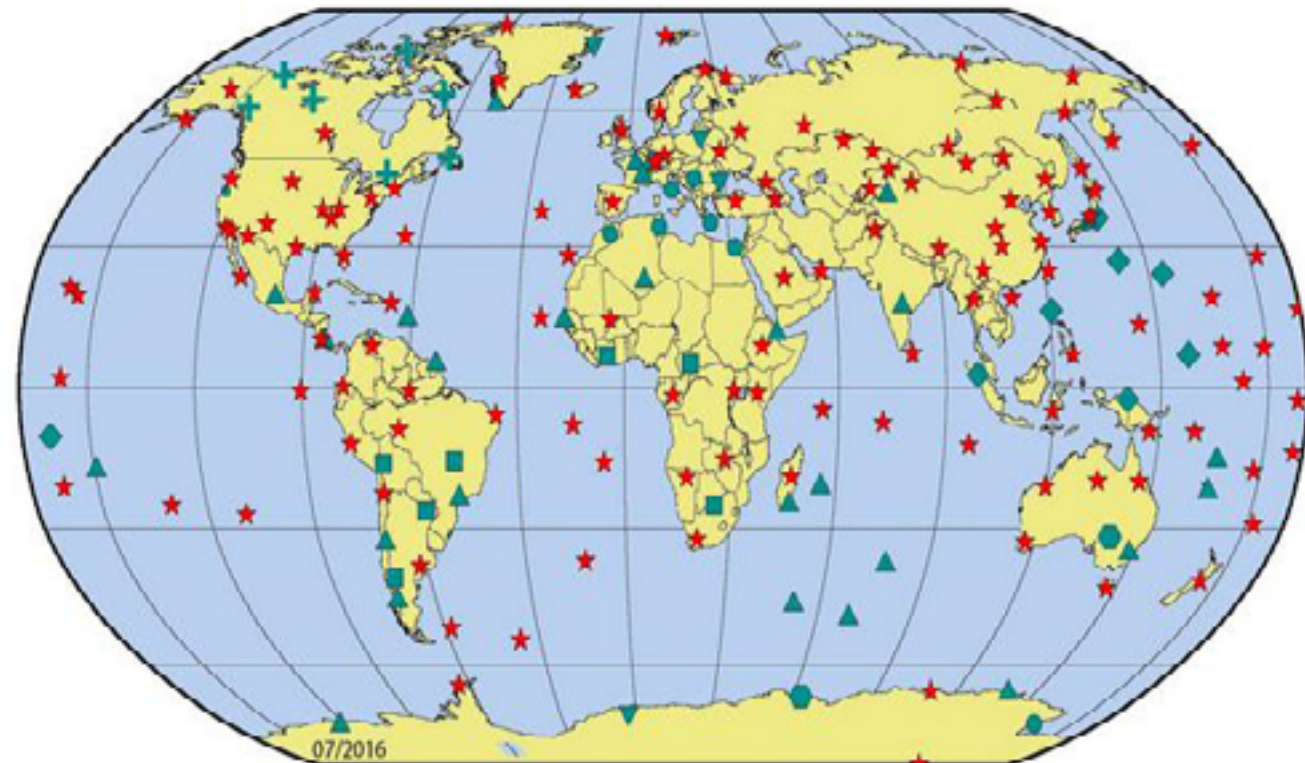
> **The Ocean Bottom Seismograph Instrument Pool**

> **Transportable Array**

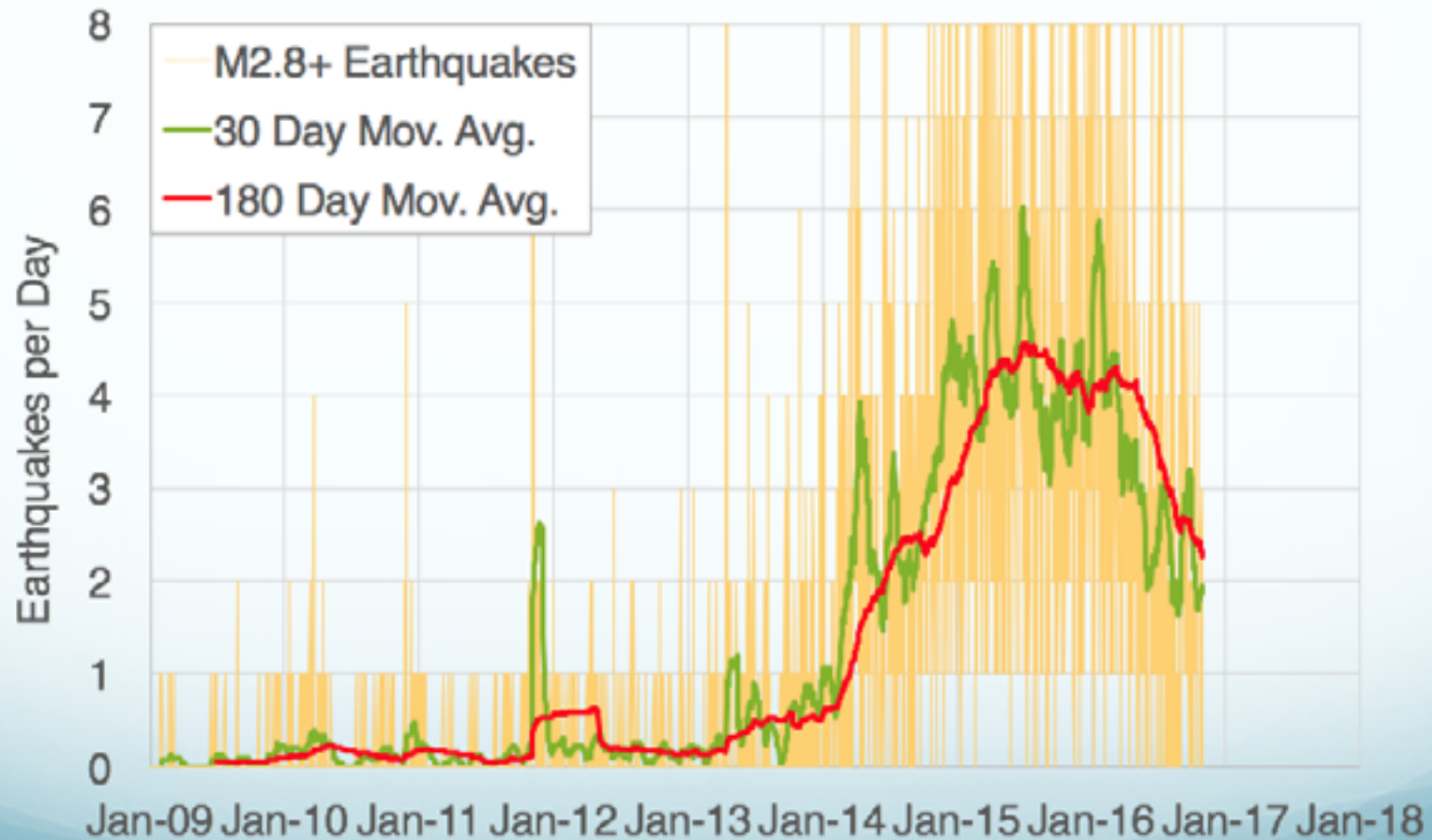
> **Magnetotelluric Array**

> **Polar**

## Global Seismographic Network



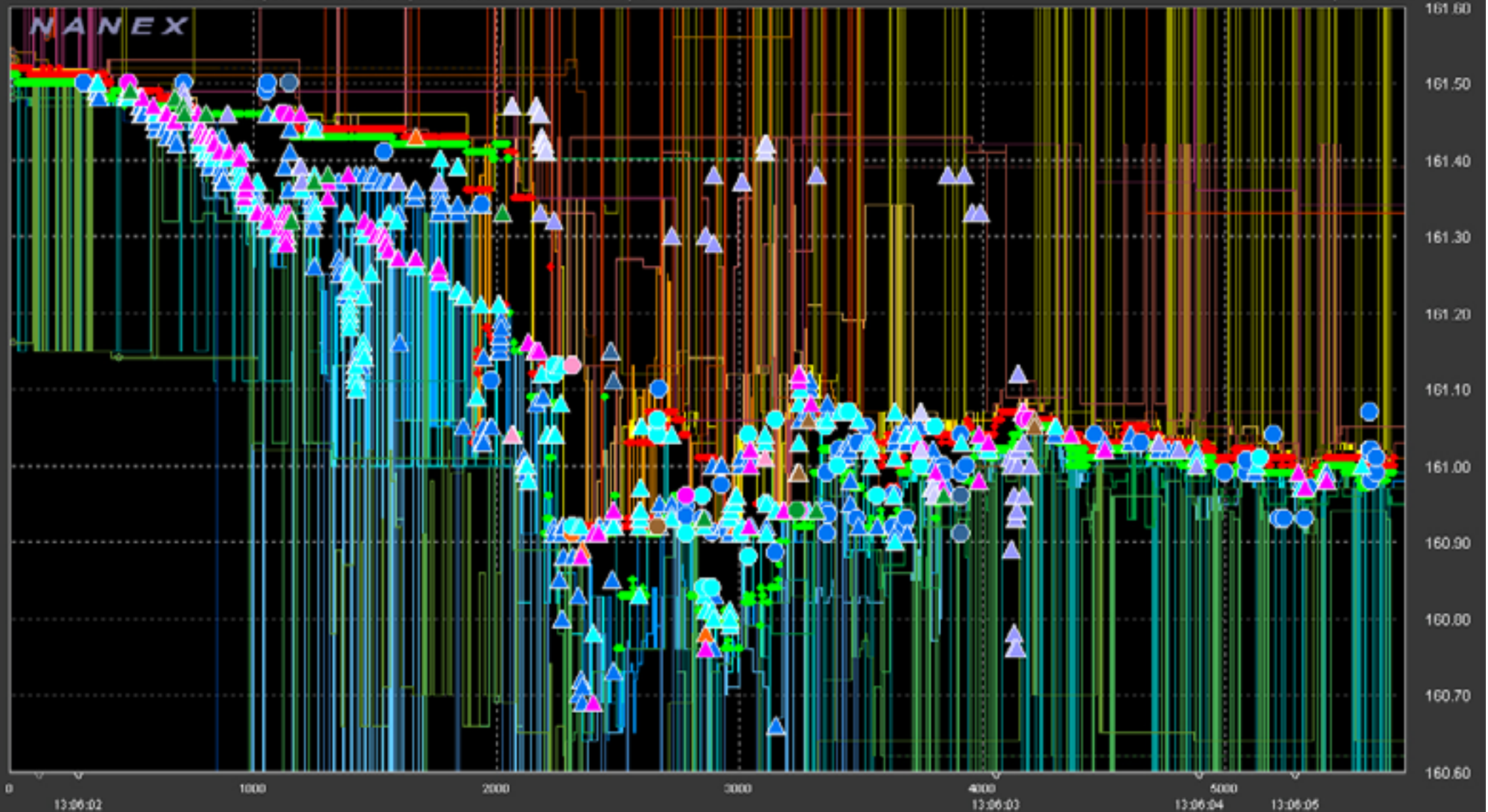
# Oklahoma M2.8+ Earthquakes



## abstraction

temporal data visualisation in animated time-compressions - shared by financial software (next slide)





ColorL.gnd				Reporting Exg Stats			Composite/NEBO	
Trd	ISO	Bid	Ask	Exg	# Quotes	# Trades	●	●
●	▲	■	■	NSDQ	1,803	392	●	●
●	▲	■	■	BOST	146	8	●	●
●	▲	■	■	PACF	839	254	●	●
●	▲	■	■	BATS	488	124	●	●
●	▲	■	■	CINC	507	6	●	●
●	▲	■	■	CBOE	19	0	●	●
●	▲	■	■	CHC	300	20	●	●
●	▲	■	■	EDGX	343	45	●	●
●	▲	■	■	EDGE	204	17	●	●
●	▲	■	■	BATY	73	3	●	●
●	▲	■	■	PHL	224	5	●	●

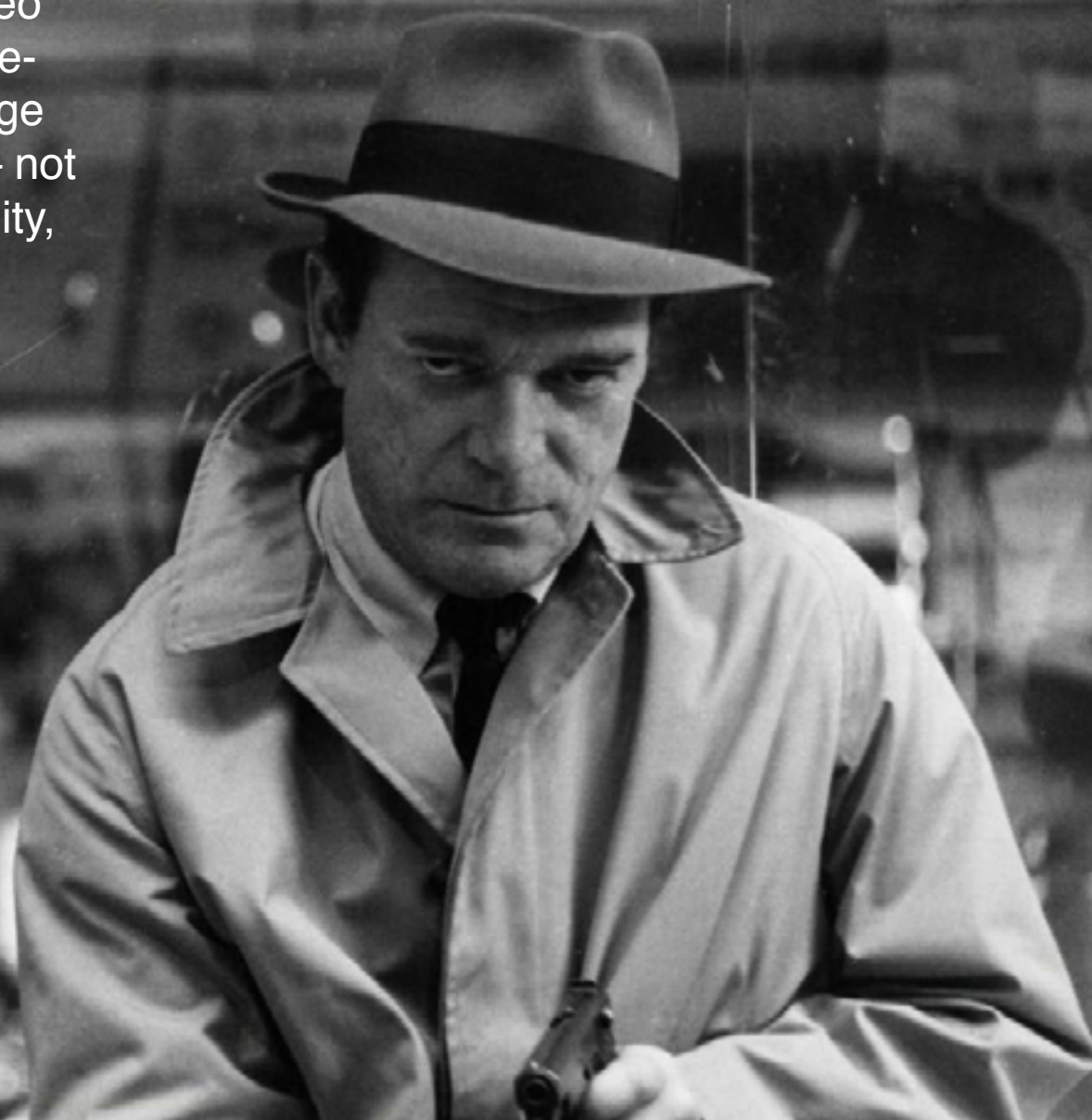
# Flash Crash



**Cinema is truth  
twenty-four times  
a second**

**Jean-Luc Godard**

each time a full frame is projected, there is truth on the screen. In which case when he moved towards video in his later career, perhaps truth began to fade out of the moving image in favour of some other property – not necessarily less committed to reality, but less absolute.





it's also possible that Godard was thinking of something else that occurred twenty-four times a second: the closing of the camera's or the projector's shutter to mask the move of the film strip from one frame to another.

Where is the truth in cinema? It is there every one of those twenty four times that the screen is blanked, the audience is cast into darkness, and nothing appears

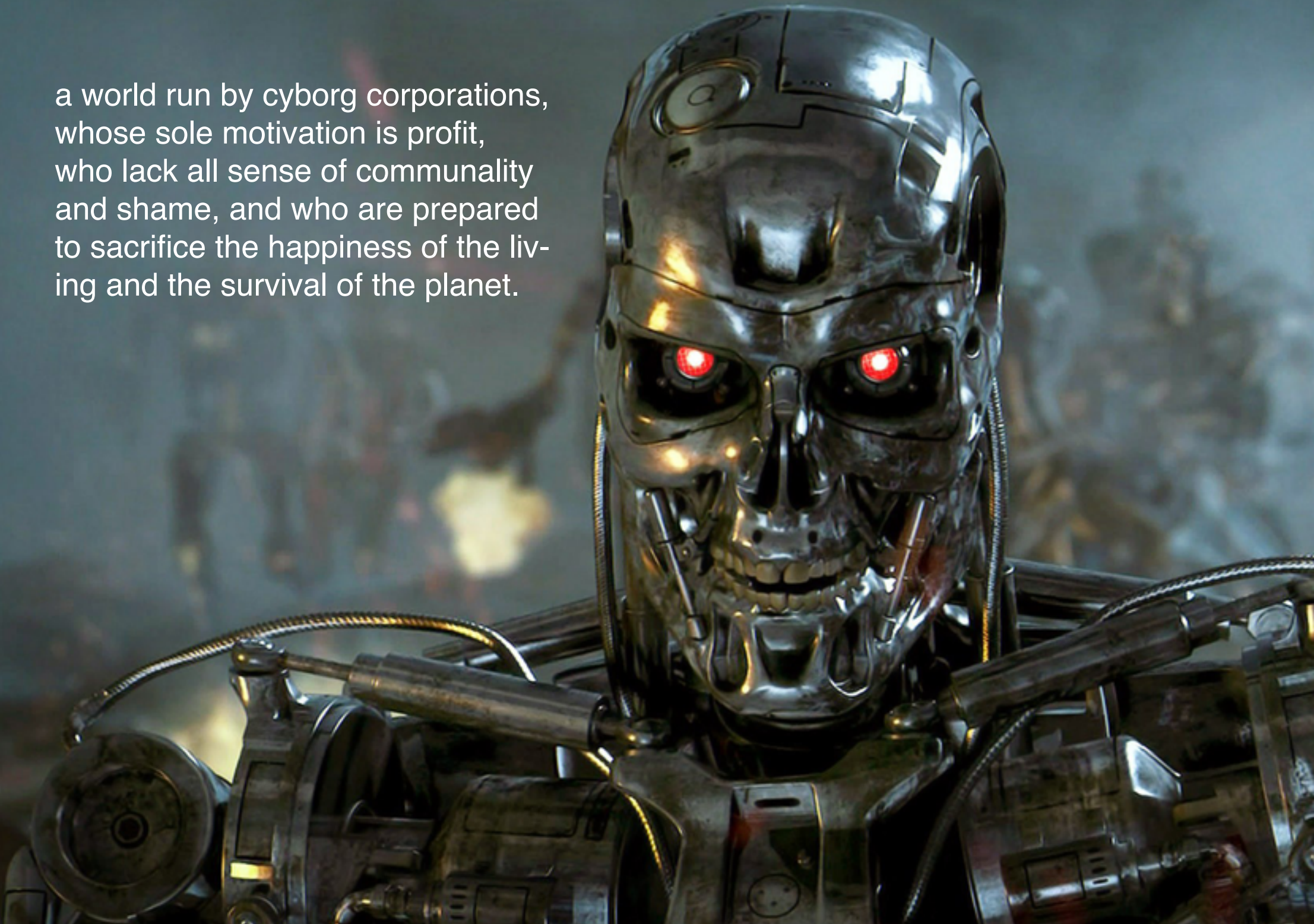


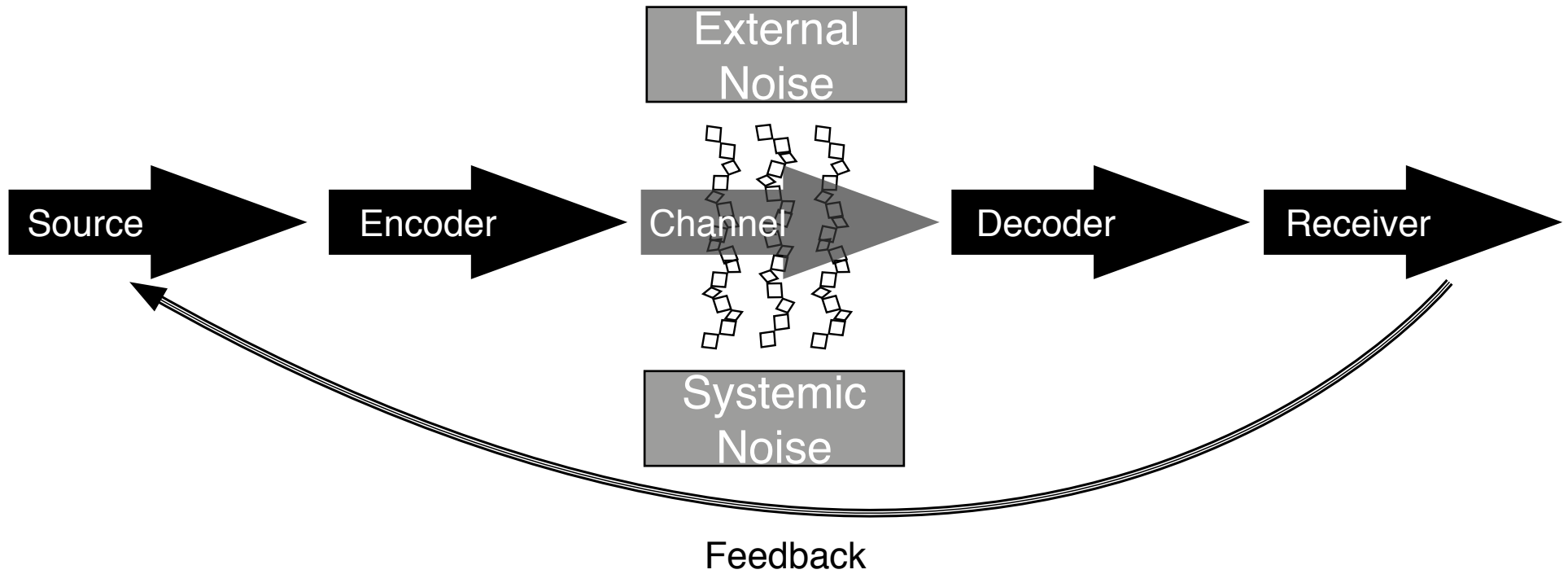
The screen fades and refreshes, fades and refreshes, whatever content it displays, perpetually repeating itself, perpetually unstill. But it is like film, all the same, in the sense that for fleeting moments in some area of the screen there is nothing.



What disappears into the blanks between images is not only consciousness but our connection with the world. In this, video imitates the environmental relationship at large. The difference between ecology and environment is that everything is interconnected in an ecology, but an environment is a product of exclusion, of disconnection. In this light we'd have to say that video is an environmental medium, but not an ecological one: it is a medium of disconnection.

a world run by cyborg corporations,  
whose sole motivation is profit,  
who lack all sense of communality  
and shame, and who are prepared  
to sacrifice the happiness of the liv-  
ing and the survival of the planet.





# glitch

truth to materials - noise as means for excluded technologies and ecologies to participate in communication





Rosa Menkman, *The Collapse of PAL*  
(participation of hardware through lens flares and retro-engineering)



Jacques Perconte, *Árvore da Vida*  
(participation of codecs and file formats)



Bill Morrison, Decasia  
(participation of microbes and chemical decomposition)