From time to time again, humans attempt to preserve nature. This only results in reinforcing the ideology that humans are in fact, abusers of nature. In *“Preserving Wildness”*, Wendell Berry points out that it is simply not possible for humans to survive in a world fully independent of nature. We the people must wield nature as a tool, a tool that is subject to only a limited amount of uses. The prevention of shoddy workmanship with this tool (nature) and the prevention of biased management are all factors that must be examined when attempting to solve present day environmental issues.

From time to time again humans attempt to solve the problem that is deemed the most unsolvable. If a problem was to arise right now, this very moment. I could soon prove it to be obsolete by creating an even bigger problem than the original. By giving you the solution, a new problem was of course created. It is our thirst as a species to be bothered by these obscure, yet essential nuances commonly attributed to Nature. It is for that very reason that we thrive as a species dominating this Earth. We live and breathe to constantly excel forward, and in fact, our society’s obsession with unsolved problems will continue indefinitely.

The human will to preserve nature consists exceedingly impossible obstacles that are often found to be misleading. Although every contestant in a beauty pageant might say to the judges if they were hypothetically granted a magic wish, “I would like to solve world hunger, and promote world peace”. Obviously an overwhelming amount of these aspirations have yet to come even close to their goal. I mean if you could imagine a problem bigger than world hunger. Than not only do you have a studious imagination, you’ve also conjured up a really big, unsolvable problem. Yet it is very unlikely that within the near future we will have solved world hunger, let alone your hypothetical problem. But in the case that we solve world hunger, this will only emit an even more difficult problem, which will also most likely be unsolvable.

The most inquisitive part about mankind however is that we never seem to stop searching for answers. For as long as we search for answers to mankind problems, Nature in the end will transform into a much bigger problem. And when we solve that Nature problem, it too will cause a spiral effect that just never seems to end, nor did we see it start. This instinct dates farther back, to our great great great ancestors. Whoever they may have been, one thing remains intact - they all were the same exact way. They created a stockpile of problems and then left them for us, the future generation to solve. The same will happen to future generations regardless as to whether our motives are angelic or `sinister. The fact is that if we don’t do something about it quick, we might just end up better off.

Holy crap.

Wait! Did he just say we’d be *better* off?

According to Leopold, “We classify ourselves into vocations, each of which either wields some particular tool, or sells it, or repairs, or sharpens it, or dispenses advice on how to do so” (Leopold Pg. 68) and by doing this, “we avoid responsibility for the misuse of any tool save our own” (Leopold Pg. 68) Leopold philosophical determination that all men in effect, wield all tools led to the idea which questions whether or not it is even worthwhile to wield any tools at all.

Throughout his essay, Leopold tries to escape his bias towards birch trees. Through every attempt however, he can’t seem to help but show distaste for the pine tree. Leopold says that if it came down to choosing between a birch and a pine, he would always cut down the birch: “I always cut the birch to favor the pine” (Leopold pg. 68) By Leopold’s self ad Mittal of being biased towards birch and Berry’s direct narration that claims all people are self-centered we can safely argue that all men and women are living in self-centered universes, even when they are attempting not to be.