

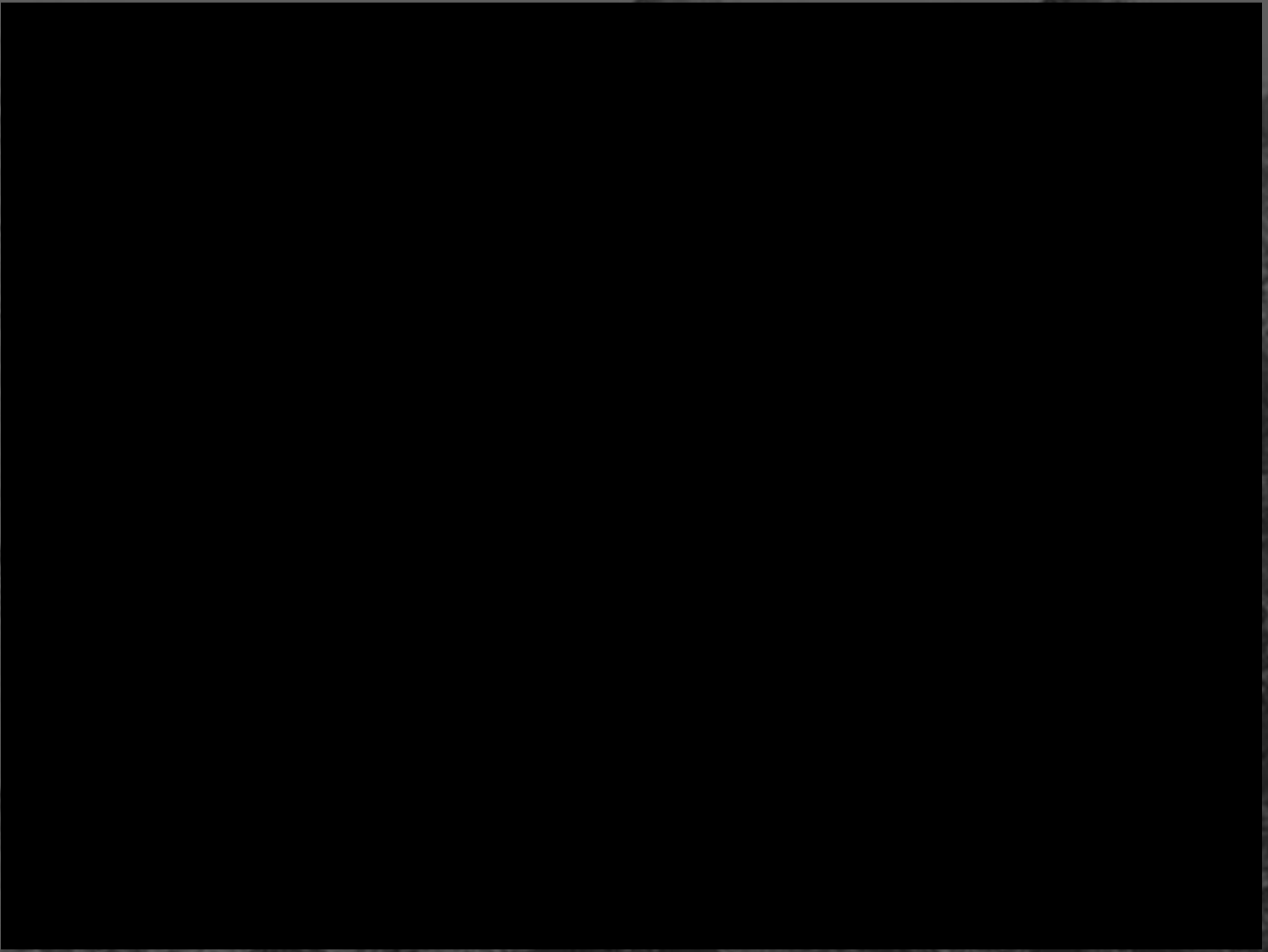
Appreciating our past, assessing the present, and determining the future

Key People and Events in 200 Years of Conservation History in North America

A story of leadership, foresight, dedication, courage, collaboration, and sacrifice

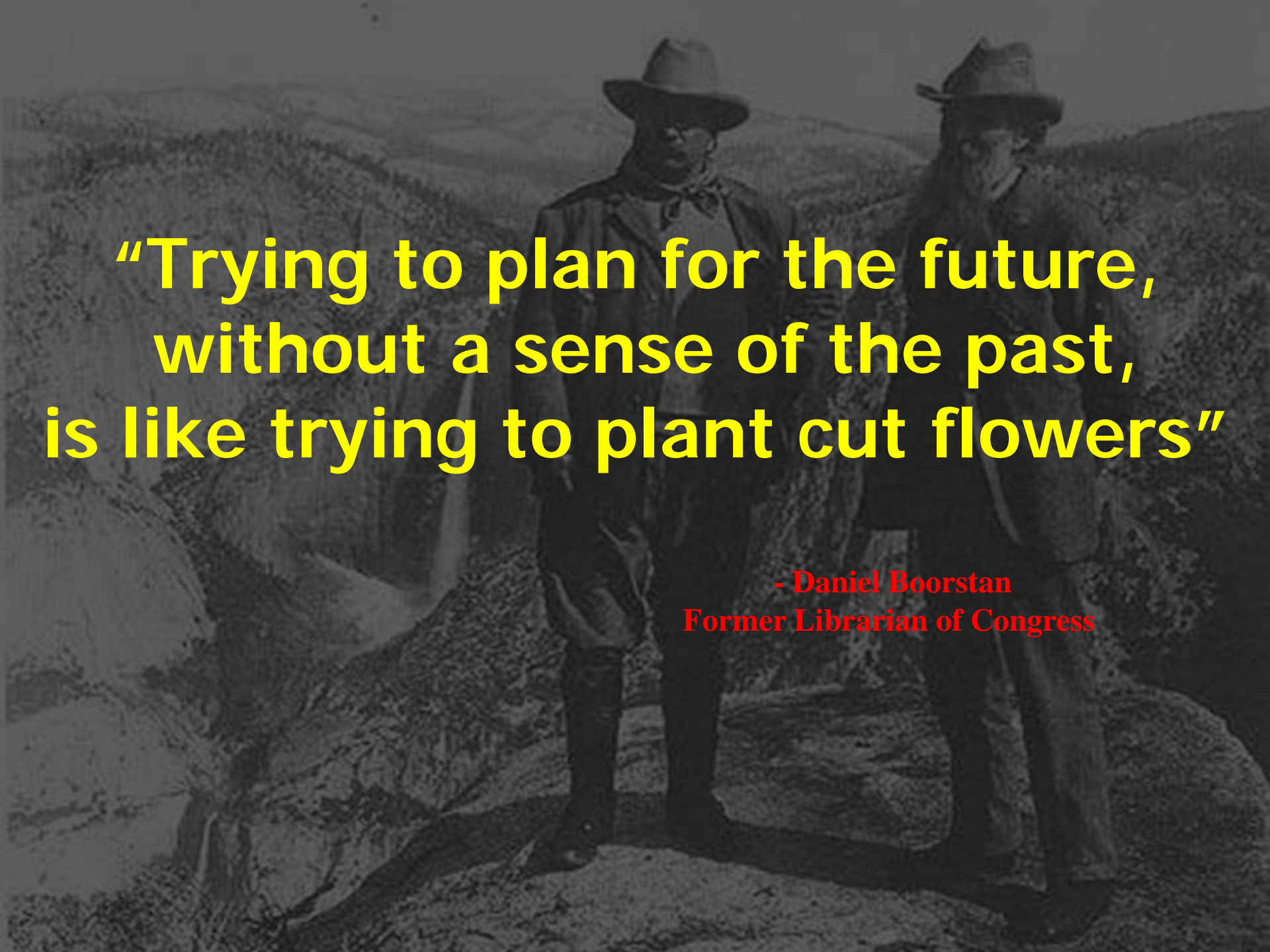
Randy Stark
Chief Conservation Warden





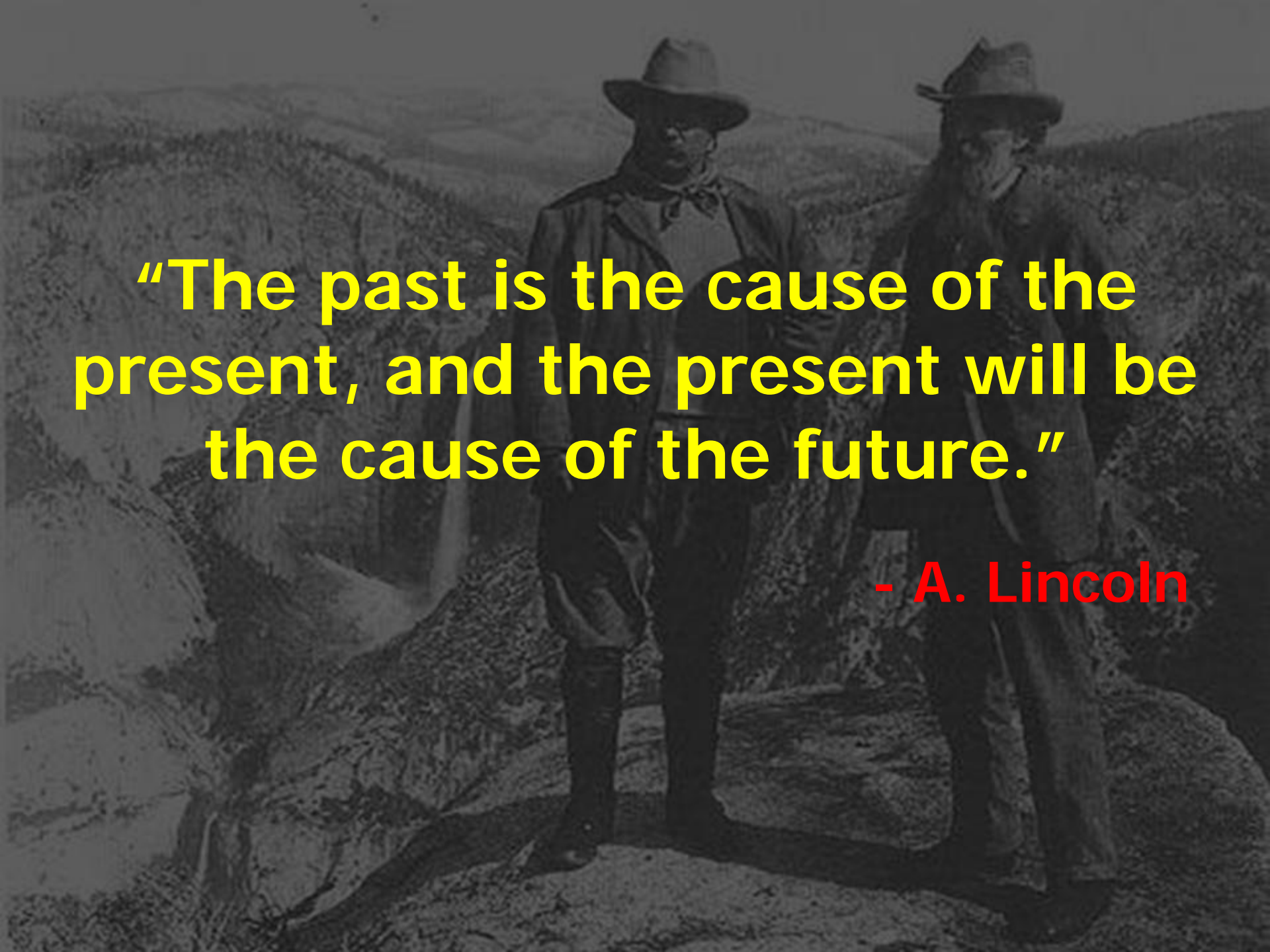
"Not here to tell people what to think, but what to think about"

To think about leadership in conservation.....why it matters



**“Trying to plan for the future,
without a sense of the past,
is like trying to plant cut flowers”**

**- Daniel Boorstan
Former Librarian of Congress**



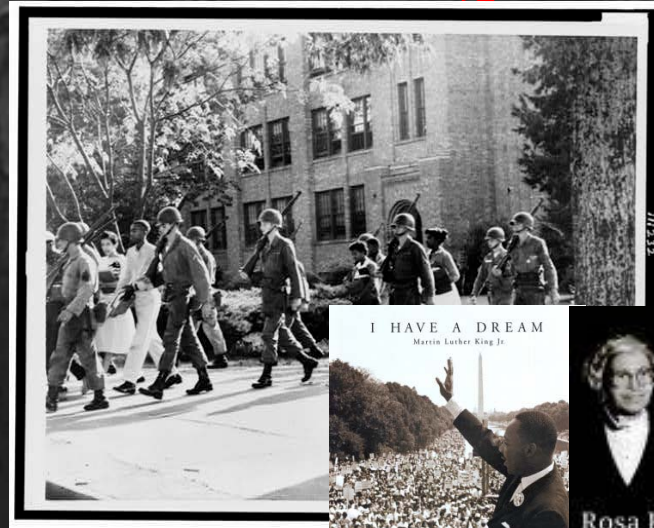
"The past is the cause of the present, and the present will be the cause of the future."

- A. Lincoln

Learning about leadership by thinking historically.....

To identify turning points in history

QUESTION: How did past leadership interventions affect the future?



Learning about leadership by thinking historically.....

To understand cause and effect relationships

S-T-E-E-P

QUESTIONS:

What were the causes of past events?

What were the effects?

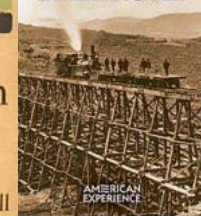
How did leadership influence those events



George Bird Grinnell

PBS HOME VIDEO

TRANSCONTINENTAL
RAILROAD



Ask Not
THE INAUGURATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY AND
THE SPEECH THAT CHANGED AMERICA





A Question.....

Raise your hand if you think we are at a turning point in history...a time of profound and fundamental change that will impact our agencies and our conservation efforts in the future?



Technical Problems vs. Adaptive Challenges



Technical Problem

Problem that can be solved through knowledge and procedures already in hand. Although complex, the application of expert knowledge, and routine management can solve the problem.

A black and white photograph of two men wearing hats and long coats, standing in a desert canyon. The man on the left is looking towards the right, and the man on the right is looking towards the left. They appear to be in a discussion. The background shows the rugged, layered rock formations of a canyon.

Adaptive Challenges

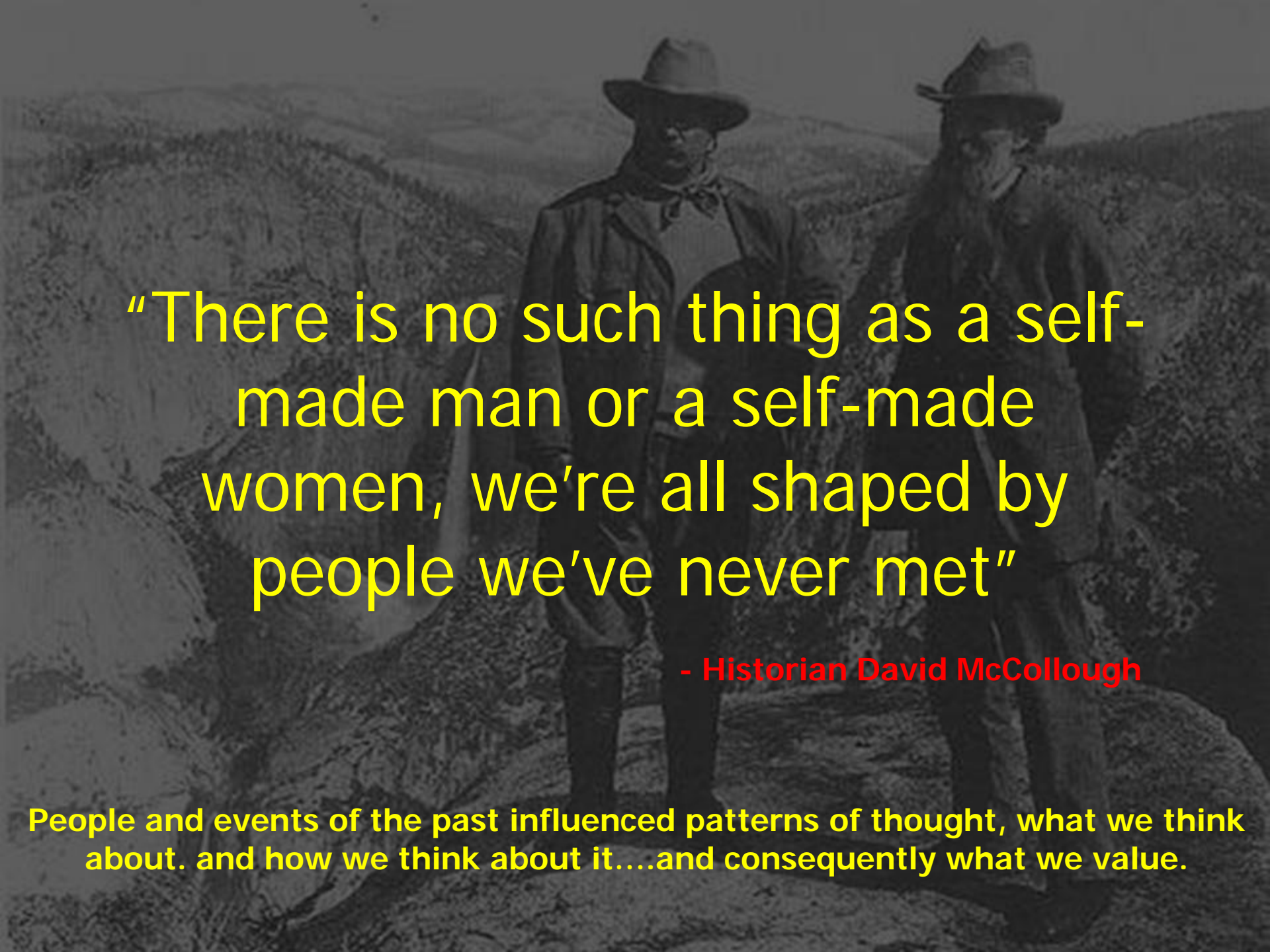
Adaptive challenges require new learning, innovation, and new patterns of behavior. They call for changes of heart and mind – the transformation of long standing habits and deeply held assumptions, values and identity.

Addressing adaptive challenges requires thinking our way down to the root of problems, attitudes, opinions, and behaviors



**“Adaptive challenges can’t be solved
with a technical solution”**

Marty’s mother.....



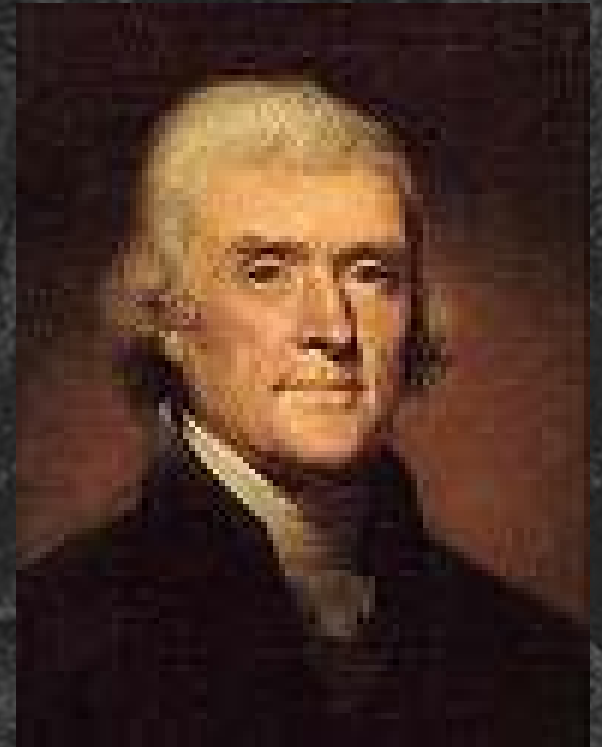
“There is no such thing as a self-made man or a self-made women, we’re all shaped by people we’ve never met”

- Historian David McCollough

People and events of the past influenced patterns of thought, what we think about. and how we think about it....and consequently what we value.

Thomas Jefferson

- Agrarian Vision for America
- Recognized the importance of land and waterways to the “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”
- Louisiana Purchase – two drivers
- Lewis and Clark – America followed in their footsteps.
- Northwest Ordinance



“A challenge of geography – the geography of land, exploration and hope”

“The work we are now doing is, I trust, done for posterity....” - T. Jefferson

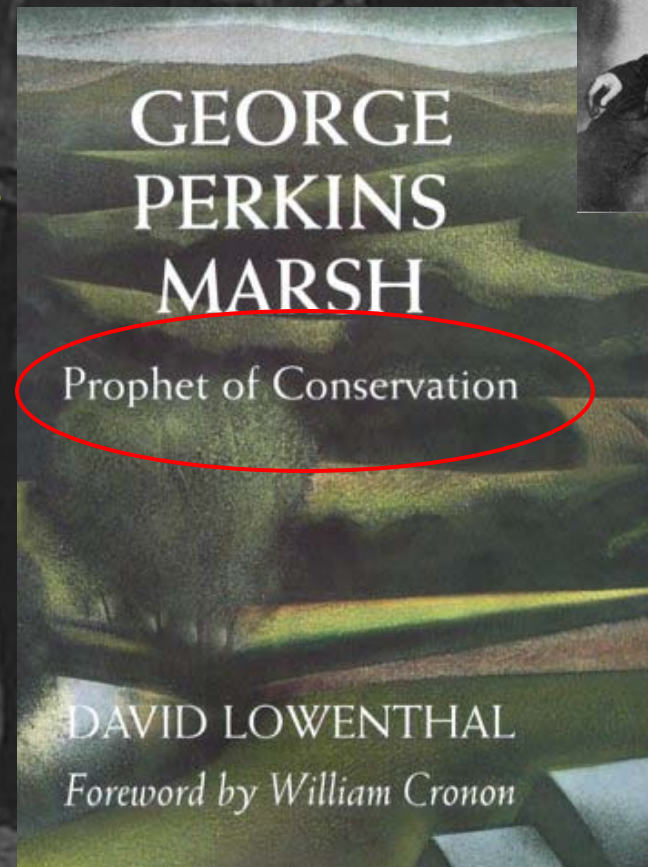


“It seemed as though the scenes of visionary enchantment would never end” - M. Lewis

George Perkins Marsh

“The book that changed the world”

- Bio and context –
- 1864 – “*Man and Nature*”
- The book provides historical profiles of failed ancient civilizations and links their fate to an inability or unwillingness to temper their impact on the natural world.
- In ancient civilizations Marsh saw what was happening in America in fast forward.
- Ideological foundation for conservation - Sustainability – Science – Future Generations
- Manifest Destiny and “inexhaustability of resources”



“Our natural resources are not limitless, our own self interest dictates we can not afford to be short-sighted in how we use those resources, and if we believe that future generations deserve a natural inheritance undiminished by present generations, we must conserve those resources through sustainable practices that strike an appropriate balance between human industry and nature’s capacity”.

**-George Perkins Marsh
Man and Nature - 1864**

A black and white photograph of two men standing in a rugged, rocky landscape. The man on the left wears a wide-brimmed hat, a dark jacket over a light-colored shirt with a bow tie, and dark trousers. The man on the right wears a fedora-style hat, a dark coat, and dark trousers. They are standing on a rocky outcrop with steep, eroded hills in the background. The text "Post Civil War Industrial Revolution" is overlaid in yellow.

Post Civil War Industrial Revolution

George Bird Grinnell

- Bio and context – 1870 Marsh Expedition – Buffalo – Passenger Pigeon, Migratory Bird Treaty Act 1916, Lacey Act, Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks



Grinnell's editorials changed thinking and created an informed public on conservation – creating a political force.

Sportsman mobilized and proliferated conservation organizations that became politically active – Boone and Crockett Club. Hunting licenses to pay for conservation.

Created the Audubon Society (named after Mrs. Audubon).

- Grinnell's ideas, and Theodore Roosevelt's character, coalesced into a social movement supported by literature, art, science and politics.

"The conquering of difficulties is one of the chief joys in life"

Grinnell initiated a conservation movement with the written word - before TV's internet, radio

Anyone know who this man is and what bearing he had on conservation in the United States?



Leon Czolgosz

Theodore Roosevelt

- September 6, 1901 – the most significant bullet ever fired in conservation history.
- Theodore Roosevelt President at 42.
- Life experience, Scholar, sportsman, soldier, naturalist.
- Square Deal reformed civil service - rooting out corruption, “trustbuster”
- 1901 – 1909 converted conservation a social movement
- Legacy – 230 Million acres of public lands – 78,767 per day



"The conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem, it will avail us little to solve all others."

*-Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. President,
Memphis, TN, October 12, 1907*

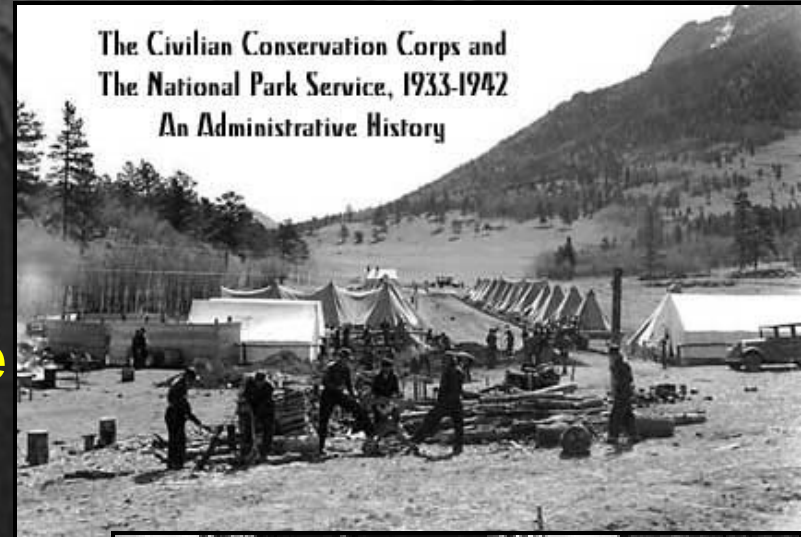


A black and white photograph of two men standing in a desert canyon. The man on the left wears a wide-brimmed hat, a dark jacket over a light shirt, and dark trousers. The man on the right wears a fedora-style hat, a dark coat, and dark trousers. They are standing on a rocky ledge overlooking a deep canyon with a winding river in the distance. The text "Conservation in the Depression Era" is overlaid in yellow.

Conservation in the Depression Era

Civilian Conservation Corps

- March 31, 1933 - Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) established by FDR's New Deal
- 300,000 People age 18-25 paid \$30/month to work on conservation projects and receive training
- By 1942, 2.5 million youth passed through 1,500 camps planted 200,000,000 trees and 17,000,000 acres reforested
- Soil conservation efforts
- Constructed roads, trails, cabins and campgrounds in parks
- Impact on conservation ethic

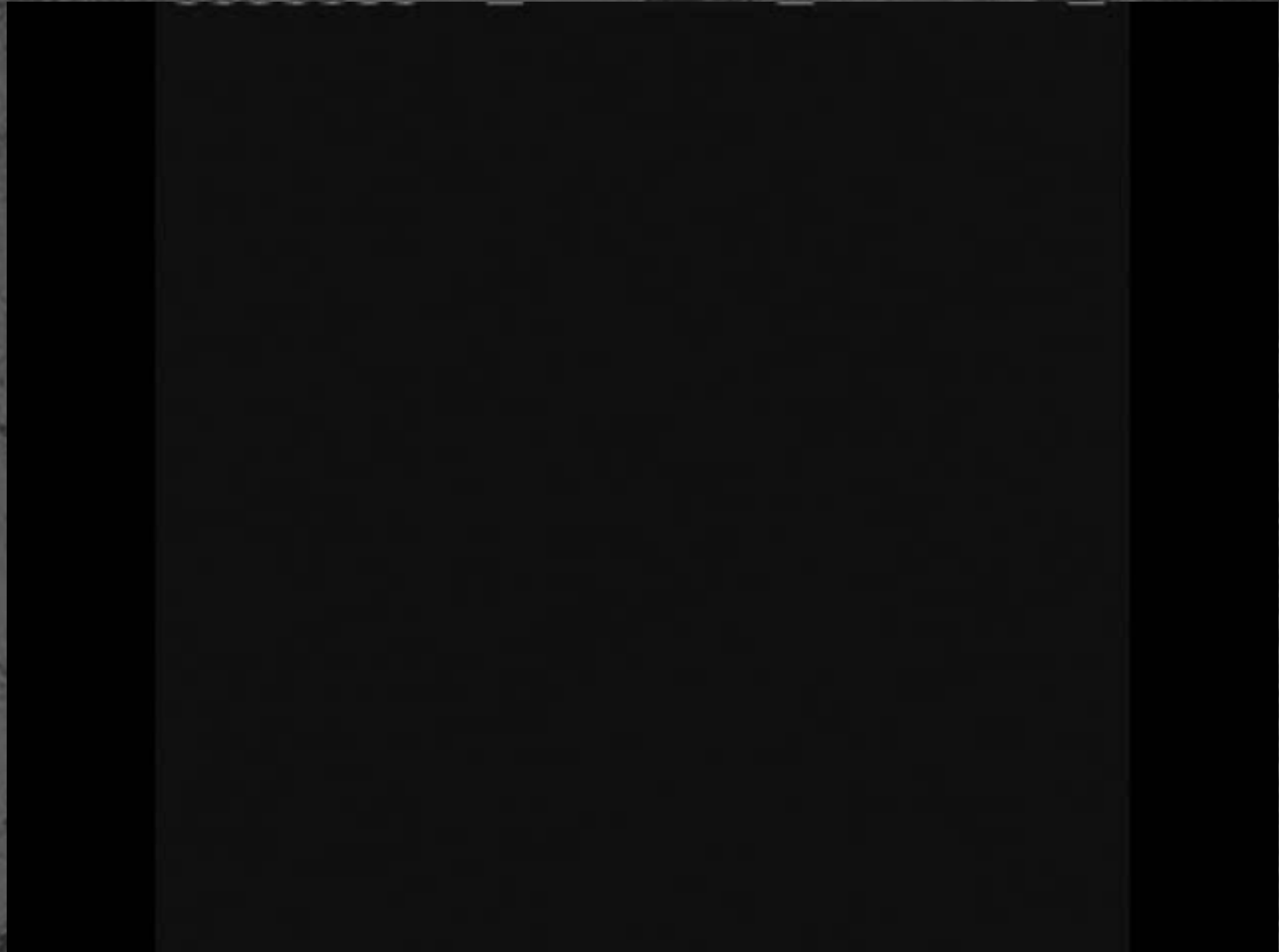


Appreciating our past, assessing the present, and determining the future



Conservation “passing on a richer land and a stronger nation”

The Dust Bowl and the Origin of Soil Conservation



Hugh Bennett – Soil Conservation

- Lead up to the Dust Bowl
 - World War I
 - Capitalistic agriculture – Man/\$/Machines vs Ecology
 - Plowed the prairies and planted wheat
 - People moved from urban industrial centers to prairies
- Man made disaster – too arid to farm – ecosystem disturbed - drought
- Bennett had to change patterns of thought and behavior of independently minded farmers.
- Soil Conservation Act of 1935, which focused on improving farming techniques, created the Soil Conservation Service at USDA. Bennett served as its chief until he retired in 1951.



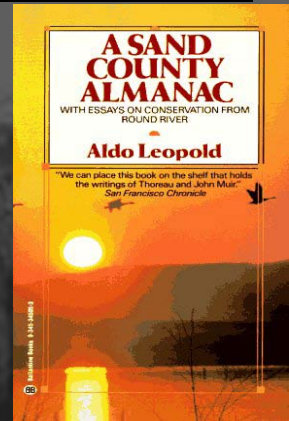
The Father of Soil Conservation

Hugh Bennett and the Soil Conservation Service





Aldo Leopold



- In 1933, wrote *Game Management*, the definitive work in the field of wildlife management. ...the intersection of science and sociology.
- In 1949, in *Sand County Almanac* Leopold eloquently articulated the concept of the 'land ethic'.
- Defined his view of a sustainable relationship between human beings and the natural world.
- Conservation Congress in Wisconsin

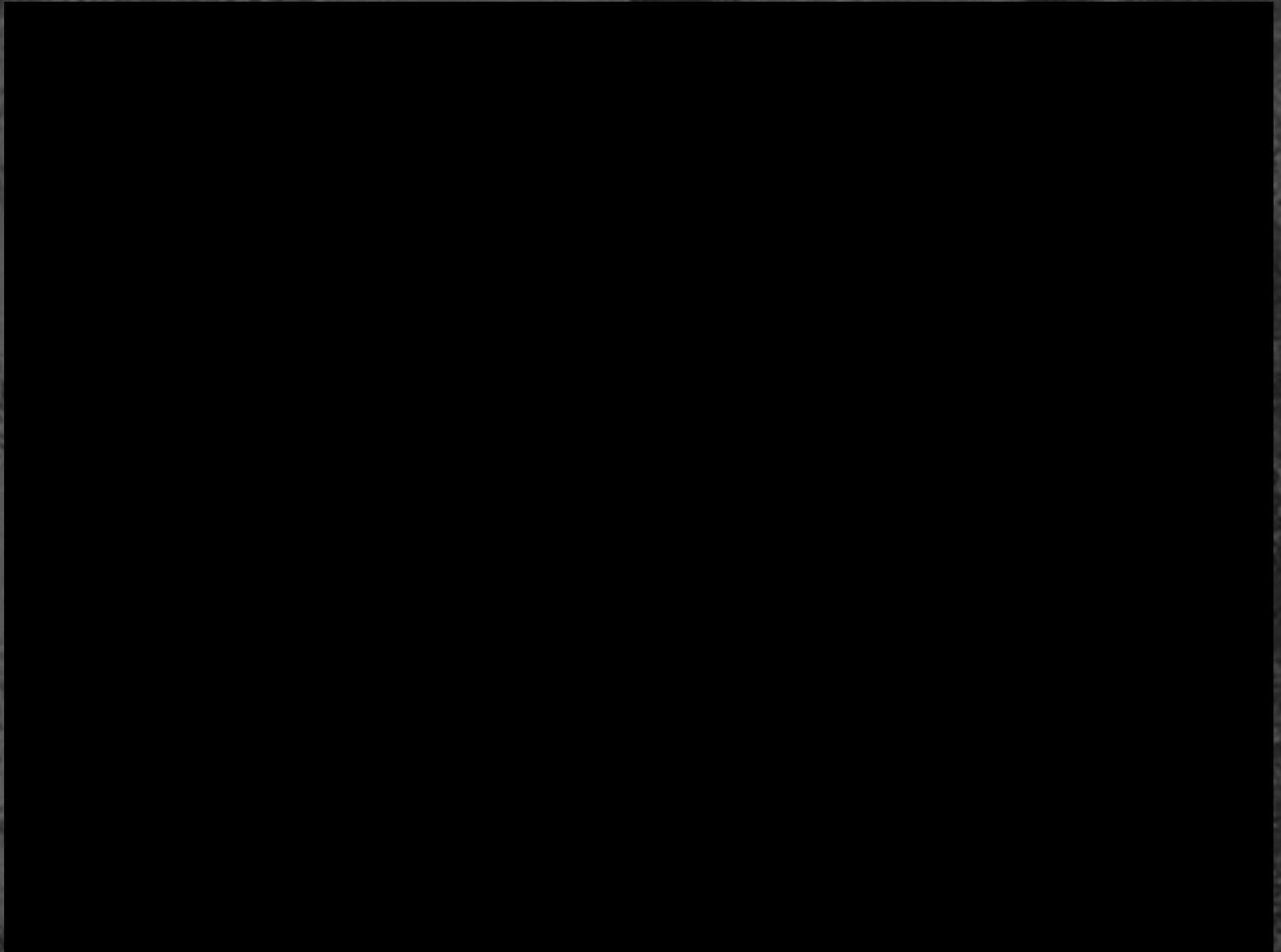
Rachel Carson – Silent Spring



**"technology was the answer to everything,
we could push the natural world into the dark corner"**

**"The human race is challenged more than ever before to demonstrate
our mastery - not over nature, but of ourselves" - Rachel Carson**

The Silent Spring Story

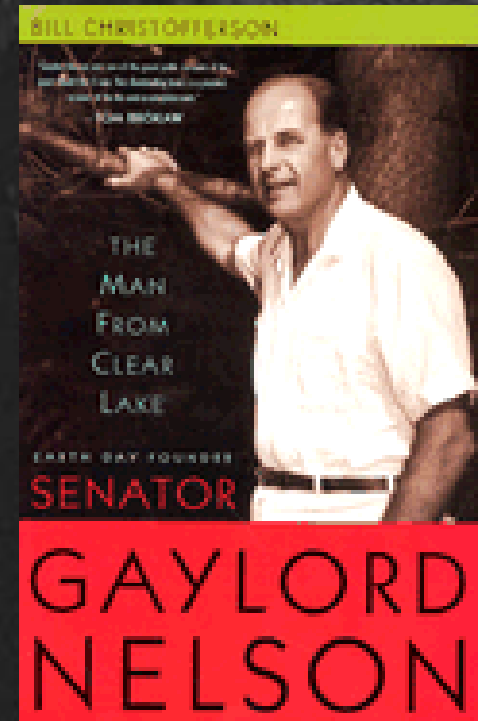




June 22, 1969.....41 years later.....

Appreciating our past, assessing the present, and determining the future

- **Governor, 1958-62 - Outdoor Recreation Act Program in 1961 - more than 1 million acres of land for recreation and preservation. Precursor to Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Fund**
- **U.S. senator, 1963-80 – re-directed Vietnam protest energy and mobilized colleges to catalyze the founding of Earth Day in 1970 – set the stage for the environmental decade**
- **Sponsored legislation to ban the pesticide DDT and the use of phosphates in laundry detergents.**
- **Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act in 1970s.**
- **Created the Environmental Education Act, assuring that future generations of children in America would learn the importance of protecting the environment.**





The Next Chapter in Conservation History.....a Defining Moment...in Our Time

**Same Mission:
New Challenges, Strategies, and Opportunities**



"What we are trying to do is create a stream of leadership that understands the world as it will be tomorrow"

...and then to imagine next possibility and make it a new reality

- How do we become more relevant to a broader segment of society?**
 - What new products should we deliver...?**
 - What new partnerships are possible?**
 - How does our existing culture help or hinder?**

Gardner.....

What the Future Holds - from 50,000 feet

- Social
- Technological
- Environmental
- Economic
- Political



**“Everything is hitched to everything else in the universe”
- John Muir**

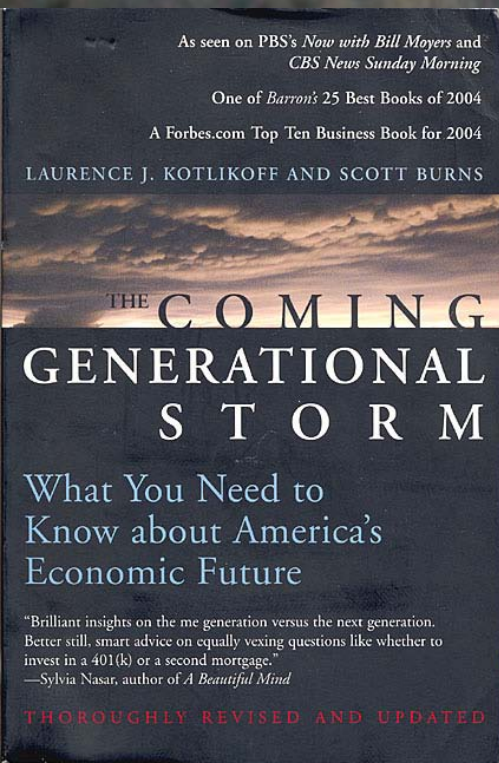
Getting older.....

**"Every eight seconds for the next 17 years,
one more baby boomer will turn 60 years old"**

"People aged 65 and older made up 12.4 percent of the population in 2000.
They will make up 16.3 percent of the population by 2020.
In 2030 nearly 1 and 5 Americans will be 65 and older".

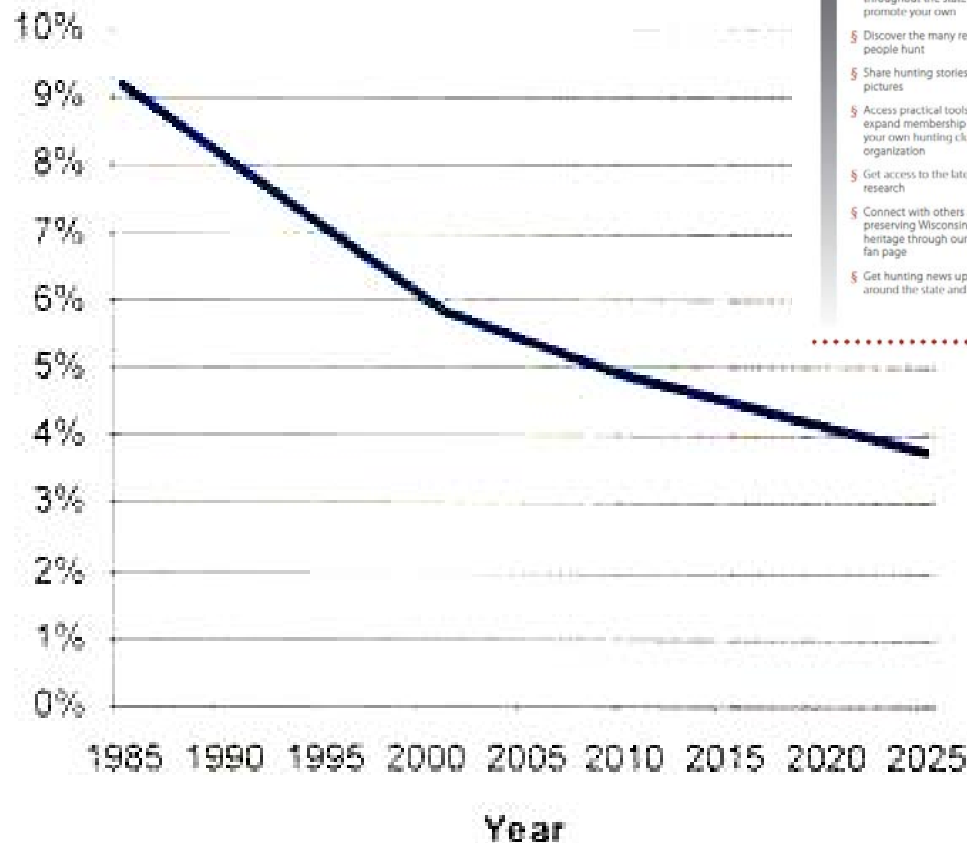
Social Security?
Healthcare?

Competition for Funding Conservation Programs?
Future Vitality of Conservation NGO's?



Hunters as a Percentage of U.S. Population

% of U.S. Population That Hunts



HUNTERS' NETWORK PROVIDES A FORUM TO:

- § Learn about designing effective recruitment and retention programs
- § Find out about hunting events throughout the state and promote your own
- § Discover the many reasons why people hunt
- § Share hunting stories and pictures
- § Access practical tools to expand membership in your own hunting club or organization
- § Get access to the latest hunting research
- § Connect with others about preserving Wisconsin's hunting heritage through our Facebook fan page
- § Get hunting news updates from around the state and nation

RESOURCES

SOCIAL NETWORKING

Places to connect with experienced or novice hunters or share photos or stories using new media tools such as Facebook and YouTube

BEST PRACTICES

Information and documentation on best practices to promote hunter recruitment and retention in our Executive Summary

LINKS

Hunting research and news from around the Web



HUNTING PLEDGE

Almost all lifelong hunters talk about having a role model who helped them to become a hunter. Mentoring can ensure that newcomers are learning the techniques and values that are necessary for continuing the hunting tradition. Learn more about how you can use the Mentored Hunting Pledge or Learn to Hunt Pledge to increase the number of new hunters and maintain our hunting heritage!



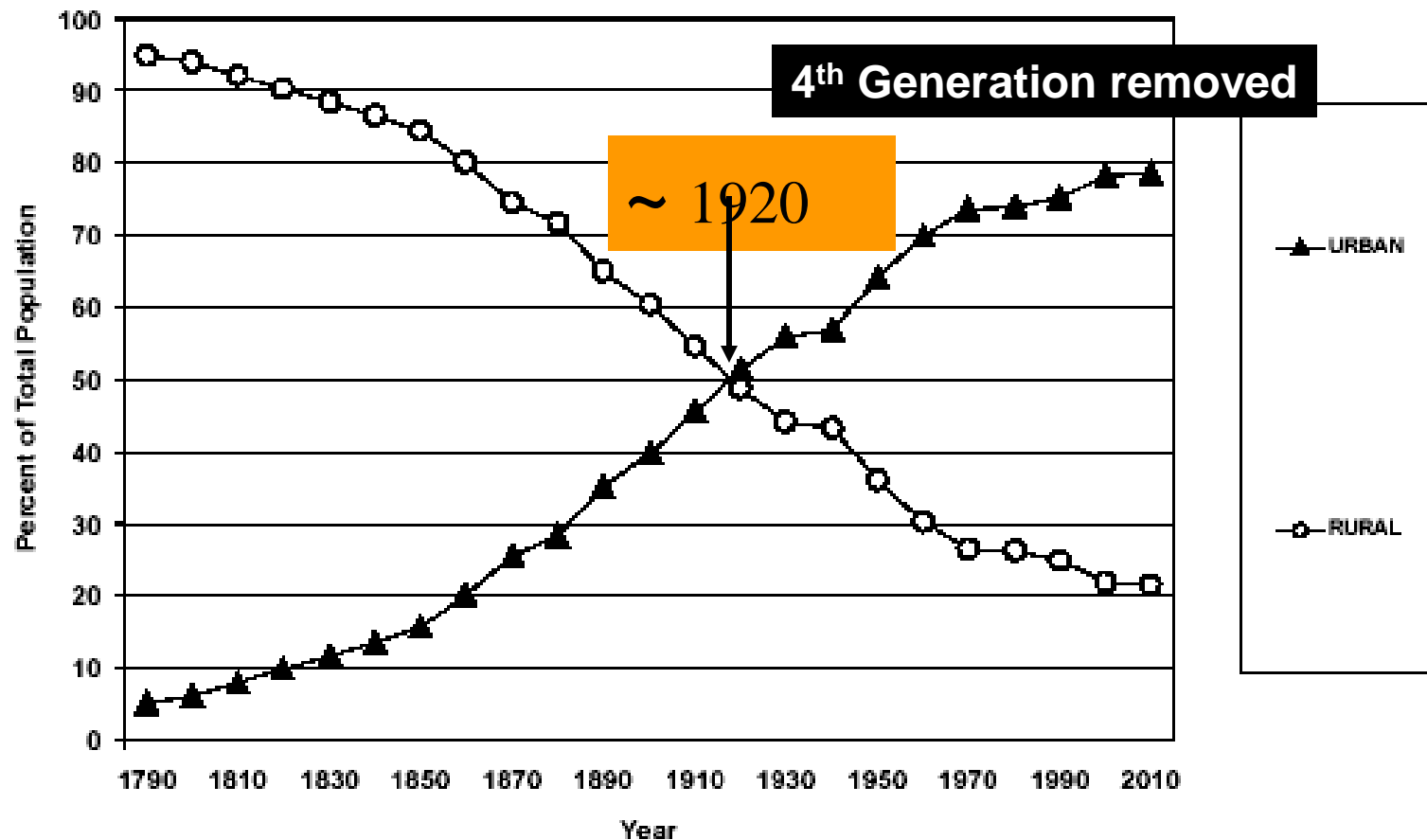
The Hunters' Network of Wisconsin is a joint project of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, UW-Extension and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. We use online technology to provide new hunters, mentors, and youth with information about mentored hunting and Learn to Hunt events.

Source: Southwick Associates Inc (2005)

Figure 1.

The Percent of Population (All Ages) in Urban Versus Rural Housing

Data from U.S. Census Bureau



Becoming more urbanized.....

"You begin to believe that your water comes from the faucet, gas comes from the gas pump, your heat comes from the stove, your food comes from the store". - Cal Dewitt

Childhood increasingly moving away from outdoors

Video interests overwhelmingly keep kids home

By Dennis Cauchon
USA Today

BELLBROOK, Ohio — Being a kid isn't what it used to be.

Dakota Howell, 9, went fishing here the other day with his mom, dad and little brother. "It's fun," he says, happily reeling in sunfish from Spring Lake during a fishing derby

Six sedentary hours

The average child spends nearly six hours a day sitting in front of a television, computer or video game. Video log for 7- to 10-year-old:

Watching television

4hrs, 10 mins

Playing video games

1hr, 5 mins

Recreational computer use

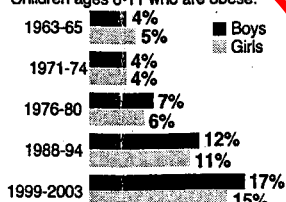
37 mins

Total

5hrs, 52 mins

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation;
Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention

Children ages 6-11 who are obese:



Adrienne Lewis, USA TODAY

them because he was afraid of being kidnapped.

The relationship between kids and their bikes is especial-

percent decline, according to Bicycle Industry and Retailer News, an industry magazine.

"Bikes used to be empowering for children," says Marc Sani, publisher of the magazine. "My parents didn't care where I went as long as I was home for supper. Now, parents are afraid to let kids out of their sight."

Many children have substituted skateboards and scooters to get around. But skateboards and scooters travel short distances and their use peaked in 2001 and 2002 respectively, according to the NSGA survey.

cer camps are in full bloom this summer, although non-organized soccer games are uncommon.

Organized outdoor activities have kept children moving. They are declining, but much more slowly than unstructured outdoor play.

Little League participation has fallen to 2.1 million children, down 14 percent from its peak in 1997. But overall baseball playing — pick-up games, catch, pickle — has declined nearly twice as fast, the NSGA surveys show.

"As a kid, I'd throw my

Pa. "That doesn't appeal to kids as much today. They have many other choices — and not just video games."

In generations past, children's play tended to be open-ended, following whatever game or adventure a child's imagination could generate. Children and parents now prefer structured entertainment, whether it's a video game or a day at the pool.

Spring Valley Pool in Grinnville, Ohio, closed this year after 70 years.

"Kids expect entertainment at a pool, not just pleasure or



LAST CHILD IN THE WOODS

SAVING OUR
CHILDREN
FROM
NATURE-
DEFICIT
DISORDER

RICHARD LOUV

....that's not where the outlets are...

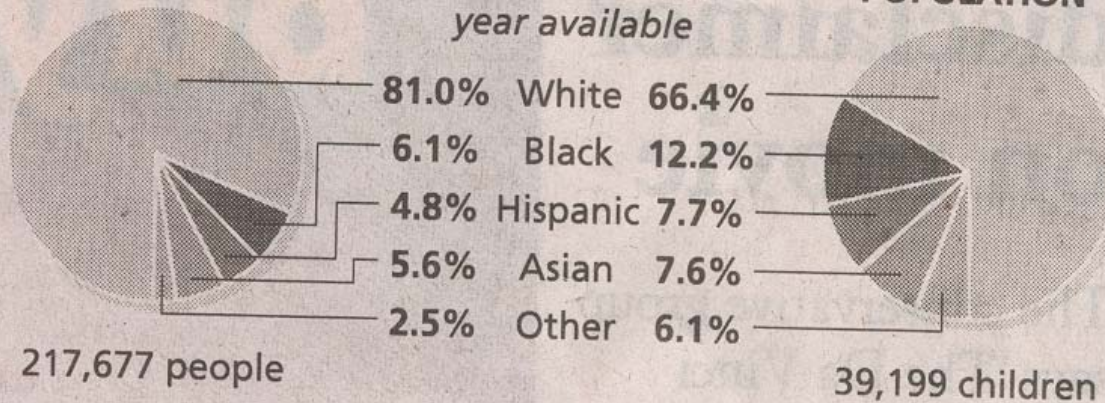
Demographic differences, by age

People living in the Madison School District who are younger than age 18 are much more likely to be racial minorities than the population as a whole.

TOTAL POPULATION

2000 data,
the most recent
year available

UNDER AGE 18 POPULATION



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

State Journal



The future stewards of our natural resources will be more diverse.....

Land Use and Ownership Patterns

- Fragmentation of large tracts into numerous smaller tracts
- Forest owners aging - largest intergenerational transfer of private forest lands in history in the next 20 years.
- 60% of all forested land in US currently owned by people over 55.



Can the resources of the U.S. handle all 300 million of us?

American No. 300 million will be born this week, and experts say how we live is more important than ever.

By STEPHEN OHLEMACHER
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — America's population is on track to hit 300 million on Tuesday morning, and it's causing a stir among environmentalists.

People in the United States are consuming more than ever — more food, more energy, more natural resources. Open spaces are shrinking and traffic in many areas is dreadful.

But some experts argue that population growth only partly explains America's growing consumption. Just as important, they say, is where people live, what they drive and how far they travel to work.

"The pattern of population growth is really the most crucial thing," said Michael Replogle, transportation director for Environmental Defense, a New York-based advocacy group.

"If the population grows in thriving existing communities, restoring the historic density of older communities, we can easily sustain that growth and create a more efficient economy without sacrificing the environment," Replogle said.

That has not been the American way. Instead, the country has fed its appetite for big houses, big yards, cul-de-sacs and strip malls. In a word: sprawl.

"Because the U.S. has become a suburban nation, sprawl has become the most

How we've changed

America's population is scheduled to reach 300 million at 7:46 a.m. EDT Tuesday. It hit 200 million in 1967. A look at how the U.S. has changed in 39 years:

	Then	Now
U.S. population (millions)	200	300
World population (billions)	3.5	6.5
U.S. life expectancy (years)	70.5	77.8
U.S. households (millions)	59	113
Price of a new home (dollars)	24,600	290,600
Home ownership rate	63.6	68.9
People per square mile	57	84
People per household	3.3	2.6
One-person households (percent)	15.5	26.6
Five-person households (percent)	10.6	6.3
Number of farms (millions)	3.2	2.1
Registered motor vehicles (millions)	98.9	237.2
Vehicle miles traveled (trillions)	1.1	3.2
Traffic fatalities	51,559	42,643

SOURCES: Census Bureau; Federal Highway Administration; Department of Agriculture

people per square mile in Japan.

quite low," said Carlos Restrepo, a research scientist at New York University. "It tends to be less than it is for someone who lives in the suburbs with a big house where they need more than one car."

The Census Bureau projects that America's population will hit 300 million at 7:46 a.m. EDT Tuesday. The projection is based on estimates for births, deaths and net immigration that add up to one new American every 11 seconds.

The estimated 11 million to 12 million illegal immigrants in the U.S. are included in official population estimates, though many demographers believe they are undercounted.

The population reached its last milestone, 200 million, in 1967. That translates into a 50 percent increase in 39 years.

During the same period, the number of households nearly doubled, the number of motor vehicles more than doubled and the miles driven in those vehicles nearly tripled.

'Heating and cooling'

The average household size has shrunk from 3.3 people to 2.6 people, and the share of households with only one person has jumped from less than 16 percent to about 27 percent.

"The natural resource base that is required to support each person keeps rising," Replogle said. "We're heating and cooling more space, and the housing units are more spread out than ever before."

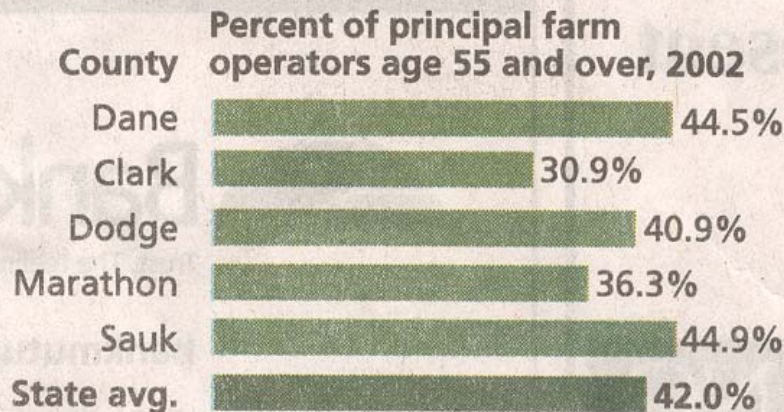
The U.S. is the third-largest country in the world, behind China and India. The U.S. is the fastest growing of the industrialized nations, adding about 2.8 million people a year, or just less than 1 percent. India is

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

Principal farm operators approaching retirement age

In 2002, Dane and Sauk counties had a higher percentage of principal farm operators age 55 and over, compared to other top agriculture-producing counties in the state. As these farm operators approach retirement, many farmers could be presented the opportunity to sell their land, potentially for uses other than agriculture.

Part 3 of this month's series on Wisconsin agriculture
Next week: Farming and the cost of petroleum



Economic Snapshot is a weekly feature provided by the Center for Community and Economic Development, University of Wisconsin-Extension.

SOURCES: 2002 Agricultural Census

Additional statistics are available at http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture

QUESTIONS: Contact Matt Kures, Center for Community and Economic Development, University of Wisconsin Extension at matthew.kures@uwex.edu.

UW
Extension

AMERICAN CITY & COUNTY

January 2005
Serving Local and State Governments Since 1909

Draining resources

Local governments are losing hundreds of millions of dollars on billions of gallons of water that never reach their customers p. 32

Getting the lead OUT

Reducing lead in the nation's drinking water supply is fast becoming a national priority.

By Kevin Dixon

AMERICAN CITY & COUNTY

January 2005
Serving Local and State Governments Since 1909

Locals convince residents to pay more for water services.

FLUID INVESTMENTS

p. 28

ALL TOGETHER NOW

System unified multi-agency response p. 3



WHAT'S WORTH

Calculating ROI for technology projects p. 38

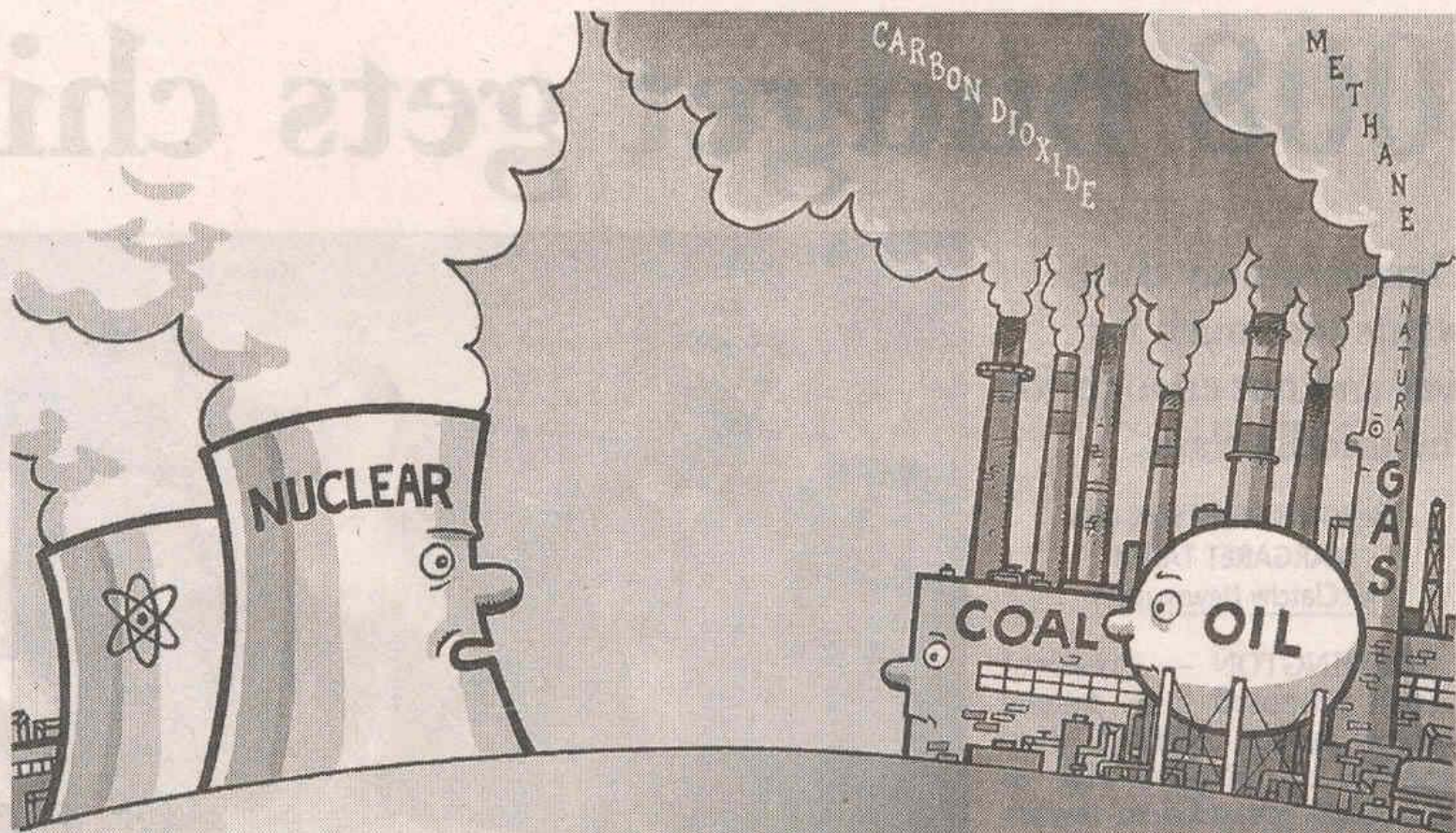


A Prism Business Media Publication

tries face the task of replacing their lines as well as encouraging, if not requiring, homeowners to do the same.

What happened in D.C.?

The high levels of lead in Washington's water were attributed to a change in chemical disinfectant and the resulting reactions with lead in the distribution system's components. To address the problem, the District's Water and Sewer Authority (WASA), added orthophosphate — a corrosion-inhibiting chemical



©WATSON ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

eaglecartoons.com

"THERE'S NO SAFE PLACE ON EARTH TO STORE *YOUR* WASTE, EITHER!"



We Energies plans a big wind farm

Associated Press

We Energies plans to start construction this summer on what will become the largest wind power project in the state.

The \$300 million Blue Sky Green Field wind farm will be on 10,600 acres in the towns of Calumet and Marshfield just east of Lake Winnebago. It is expected to be under construction for about a year.

We Energies recently completed a deal to buy 88 wind turbines from Vestas Wind Sys-

tems of Denmark. The turbines will be 1.65 megawatts each and the total output of the wind farm will be 145 megawatts, or enough to power about 36,000 homes.

The endeavor had been projected to cost ratepayers up to \$394 million, but that price was based on buying larger turbines than those under contract from Vestas.

Under a new state law, Wisconsin utilities must expand their use of wind power and other renewable sources of

electricity. By 2015, 10 percent of the electricity sold in Wisconsin must come from renewable power.

Other utilities are also planning wind power projects.

- A proposal from Alliant Energy Corp. for a wind farm in Fond du Lac County is being reviewed by state regulators.

- Sun Prairie-based Wisconsin Public Power Inc. said it signed a deal last week to buy power from the Butler Ridge wind power project in Dodge County, plus several local

wind-power projects that may be developed in Kaukauna, New Holstein and Westby. The 54-megawatt Butler Ridge project being developed by Eurus Energy is expected to begin generating electricity next year.

- Wisconsin Public Power will make electricity from methane emitted by the Outagamie County landfill. Including these and previously announced projects, the utility says it expects to generate 10 percent of its power from renewable sources by 2009.



PMO Shaded: Nephalem	Subbox: 7
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E: 990.7 9 ALL: 4.4	01.09.43
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The first relief well is scheduled to cap the gush of oil into the Gulf of Mexico by early August. At BP's best-case scenario rate, the Deepwater Horizon spill will surpass the 1989 Exxon Valdez accident as the biggest oil catastrophe in U.S. history.

Estimates of total size of spill if leak is sealed by a relief well in 90 days (August), as BP plans

- Deepwater Horizon spill
- Past oil spills

© 2010 MCT
Source: AP, U.S. Coast Guard, BP, NOAA
Graphic: Fred Tasker, Kara Dapena, Miami Herald

BP admits the leak could be up to 12 times the size of their best-case scenario estimate

Estimates vary on how much oil is leaking daily

Outside experts——
70,000 barrels per day

BP worst-case scenario
60,000 barrels per day

■ **BP's best-case scenario**
5,000 barrels per day

BP says its siphon apparatus collects an average of 2,010 barrels of oil per day, which is anywhere from 3 percent to 42 percent of the leak

42%
siphoned

3.4%
siphoned

2.9%
siphoned

Exxon Valdez
260,000 barrels
Largest spill in
U.S. history

BP best-case scenario
450,000 barrels

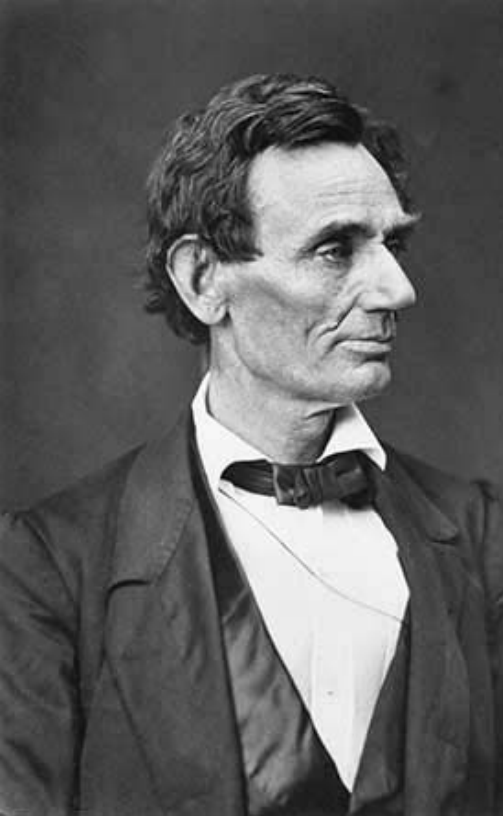
Ixtoc I, 1979
3.3 million barrels
Mexican oil rig blowout
600 miles south of Texas
is the largest accidental
spill in history

BP worst-case scenario
5.4 million barrels
BP officials told a U.S. House committee May 5 this could result if its efforts to stop the flow mistakenly increase it

Outside expert's prediction

6.2 million barrels

Purdue engineer Steve Wereley, as well as other experts, believes the spill is worse than BP admits



1859



Technology and citizen interaction

Community of place to virtual digital community of like interest



1939

2009

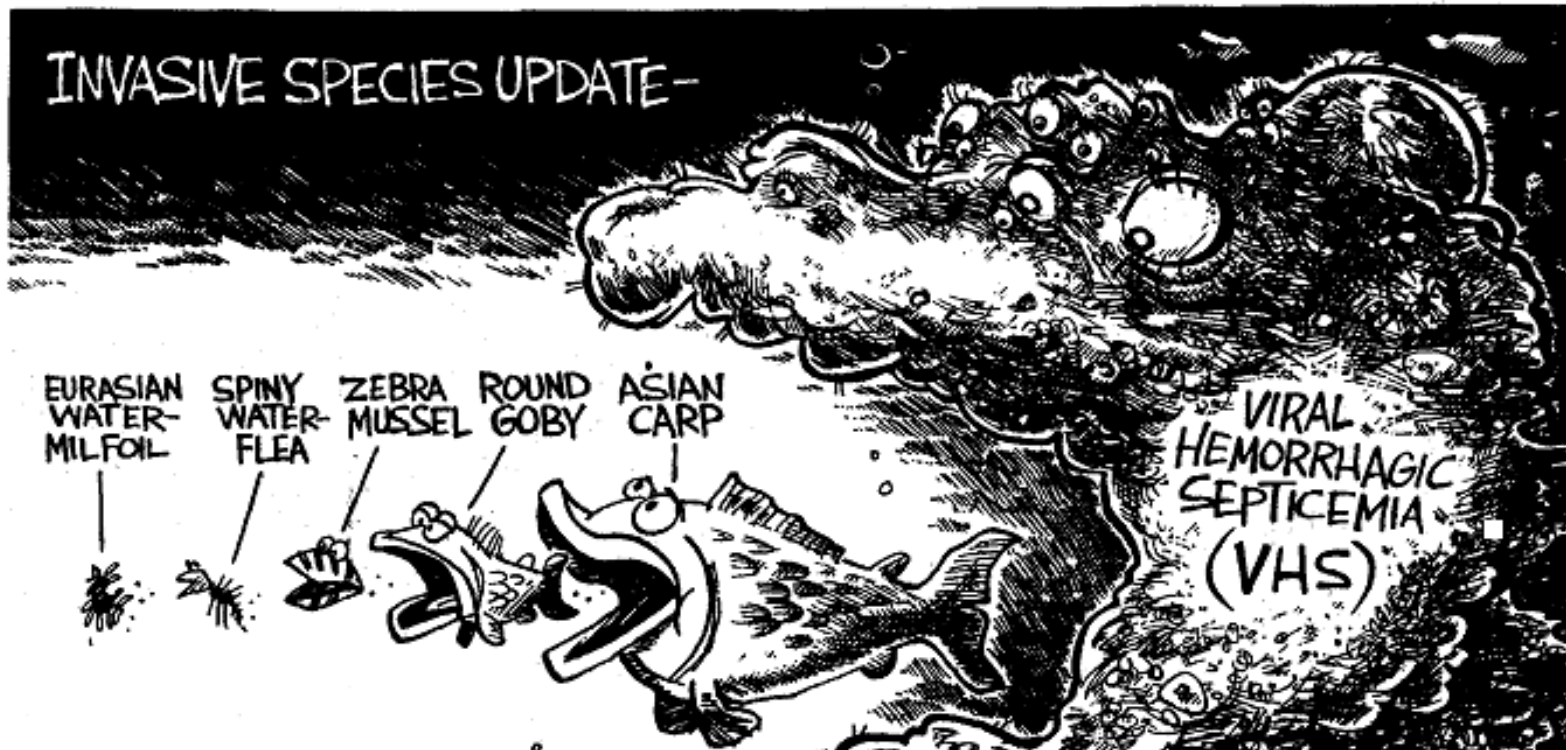
twitter



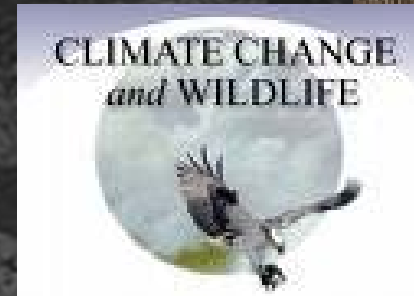
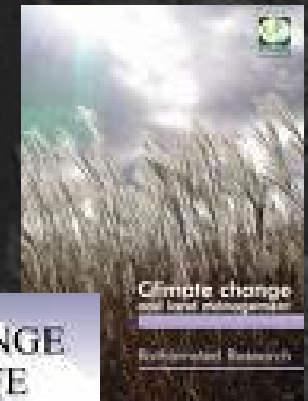
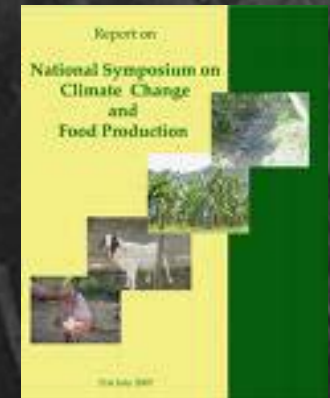
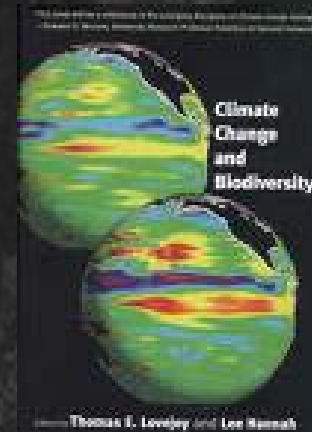
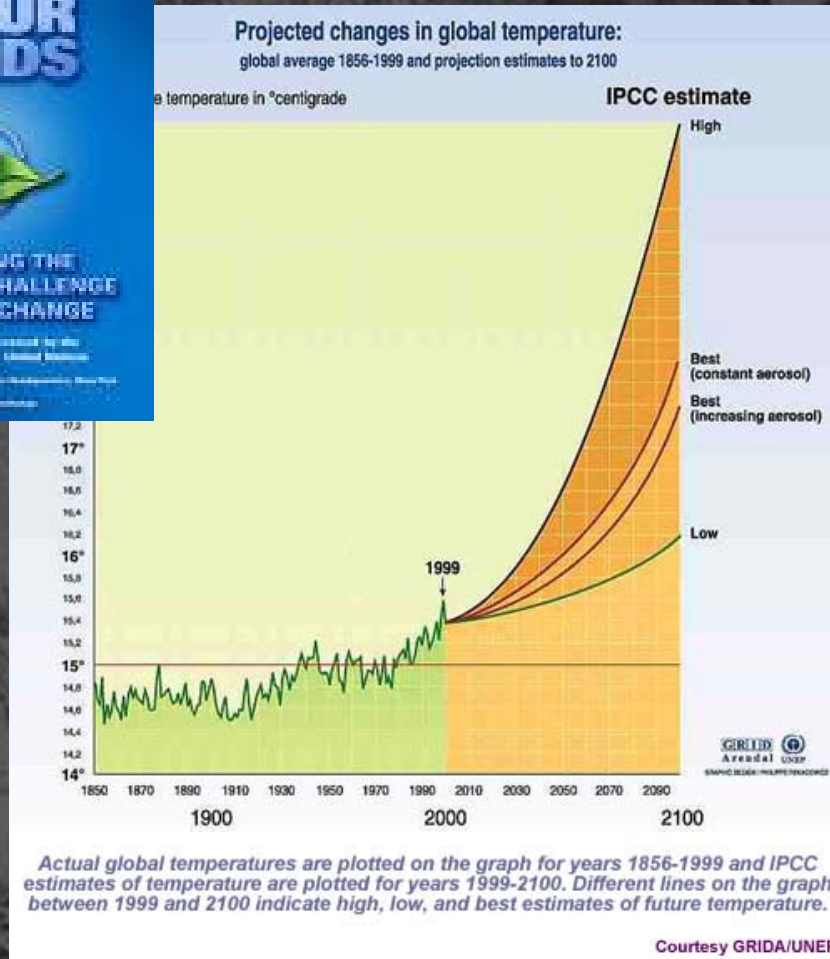
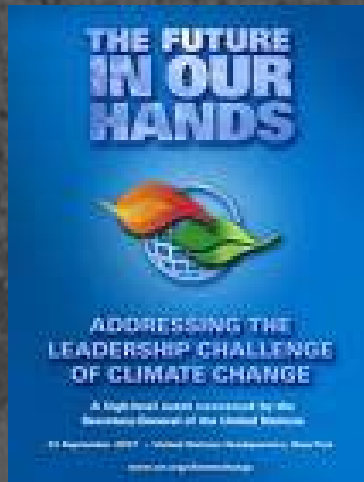
"transition from web publishing to web interaction"

Future Challenges...Biological Pollution Wildlife Disease, Invasive and Exotic Species

VILAS CO. NEWS-REVIEW 6-6-07



Climate Change – Mitigation and Adaptation



The Nature of Progress – First Direction is Down.....then a Choice Point

Cyclic nature of creative destruction.....

Next generation
faces new challenges

CHANGING CONTEXT

Social

Technological

Economic

Environmental

Political

Break Down

Crisis – System Disturbed
Look to Authority to fix

Leadership/Pioneers emerge
X X X X X
X X X X

They identify the adaptive challenge and
begin to challenge established patterns of thought

Feeling of chaos

Choice Point

Re-configure and adapt –
New paths to success

Renewal - create the
habitat for leadership and right
conversations

Pioneers come across the
bridge to the future

Lonely getting to
the future first – want to
succeed – not sure how

“Hospice workers to the death of the old while at the same time
being mid-wives to the birth of the new....”

Resist Change - opt for a technical solution instead of adaptive work

Work the existing paradigm harder – fear loss of identity

Decay – To the ash heap of history

Some characteristics of the people we've never met who shaped our future...

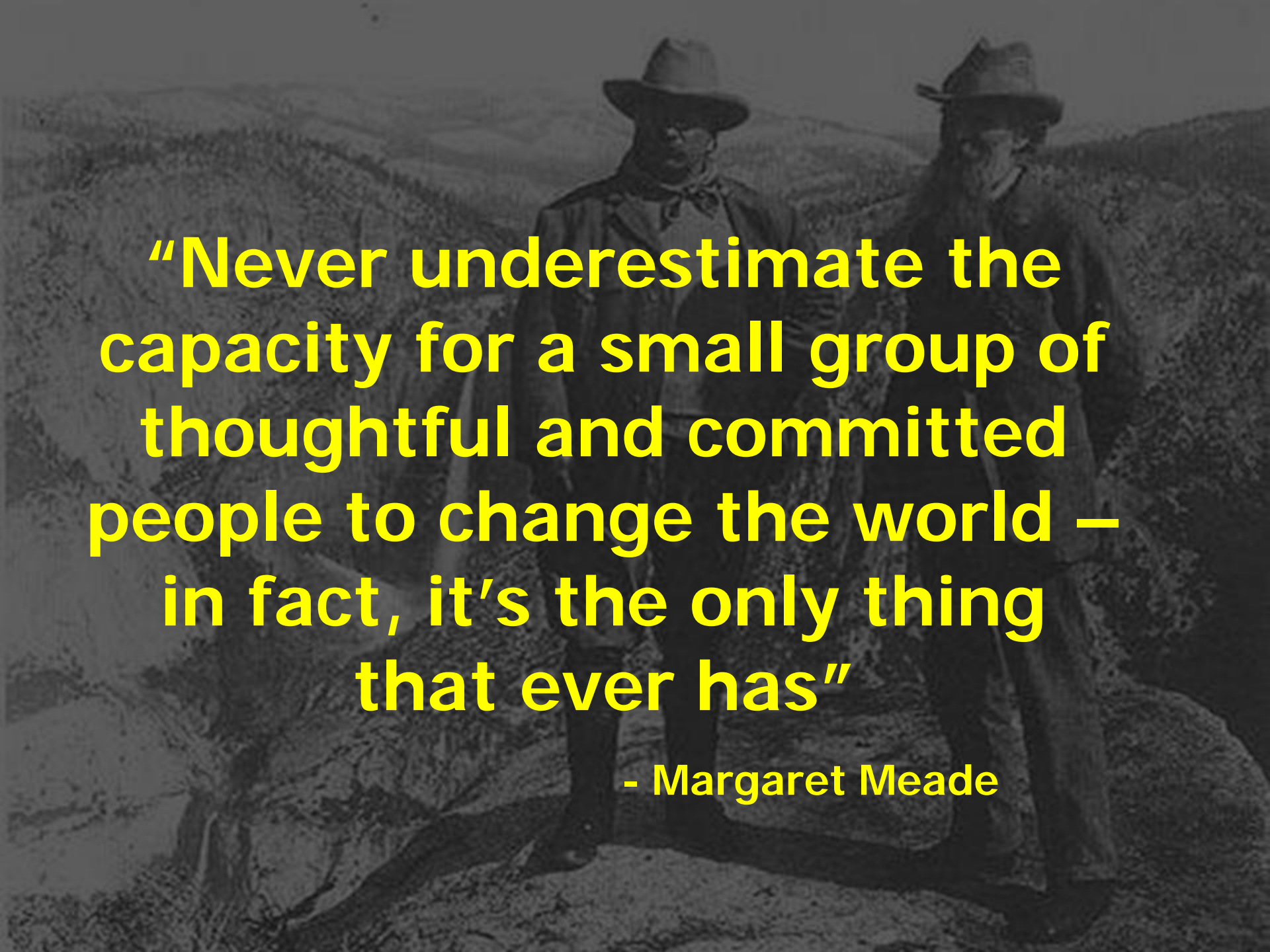
- A sense for what the future will or can look like, what will shape it.
- Ability to influence patterns of thought.
- Recognized opportunities for adaptive work
- Courage to orchestrate productive conflict and take the heat that comes from disturbing the system.
- Anchored in a sense of purpose.

How will we shape the future of the next generation?



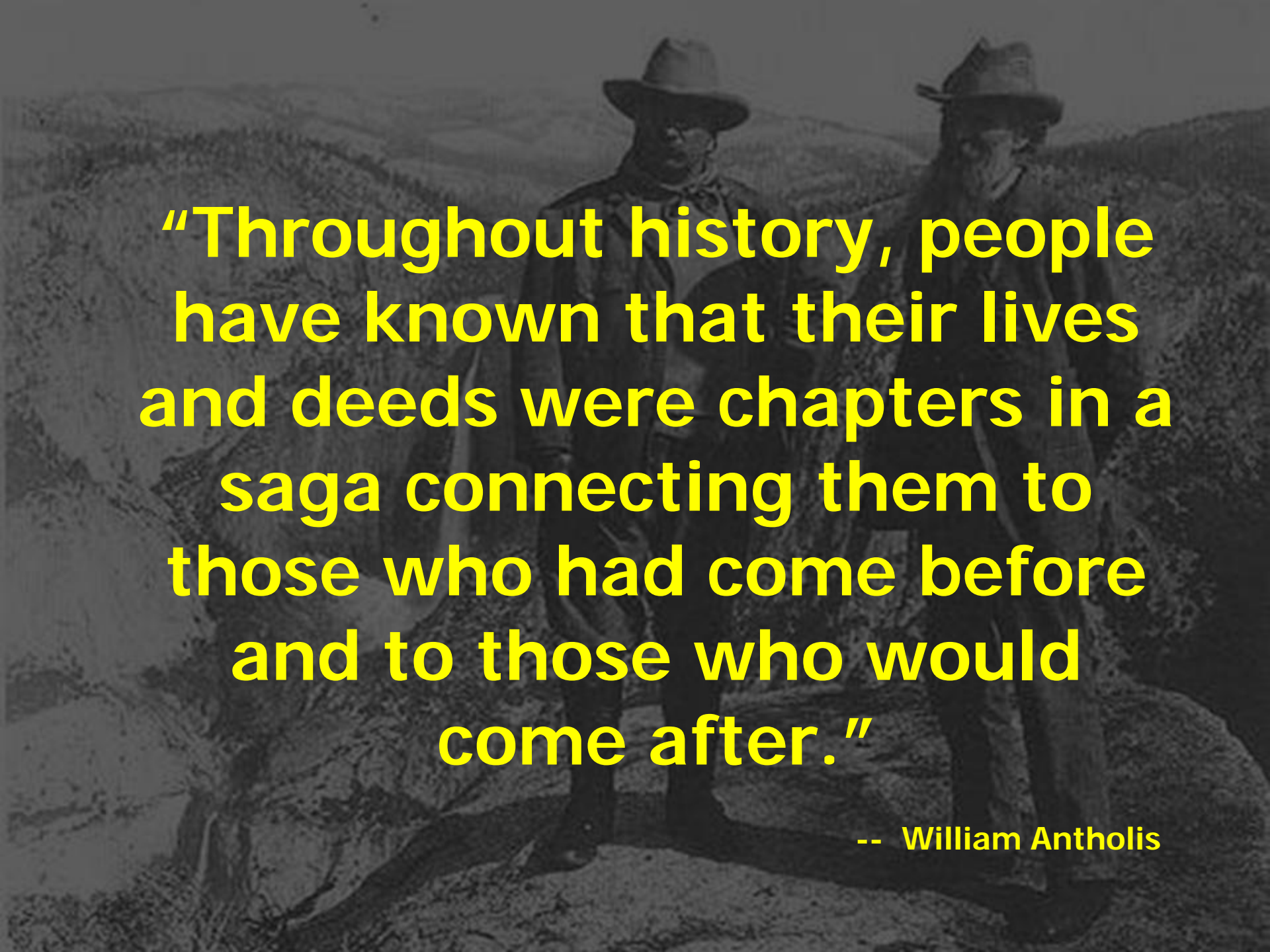
“We have not taken the final step of our journey, but the first step on a longer and more difficult road. I have discovered after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are more hills to climb. I’ve taken a moment here to rest, to look back on the distance we’ve come. But I can only rest for a moment, and dare not linger, for our long walk is not yet ended.

- Nelson Mandela



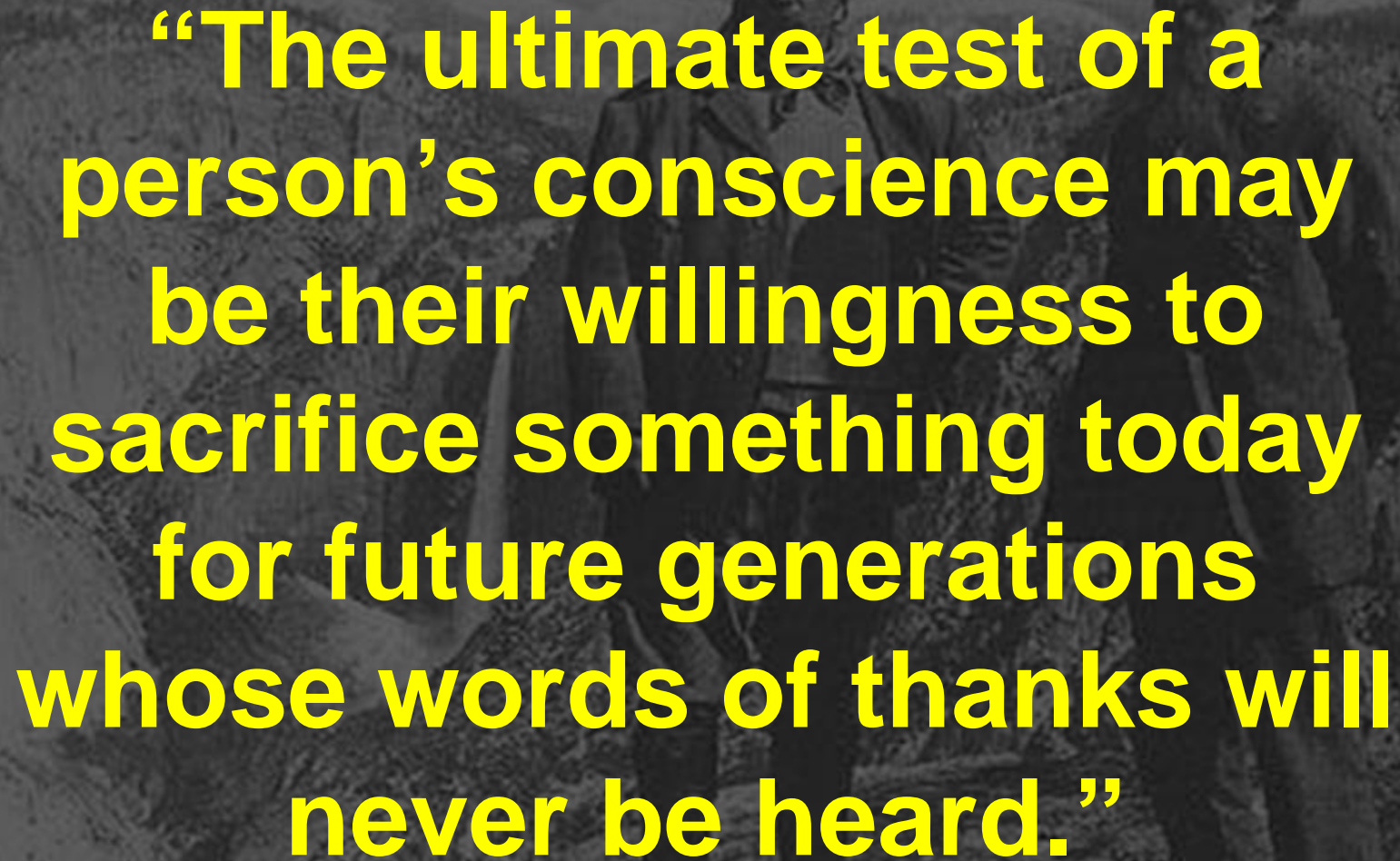
“Never underestimate the capacity for a small group of thoughtful and committed people to change the world – in fact, it’s the only thing that ever has”

- Margaret Meade

A black and white photograph of two men standing on a rocky, hilly landscape. Both men are wearing wide-brimmed hats and dark clothing. The man on the left is looking towards the camera, while the man on the right is looking slightly away. The background shows rolling hills under a clear sky.

"Throughout history, people have known that their lives and deeds were chapters in a saga connecting them to those who had come before and to those who would come after."

-- William Antholis



“The ultimate test of a person’s conscience may be their willingness to sacrifice something today for future generations whose words of thanks will never be heard.”

- Gaylord Nelson

A black and white photograph of two men standing on a rocky ledge, looking out over a deep canyon. The man on the left is wearing a wide-brimmed hat, a dark jacket over a light-colored shirt with a bow tie, and dark trousers. The man on the right is wearing a fedora-style hat, a dark jacket, and dark trousers. The canyon below them is deep and rugged, with steep, rocky walls. The text "Thank You!!" is overlaid in large, bold, red letters across the center of the image.

Thank You!!