

WHAT'S THE DEAL?

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Fruits of Our Labour

Written by Benjamin West (he/him)

Remember when a federal jobs guarantee in the U.S. seemed like a massive hurdle to overcome? Remember existing in a time when the Care Agency or the Climate Citizen Education Program hadn't even been conceived of? Over the last 20 years, since the passing of the initial Green New Deal, there has been a radically intense transition towards de-carbonization that, luckily, incorporated broad-scale issues of equity and inclusion. This article will map just some of the vital progress that the United States has made on the front of labor rights and job agencies over the last 20 years.

First it is essential to look at the revamped and reinventive work that the Department of Labor has tackled in the past few decades:

Department of Labor's Longitudinal Care Imperatives that have been completed since they were first conceived of in 2020:

- Mandatory maximum of a 40-hour work week
- Mandatory 40 paid vacation days plus 10 paid holidays (50 total paid non-working days)
- Federal Minimum wage raised to \$18.00 an hour

The Founding of the Federal Care Agency, underneath the Department of Labor, was primarily concentrated on creating a space within the U.S. government to facilitate jobs focused on communal and personal care, education, and cultural facilitation. The main goal of the Federal Care Agency is to work with other governmental departments to broaden their bandwidth for sustainable and equitable job creation. For example, there was an uptick in healthcare work grounded in inclusivity from 18 million people in 2019 to 40 million people in 2040, as the Department of Health just reported last month. Within the Department of Education, the 2019 statistic of there being 3.7 million teachers (combination of both public and private schools, in a K-12

system) has jumped up to 10 million teachers in 2040. This incredible trend of exponentially growing our care providing systems in the U.S. has fostered an environment and mentality of communal awareness and reflection.

What happened during Bernie Sanders presidency?

After Sander's presidency in 2020-2028, the idea of a just transition was not only prominent but being widely enacted across our country and the planet. Many other countries followed suit in setting up systematic reformation of their governmental systems in order to address decarbonization through lenses of indigenous, queer, racial, feminist, and labor rights. The job transition, as it presented itself in 2020 seemed terrifying, but the quick teasing out of pensions support, new job trainings, and wage guarantees enabled both policymakers and the public to make this a smooth operation. As President Sanders initially promised, there was a wage guarantee of up to 5 years for job displacement, relocation, healthcare, and this was also based on the previous salary of the worker. Also, in search for clean energy jobs, any worker who was looking for training in a different field was provided with a 4-year college degree or vocational job training, plus living expenses. Medicare for All supported this transition. Also a promise that was upheld and furthered, directly quoted from Sander's Green New Deal in 2020 stated, "Currently, the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund and multi-employer miners pensions are paid for by coal companies. We will protect miners' pensions and provide \$15 billion for the Black Lung Disability Fund to ensure it remains solvent as we transition away from coal." Since that point the U.S. Department of Labor has actually provided \$25 billion to support this.

President Sanders seemed to spark a mass-movement of unionization. The unions that were created to further the burgeoning of clean energy jobs, and all the jobs that are related to clean energy work (even care-taking and cultural jobs), were unionized across industries, and not just on an employer-by-employer basis. The collective bargaining

system that decides on wages, benefits, and hours (like the ones aforementioned) also, in turn fostered an extreme emphasis on workplace safety, health, and recreational vitality. The sentiments of financial implausibility coming from so many American's regarding this direct and impressive just transition were quickly washed away due to these changes in governmental frameworks:

- The gathering new income tax revenue from the 30 million new jobs that have been created since the implementation of a GND (These jobs were a product of the GND's transition and a continuation on the growing care-taking sectors of national labor)
- Having the fossil fuel companies pay for the pollution they have been causing by eliminating federal and state fossil fuel subsidies and creating a 30%tax increase on any relevant technology (made by these companies) that is still circulating on the national and global market.
- Reduced military spending by 5% and a reorientation of the militaries remaining budget towards tangible actions of fighting climate injustices related to environmental racism and inequality.

The list goes on and on, but those were some of the major and controversial federal policies to ensure public labor benefits. An uproar from the private financial sector has been prevalent throughout the last few decades but continuous crackdown on problematic federal subsidies has made way for the mainstream public to not engage with these negative narratives. Here are other agencies and worker/labor trends that have erupted from the masses over the past few decades:

In 2018 there were roughly 14,000 employees working for the Environmental Protection Agency. Over half of all of those employees were listed as either being: engineers, scientists, and environmental

WHAT'S THE DEAL?

protection specialists with very little emphasis within the Agency on issues of environmental justice and inclusion. Over the past 20 years the number of EPA employees has grown by almost five fold and is sitting just shy of 75,00 workers. There are over 20,000 of these workers exclusively dedicated to outreach work that is focused on diversity, inclusion, and practices of intersectionality. The founding of the diversity and inclusion (climate justice) sector (topic) within the EPA in 2023 spurred much of this internal transition.

In 2030 the rollout of the collaborative combined efforts of the Department of Education and Department of Labor's Climate Citizen Education Program occurred. This was an effort that included the creation of hundreds of thousands of jobs for community members to get trained in climate education and climate citizenry, on a national and international scale. This also was regulated into all national public school systems.

The Climate Citizen Education Program in the public school system was also adopted by almost all private-schools prompted. This in turn encouraged many universities to adopt climate citizenry into General Education requirements, and it was infused into almost every departmental curriculum in the country. On the Pre K-12 level a multifaceted climate citizenry curriculum was created. As some of you may know, having had firsthand experience with the curriculum, it presented issues of climate catastrophe, justice, economics, organization, and science in a variety of different manners. There was a heavy emphasis on creative elements of displaying and learning about climate issues as well as seminars, public forums, panels, and discussions. Actually, just the other day, a friend of mine working for Scholastic

informed me of their new prominent climate series that includes picture books, graphic novels, teenage climate fantasy, textbooks, and academic essays that are all compiled into online databases that are accessible to any teacher or student in the country. **The Climate Citizen Education Program still has kinks to be worked out as we have just reached the 10 year mark, but this monumental program has already started to challenge the educationally traditionalist and conventional ways in which we think about how humans engage with our earth.**

Another new project which has just really started to gain the public's attention after its initial commencement 6 years ago, is the Civilian Climate Conversation Corps.



Workers under the old CCC

In 2034 there was a complete reinvention of the CCC (the old Civilian Conservation Corps), that now exists as the Civilian Climate Conservation Corps (CCCC). The CCCC has a multi-faceted approach for job creation as well as climate conservation. The CCCC provides primary vocational training in a range of theoretical and practical conservation management capacities that funnels community-member workers into unionized conservation jobs.

The original CCC enabled around 4,000 young people to be placed in conservation internships a year. This was a metric that was based on data collected from the 1970 until 2010. But with the creation of the new CCCC over 25,000 young people every year are being given internships and directed towards job opportunities for restorative and justice oriented conservation work. Also, most of the old CCC projects solely took place in California, Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, Vermont, and Washington. Luckily the current CCCC has expanded to have a strong presence in every state, in almost every major city, as well as in dozens of other rural areas and communities. There is access to a CCCC job or paid internship within 200 miles of every individual in the country. These statistics are also only taking into account the first 5 years of this program. Keep a look out for this work and reach out to your local CCCC group at cccc.com.

Well, as we reflect on the incredible progress that the U.S. and many other countries have made in the fight for labor and climate justice, it is still important to acknowledge the necessary work that still lies ahead. Stay dedicated. Fight for justice in solidarity...

****All of the statistics in this article were based on real workplace and population figures and trends from the timeframe of 1970-2019.

Annual Climate Action Conference Sunday, Nov 28th

**CLIMATE
FUTURES
XX**

SAVE OUR FUTURE

Sun, 28th November
9:00 AM GMT - 2:30 PM

Connect here

EVENT SCHEDULE

9-10:30 AM Environmental Diplomacy - Towards A Borderless World

11-12:30 PM Adaptable Architecture - Designing Every Home for Refuge

1-2:30 PM Cyborg Interventions - Technologies For Reparation



Reminder: Emergency preparedness drill this weekend, be ready with supplies and take necessary precautions! Emergency Type: Hurricane.

Who Runs the (Post Climate Change) World?

Written by Rhythm Rastogi (she/hers)

Walking into the National Womxn's Union (NWU) office, one wonders how this massive organisation is able to run so smoothly with no established leader and no hierarchies. The setting boasts of an infectious energy, with groups of people huddled around different areas, working on petitions, fundraising campaigns, policy proposals and more. The union is currently busy at work, trying to establish a strong position for the pink collar working sector, and is lobbying to increase the worker's wage within this sector, and directing workflow away from the industrialised sector. The group believes that while the pink collar sector has been historically recognized as producing the least carbon

footprint, cultivating a culture of care taking and nurturance, and generating employment for minorities and female identifying identities, the genderization opened up grounds for mistreatment, inequality and exploitation. This movement arose out of a need to unionize and organise within the sector so as to fight for their equal rights and help save the environment. Backed by numerous activist groups such as Sunrise, the Women's Environmental Network, etc, the aim to collaborate and address multiple issues speaks to the expansive nature of their mission statement, where intersectionality lies at the heart of the movement. The motive is simple: address womxn's issues to also address large issues in the world. The

group posits that by identifying inequalities that exist in the working sector for women, and creating change for it, will help us identify and address the parallel issues we face with a rising climate crisis and lack of environmental resources. Wondering why this sounds familiar? Perhaps the workings and the structure of the NWU strongly reminds us of the activism that it originated from- The Ecofeminist Movement that grew in the 1980's and established a strong methodology across the world- the practice of putting women at the forefront of fighting environmental injustice. Recognizing the impact of the degrading natural world and the direct relationship to the exploitation of women, these movements strived to put decision making and power back in the hands of women and help those who were most affected by a dying planet- women and other minorities. Based on this structure, the NWU established itself across the nation with multiple smaller unions in each 50 states and a representative for each of them that meet once a year in a large scale conference, moderated by our President Alexandria Ocasio Cortez-



Chipko Movement (Uttarakhand, India 1973)

a huge supporter of the union. Distributing the representative powers across states helps smaller subsets fight for the issues that most affect them and gain autonomy. There is no conceivable hierarchy in the structure since equality is at the centre of the movement. Focused on cultivating a stronger relationship with the world we come from, the union forces us to recognize how an improvement in equality rights will be an improvement for the earth. In the past, this union had successfully fought for and established a Universal Paid Maternity Leave act in 2025 and made birth control pills accessible and free, following the increase in minimum wage and the Universal Healthcare Act. This allowed for some massive improvements in the postpartum healthcare for mothers and their children, while opening up more opportunities for women to excel in their workplace. As the distribution of women in the service sector increased, the movement away from high carbon producing sectors facilitated the formation of a more stable future. Moreover, this focus of the pink collar on improving human conditions and sustaining life not only produced less outputs and materials, it also allowed people to consume less resources needed for temporary development. Furthermore, there are smaller groups within the organisation that ensure the mission statements and principles stay intact, a climate conscious groups tracks the resources used and consumed, and a diversity panel makes sure that smaller voices find their way to be heard.

What's next for the union? We talked to AOC to understand the plans she has for this promising organisation and from what we understand- the possibilities are endless. "Currently we're trying to increase the wage rate for the service sector more to provide more incentives to people and contribute to the economy, but there is a long long way to go. We have always focused on the dynamic and multidisciplinary. How can we fight ableism and address accessibility issues as we fight for our rights? How can we better reach out to communities across the world and learn from their practices? How do we employ the arts, technologies and design in furthering our goal? Truly, there is so much that has been achieved, but there is so much still left to do. Hopefully, if we have learned anything from the ecofeminist activism in the past, it is that the biggest change can come from the smallest of contributions, and this is our small contribution."

“...the biggest change can come from the smallest of contributions, and this is our small contribution.”

– AOC

Five ways to build your community over this holiday season

1. Have a potluck dinner with new and old members of your community
2. Write thank you notes/gratitude notes for the people in your life that have been meaningful over the course of a year
3. Go to the winter skillshare market: learn a skill, share a skill
4. Walk down Main Street with children and loved ones to admire all the holiday lights (all renewable solar panel powered!)
5. Attend a cooking class series (or start one), where each week a different participant shares a different meal and its significance

A look back at Decolonial Legislation in the Past 20 Years

Written by Cassidy Kornfeld (she/hers)

Well folks, it's truly hard to believe that there was a time when the mainstream narrative around solving climate change consisted solely of technology and individual action. Really, many believed that technology would be the only way for us to decarbonize and carry on with "business as usual". Does anyone even remember that phrase? The term declined in usage into the

2020s, but before that it was a catch-all phrase ridden in climate denialism and the insistence that a reliance on the free market was our only solution. Even when climate action was deemed necessary, there were still widely held beliefs that the climate crisis had to be solved technocratically. However, as we've seen, the only way to solve the climate crisis is to fully reckon with its causes: a capitalist, extractive, and unjust society largely built by colonialism.

To imagine that we could tackle climate change without prioritizing Indigenous Sovereignty might seem absurd now, but this was not always a widely believed narrative. Nor, might I mention that the idea of solving climate change technocratically has not entirely died out. By looking back at our recent history, we can understand how increased legislation and social action has allowed us to tackle climate change through building a more just society.

and a Call to Continue Fighting



The Green New Deal Resolution II calls for the honoring of all treaties

Thus, our climate efforts have only been as successful as our ability to reconcile with our history of colonization. But colonization is not just an important part of U.S. and global history, it is still an ongoing reality. Even as we have made great strides in the name of justice and Indigenous Sovereignty, our work is far from done, and we must remember this and continue to fight. However, even as we recognize the necessity to continue fighting for a better world, there is value in also looking back at some of the positive changes over the past 20 years.

Beginning in 2019, the original Green New Deal (GND) resolution gained traction and was modified to create the Green New Deal resolution that passed in 2021. Though incomplete in many ways, we are extremely grateful for President Ocasio Cortez's work on this early resolution when she was a Congresswoman. The first Red Deal legislation was also drafted in 2019. This went further than AOC's GND to ensure that the root of climate change is fully addressed. This called for explicitly defining renewable energy and rejecting nuclear energy, fracked gas, and other

so-called low carbon technologies that further burden frontline communities. Additionally, due largely to the work of the Red Nation and the Indigenous Environmental Network, there has been an increased emphasis on healing ourselves and our planet without capitalizing on this investment. This framework underlies a lot of the modifications that have taken place in both the first and second Green New Deal Resolutions that passed in 2022 and 2030.

Under this second resolution, most fundamentally, the Indigenous Sovereignty and Commitment to Decolonization Act (ISCDA) was passed in 2031. The ISCDA in some ways was a true beginning where we began to reconcile with colonization and commit to Indigenous Sovereignty at a national level. In the past nine years, we have seen legislation directly reconciling with the reality of colonialism, and there has been a more gradual change in the stories that we tell ourselves as a nation.

We are thus, currently, in a long process of unlearning as a nation and changing the stories that we tell ourselves and our children about the conception of the United States. Simultaneously, Indigenous knowledge about how to care for our planet, our water, one another is increasingly credited and valued in educational settings.

“We are thus, currently, in a long process of unlearning as a nation and changing the stories that we tell ourselves and our children.”

More generally, looking back over the past 20 years, there has been a shift as teachers, educators, and caretakers are increasingly valued and recognized for their vital and hard work.

As there has been an ongoing change in the way we educate our children, there have also been changes in semantics. In 2031, Indigenous Peoples' Day formally replaced Columbus Day. Though it seems absurd that there would be a time that we had a day dedicated to celebrating colonialism, we must remember that just ten years ago, that was still the official name for the holiday. Furthermore, a name change only goes so far, and even starting as early as 2025, Indigenous People's Day has become one of the largest days for actions and celebrations for Indigenous Sovereignty.

Similarly, we have seen a major cultural shift around how we celebrate Thanksgiving. Overwhelmingly, we have begun to see gratitude for our communities and our planet truly centered during Thanksgiving. This blog illustrates this nicely as it has documented ways that people celebrate Thanksgiving for the past 20 years. More concretely, the stories told about Thanksgiving have dramatically changed, and there is an emphasis in schools to ensure that

stories surrounding the relationship between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag People are told more accurately. As more and more climate refugees emerge, and as the United States becomes a home to more people, Thanksgiving has become a day to honor and appreciate our new neighbors and for us to exchange traditions and stories with one another.

Though on their own very small, the framing around these two holidays in the stories we tell ourselves demonstrate that we have grown in our ability to reconcile with our country's past. We are continuing to grapple with the disease, removal, and displacement of people that until most recently has been erased and ignored. Additionally, many scholars believe that our unlearning as a nation of false narratives around U.S. history has been extremely helpful (in addition to many immigration reforms amongst other cultural changes) in dismantling xenophobia.

Our relationship to the land that we live on and our framing of it has changed as well. Though we still have National Parks and National Forest land, our legislation does

not prioritize some land over other parts; we are stepping away from the idea that some land is "pure, natural, or untouched" and must be preserved, while other land is less valuable and does not have to be treated with care. To that end, the Land Equity Act ensures that laws that protect our National Parks extend in to everyone's communities, as we continue to strive to create beautiful and healthy living spaces for all.

The framing of our National Parks has changed drastically. Under the National Parks and Forest Reform Act, legislation has reflected a change in how land is viewed. For example, every National Park and National Forest land has a growing amount of information, museums, and focus around the Indigenous people who historically have lived on that particular land. Additionally, all Parks are free to enter, though any voluntary donations go to the Indigenous Sovereignty and Education Fund.

Other previously "protected" land has changed in its use. Some land is being widely developed and is becoming the home of many people who have had to relocate. Other land has been returned to Indigenous Nations as an ongoing part of reparations. There are ongoing movements fighting for some pieces of land. You can learn about how to get involved, what the plans are for

the land, and how this affects your access to it here! While these are just a few of the changes that have taken place, and though we often seem to be fighting within a difficult governmental structure, a change in our political climate and structure has allowed us to make these changes.

Most concretely, making election day a national holiday, ensuring that felons have the right and ability to vote, the overturn of Citizens United, and the abolishment of the Electoral College have been fundamental in changing who is truly represented and heard in our government.

Yet, in the midst of these positive changes, we are grappling with the growing instability of our climate as we watch our planet suffer as the result of many years of an extractive, harmful relationship with it. Even though we have transitioned to 70 percent renewable energy and will reach 100% by 2050, we will continue to suffer from a warmer planet. We cannot overlook the pipeline leaks, the unprecedented hurricanes, and the ruthless wildfires. However, even as our planet becomes more fragile, I cannot help but have hope in our ability to care for and listen to our planet as we continue to prioritize healing for ourselves, our planet and all of its inhabitants.

Rainbow Planet

Queering the Fight Against Climate Change

Written by Niyoshi Parekh (she/hers)



East View Residency, Oakland, CA

When the Green New Deal resolution was proposed in 2019, it was one of the most progressive and promising frameworks for combating climate change. For the first time, systemic socio-cultural inequalities and discrimination were tied directly to the climate crisis, advocating that one cannot be tackled without the other. It was a catalyst for strengthening historically silenced voices and re-valoring the knowledge and experiences of diverse communities, promoting the need to respect and learn from indigenous, queer, feminist and other histories.

The LGBTQ community played an essential role in fighting for empathy and inclusion of intersectional identities in the environmental justice movement. Queer Ecological theory at the time was centered around breaking down constructed binaries and a drive to integrate humans and non-humans under the umbrella of a nature that belongs to us all, that we are all responsible for. They emphasized the futility of trying to combat climate change and conservation in isolation from each other. Climate change will impact biodiversity and preserving biodiversity can help impact climate change and this bilateral relationship

further strengthened their argument that the human and non human nature cannot be treated distinctly. This approach was favored by conservation scientists and biodiversity activists who at that point hadn't fully joined forces with, and were often obstacles to the climate movement. Through the efforts of the queer community and leadership, these groups finally joined forces, deeply strengthening the environmental movement and increasing pressure on authorities to take quicker, more radical action.

A major impact of queer ideologies was on healthcare, family, sexual and reproductive rights and education. Several schools in India have begun to introduce non binary notions of gender and diverse sexual orientations in sexual education workshops as early as middle school, something that was unachievable 20 years ago. Advocating for equal adoption rights, increased wages for surrogacy and non discriminatory access to family planning paved the way for a more efficient, accessible and equitable process of adoption and family planning for all. With free healthcare, high school education and shorter work hours in the US, a study from the Pew Research Center has shown an overall decrease in the hesitation and concerns about adopting older children or children with special needs. We have yet to see whether increased adoption rates will significantly decrease the rate of population growth.

A more recent radical idea being pushed for is the ability for multiple (more than 2) parents or caregivers to adopt a child and raise them together. The breakdown of binary gender identities in some societies led to the rise of co-living, with more and more homes being designed for non-nuclear families. The East View Residency in Oakland, California, for example, has modular home units with rearrangeable walls and furniture to accommodate multiple people living together as a family. These shared housing groups also encourage sharing resources, maintenance and amenities, making life more sustainable and less wasteful.

It is inspiring to see the healthy growth of our social, political and cultural structures when they are formed around inclusive and representative practices because even today, when we fight to save our world, we must stand together for every inhabitant of the world.

Criminal Justice: A Retrospective

Written by Liv Jhonke (she/hers)

In 2020, the United States had the largest number of incarcerated people in the world. Double the number of prison mates in China and four times the number in Russia. Since the abolition of slavery, incarceration was a central method of oppressing people of color and reinforcing systems of inequality. The legalization of marijuana by Bernie Sanders in 2022 was a catalyst for the beginnings of ending the structures of systemic oppression that is mass incarceration. Nonviolent drug crimes was the prime method of incarcerating women, people of color, and people of the working class, keeping them from being able to vote, hold jobs, and participate in the progression of our political economy as members of our diverse population.

Following the decriminalization of third tier drugs, Bernie Sanders banned all prison labor that did not comply with federally established workers rights and safety and provide minimum wage. Until this amendment in 2023, prison labor was the last fully exploitative method of slavery, allowed by the constitution in **all of its glory**. Until this amendment, prison mates were working for as little 10 cents an hour. At the time, only grassroots activist organizations and extremely left wing politicians recognized and outted this unjust as prison slavery. Policy makers and lawyers were disputing over raising the in prison wages to \$3 an hour, for services that only benefited governmental manufacturing and already wealthy corporations. Looking back on the mass injustice our country of the free turned a blind eye from is inabilingly frightening.

In 2030, Alexandra Ocasio-Cortez passed the most transformative resolutions on criminal justice in our history and terminated prisons in the way that we have structured them for the past hundred years. The Prison Abolition Bill shifted our criminal justice system from



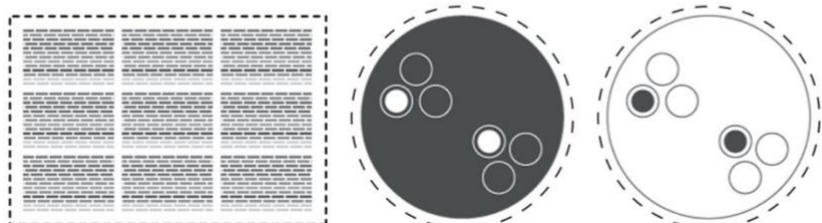
cycles of punishment and incarceration that demanded **billions** of taxpayer money and provided no economic value for public communities to modes of rehabilitation and restoration for the citizens of our world. The American prison system was one of the most expensive structures in place that provided no economic value back into communities and allowed wealthy agents to exploit the labor of those incarcerated. The price to keep an inmate in sell for one year with food, heat, electricity, and staffing for security ranged from \$30,000 to \$60,000 in as recent as 2020. In its peak of incarceration, the prison system was demanding 5% of taxpayer money, the equivalent of \$56 billion. AOC's systems of rehabilitation and restoration require just under a third of the previous prison system budget. The services assigned to violent criminals during their restoration process provide extreme benefits to our public spaces and communities. Some community service systems we are finding exceptionally successful are the Park and Public Spaces Program, in which Violent crime convicted individuals participate to either repair, maintain, or build parks and public spaces in the communities in which they convicted their crime. what we have seen through this program is that there is a positive loop cycle forming which communities with higher crime rates are those that receive restoration, service, and attention. During the first 8 years of this program we saw those communities flourish and crime rates decrease as they became safer and well maintained environments.

The abolishment of non-violent drug crime incarceration was a fundamental step in ending one of the central systems of systemic oppression and allowed a second chance for individuals who struggle with addiction and drug abuse to be rehabilitated and reintegrated in our society as contributing citizens. With a criminal justice system based on healing and restoration, we create a society of productive response towards crime and reintegration of individuals after rehab and service, ready to contribute to our socialist economy.

DIY SOLAR CLOTHING

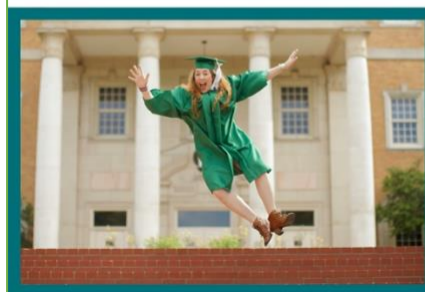
Power up on a sunny day with solar cells embedded in your clothes! Cut out the stickers at the bottom and follow these instructions:

1. Cut out the rectangle and paste it on your chosen clothing. Make sure the cells are exposed to sunlight and not covered by collars, jackets, etc.
2. Cut out the dark circle and paste it on the inside your clothing, directly underneath the solar cells.
3. Cut out the white circle and paste it on the back of the device you want to charge.
4. After 1 hour in the sun, peel off the dark circle and paste it on top of the white circle on your device to charge it!
5. Reuse the dark circle after you finish charging!



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"I believe we gained the skills and capacity to create a remarkably different economy: one that can restore ecosystems and protect the environment while bringing forth innovation, equality, meaningful work, and true security."

- Sanjo Carson, '58

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