AND WATER
FREE AS AIR

ARTISTS

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The atmosphere is not considered to be a property. Both of these are problems, but they've also come up before. For example, if you think about Antarctica, this is actually a site that might be protected, even though it's sliced up like a big pie by a number of different parties. In order to do this you have to fill out a form, and submit your property, which in this case, is not part of a state. It's also very ambiguous. How is it described? It's the Earth's atmosphere. Where is it? It's part of the Earth's general environment, extending above the Earth to the Kármán line, which is 100 kilometers up. Why should it be protected? "All life on Earth depends on the protection of atmosphere, a uniquely singular dynamic system, from anthropogenic pollution." That seemed like reason enough. And beyond that, I could tick five of ten boxes for "outstanding universal value." I wasn't able to advance this submission beyond that point, although I did write to Francesco Franchioni, (the former President of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee), and he said, "Well, it's actually not a bad idea." Again with a lot of help, conflict and a very long process, I was able to open the park over the European Union with the purchase of 30 tons of CO2 emission allowances. And, interestingly, during the time that I was trying to do this, there was a collapse of the price of CO2 offsets in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme. When I began to try to make this purchase, I thought it was around £10 a ton for CO2 offsets, which ended up sliding to £6 a ton during that time. And, from that point on, the market continued to collapse. But I was able to open the park over the European Union with this purchase.

I want to describe how it might be sized. I was able to work with a climate scientist, who gave me some metrics. A cube, representing one ton of CO2, is a good metric for calculating the size of the park. If one cubic meter of air is about 1300 grams, and you multiply that by 380 parts per million of CO2 (correcting for the mass of CO2) you give you the distribution of about 94 gram of CO2 in one cubic meter of air. So, if you bought the right to emit one ton of CO2, you'd have bought all of the carbon dioxide in a cube of about 110 meters on a side. That's about a good fraction of the area of a football stadium. So, 51 tons would give you a park about the size of 51 football stadiums. Or, if you want to look at another way: a 205 x 205 meter wide column stretching from the Earth to space.

Public Smog was opened with this purchase through 2007 and it's currently closed. But, if it was open and you wanted to have an event at Public Smog, you could have one by breathing or other self-directing activities. How does it remain open to the public? Through use-action. And how can I Public Smog? By any means necessary, I'm hoping to reopen the park over Africa at some point, although I haven't actually begun the research into how that would happen.

I want to talk briefly about a few things, including climate markets. First of all, in the first phase of the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme, companies were allocated a lot of free permits, and some of the worst polluters made an enormous amount of money without meaningful emission reductions. This year, there was tax fraud in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. And the United States is going to be establishing a market floor price of ten dollars per ton of CO2, which will firm up this commodity. Earlier this year I interviewed Irae Chang, who was one of the first people to model the CO2 system, and she said, "We have four years." Meaning that we have four years to significantly limit our emissions to avoid the worst scenarios predicted. When I first learned about emissions trading I was really troubled and when I heard what she had to say, I did not become any less troubled. Alicia Munoz from吱吱吱吱吱吱吱 macro this at Poznan this year, "We are shocked at the level of corruption that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has reached, in allowing corporations to take over the political space and process of negotiations."

To end, I want to read two quotes. The first is from Walter Benjamin, who wrote, "One of the foremost tasks of art has always been the creation of demand which could be fully satisfied only later." The second is from Luke Cole, who was the founder of the Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment. He actually launched the first climate lawsuit on behalf of the citizens of Kivalina, Alaska, against a lot of these large polluters. What he had to say was this—"Will it educate? Will it build the movement? And will it address the root of the problem?"

YATES MCKEE: To start, I'd like to note the relevance of today's discussion to the work of Van Jones. As you may know from the rather heartless mainstream coverage of the past week, Jones was forced to resign from his post as a semi-official "Green Jobs Czar" in the Obama administration after a campaign by right-wing media outlets demonizing his radical past (a charge stemming in part from an admittedly careless signing, along with 100 other prominent leftists including Ralph Nader, of a semi-comparative petition concerning 9/11 in the early 2000's). Though his ideas will hopefully continue to mark the Obama administration.
The discovery of new life forms on another planet has triggered a worldwide scientific endeavor to study and understand their life cycles and behaviors. These extraterrestrial organisms exhibit unique physical characteristics and metabolic processes that differ significantly from those of known terrestrial species. The study of these life forms offers a glimpse into the evolution of life in the universe, challenging our understanding of biological diversity.

In recent years, advances in genetics and biotechnology have enabled researchers to analyze and manipulate the genomes of these alien species. This has led to the development of novel medical treatments and agricultural techniques that could revolutionize human health and food production. The ethical implications of such discoveries are profound, raising questions about the boundaries of scientific exploration and the potential consequences of interacting with extraterrestrial life.

As the research continues, international agreements and treaties are being formed to govern the conduct of scientific missions and ensure the peaceful exploration of space. These efforts underscore the importance of cooperation and shared responsibility in the face of the unprecedented challenges and opportunities presented by the discovery of life elsewhere in the universe.
Importance of cross-cultural and gender sensitive education in today’s rapidly globalizing world.

In order to promote social cohesion and multicultural understanding, it is necessary to develop programs and policies that foster cultural awareness and sensitivity. By integrating cultural diversity into the curriculum, students can gain a deeper understanding of different cultures and perspectives, thereby creating a more inclusive and harmonious society.

Furthermore, gender equality is also a crucial aspect of education. By addressing gender biases and promoting gender-sensitive teaching methods, we can help break down stereotypes and promote a more equitable learning environment. This not only benefits individuals but also contributes to the overall development of society.

Conclusion

In conclusion, education is a powerful tool for promoting social cohesion and multicultural understanding. By incorporating cultural diversity and gender equality into our educational systems, we can create a more inclusive and harmonious future for all.

References

