ISSUE 14: MAY 2016

Carleton College 1966 50th Reunion Newsletter

Follow-up on previous story: At the UW-Platteville Invitational, Carleton senior Ruth Steinke won the 5000-meter run with a time of 16:49.17. In the process, Steinke broke Anna Prineas' school record that had stood since 1989.

At the same meet, senior Hart Horner (Roosevelt HS, Seattle) had the second fastest time (14:19:09) in Carleton history (Dale Kramer was 13:53:09 back in 1978). Arline Roller, Class of 1966, also graduated from Roosevelt.

RATIONALE FOR FURTHER READING.

1. Why was being a competitive diver on the Carleton College swim team so dangerous?
2. Further background for the discussion on addressing/dealing with anxieties when facing current and future uncertainties.
3. Are we really in a new geological Epoch?
4. Learn about the history of swimming at Carleton from 1962 - 1966.

Content

1. The Gift Committee over a year ago identified three goals and these were:
   - Percentage of the Class of 1966 donating to the Reunion.
   - Percentage of the Class of 1966 joining or already being members of the Heywood Society.
   - Total amount of giving in comparison to previous classes.
2. Learn where we are with regard to these three goals.
3. Learn about the interaction between Coach Willard Toumi, the Hibbing Blue Jackets, Grinnell College's swim coach, Irv, and the Sayles-Hill swimming pool on the performance of the swim team.

Reunion Attendance

128 Class Members Coming: 193 total.

Gift Committee Report

Important reminders. Two matching opportunities:

(1) It is not too late to make even the smallest contribution (such as $66); each new contribution is then tallied against our total class number to give us a higher percentage participating. We are striving to reach 70% for our 50th–our highest percentage ever. If you make a gift in May (and have not already given to Carleton this fiscal year) you will generate a matching gift of $166.

(2) One can also make a modest pledge in one's will and become a member of the Heywood Society. A $5,066 match can still be generated for each of the next eight Heywood members.

Current Status: As of the end of April, this is where we are as a class:

1. Total number of donors: 165 (51%) versus a goal of 226 donors (70%).

2. Total number of Heywood Society members 69 versus a goal of 77.

3. We are now in the top five of all 50th Reunion classes in terms of dollars given. Goal: Top three.

All members of the Gift Committee and, especially the co-chairs Eric Carlson and Mimi Davisson, want to convey to the class how very grateful to all who considered and who have given, regardless of the amount. The committee is also very hopeful that more classmates will give before the reunion and that some will choose to give deferred gifts (Heywood Society).

I've been asked to explain why I give to Carleton. It's pretty simple. I'm grateful to Carleton for teaching me to think, for instilling confidence in my abilities, for the strength of its reputation and for the lifelong friends I made. In short, all the things that made my life better,

I chose to make my gift in the form of a Charitable Gift Annuity for mostly financial reasons. The interest rate of 5.4% is attractive, there's a large income tax deduction right off the top and a large part of the income is tax free for fourteen and a half years. It fit in with my plans perfectly. And if I live to be 92, I'll get my money back and then some.

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Feedback on Issue #13, March 2016

Diane Farris suggest the following web referenced source entitled "Generation Anthropocene: How humans have altered the planet forever." (http://www.theguardian.com/books/2016/apr/01/generation-anthropocene-altered-planet-for-ever?CMP=share_btn_tw)

Program Information

Program Summary: One of our programs on Saturday afternoon will be "Facing the Uncertain Future," a class discussion (with input from any of our younger relatives who may also be attending a Carleton reunion) about the future beyond our own lives, and what and how we think about it. Lawrie Cherniack will be facilitating it.

We'll be discussing questions like:

- What do you think the shape of the world will be in 50 or 75 years? Do you share the bleak predictions of climate change scientists?
- Does your sense of the future shape, in any way, your attitudes toward the present or your sense of well-being? If so, how? If not, why not?
- What kind of legacy do you want to leave the generation after next, and what do you think you can do to achieve that? Do you think that our generation can still be players in turning the tide?
- Any other thoughts about the uncertain future? Any exciting trends that you see? Any research that you're aware of? Any hopes that you have?

These are big and serious issues which I hope and think would interest our classmates and spur discussion.

The plan is to start off with a panel who have put some thought into this, and then open the floor to contributions. I'm hoping to have a lot of diverse opinions.

More information on the Program will be forthcoming. Remember to check out our 50th Reunion Web Page for the latest photographs, stories, and news.

Program Background: Why have geologists and ecologists proclaimed that the Holocene Epoch has ended and the Anthropocene Epoch has begun? Have humans altered the plant forever? Do you feel guilty about this? Do words like Qwilt[F1] or Epoquetude[F2] or Shadowtime[F3] or Solastalgia[F4] capture our mood often, occasionally, never? Do we have a sense of impending doom? Are we facing an apocalypse? What do we think the future holds for us and our younger loved ones? And how are we reacting to this very uncertain future? What hopes do we have? Beginning on page 5 is news? One marvels at the changes (and conflicts) witnessed by our grandparents and our parents. Did those changes overwhelm them or not?

So what factors have come together to create this particular malaise? Is it the times and changes we have witnessed; has it truly been a unique period; or, is this a malaise that each generation suffers? In 1798, Thomas Malthus published *An Esssay on The Principle of Population* and warned that population growth would preclude progress towards an utopian society. Two years later in 1800, Alexander von Humboldt spoke of "mankind's mischief ... which disturbs nature's order (Wulf, Andrea. 2015. *The Invention of Nature*. Knopf, New York).' He was so pessimistic that he believed that the human species, as a result of vice, greed, violence, and ignorance, would not only decimate the Earth, but other planets. On May 24, 2015, Pope Francis released the Encyclical Letter, *Laudato Si'*, on care for our common home where in a much more optimistic note, he repeats von Humboldt's concerns. It is 215 years later in the case of Malthus and von Humboldt and it's 10 months since the Pope's Encyclical and many believe everything is fine. Actually, not quite, it's the government's or Obama's fault. Will a group of people look back in other 200 years and critique our worries similar to those who have critiqued Malthus'? Are the times sufficiently different that we need to be concerned about the course we are on? Below is a list of some of the things that have shaped our lives. This list is by no means complete or thorough.

Technological Changes: The rate of development of computers, memory, computational speed, storage and the emergence of home computers, cell phones, iPods, iPads, smartphones, smart cars, smart appliances; gene therapy, medical and medicinal technology.

Issues: International (Berlin Wall and Collapse of the Soviet Union, China, The Cold War; the Cuban Missile Crisis, European Union, ISIS, Munich Olympics, North Korea, Oil Crisis/Embargo, Refugees, Russia, WTO); Domestic (9-11, the Assassinations of Medgar Evers, President Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert Kennedy; Debate on Abortion, Apartheid, Drugs, Equal Rights, Gun Rights, Immigration, LGBTQ Rights, Right-to-die, Women's Rights, Vietnam War; Domestic Terrorism, Wall Street and the Bank Collapse), Health and the Environ-

ment (Air Pollution, Climate Change, GMOs, Health Care, HIV/AIDS); Wars and Conflicts (Afghanistan, Iraq I and II, Vietnam).

Issues of Greater Duration, Intensity, and Magnitude: the Anthropocene, Genocides, Globalization, Disparities (in Education, Gender, Health Care, Income, Justice, Power, and Race), and Social Justice.

(1) Population

Around 1800, the world's population was estimated at 1 billion. When most of us were born (1944), some of the heaviest fighting of the Second World War was occurring on both the European and Asian fronts, the populations of the world and the United States were estimated to be 2.2 billion and 138.4 million, respectively. Global averaged density was 18 people per km^2 or about 13.5 acres per person; the percentage of the population urbanized was less than 25%.

By the time, we graduated in June 1966, the world's and the U.S.'s populations were 3.391 billion and 196.6 million people, respectively. About 36% of the world's population was urbanized. There were now almost 500,000 troops in Vietnam. Most people were still for the war. Civil Rights was a major issue. The average cost of a new home was $14,200, average gas was $0.32, and the average income was $6900.

When we celebrate our 50th Reunion, the population of the world and the U.S. will be 7.433 billion (or 3.4 times greater than when we were born) and 321.7 million (or 2.3 times), respectively. The percentage people living in urban environments is 54% and the number of people per km^2 is now 57 or 4.33 acres per person. Average cost of a new home is $370,000 and average income, 2014 year basis, was $53,657. Gas prices are currently at $2.20 for regular (range is $1.95 to $2.78). Conflict in the Middle East; challenges from China, North Korea, and Russia; and a presidential race that challenges even ardent optimists. Issues regarding race, religion, sexual orientation and local to global environmental, health, and income disparities are critical challenges.

It is estimated that by 2100, the global population will level off between 11.2 and 11.5 billion people. By 2100, density will be 86.2 people per km^2 or 2.87 acres per person. In 1950, global averaged life expectancy for males and females combined was 46.8 years. In 2016, it is about 71.1 while in 2100, it will be 83.2.

(2) The Stock Market

In 1944, the Stock Market continued a 7th year of bull-market growth with the Dow Jones average closing at 152 on December 30th. By the end of 1966, the Dow Jones average closed at 969. By the end of December 2015, it was 17,833. On April 13, 2016, it was 17,896 (within the last year, it had been as low as 15,370 and as high as 18,351).

(3) Production of carbon dioxide (fossil fuel, cement production, land clearing).

In 1945, the contributions of fossil fuels and cement production was 4254 Megatons of CO2 per year (no estimate of the value from land use practices). A year before we graduated, there was 11468 $MtCO_2$ from fossil fuels (U.S. by a 3 fold margin number 1, Russia [Soviet Union] second, China 5th, India 12th) and 5685 $MtCO_2$ from land use changes (at that time, tropical South America was the biggest emitter due to land use changes, and the U.S. captured the most carbon dioxide). By 2010, there was both good news and bad news. The contribution of land use changes to atmospheric carbon dioxide was now only 2488 Mt (tropical South America was again the largest emitter, Russia captured the most), whereas production from fossil fuels and cement was now 33489 $MtCO_2$ (China, by 1.44 fold, was number 1, US 2nd, India 3rd and Russia 4th). In 2014, global production of CO_2 due to fossil fuels and cement production had increased to 35,890 Mt with the U.S. actually decreasing by 155 $MtCO_2$ while China increased 1430 and India 548 $MtCO_2$. 2015 was the first year that there was a global decrease in human input of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Consequences: Increased concentrations in both the atmosphere and oceans.

Solutions: Switching from coal to natural gas; from natural gas to solar, wind, hydro; fertilizing the oceans with iron; pumping aerosols into the

stratosphere; concentrating and storing carbon dioxide in geological vaults. Perhaps learned non-solutions, corn ethanol. Do we apply lessons from corn ethanol to other proposed solutions?

(4) Atmospheric Carbon dioxide Concentrations

Covered in previous issue (March 2016).

(5) Globalization

As noted in the May 6, 2015 issue of *Forbes* Magazine, an article in the Washington Post said "20 years ago globalization was pitched as a strategy that would raise all boats in poor and rich countries alike." Access to education, health care, income would all improve. The article in Forbes goes on to say that there have been positive and negative outcomes of globalization. Pros were that free trade would: (1) reduce or eliminate tariffs, barriers, and subsidies; (2) create jobs, makes companies more competitive, lowers prices; (3) lead to an infusion of capital into poorer countries that aids their development, which in turn would lead to democracy and improved human rights; (4) increase the global access for consumers to a greater range of products; (5) increase the access to and flow of information; (6) lead to greater cultural intermingling, awareness, and respect; (7) result in more centralized global power; (8) lead to shared interest in the well-being of the globe; (9) result in easier movement of capital, labor and resources; (10) increase the sharing of technology with benefits to developing countries and global improvements in medical care; (11) indirectly result in the improvement of economic and human conditions in developing countries because of improvements in production infrastructures.

Although many of these 11 listed pros have demonstrated positive outcomes, most outcomes might be considered having unequally distributed positive and negative elements and in some cases very negative elements. Perhaps the strongest and most consistent complaint is that the rich are getting richer and the poor are becoming poorer. For example, trade agreements are seen to benefit everyone but workers in the U.S. Cheap, child, dangerous, and slave labor stories often dominate the global narrative. Instead of the elimination of trade barriers, there are actually now more value added taxes, and restrictive export and import measures than a decade or two decades ago. Multinational corporations often exploit tax havens, environmental, health and safety regulations, and human rights.

As a result of the ease of information and personal movement around the globe, local or indigenous culture and knowledge are readily lost, invasive animals, micro-organisms and plants as well as diseases move readily and impact ecological and human health. Clearly, the average human condition has improved over the last 100 years; however, the distance between those individuals, institutions, and countries doing well and those not, has greatly increased to the point that it creates political instability even within the U.S.

(6) An Overly Simple Context for Dealing with Environmental Problems

Perhaps the first step is to separate humans from nature. The second is to neglect culture, history, social institutions, and social justice. The third step is to arrive at a very simple equation, which surprisingly has contextual merit.

The IPAT equation is often used in Environmental Studies courses as a simple way of understanding both the environmental impact (I) of a substance as well as possible solutions. Impact is then the product of population (P), affluence or consumption per person (A), and Technology (T) where technology is defined by how primitive it is. Therefore, improvements in technology reduce the value of T. If one wants to reduce the negative impacts of sulphur dioxide then one can reduce the number of people, change the demand for products generating sulphur dioxide (e.g., put a cap on the allowable production of sulphur dioxide by industry), or make the technology involved in sulphur dioxide production less primitive (e.g., switching to low sulphur coal). Decreasing

There are now 167 stories from classmates and 58 detailed 'In Memoriam" tributes: see our 50th Reunion Web Page

P and A are the elements or factors that take personal, collective initiative or strong political action. Managing P or A will have always have strong social justice implications. Technology, as a way of dealing with climate change, becomes the 'dream' or initially easy solution. Not surprisingly, P is most strongly influenced by improving women's education and rights. China and its one child policy provides an example of a shorter-term, rapid, and very effective solution to P as long certain personal and collective freedoms are by-passed.

Story from a Classmate
History (and Footnotes) about the Swim Team
Gary C. Reiter 1966

Editor's Notes: Unlike the North Korean or Texas School Board's Efforts to re-write history, Gary acknowledges that this is his personal recollection and recollections a half century later have holes and shortcomings. However, he has made every possible effort to be complete. Gary offers a compelling lists of requestors for this history including NCAA Investigators. The editor has taken some liberties in reducing the length.

'The Complete Personal History of Carleton College Men's Swimming"

Preface: This history covers three facets: the origins of Carleton College's organized water polo, the 100-mile swim relay marathon of 1966, and the stop watch story. This history will not include the Carleton water sprites or Naiads: the ladies with full torso speedo swimsuits who mysteriously resided behind the south door of the Sayles-Hill shower room. They must tell their own story.

Gary acknowledges all of the institutional pools he swam in as well as a few more natural pools including the Cannon River and Lyman Lakes. He also bears witness to the value of being the driver of the second swim team vehicle, behind the coach, as it greatly improved his driving skills on ice and on dark, narrow urban streets. He attempts to honor chronology in his rendering.

Part One: The Chronology: All of Carleton College men's swimming in the year 1962 – 1966 can be divided into three parts: the beginnings, the running of the current, and high tide.

The beginnings: I first learned of the swimming pool beneath the Sayles-Hill basketball court when John Stout'62 escorted me on my campus application tour in 1962. The weather conditions at the time of the tour and my father's driving skills precluded a timely arrival; however, the Carleton admission's director was very amiable and happy to see us. He took an immediate liking to my father. Then John Stout led the tour, leading to the climax of visiting the Sayles-Hill 20-yard pool.

The building and pool had been constructed in 1920 and were considered state of the art! Upstairs was the basketball court and a strange looking upper gallery that was a running track. In the basement was the 20-yard swimming pool.

I met the swimming coach, a man named Willard (Tuomi), who was dressed in white sweat pants and white poncho outfit and carried and glanced at a stop-watch and fingered his whistle even while we talked. John Sout grandly led me on a tour of the locker room that had the smell of the old Minneapolis downtown YMCA.

The Sayles-Hill swimming pool walls were painted with the Midwest Conference best times for relays and individuals, even relay split times, in the various disciplines of the day. Carleton dominated the 1962 pool records and Midwest conference championships. An impressive display. There were names on the east wall: Clark Raney'63, Scott McConachie'64, Bob Miller'63, Ed Burkhalter'65, Stan Siefer'64, Dennis Meadows'64, John Stout'62, Stew Wilson'64. All were conference champions. Only John Stout was graduating so the future looked pretty rosy.

It required most of my mathematical skills to compute the number of laps required to finish 500 yards of freestyle in a pool only 20 yards long. Then, the tour was over.

Since I felt that there was no chance for admission to Carleton in any event I didn't pay attention to the low cement ceiling or the wooden starting blocks or the odd diving board with unsightly marks on the ceiling above the tip of the board. I bid Willard a hearty handshake goodbye and believed in my heart that I would never see the Sayles-Hill pool again or the Carleton campus, but was pleased to have seen such an historic remnant of our architectural past.

Then, fate took a flip turn! Somehow, I was admitted.

The Running of the Current: September, 1962: I met Willard again and Mel Taube, Jack Thurnblad, and Track and Cross Country Coach Bill Huyck and Jim Nelson the wrestling coach. They had offices high in the Sayles-Hill building except, I think, Bill had an office inside Laird Stadium. I wondered how cold that might be in February or if he considered finding another location? I thought then and still believe that these were men who, with a different life course, would have been on Mount Rushmore. What I did not know was that for the prior two years Willard had worked his magic with the admission's director and secured a cracker jack set of swimming ringers most of whom could have been competitive in the Big Ten or Ivy (League). Somehow they came to Carleton. Then, for our class of 1966, Jack Thurnblad and Mel Taube received all the athletic ringers. This information came to me much later from Goldy, but was painfully accurate. It certainly explains the baseball and basketball success of the Class of 1966. It should be noted that the 1962-63 swimming team placed first at the conference meet; 1963-64 placed second; 1964-65 fourth; and 1965-66 did not appear to have placed.

Our freshman swimming team included at least two from Hibbing H.S.: Jim Adamson, a long time competitive freestyler for the Blue Jackets and Ormond Seavey, a breast stroker in the making stages. Swim Coach Willard Toumi was originally from Hibbing. He was a three sport letterman but not in swimming. In fact, he had never swum competitively. I always wondered but assumed that he knew how. I never asked.

Willard had sunk a last minute basket from mid-court that placed the Hibbing Blue Jackets in the Minnesota State Basketball tournament at a time when the tournament was the biggest event in the universe. While Bob Dylan was still ringing up the cash register in the family shop and bringing the inventory up from the basement, people on main street Hibbing and along the rim of the open pit Erie mine whispered Willard's name in hushed tones. Then he became the Carleton swim coach and assistant coach to Mel for football and baseball. I loved the guy.

Others in the Class of 1966 on the Carleton swim team were Ken Cornelius, a hard working breast stoker from Illinois; Dave Casey, with nearly perfect form in all swimming disciplines and excellent in the butterfly and individual medley; and Dick Porter from Georgia who was pretty raw material but tall and strong.

Bob Miller from the Class of 1964 was our freshman swim coach. He was an English major and something of a crusader with inspiring words. His roommate had a really neat World War I flying helmet. The only competitions freshman year were the Minnesota time trials at the University; two dual meets against Shattuck Preparatory School in Faribault; and the 'telephone' conference meet. Time trials were taken for all events on the same day around the different Midwest Conference schools and then compared. We finished second in the Conference time trials freshman year to either the Hill Topper school or Grinnell. Grinnell was coached by a legendary man named Irv whose papers and theories on interval training were carried in Willard's clip board and were the basis for future swim training across the USA.

I studied Irv's treatises and applied them to the Carleton freshman teams of the following two years. I even planned my future swim coaching profession around Irv's theories. I still have the stop watch that I used as freshman swim coach, but it doesn't work.

Freshman year I met the swimmer I knew only as Goldy and then much later David. He was was in the class ahead as well as, Len Isaacs, the diver, who sort of pushed off from the ceiling of Sayles-Hill

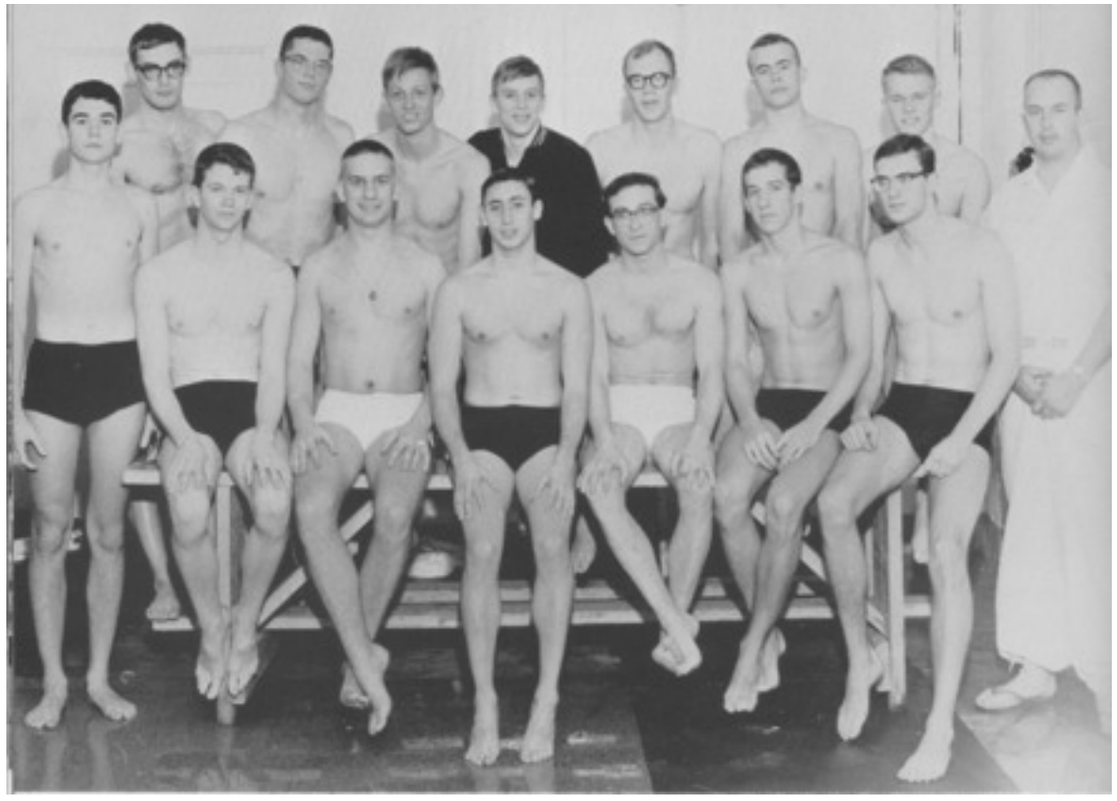
pool after launching his dives; John Kaiser'64, an outstanding middle distance swimmer; and Ed Burkhalter'65, one of the best and most natural butterfly swimmers I had ever seen.

Swim Team 1962-63. **First Row**: R. Hammer, T. Kral, R. Kent, C. Raney, D. Goldstein (i.e., 'Goldy'), J. Kaiser, R. Miller; **Second Row:** Coach W. Tuomi, S. McConachie, S. Siefer, D. Meadows, P. Murray, S. Wilson, E. Burkhalter.

Sometime later freshman year, I saw Catherine Brown from the Class of 1966 work out in Sayles-Hill pool. She was from somewhere in California (of course) and a natural backstroke swimmer. Likely the best swimmer in the class. All this before Title IX . Several years later, when I knew Willard better, I suggested that we try out Cathy Brown in the men's medley relay, but he gave me the look. Too bad because we needed the help.

As sophomore year dawned, we had an excellent team with Scottie McConachie as captain. But, we were missing a dynamite butterflyer because Ed Burkhalter had retired. I spent many hours in Ed's room down the hall in Burton trying to convince Ed that he should return to swim for the Knights. Ed was always congenial but never returned.

Willard had his own Iron Range description for early athletic retirement at Carleton. When the Range miners went on strike or were otherwise incapacitated or on vacation, the Hibbing town folk called that "breaking your shovel." During the course of 1962-1966, there were many Knight swimmers who broke their shovels.



Swim Team Winter 64: **First Row**: G. Reiter, J. Adamson, J. Spangler, D. Goldstein, L. Isaacs, D. Casey, J. Kaiser; **Second Row**: D. Meadows, D. Porter, S. Siefer, S. McConachie, S. Wilson, O. Seavey, K. Cornelius, Coach Willard K. Tuomi.

About the same time as the Minnesota time trials in November, 1963, I was hightailing it to German class for an exam, and Goldy leaned out the window of his dad's car in front of Sayles-Hill to tell me that John Kennedy had just been shot. Classes were cancelled and we watched the Minnesota time trials that were held nevertheless. I recall being more cold than usual in the frigid waters of Cooke Hall late in the sophomore swimming season. I contracted the worst fever ever. Even worse than my deafness fever later in my life. I thought that I would die in the college infirmary, a little house along the sta-

dium track. A week later I swam at the conference meet at Mount Vernon, Iowa. Things did not go well for me in the 500-yard freestyle. I died after 75 yards. I think Carleton won the conference swim meet in 1964 or second place maybe (second is correct).

Junior year Goldy was the captain of the swim team. I had begun thinking of him as a mini "me", but he had more stamina than I. Plus he actually seemed to enjoy driving the second car for the team trip to Knox and Monmouth which at the time was a driving marathon. Goldy could swim all the freestyle events and surprisingly could finish a 200 yard butterfly as well.

Another road trip was in the dark and ice to Cedar Rapids for a dual meet Friday against Grinnell; then Coe the next morning and finally, Cornell in Mount Vernon early Saturday evening. We still had to drive immediately back to Northfield. Each meet I swam the 500 and 200-freestyle and the times and finishes did not improve through the weekend. The Roosevelt hotel on mainstreet Cedar Rapids was our Friday overnight residence. Hopeman was my Roosevelt roommate, and we enjoyed the lamp bases molded in the shape of ears of corn and the big painting of the Cedar River.

On the back roads returning to Northfield, Willard never used his directional signals for turns or passing. In the dark it was easy to lose him even following his brake lights. There was always the hint of danger. By the time the Cedar Rapids trip was over the idea of breaking my shovel seemed like the only sensible course. But, by then, I was addicted to those endless laps of interval 25's; 50's and 100's."

High Tide, which covers senior year when Gary Reiter and Dick Porter were captains, and Ebb Tide I, II, and III cover the origins of water polo, the swimming marathon and the Clebar vintage stop-watch. Look for this in the May issue of the Reunion Newsletter.

Footnotes

The emergence of the Anthropocene has led to the suggestion of new words that might capture its meaning. Understand that arguments regarding when the Anthropocene began if indeed it has begun continue.

The idea of the Anthropocene asks hard questions of us. Temporally, it requires that we imagine ourselves as inhabitants not just of a human lifetime or generation, but also of "deep time" – the dizzyingly profound eras of Earth history that extend both behind and ahead of the present. Politically, it lays bare some of the complex cross-weaves of vulnerability and culpability that exist between us and other species, as well as between humans now and humans to come. Ethnically, we currently do not have a framework that allows us to bestow equal value on all life nor to value the future as equal to the present. Economically, cost-benefit analysis will always devalue the future.

F1: Qwilt: the guilt you feel when you have to let your lawn or garden die because of water restrictions.

F2: Epoquetude: "An antidote to crushing anxieties over the deteriorating state of the world, epoquetude is the reassuring awareness that while humanity may succeed in destroying itself, the Earth will certainly survive us, as it has survived many other cataclysms; and that, in the endless chambers of time, the lives of individual species, vast civilizations, and even entire worlds are merely brief notes in an inconceivable symphony, each sounding its distinct voice and then fading out, so that the music may continue."

F3: Shadowtime: A parallel timescale that follows one around throughout day-to-day experience of regular time. "Shadowtime manifests as a feeling of living in two distinctly different temporal scales simultaneously, or acute consciousness of the possibility that the near future will be drastically different than the present." As an example: Would sure be fun to live on the beach, but …

F4: Solastalgia: "form of psychic or existential distress caused by environmental change," coined in 2003 by the Australian philospher Glenn Albrecht

Late April, Source Lake (3800 feet), Washington Cascades