



The grain - videoinstallation - Lotte Tauber Lassen, 2013

The UN Food and Agricultural Organisation predicts that the world population will increase by two thirds over the next four decades. To meet increased demand, food production needs to increase by 70% in the same period, compounding the enormous challenge we face.

The grain has been part of Nordic culture for 6000 years. Ancient grain types such as spelt, barley, rye and wheat have been indispensable for making bread, porridge, boiled grain and beer. In Denmark where I live, I am surrounded by large fields of grain.

The growth of agriculture and settlements helped define social and economic institutions (the growth of property rights, the use of wheat as a form of exchange value, and so on). But farming has also had a profound affect on the religious beliefs of agricultural communities.

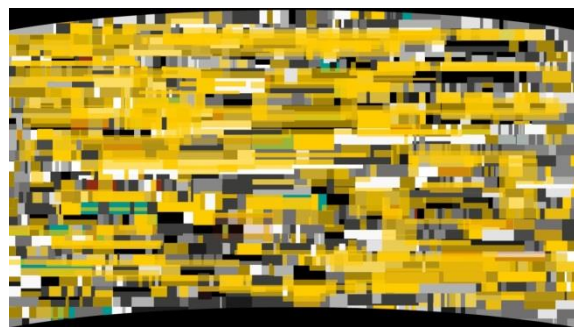
Since the Neolithic period, mythology and ritual representation have been closely connected with plant life because the mystery of human life and death was in many respects similar to the life cycle of plants.

During its life cycle the grain of wheat dies and is reborn months later in the form of a spike capable of providing sustenance to human beings.



Construction and remaking - videoinstallation - Maria Lavman, 2013

The Swedish Parliament decided in 1965 to build one million homes in a short period of time and improving housing standards. This is usually called "Miljonprogrammet" and took place during 1965-1975. There was at the time acute housing shortages, high immigration and many people moved from the countryside to the cities. The settlement was in 2004 about 25 percent of the total housing stock in Sweden. 80 percent of these are now in need for a thorough renovation. The remaking of what once was the city of the future.



Between nothing and image - object and animation - Maria Lavman, 2013



Relax it's the Nordic sky - videoinstallation - NahTe, 2013



No Sport - videoinstallation - NahTe, 2013