



RECONCILIATION,
JUSTICE &
CREATION CARE

Right
Relationship
&
A
Transformed
World

**Y ALL
MEANS
ALL**





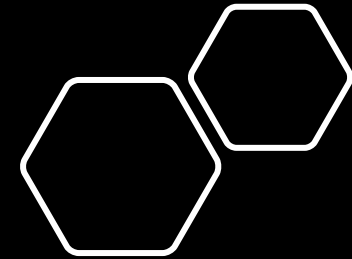
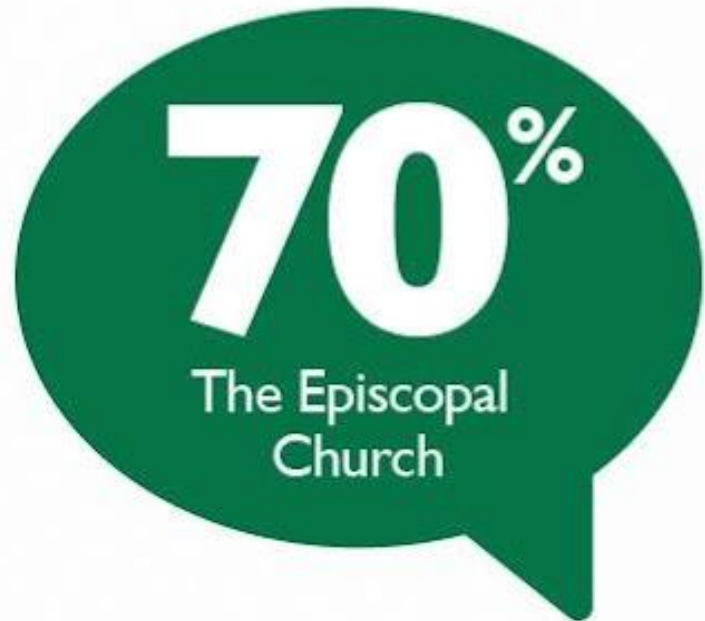


News Gardens

Changing the moral narrative...

- Plant, Pray, & Proclaim!

I have personally discussed climate change at my place of worship.



My religious beliefs compel me
to address climate change.



93%

The Episcopal
Church



Where I live needs to prepare for the impacts of climate change.

The Episcopal Church —————→ **91%**

National Average —————→ **72%**

The United States
should be producing
less oil than it is today.



90%

The Episcopal
Church

42%


National
Average

My place of worship
should do more
to address climate
change as a part
of our care
for creation.



91%

The
Episcopal
Church



Climate Grief and Anxiety ... Intersecting with Racial Justice Experiences

STEP 1: GATHER UP EMERGENCY
RATIONS OF FOOD, WATER AND CLOTHING.

STEP 2: MOVE TO A RICH, WHITE
NEIGHBORHOOD.

FEMA'S
GUIDE TO
AVOIDING
DISASTER

Environmental Racism is Nothing New

Race is the most significant predictor of a person living near contaminated air, water, or soil.

56%

of the population near toxic waste sites are people of color.



Have

38%

higher nitrogen-dioxide exposure.

Are

2x

more likely to live without potable water and modern sanitation

Ecojustice and EcoRacism

The Nation

Have seen

95%

of their claims against polluters denied by the EPA.



Climate
Justice *IS*
Racial
Justice



"Justice is what Love
looks like in public!"





THE UNITED NATIONS
OF **Human Rights**



Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is essential to the realization of peace and security in the world;

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have affirmed their faith in the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the rights of man;

Whereas the Charter of the United Nations contains the pledge to promote and encourage the realization of human rights without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have also affirmed their determination to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the rights of man;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations;

Whereas the recognition of the rights and freedoms of man and woman is the basis of freedom, justice, and peace in the world;

Therefore, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations, to which all should strive, and in the exercise of which the rights and freedoms of each individual should be secured without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law. No one shall be subjected to discrimination of any kind, whether on the basis of race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; no one shall be a slave of other people.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal treatment before the courts.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national authorities for the violations of his fundamental rights and freedoms recognized by the constitution and laws of the country.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.

Article 10

Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had the opportunity to defend himself.

2. No one shall be held guilty of a criminal offence on account of acts or omissions which were not criminal at the time they were committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one applicable at the time the offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home, or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each country.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor of the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation of race, sex, language, or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights in marriage, during marriage, and upon its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest or to teach his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice, and teaching.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction, to receive and to impart information and ideas without restriction by frontiers, by censorship, or by any other means of restriction.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with others in the person or in the community.

2. No one shall be subjected to interference with his freedom of assembly or association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by secret ballot and shall ensure the free expression of the will of the voters.

Article 22

Everyone has the right to social security and to the realization of the economic, social, and cultural rights which are indispensable for his dignity and for the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment.

2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and to the realization of the economic, social, and cultural rights which are indispensable for his dignity and for the free development of his personality.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education.

2. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical, vocational, and higher education shall be made generally accessible and their rates of tuition shall be progressively reduced until free, if necessary.

3. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among nations, racial or ethnic groups, and religions. It shall foster the activities of the United Nations and to maintain peace.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right to the free enjoyment of his own material and intellectual property.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 28

Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject to limitations of such nature and scope as are justified by the requirements of the community, with the aim of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others, and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order, and the general welfare of the community.

3. These limitations shall be determined by law.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any State, group, or individual to engage in any activity which is aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein, or at their impairment or at any other action which is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

WE CANNOT HEAR GOD"

Aaron Scott

*Aspiring Deacon: Reading the Bible
with the Poor Cohort*

**OPERATIONS/DEVELOPMENT/
ORGANIZING LEAD AT CHAPLAINS
ON THE HARBOR**

Aaron is the cofounder of Chaplains on the Harbor—an outpost of the freedom church of the poor in rural Grays Harbor County, Washington State, with a congregation of 500 poor, homeless, and incarcerated people. Aaron serves on the National Steering Committee for the Poor People's Campaign and is a postulant to Holy Orders in The Episcopal Diocese of Olympia.



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YOUR STORY MATTERS.