

MEMORY OF THE WORLD INTERNATIONAL REGISTER

Documentary Collection “Life and Works of Ernesto Che Guevara: from the originals manuscripts of its adolescence and youth to the campaign Diary in Bolivia”.

(Cuba/ Bolivia)

2013-02

1. SUMMARY

Ernesto Che Guevara de la Serna (1928-1967) embodies an outstanding combination of action and ideas forever inscribed in the political thinking of Latin America during the second half of the 20th century, an example of the organic intellectual, the revolutionary who knows no borders, which explains the deeply universal nature of his extensive legacy and the impact of his work beyond the Third World in his constant search for a strategy to emancipate the dispossessed of the world.

His contribution to revolutionary action and theory, as seen in his theoretical works, in his essays, as well as in his articles and speeches, is of extraordinary worth due to its depth and scope. It is the result of a thorough analysis that enabled him to inject Marxist theory with creative, anti-dogmatic and humanistic elements through a conceptual systematization that was ahead of his time, mainly in his studies on the socio-political reality of Latin America and other exploited continents, the mechanisms of power, the relations between economic systems and their political structures, with concrete proposals and an analytic and reflective spirit.

His diaries of his first tour in South America and of his guerrilla experiences in Cuba, the former Zaire and in Bolivia due to its accurate style and its historical values are considered literary works.

The Bolivian Journal of Che Guevara is a key document in understanding a moment in the history of Bolivia, and Latin America.

The wide variety of topics included in his writings makes him a philosopher of praxis, who elaborates a theory of revolutionary action imbued with the ethics of solidarity, dignity, justice and liberty.

It is the expression of an ongoing search begun in his youth, which leads him to follow his vocation as a revolutionary. His sociology of the revolution is built in an innovative and radical manner within the traditional perspective of the Marxist left wing of his epoch.

All his thought, formed basically during his Cuban and Latin-American experience, has, in addition, a universal outreach resulting from the impact and influence of his writings and personal example throughout the world. It turned him into a symbol of liberation, internationalism, of a revolutionary without borders, above all since he practiced what he preached as an act of revolutionary faith.

Editions of all his life, works and diaries were published in several languages and they continue being reproduced worldwide. They have also inspired several literary, cinematographic and photographic works, among others.

The original of the Bolivian diary is kept in a vault in the archives of the Central Bank of Bolivia.

Due to the exceptional nature of his theoretical and practical legacy, the historical documentary heritage written by Che or about his thought, life and works found at the Che Guevara Studies Center is of extraordinary worth and validity. It underlines its evolution and development through a methodology that orders essential stages in his intellectual and revolutionary growth, backed by original documents that constitute the Historical Memory of the institution.

It is the significance of Che's figure, unprecedented in the history of the 20th century, that allows us, Cuba and Bolivia, to propose that the Documentary Collection "Life and Works of Ernesto Che Guevara: from the originals manuscripts of its adolescence and youth to the campaign Diary in Bolivia" be nominated Memory of the World Register, under the sponsorship of UNESCO.

2. DETAILS OF THE NOMINATOR

2.1 Name: Cuba + Bolivia

2.2 Relationship to the documentary heritage nominated

The nominator, Aleida March de la Torre, executor of the Documentary Collection and Director of the Che Guevara Studies Center, has the function, inter alia, to collect and preserve manuscripts, editions, photographs, as well as other exhibitable documents and objects of historical relevance belonging to Che of interest to the institution, as stated in the Center's Founding Charter, which stipulates the need to have the belongings and manuscripts of Commander Ernesto Che Guevara, as well as the photographic negatives and original photographs in which he appears, form part of our nation's cultural heritage and become museum pieces (See Annex1).

2.3 Contact person

In Cuba

- Aleida March de la Torre, B.A., Director of the Che Guevara Studies Center
- Camilo Guevara March, Coordinator of the Alternative Project of the Che Guevara Studies Center.
- Dra. María del Carmen Ariet García, Scientific Coordinator of the Che Guevara Studies Center.

In Bolivia:

- Lic. Pablo César Groux Canedo, minister of culture
- Sigrid Álvarez Cariaga. – Head of International Relations for the Ministry
- Silvia Saavedra Achá. – Officer in charge of coordinating with UNESCO

2.4 Contact details

In Cuba:

Che Guevara, Studies Center, 77247th Street, between Conill and Tulipán, Nuevo Vedado, Plaza, Havana, Cuba.

Telephone numbers: (537) 881-8388, 881-4113, 883-8948

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In Bolivia:

Ministry of Culture of the Plurinational State of Bolivia
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		sigrid.cultura@gmail.com
		aquarella@hotmail.com

3. IDENTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE.

- 3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated:**
Documentary Collection “Life and Works of Ernesto Che Guevara: from the originals manuscripts of its adolescence and youth to the campaign Diary in Bolivia”

Owner: The Guevara March Family (Private)

In Cuba:

Custodian: Che Guevara Studies Center

Province: Havana

Address: 77247th

Street, between Conill and Tulipán, Nuevo Vedado, Plaza, Havana, Cuba

Telephone numbers: (537) 881-8388, 881-4113,883-8948

Fax: (537) 855-5725

E-mail: centroche@enet.cu

In Bolivia:

Custodian:

Archive of the Central Bank of Bolivia, drawer A-7

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Central Bank of Bolivia	c. Ayacucho esq. Mercado La Paz – Bolivia

<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Facsimile</u>	<u>Email</u>
591-2-2409090	591-2-2406614	bcb@bcb.gob.bo

3.2 Description

The inventory of the documents of the Documentary Collection “Life and Works of Ernesto Che Guevara: from the originals manuscripts of its adolescence and youth to the campaign Diary in Bolivia”, includes **1007** documents — grouped in a total of **8197** pages—, that cover the period from 1928 to 1967, concerning his revolutionary work, essays, news paper articles, biographical materials and personal works, as well as his correspondence with different persons, and his family. Of the total sum, 431 are manuscripts by Che and 567 are documents about Che or related to him. It also includes valuable iconographic material by and about Che, films, letters and museum pieces.

The classification of the documents responds to the methodological structure designed in the Main Research problem of the Center, its main stages and more significant aspects, where a chronological and thematic ordering prevails in keeping with the contents of the Collection and the results of a detailed research on Che’s life and works, although as yet the classification has not been finished.

The methodology for its ordering supports the Center’s Main Research Problem, focused on the study and research of Che’s life and works and backed by its

documentary funds. It is chronologically divided as follows:

- I. Child hood and adolescence: from birth until 16 years of age
- II. Early youth: from 16 to 25 years of age
- III. Young adult hood: from 25 to 30 years of age
- IV. Adult hood: from 30 to 39 years of age

The *Bolivian Diary of Che Guevara* is the hand written logbook, kept by Ernesto Guevara de la Serna, during his stay in Bolivia, where he led an independence guerrilla movement in the South American continent. From November 1966, until the day of his capture on 7th October 1967, Guevara recorded events on a day-to-day basis.

Inventory (name and information of the elements proposed)

The description of the documents included in the Collection “Life and Works of Ernesto Che Guevara: from the originals manuscripts of its adolescence and youth to the campaign Diary in Bolivia” will be described in detail in an enclosed document due to space limitations (See Annex2). It is organized as follows:

A. TEXTUAL DOCUMENTS

- Notes
- Diaries

Specifically, the Diary of Che in Bolivia is composed of:

- A red notebook, spiral bound, corresponding to the months of November and December 1966.
- A diary, claret red, dated from 1967, with daily records from 1st January to 7th October 1967.

- Chronicles and literary reviews
- Speeches
- Poems from his youth
- Letters from his youth
- Medical research and published articles
- The revolutionary struggle in Cuba (1956-1959)
- The Cuban Revolution (1959-1965)
- Personal documents

Publications

B. ICONOGRAPHY

Albums

Collections of photographs

C. RECORDINGS

Speeches and interviews

Personalities speaking about Che

Songs to *Comandante* Ernesto Che Guevara

Poems to *Comandante* Ernesto Che Guevara

D. FILMOGRAPHY

E. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TITLES FROM HIS PERSONAL LIBRARY

Bibliographic data and/or about the inscription

There exists a national and international bibliography which includes references to part of or to the entire content of the Collection. Some of the works listed are:

- Guevara, Ernesto Che, *Che in the Cuban Revolution*, seven volumes, MINAZ Publishing House, Cuba, 1970.
- Guevara, Ernesto Che, Publishing Project of the Che Guevara Studies Center with Ocean Press, Australia. (18 titles published for the first time or new editions)
- Guevara, Ernesto Che, *Che: The Photographer*, Valencia, Spain, 2001 (a catalogue of photographs taken by Che)
- Ariet, Ma. Del Carmen, *An approach to the periodization of the evolution and development to the life and works of Ernesto Che Guevara*, Ocean Press, Australia,
• 2002.
- Ariet, Ma. Del Carmen, *Che's Political Thought*, Ocean Press, Australia, 2003.
Multimedia Che, Citizen of the World, collective authorship, Che Guevara Studies Center, Cuba, 2005.
- Web site of the Che Guevara Studies Center.

Visual documentation

Pictures of the Center's air-conditioned archives are shown, where part of the Documentary Collection "Life and Works of Ernesto Che Guevara: from the originals manuscripts of its adolescence and youth to the campaign Diary in Bolivia" is kept, as well as photographs of original documents and Che's personal study in what used to be his family home in Cuba, which now forms part of the Center's facilities.

Summary of its origin

The Documentary Collection "Life and Works of Ernesto Che Guevara: from the originals manuscripts of its adolescence and youth to the campaign Diary in Bolivia" is almost entirely constituted by original documents preserved by Che himself. Many of them formed part of his belongings as he traveled from one place to another since the 1950s, others are documents conserved, gathered and safeguarded by Aleida March, his wife and mother of his children, who is at present the executor and custodian of the documentation.

In 1983, work is begun on what came to be known as Che's Personal Archives in what used to be the Guevara March family home, so as to order, classify and transcribe the original documents, many of which remained unpublished until the Che Guevara Studies Center is officially founded in 1992 with the express wish to conserve the original documentation, and to develop and promote research by and about Che, his life, works and thought. A call is issued to all those having an original document or facsimile thereof to donate them to enrich the collection

The 856 books that formed part of Che's personal library and that were arranged by him are still kept in his study in the family home, exactly as he thematically ordered them. They are of extraordinary documentary value because part of the books still contains the notes, underlining and comments in the margin that formed part of his work style whenever he studied materials of interest.

In particular the Bolivian Diary of Che was confiscated by the Bolivian army in 1967, then was traded and almost auctioned in London by Sotheby's, in 1986 was recovered by the Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and kept in custody in the archives of the Central Bank of Bolivia.

Analysis or validation of its physical state or condition

In Cuba:

An important part of the Collection is formed by manuscripts with a graphic support that has different formats, in ink, pencil, or type written, and on paper that is not ideally suited for its conservation. Nevertheless, although some of the documents need restoration, which is being coordinated with the Office of the Historian of the City of Havana, practically the entire Collection is preserved with the required quality.

Presently we are digitizing and scanning every item to guarantee their preservation and to ensure their use by researchers and scholars of his life and works without

having to resort to the originals.

A particularly valuable part of the Collection is formed by original photographs taken by Che himself, with different techniques and diverse formats, which constitute an unprecedented living memory due to their quality, and aesthetic and ethical symbology, as recognized by specialists in the field. There is a traveling exhibition which has toured a considerable part of the World, with a catalogued signed to that effect.

To prepare the exhibition Che's photographic archives were restored and catalogued by Joseph Vincent Monzó, a curator from the Institute of Modern Art of Valencia, in October 2000. This set of images is composed of original black-and-white negatives of 24 x 36mm, 4.5x 6cm; black and white paper prints indifferent formats, from 6x9to18x24cm; and 24x36mm color slides. All the material was not in very good condition, and the color slides in particular had practically lost their emulsions as a result of the contaminating effects of humidity.

The restoration of the images was performed in accordance with their characteristics and themes. The black-and-white originals, printed by Che in small formats, were lightly touched up with India ink and water colors to hide scratches, dust marks or small points of erosion. Later, internegatives were made and used to prepare new copies on barite-coated storage paper, with a light selenium toning for eliminating any traces of hyposulfite.

With the original black-and-white negatives new copies were made in bigger sizes. The negatives were washed and treated with antacids and kept in storage envelopes of barite-coated paper with a light selenium toning for the elimination of hyposulfite.

The original color slides were digitally scanned at the Professional Black-and White Laboratory in Valencia using high resolution to double the content of the image. Once partly restored, color prints were made using the Lambda process. The originals were dusted, framed and placed in conservation boxes.

The final prints to be exhibited were mounted on storage-grade neutral pH card board passé-partouts and placed in wood en frames with a protective methacrylate cover against ultraviolet radiation (See Annexes).

In Bolivia:

The Ministry of Culture of Bolivia obtained permission and opened the vault where the manuscripts are conserved in order to make a facsimile copy, thus beginning a project to ensure the preservation and knowledge this item of documentary heritage.

4 JUSTIFICATION FOR INCLUSION / ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

4.1 Is authenticity established?

Almost all the documents included in the Collection formed part of Che's personal belongings before and after his final departure from Cuba, and were kept under the care and protection of his executor Aleida March de la Torre. Part of the documents was signed by him, using "Ernesto" at first and later "Che". Other documents are recognized as being his through his hand writing, traces and style. Those whose authenticity is in doubt are not admitted into the collection.

4.2 Is world significance, uniqueness and irreplaceability established?

In view of the unique nature of the Collection, conserved by Che himself and composed of original manuscripts, first editions of a part of his works that he later revised and expanded-conferring the collection an aggregate value; historical documents of the revolutionary struggle in Cuba and as a leader of the Cuban revolutionary process; recordings of speeches and public statements; awards recognizing his revolutionary dimension and personal example; letters from and to Che that represent a unique testimony on his formation, evolution and development as a thinker and a revolutionary; his condition as an exceptional photographer validated by experts throughout the World, as well as the existence of titles from his personal library which allow a better grasp of his personality as a multifaceted intellectual, it can be said to be irreplaceable and unique.

Consistent with his political and revolutionary ideals (as is known, he dies dramatically in Bolivia on October 9, 1967), his written work and the symbol of his image are widely recognized as a mark of authenticity and coherence that has no equal in the world. Despite his short life, he was able to understand since his early youth his social environment, reaching far beyond the limited horizons of local nationalisms in Latin America and becoming a revolutionary on a continental and universal scale, going down in history as a new type of political figure that marks an epoch.

His baptism of fire takes place in the Sierra Maestra Mountains in Cuba, the first stage of his life as a revolutionary, where he finds the road to follow and his real vocation, as well as his values as a revolutionary intellectual, expressed in writings with a high ethical content, a legacy to the revolutionaries of the world, especially because he practiced what he preached as an act of revolutionary conviction.

Ever since his initiation in preventive medicine in Guatemala with the purpose of launching a health care program for the indigenous population-an authentic medical dream-, until his participation in a radical revolutionary process in Cuba, he was able to work for the construction of a new, just, honorable and socialist society, thus combining action with Marxist theory. He became known for his conceptual rigor and his original contributions, filled with a strong humanism that embodied a new emancipatory ideal which later became a paradigm due to his final commitment in Bolivia together with his will, tenacity and example. His works and his ethical symbology are of permanent value to all alternative processes of change that human kind may undertake.

In particular, the Bolivian diary of Che, as an original manuscript, it is a unique and irreplaceable document which furthermore has a special dimension in that it holds a

day-to-day record of the last year of the life of its author, up until the day of his capture and execution by the Bolivian army. The Diary, like the death of Che Guevara, has had a significant impact over time and across the entire world. An emblematic figure of the 1960s, he became an icon linked to ideas of youth, freedom and social justice.

4.3 Is one or more criteria of (a) time (b) place (c) persons (d) subject and theme (e) form and style satisfied?

(a) Time

All of Che's work is characterized by its comprehensive knowledge of the reality of his time, particularly his sociological and historical explanation of the Third World and social revolution on a world scale. His interpretation of imperialism and underdevelopment, and the nature of revolution is all-encompassing and coherent, contained in a theoretical corpus that is inseparably linked to his knowledge of Latin American history in his youthful adventures in the continent, his participation in the Cuban struggle, his role as a Cuban leader, and finally his internationalist struggle in the Congo (former Zaire) and in Bolivia.

His many writings, notes, letters and speeches spur an ongoing research on the legacy of Marxist classics, and help to consolidate today the role of the left from an objective, anti-capitalist and transformation a political perspective.

This work makes him a universal symbol that rises above time and geographic boundaries as one of the most outstanding phenomena in the revolutionary history of the Third World. From generation to generation here mains in the liberation projects and in the actors that struggle each day for a better world.

The Bolivian Diary of Che Guevara is a document representative of the 1960s-1970s, in Latin America as well as other regions of the world. This period is marked by popular uprisings, armed struggles, anti-colonial struggles, and resistance against dictatorships. The Diary of Che Guevara is a valuable testimony of this period, but also a reference document for several actors for the period mentioned.

(b) Place

Che's written and testimonial works cover all the stages of his life, since his youthful travels in Latin America until his full maturity. This is a *sine qua non* in assessing the thought and action of men who, like him, are included among the great personalities of the 20th century in Latin America and the world, particularly those who understood the nature of the driving forces behind the struggles for national and social liberation in Third World countries, hence the present worth of his demands and his condition as the fore runner of the new history of America.

Che's multifaceted activity places him in Argentina, in Jacobo Arbenz' Guatemala, in Mexico, in Cuba with its triumphant revolution, in internationalist struggles,

because as Armando Hart, an eminent Cuban scholar states, “ his figure represents an epoch that will live on, because it conveys an idea, a feeling of human redemption that, in this continent, acquires universal characteristics. New times will come in the lands of America, bringing many different changes through very different means. But regardless of how many roads a retaken, he will be always present...” (Prefaceto *Che´s Presence*, Jose Marti Publishing House, Cuba1999, p.42)

(c) People

In his writings and speeches, Ernesto Che Guevara not only expressed his scientific conceptions regarding under developed countries-and therefore, the means for the definitive resolution to their problems, but also focused on the distortion and deformation produced by capitalism on the domestic economic, political and social structures in most countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Accordingly, he perceived under development as a human tragedy which leads to the worsening of living conditions and the debasement caused by hunger and poverty.

This is the cruel reality that he constantly referred to when writing about the changes that ‘should be brought about to ensure the full dignity of humankind. Che linked this binding relationship with the emancipation of the exploited peoples, masses and individuals. For them he thought, meditated and fights in order to give true meaning to human life, which cannot be reduced to physical survival, but should include respect for full human dignity, a dignity with a new meaning perceived from the standpoint of the dispossessed.

(d) Subject and theme

Che’s thought is an anti-dogmatic Marxist thought, which brings a deeply realistic universal message, often prophetic and multifaceted, dealing with topics as complex as the economy and technical financial management problems; philosophical issues, such as those involved in creating a socialist society; as well as humanistic, ethical, sociological, political and military principles to be applied in a complex and changing reality.

His thought is a coherent who closely linked to Marxist thought and the different Marxist trends of the 20th century, with theoretical and original contributions to said theory. It deals with crucial problems such as the humanistic significance of the new man, political economy during the socialist transition, and the tactical-strategic problems of the revolution on a Third World scale.

The theme of the human being constitutes a central component of Che’s revolutionary humanism, true to the philosophical legacy of authentic Marxist thought. It’s in this dimension that he speaks of love for the people, for human kind, for their own problems and for their liberation, a process to be undertaken by all.

The Bolivian Diary of Che Guevara, like other writings from Ernesto Guevara, have served as inspiration for the development of several social, trade union and liberation movements in the decades following its appearance. Today, the change processes favoured in Latin America visibly have their roots in ideas of Che

Guevara.

(e) Form and style

The question posed by the Uruguayan author Eduardo Galeano, “Why is it that Che has the dangerous habit of continuing to be born again?” makes us realize that he was not only one of the most heroic, but also one of the most accomplished, original, radical and humane men of his generation. In his profound, markedly professional works, the writer practiced what he preached, took down his experiences, analyzed them to reach practical conclusions, and turned them into concrete reality.

The above explains why Che’s theoretical legacy cannot be recovered or replaced as it constitutes a heritage whose richness and importance has been recognized by all the world and by the most outstanding revolutionary intellectuals, for it not only obliges us to interpret reality but to change it.

Fidel Castro clearly and sharply synthesizes that heritage:

“...he has left behind for future generations not only his experience, his skills as an outstanding soldier, but also the works of his intelligence. He wrote with the virtuosity of a classic. His narratives on the war are unsurpassed. The depth of his thought is impressive. He never wrote anything that had not been seriously and thoroughly analyzed. And there is no doubt that some of his writings will be handed down to posterity as classic documents of revolutionary thought.

Thus, as a result of his vigorous and profound intelligence, he left us countless memories, countless accounts that, without his work, without his effort, would have been lost forever [...]. And there is no doubt that the worth of his ideas, his ideas both as a man of action and as a man of thought, a man of pure moral virtues, of unequaled human sensitivity, a man of impeccable behavior, are and always will be of universal value” (*Che: A Memoir by Fidel Castro*, Political Publishing House, Cuba, 1998, pp.64-65).

4.4 Are there issues of rarity, integrity, threat and management that relate to this nomination?

Rarity

Ernesto Che Guevara as a revolutionary and as a thinker, devoted himself to develop and apply the theoretical and methodological reserves of revolutionary Marxism, especially those that helped to understand the driving forces of the struggles for national and social liberation. Thus his genuinely Marxist work, linked to the world’s best revolutionary thought and praxis, is without a doubt a most important heritage for present generations, in addition to his internationalist legacy, his ethics and therefore his enormous social and historical commitment, key to understanding his transcendence and universality.

Integrity

The Documentary Collection “Life and Works of Ernesto Che Guevara: from the

originals manuscripts of its adolescence and youth to the campaign Diary in Bolivia”, kept at the Studies Center, contains the most important and complete list of titles on his biographical chronology. The documents and other items are unique and irreplaceable, giving them unique comprehensive value.

Threat

In designing the project to expand the Che Guevara Studies Center, where almost all the documentation is found, specialists took into consideration not only Cuba’s climatic conditions as a tropical country and the extreme changes in heat and humidity caused by northeasterly winds, but also the characteristics of the soil and the surrounding area, the mean rainfall and the possible effect of tropical hurricanes, which have become more destructive as a result of the climate change.

For these reasons, a series of actions have been undertaken to cope with the afore mentioned climatic and environmental phenomena. The projects designed and certified by the corresponding institutions include:

1. Water and sanitation system
2. System of networks and telephone lines
3. Lightning protection system

Accordingly, each project with its stipulations is followed by a plan of action to cope with eventual natural disasters, designed in close collaboration with the corresponding official institutions in charge of their logistical support (See Annex 3).

5. LEGAL INFORMATION

5.1 Owner of the documentary heritage

The Che Guevara family, represented by Aleida March de la Torre, Director of the Che Guevara Studies Center, legally residing at 772 47th Street, between Conill and Tulipán, Plaza, Havana, Cuba, is the owner of the documentary heritage presented.

5.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage

In Cuba:

Che Guevara Studies Center

Director: Aleida March de la Torre

77247th Street, between Conill and Tulipán, Plaza, Havana, Cuba

In Bolivia:

Archive of the Central Bank of Bolivia, drawer A-7

Name	Address	
Central Bank of Bolivia	c. Ayacucho esq. Mercado La Paz - Bolivia	

Telephone	Facsimile	Email
591-2-2409090	591-2- 2406614	bcg@bcg.gob.bo

6. MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage?

The Center has implemented some initial measures to establish a management plan for the documentary heritage, which is essentially based on expanding the constructions of the institution designed to preserve the documentation, in order to guarantee the correct storage of the documentation in technically protected and equipped locations, all duly certified by the corresponding protection agencies hired to the effect.

The Plan is intended to keep the documents from becoming deteriorated in climatically-conditioned archives prepared to maintain the required temperature and humidity levels, where the originals are placed on metal shelves in suitable files and handled only by authorized personnel.

The preservation has been carried out applying different reproduction techniques. So far more than 60% has been reproduced ensuring top quality results. In view of the efforts made until now, it would be of great value and highly beneficial to have the Che Guevara Studies Center approved as part of the Memory of the World Register in order to guarantee and disseminate this legacy, which is an expression of the testimonial wealth and value of one of the most recognized figures of the 20th century due to his historical transcendence as a consistent revolutionary and intellectual, a paradigm and a symbol for present and future generations.