

What Is A Chautauqua?

It began in 1874 on the shores of Lake Chautauqua in upstate New York as a summer training camp for Sunday school teachers. Within two years it had transformed itself into an institution of general culture, which by the 1880s was attracting over a thousand people. In 1904 traveling tent Chautauqua began to take this type of adult education to the most remote locations in the country. In 1921 there were about 100 different circuits reaching nearly 10,000 towns across America. The Chautauqua institution in New York continued to thrive as a major cultural resource, but the traveling Chautauquas began to decline in the 1920s with the advent of motion pictures and the onset of the Depression.

In 1978 the North Dakota Humanities Council revived the traveling Chautauqua scholars program. In order to increase public interest in history, the scholars were asked to appear in costume and speak in character. Thus, the modern Chautauqua movement was born. Now more than a dozen state humanities councils and other institutions sponsor summer Chautauquas devoted to bringing outstanding literary and historical scholarship to the public.

Organized by Jinia Allison and ILLEAD, Chautauqua will come to Hanover in late July for three days of tent shows. All events are free and open to the public.

History Comes to Life in Hanover This Summer

By Tom Burack '82

This summer, Upper Valley residents will have an opportunity to meet Henry David Thoreau, talk about birds and the vanishing American wilderness with John James Audubon, and debate policies with Theodore Roosevelt when Chautauqua comes to Hanover, July 26-28, 2001. Now in its sixth year in Portsmouth and second in Keene, Chautauqua is a unique and entertaining educational program, connecting characters from the past to contemporary issues and concerns in free public programs for adults and children alike.

The premise: History comes alive. Under a tent under the stars and in daytime workshops for children and adults, scholars of history, literature, and philosophy assume the costume and character of figures out of the past. Evening tent shows begin with a monologue by each character, followed by a question and answer session between the characters and the audience. In the end, the scholars figuratively remove their wigs to talk to the audience about their characters and the interpretation of history. It can be an electrifying experience! Tent shows begin with an hour of music by local professional musicians. Food will be on sale at the tent (on the Dartmouth campus), and people are encouraged to picnic on the grass, bring the whole family, and enjoy an entertaining trip through time. All Chautauqua programs are free of charge and open to the public.

A strong, diverse group of characters represents this year's theme of "Progress & Preservation: America's Environmental Choices:" Henry David Thoreau, John James Audubon, Theodore Roosevelt, Zitkala-Sha (Red Bird),

William Mulholland, and Rachel Carson. The character of John James Audubon will be portrayed by this writer, a 1982 graduate of Dartmouth College and the Founding President of the Dartmouth Environmental Network.

The audience is invited to participate in fascinating discussions of the complex balance between progress and preservation, between human needs and the needs of the natural world through the words and ideas of these six fascinating figures out of America's past. The theme is timely, as communities struggle with issues of land and water use, development and green space, threats to species, economic vitality, energy costs, individual liberty, and our vision for the future of our world.

Area students can become Chautauqua scholars/performers, too. In a program called Young Chautauqua, students ages 12-18 spend eight weeks researching and preparing a performance of a figure out of the past. Their work culminates in performances each day at noon under the Chautauqua tent. Last summer in Keene, seven talented students offered impressive presentations of such "20th Century Pioneers" as Margaret Bourke-White, Walt Disney, and Martha Graham.

A complete schedule of Chautauqua workshops and tent shows will be available on the Humanities Council's website by mid-May (www.nhhc.org) or by contacting the Council at 603-224-4071. The New Hampshire Humanities Council is a private, statewide non-profit now in its 27th year of "connecting people with ideas."



Newsletter of the Dartmouth Environmental Network

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Beyond the Green

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In this Issue:

Roundtable	1
Opinion	2
Commentary	3
Earth Day	6
News Briefs	7
Events	8
Roundtable Supplement	

President's Column

By Bill Mansfield '54

The environment has been thrust to center stage at both the national and local levels this Spring. Whether by design or default, the new Administration in Washington has focused public attention on global and national environmental issues.

And in Hanover the Dartmouth community is busy with a range of interesting local environmental pursuits. DEN and its members are striving to foster these activities.

DEN will hold its annual Spring weekend event in Hanover on May 11-12. The focus of the weekend will be a first-ever Green Roundtable on Saturday, bringing together student environmental organizations for an environmental show-and-tell.

Later that afternoon we will gather at the Dartmouth Organic Farm to join in the Spring planting and, after dinner, celebrate the appearance of artist and naturalist John J. Audubon in the person of our own Tom Burack.

Earlier this Spring Earth Day weekend featured a symposium on sustainable academics featuring noted author David Orr and a moving memorial service for Dartmouth's distinguished environmentalist Dana Meadows.

We are looking ahead now to DEN's Fall symposium, which will focus on Dana's legacy, and to the issuance of the new DEN Directory and establishment of a DEN Website, which will help us work more closely in our mentoring and promotional work.

We urge you to support these activities by joining DEN. We welcome new members in our efforts to enhance environmental excellence at Dartmouth.

DEN Council, Eco-Org Leaders, and College Staff to assemble for first Green Roundtable

By Dan LeBlanc '93

After abundant late season snow, Spring has finally arrived on the Hanover plain, just in time for DEN's annual MayDay event on campus. This year DEN will sponsor the first Green Roundtable, a gathering of groups with environmental and related interests. The purpose of the roundtable is for the members of these groups to get to know each other better and, hopefully, to find some common ground for working together. Student and College organizations will be participating, as well as groups from the Town of Hanover and local environmental organizations. The initial session, which includes lunch, will be followed by an afternoon of Spring planting at the Dartmouth Organic Farm.

The Green Roundtable, intended to invoke the kind of camaraderie the name implies, will be a colorful exhibition of the histories, abilities, views and aspirations of participating organizations (see schedule). Lively presentations will highlight each of the established groups on campus, with poster sessions showcasing new and innovative ideas that promote sustainability within the Dartmouth community. Several groups from outside the College have also been invited to come and share their perspectives, including the Hanover Conservation Council and local chapters of the Sierra Club and the Audubon Club. DEN anticipates this type of interaction, held in an open forum, will spur the development of common environmental goals and the relationships to implement them.

DEN will also be on display at the event, talking about its recent work promoting green buildings on campus, the launch of the new DEN website, its participation in the Chautauqua program this summer, and the upcoming Fall symposium dedicated to the work of the late Dana Meadows.

With midterms completed, the Green Roundtable is timed to bring together student groups on campus with other environmental organizations in the community to facilitate networking and promote cooperation. An afternoon of planting tender seedlings in the verdant soil at the farm with friends and colleagues is intended to symbolize the start of a productive new season—one full of creativity, mutual support, and continued success.

Green Roundtable Schedule

Saturday, May 12, 2001

Collis 9:00 am-2:00 pm

Dartmouth Organic Farm: 2:00-9:00 pm

9:00 am:

Opening: History of Environmentalism at Dartmouth

9:30 am-12:30 pm:

DEN: Dartmouth Environmental Network

ECO: Environmental Conservation Organization

ESD: Environmental Studies Division of the DOC

RWG: Resource Working Group

DOGA: Dartmouth Organization for Global Awareness

Dartmouth Organic Farm

Hanover Conservation Council

Sustainability Institute

Vital Communities of the Upper Valley

Sierra Club

Students for a Sustainable Future

12:30-2:00 pm:

Roundtable Lunch

2:00-6:00 pm:

Dartmouth Organic Farm: community planting

6:00 pm:

Potluck supper

7:30 pm:

An evening with John James Audubon

This issue contains a four-page section that was prepared to serve as a special supplement to the DEN newsletter and as a stand-alone publication for the Green Roundtable. As such, it contains some material that is common to both. It also contains definitive descriptions of each of the established environmental organizations on campus, as well as news of their current activities.

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Editorial: On the Green and Beyond

By George Skillman '52, Editor

One of the hallmarks of DEN is a remarkable degree of consistent inconstancy. No two symposia are quite the same; no issues of the newsletter are ever alike. Whatever else it may represent, one would like to think this flux reflects some degree of steady improvement, not just change for the sake of change.

This issue of the newsletter, for example, represents an important step forward for what has often been described as a leisurely publication—indeed, leisurely if at all! During the past two years we have endeavored to put the newsletter on a more predictable publishing schedule, and I would like to think we have made significant progress in improving the quality as well, both in content and appearance.

What is significant about this issue, apart from the fact it is the largest we have ever published, is that, rather than just reporting on DEN, it includes news of all established environmental organizations on campus—ECO, ENVS, ESD, RWG, and SOP, none of which currently have their own newsletters. Included in this issue is a special supplement describing these organizations and their activities, which is being published in conjunction with the first-ever Green Roundtable being held on Saturday, May 12.

DEN was founded as a network of alumni/ae working in environmental fields (hence the name *Beyond the Green*), but during the past few years, DEN has focused increasing attention *on* the Green, with the result that it has become a network not just of individuals but of organizations as well, both on and off campus.

In addition to enlarging the scope of the newsletter, we are also expanding the substance in two related areas: by inaugurating a new Op-Ed column and by inviting prominent environmentalists to contribute a thought-provoking article to each issue. Our guest columnist for this initial effort is Noel Perrin, professor of English emeritus, adjunct professor of Environmental Studies, electric car aficionado, and, some would say, resident curmudgeon. It is this latter title that endears him to all of us, and his personal Big Green Team—the eleven greenest colleges in America—has already produced a flurry of e-mails.

Join the fray and e-mail us with your own response to our latest publishing effort, and those of Dartmouth's best and brightest. Better yet, vote your approval by joining DEN and supporting Dartmouth's own Big Green Team.

Op-Ed: Commitment to Green Building Needs Off-Campus Recognition

By Dan Leblanc '93

Herald this from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire: As of March 2001, new buildings on the Dartmouth campus will be built to nationally recognized Green Building standards. This news is a cause for celebration and should be widely broadcast, for this and future environmental initiatives to succeed.

College publications have been dormant about Dartmouth's newfound commitment to build green. In the May/June 2001 issue of the Alumni Magazine, President Wright's column "Expanding Dartmouth" sends a clear message about new facilities, yet there is no mention of green buildings. One might expect the College appointed committee on ecological issues, the Resource Working Group (RWG), to have made the news audible. However, only a humble mention of the initiative was made in their 2000 Annual Report and honestly, who reads this stuff?

Clearly, the College has been hesitant to announce, let alone celebrate, its newfound commitment to build green. But should it toot

its own horn in the face of possible controversy over what may be perceived as 'unconventional' building design? Probably not.

One of the conclusions from the DEN fall 2000 green buildings forum was that successful green campus initiatives must be supported internally and externally. Without these kinds of support, staff, administrators and trustees will have little confidence to move forward with initiatives that may be controversial.

DEN continues its efforts at creating a community of support with the publication of the fall forum proceedings and with on-campus lectures. But these efforts are insufficient and are directed largely towards the campus community. Greater external support, from alumni especially, is the next step to achieving the potential of green buildings at Dartmouth. Once this happens, then one can expect to read more about green initiatives in the pages of Dartmouth publications, to hear more about the benefits of green buildings, and to see them being built.

My Own Big Green Team: An Idiosyncratic Guide

By Noel Perrin

Adapted from an article by the author in the April 6, 2001, issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education.

About 1,100 American colleges and universities run at least a token environmental studies program, and many hundreds of those programs offer well-designed and useful courses. But only a drastically smaller number practice even a portion of what they teach. The one exception is recycling. Nearly every institution that has so much as one lonely environmental studies course also does a little halfhearted recycling. Paper and glass, usually.

There are some glorious exceptions to those rather churlish observations, I'm glad to say. How many? Nobody knows. No one has yet done the necessary research (though the National Wildlife Federation's Campus Ecology program is planning a survey).

Certainly U.S. News & World Report hasn't. Look at the rankings in their annual college issue. The magazine uses a complex formula something like this: institution's reputation, 25 percent; student-retention rate, 20 percent; faculty resources, 20 percent; and so on, down to alumni giving, 5 percent. The lead criterion may help explain why Harvard, Yale, and Princeton so frequently do a little dance at the top of the list. But U.S. News has nothing at all to say about the degree to which a college or university attempts to behave sustainably — that is, to manage its campus and activities in ways that promote the long-term health of the planet.

Fortunately there is a fairly good grapevine in the green world. I have spent considerable time in the past two years using it like an organic cell phone. By that means I have come up with a short, idiosyncratic list of green colleges, consisting of six that are a healthy green, two that are greener still, and three that I believe are the greenest in the United States.

Which approved surveying techniques have I used? None at all. Some of my evidence is anecdotal, and some of my conclusions are affected by my personal beliefs, such as that electric and hybrid cars are not just a good idea, but instruments of salvation. Obviously I did not examine, even casually, all 1,100 institutions. I'm sure I have missed some outstanding performers. I hope I have missed a great many. But here are the eleven, my own Big Green Team, beginning with **Brown University**. It is generally harder for a large urban university to move toward sustainable behavior than it is for a small-town college like, say, Dartmouth. But it's not impossible. Both Brown, in the heart of Providence, R.I., and Yale

University (by no means an environmental leader in other respects), in the heart of New Haven, Conn., have found a country way of dealing with food waste. Pigs. Both rely on pigs.

For the past 10 years, Brown has been shipping nearly all of its food waste to a Rhode Island pig-gery. Actually, not shipping it — just leaving it out at dawn each morning. The farmer comes to the campus and gets it. Not since Ralph Waldo Emerson took food scraps out to the family pig have these creatures enjoyed such a high intellectual connection.

But there is a big difference in scale. Where Emerson might have one pail of slops now and then, Brown generates 700 tons of edible garbage each year. Haulage fee: \$0. Tipping fee: \$0. (That's the cost of dumping the garbage into huge cookers, where it is heated for the pigs.) Annual savings to Brown: about \$50,000. Addition to the American food supply: many tons of ham and bacon each year.

Of course, Brown does far more than feed a balanced diet to a lot of pigs. That's just the most exotic (for an urban institution) of its green actions. "Brown is Green" became the official motto of the university in August 1990. It was accurate then, and it remains accurate now. Much of the credit at Brown goes to its environmental coordinator, Kurt Teichert.

Yale is the only other urban institution I'm aware of that supports a pig population, but it does not make the list as a green college, for reasons you will learn later in this essay.

Carleton College is an interesting example of an institution turning green almost overnight. No pig slops here; the dining halls are catered by Marriott. But change is coming fast.

In the summer of 1999, Carleton appointed its first-ever environmental coordinator, a brand-new graduate named Rachel Smit. The one-year appointment was an experiment, with a cobbled-together salary and the humble title of "fifth-year intern." The experiment worked beyond anyone's expectation.

Smit began publishing an environmental newsletter called *The Green Bean* and organized a small committee of undergraduates to explore the feasibility of composting the college's food waste. A surprised Marriott has already found itself serving organic dinners on Earth Day.

Better yet, the college set up an environmental-advisory committee of three administrators, three faculty members, and three students to review all campus projects from a green perspective. Naturally, many of those projects are buildings, and to evaluate them, Carleton is using the Minnesota Sustainable Design Guide, itself co-

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written by Richard Strong, Carleton's director of facilities. The position of fifth-year intern is now a permanent one-year position, and its salary is a regular part of the budget.

Twenty years ago, **Dartmouth College** would have been a contender for the title of greenest college in America, had such a title existed. It's still fairly green. It has a large and distinguished group of faculty members who teach environmental studies, good recycling, an organic farm that was used last summer in six courses, years of experience with solar panels, and a fair number of mid-level administrators (including three in the purchasing office) who are ardent believers in sustainability.

But the college has lost ground. Most troubling is its new \$50-million library, which has an actual anti-environmental twist: A portion of the roof requires steam from the power plant to melt snow off of it. The architect, Robert Venturi, may be famous, but he's no environmentalist.

Dartmouth is a striking example of what I shall modestly call Perrin's Law: No college or university can move far toward sustainability without the active support of at least two senior administrators. Dartmouth has no such committed senior administrators. It used to. James Hornig, a former dean of science, and Frank Smallwood, a former provost, were instrumental in creating the environmental studies program, back in 1970. They are now emeriti. The current senior administrators are not in the least hostile to sustainability; they just give it a very low priority.

Emory University is probably further into the use of nonpolluting and low-polluting motor vehicles than any other college in the country. Sixty percent of Emory's fleet is powered by alternative fuels. The facilities-management office has 40 electric carts, which maintenance workers use for getting around campus. The community-service office (security and parking) has its own electric carts and an electric patrol vehicle. There are five electric shuttle buses and 14 compressed-natural-gas buses on order, plus one natural-gas bus in service.

Bill Chace, Emory's president, has a battery-charging station for electric cars in his garage, and until recently an electric car to charge. Georgia Power, which lent the car, has recalled it, but Chace hopes to get it back. Meanwhile, he rides his bike to work most of the time. How has Emory made such giant strides? "It's easy

to do," says one official, "when your president wants you to."

If Carleton is a model of how a small college turns green, the **University of Michigan** at Ann Arbor is a model of how a big university does. Carleton is changing pretty much as an entity, while Michigan is more like the Electoral College — 50 separate entities. The School of Natural Resources casts its six votes for sustainability, the English department casts its 12 for humanistic studies, the recycling coordinator casts her 1, and so on. An institution of Michigan's size changes in bits and pieces.

Some of the bits show true leadership. For example, the university is within weeks of buying a modest amount of green power. It makes about half of its own electricity (at its heating plant) and buys the other half. Five percent of that other half soon will come from renewable sources: hydro (water power) and biomass (so-called fuel crops, which are grown specifically to be burned for power).

Perrin's Law: No college or university can move far toward sustainability without the active support of at least two senior administrators.

The supporters of sustainability at Michigan would like to see the university adopt a version of the Kyoto Protocol. The agreement, which the United States so far has refused to sign, requires that by 2012 each nation reduce its emission of greenhouse gases to 7 percent below its 1990 figure. Michigan's version of the protocol, at present a pipe dream, would require the university to do what the government won't — accept that reduction as a goal.

A more immediate goal is the creation of a university-wide environmental coordinator, who would work either in the president's or the provost's office. Giants are slow, but they are also strong.

Tulane University has the usual programs, among green institutions, in recycling, composting, and energy efficiency. But what sets it apart is the Tulane Environmental Law Clinic, which is staffed by third-year law students. The director is a faculty member, and there

are three law "fellows," all lawyers, who work with the students. The clinic does legal work for environmental organizations across Louisiana. "It most likely has had a greater environmental impact than all other efforts combined," says Elizabeth Davey, Dartmouth '87, who is Tulane's first-ever environmental coordinator.

At least two campuses of the **University of California** (Berkeley is not among them) have taken a first and even a second step toward sustainable behavior. First step: symbolic action, like installing a few solar panels, to produce clean energy and help educate students. With luck, one of those solar arrays might produce as much as one 50th of a percent of the electricity the university uses. It's a start.

The two campuses are Davis and Santa Cruz, and I think Davis nudges ahead of Santa Cruz, primarily because Davis the city and Davis the university have done something almost miraculous. They have brought car culture at least partially under control, greatly reducing air pollution as a result.

The city has a population of about 58,000, which includes 24,000 students. According to reliable estimates, there are something over 50,000 bikes in town or on the campus, all but a few hundred owned by their riders. Most of the bikes are used regularly on the city's 45 miles of bike paths (closed to cars) and the 47 miles of bike lanes (cars permitted in the other lanes). The university maintains an additional 14 miles of bike paths on its large campus. What happens on rainy days? A surprising number continue to bike.

If every American college in a suitable climate were to behave like Davis, we could close a medium-sized oil refinery, maybe even get rid of one coal-fired power plant, thus seriously improving air quality.

The University of New Hampshire is trying to jump straight from symbolic gestures, like installing a handful of solar panels, to the hardest task of all for an institution trying to become green — establishing a completely new mind-set among students, faculty, and administrators. It may well succeed.

New Hampshire has several token green projects, including a tiny solar array, able to produce one kilowatt at noon on a good day. And last April it inaugurated the Yellow Bike Cooperative. It is much smaller than anything that happens at Davis, where a bike rack might be a hun-

dred yards long. But it's also more original and more communitarian. Anyone in Durham — student, burger flipper, associate dean — can join the Yellow Bike program by paying a \$5 fee.

What you get right away is a key that unlocks all 50 bikes owned by the cooperative. (They are repaired and painted by student volunteers.) Want to cross campus? Just go to the nearest bike rack, unlock a Yellow, and pedal off. The goal is to greatly decrease one-person car trips on campus.

But the main thrust at the university is consciousness-raising. New Hampshire's striking vigor is partly the result of a special endowment — about \$12.8-million — exclusively for the sustainability office. Tom Kelly, the director, refuses to equate sustainability with greenness. Being green, in the sense of avoiding pollution and promoting reuse, is just one aspect of living sustainably, which involves, he says, “the balancing of economic viability with ecological health and human well-being.”

Oberlin College is an exception to Perrin's Law. The college has gotten deeply into environmental behavior without the active support of two or, indeed, any senior administrators. As at Dartmouth, the top people are not hostile; they just have other priorities.

Until this year, Oberlin's environmental-studies program was housed in a dreary cellar. Now it's in the \$8.2-million Adam Joseph Lewis Environmental Studies Center, which is one of the most environmentally benign college buildings in the world. The money for it was raised as a result of a deal that the department chairman, David Orr, made with the administration: He could raise money for his own program, provided that he approached only people and foundations that had never shown the faintest interest in Oberlin.

It's too soon for a full report on the building. It is loaded with solar panels — 690 of them, covering the entire roof. In about a year, data will be available on how much energy the panels have saved and whether, as Orr hopes, the center will not only make all its own power, but even export some.

Northland College, in Wisconsin, also goes way beyond tokenism. Its McLean Environmental Living and Learning Center, a two-year-old residence hall for 114 students, is topped by a 120-foot wind tower that, with a good breeze coming off Lake Superior, can generate 20 kilowatts

of electricity. The building also includes four arrays of solar panels. They are relatively small, generating a total of 3.2 kilowatts. But one array does heat most of the water for one wing of McLean, while the other three form a test project.

One test array is fixed in place — it can't be aimed. Another is like the sunflower in Blake's poem — it countest the steps of the sun. Put more prosaically, it tracks the sun across the sky each day. The third array does that and can also be tilted to get the best angle for each season of the year.

Being green, in the sense of avoiding pollution and promoting reuse, is just one aspect of living sustainably, which involves the balancing of economic viability with ecological health and human well-being.

Inside the dorm is a pair of composting toilets — an experiment, to see if students will use them. Because no one is forced to do so—plenty of conventional toilets are close by—it means something when James Miller, vice president and dean of student development, reports, “Students almost always choose the composting bathrooms.”

From the start, the college's goal has been to have McLean operate so efficiently that it consumes 40 percent less outside energy than would a conventional dormitory of the same dimensions. The building didn't quite reach that goal in its first year; energy use dropped only 34.2 percent, but Dean Miller is confident that the building will meet or exceed the college's energy-efficiency goal.

If Oberlin is a flagrant exception to Perrin's Law, **Middlebury College** is a strong confirmation. Middlebury is unique, as far as I know, in having not only senior administrators who strongly back environmentalism, but one senior administrator right inside the program. What Michigan wants, Middlebury has.

Nan Jenks-Jay, director of environmental affairs, reports directly to the provost. She is responsible for both the teaching side and the living-sustainably side of environmentalism. Under her are an environmental coordinator and an academic-program coordinator.

The program has powerful backers, including the president, the provost, and the executive vice president for facilities planning. But everyone I talked with at Middlebury, except for the occasional student who didn't want to trouble his mind with things like returnable bottles — to say nothing of acid rain — seemed at least somewhat committed to sustainable living.

Middlebury has what I think is the oldest environmental-studies program in the country; it began back in 1965. It has the best composting program I've ever seen. And, like Northland, it is pesticide- and herbicide-free.

Let me end as I began, with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. And with U.S. News's consistently ranking them in the top five. What if U.S. News did a green ranking? What if it based the listings on one of the few bits of hard data that can be widely compared: the percentage of waste that a college recycles?

Harvard would come out okay, though hardly at the top. The university recycled 24 percent of its waste last year. That's feeble compared with Brown's 35 percent, and downright puny against Middlebury's 64 percent.

But compared with Yale and Princeton, it's magnificent. Most of the information I could get from Princeton is sadly dated. It comes from the 1995 report whose primary recommendation was that the university hire a full-time waste manager. The university has not yet done so. And if any administrators on the campus know the current recycling percentage, they're not telling.

And Yale — poor Yale! It does have a figure. Among the performances of the 20 or so other colleges and universities whose percentages I'm aware of, only Carnegie Mellon's is worse. Yale: 19 percent. Carnegie Mellon: 11 percent.

What should universities — and society — be shooting for? How can you ask? One-hundred-percent retrieval of everything retrievable, of course.

Noel Perrin is an adjunct professor of environmental studies and an emeritus professor of English at Dartmouth College.

In Memoriam: Donella "Dana" Meadows

Remarks by Professor James F. Hornig, former Chair of Environmental Studies (1974-1992) at a memorial service for Dana Meadows in Rollins Chapel on Earth Day, April 22, 2001.

This weekend there are memorial services like this being held in Boston, Washington, New York, Seattle, and at least one in Europe. What a testimonial to the fact that one person *can* make a difference! And how appropriate that Dana's memory is being honored on Earth Day! She loved the earth.

I first met Dana in 1972, when Dennis, her then husband, was being interviewed for a teaching position in the Engineering School at Dartmouth. I was Dean of Science at the time, and had been told Dr. Meadows was also interested in a position at Dartmouth. I met with her and described my reactions in a letter to several departments as follows:

*Do not stand at my grave and weep
I am not there. I do not sleep.*

*I am a thousand winds that blow.
I am the diamond glint on snow.*

*I am the sunlight on ripened grain.
I am the gentle autumn rain.*

*When you wake in the morning hush
I am the swift uplifting rush
of quiet birds in circling flight.
I am the soft starlight at night.*

*Do not stand at my grave and weep.
I am not there. I do not sleep.*

By Joyce Kessinger, from *Earth Prayers*
© 1991 by Elizabeth Roberts and Elias Amidon
Published by Harper Collins, New York

"Dr. Meadows is interested in a teaching position at Dartmouth....I bring her to your attention since her background does not readily suggest that any single department would be a logical place for her to seek a position....Would you contact me if you feel that there is any likelihood that your department would be interested in exploring Mrs. Meadow's qualifications and interests in more detail?"

Fortunately I made the right decision; we created a position for Dana in the brand new program in Environmental Studies. This was arguably the best decision I ever made as dean. And it was the start of a twenty-nine year association with Dana which was never dull and which enriched my life immeasurably.

A few years later, when I returned to full time teaching, I decided to cast my lot with the fledgling Environmental Studies Program,

and that is when my education in sustainability began in earnest, with Dana as my tutor.

The Environmental Studies Program has done well, and its success owes a great debt to Dana's influence on students, faculty, and the curriculum. Students flocked to her courses, and in the past weeks I have been contacted by many former students who described how Dana changed their lives. She invented several of the courses that have become highlights of the curriculum.

But I would like to make a special point of Dana's influence on the faculty. We could always count on her to challenge us, to prod us, to inspire us, and to educate us. But beyond that, there was one more very important role that Dana filled for me and, I suspect, for many of her faculty colleagues. Dana was willing—even anxious—to be a visible public advocate of important issues relating to sustainability and the environment. Her weekly newspaper column, of course, was the most visible but not the only example of this role. Most of us on the faculty are trained in a discipline and are uncomfortable about speaking out publicly on matters too far from the comfort zone of our disciplinary expertise. But because of Dana we had the luxury of having someone speak out for us. She spoke eloquently and she spoke honestly, and she spoke knowledgeably. Her scientific training, coupled with a life in the public policy arena, and a profound intuitive understanding of the dynamics of complex systems, gave her positions a balanced credibility rare in the literature of environmental advocacy. We certainly didn't always agree with every one of her positions, but we never had to apologize for errors of logic or fact. We were always honored to see that her publications had the footnote: *Adjunct Professor of Environmental Studies at Dartmouth College.*

David Orr: Advocate for Ecological Education

By Timothy Lesle '01

On Saturday, April 21, David Orr delivered the 2001 Senior Symposium Lecture as part of Earth Day festivities at Dartmouth. A major figure in ecological education, Orr described an environmentally-conscious approach to education and how he is working to make that a reality.

Many of Orr's ideas about education are based on a whole-system view. He calls for academia to overcome traditional disciplinary barriers and blind drive toward specialization in order to instill a sense of ecological literacy. For example, costs should include natural and human consequences of production, such as the loss of arable topsoil. In order to understand and calculate these costs, an economist needs to understand biogeochemistry and soil science.

According to Orr, education needs to teach that we are inherently part of the environment, rather than separate from it, and schools can set an example of this kind of ecological thought in action. The greening of a campus, building by building is the likeliest place for these principles to take hold. He points to his own project, the Adam Joseph Lewis Environmental Studies Center at Oberlin College, as a good start, but far from the potential that environmental design holds.

Orr sees education, not government or corporations, as the only viable way to ensure that society will be able to make environmentally sound decisions. If Orr has his way, by starting with young people, we will raise entire generations of ecologically literate and responsible adults.

DEN Environmental Awards

DEN invites nominations for the 2001 Dartmouth Environmental Network Award, which is awarded each year to College faculty, staff, or alumni/ae who have made a particularly significant contribution to the environmental field. The award is presented at the annual Environmental Issues Symposium, and the recipient is invited to deliver the keynote address. A separate student prize is also awarded. Nominations for the award, together with a brief statement supporting the nomination, should be submitted to Bill Mansfield '54, President, 5633 Lambeth Road, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone (301) 657-4110; e-mail whmansfld@aol.com.

Sense of Place

In 1990, Sense of Place (SOP) e-rupted onto the communications scene as the first electronic magazine in the world. Founded by Jonathan Kohl '92, what began as an ESD newsletter soon became an independent forum for environmental issues of concern to the Dartmouth community. Unfortunately, publication ceased in the mid-90s due to lack of student involvement, leaving a void in the coverage by existing Dartmouth publications. Today, SOP is again poised to burst onto the environmental scene. Responding to a noticeable lack of green journalism (Ed note: see also the new DEN website and Green-mouth List-serve), SOP aims to spark dialogue throughout the community about the environment of which we are all a part. The magazine will have a broad scope, ranging from reports of events such as the Earth-week "trashcapade" to reflections on the colors of the fall.

The first edition of the revitalized SOP should be on line by early May. You will find it at www.dartmouth.edu/~sop/. The magazine is also looking for help with writing, editing, and publishing. If you are interested, please contact the editor at sop@dartmouth.edu.

www.dartmouth.edu/~den/

Come June, DEN's new website should be up and running, and you can visit it at the above address. The new site, an expanded version of our existing webpage on the ENVS site, will contain information about DEN's programs, history, and membership. The site will include a schedule of DEN's current and future activities, as well as those of other environmental organizations on campus. The

site will also contain an electronic version of the DEN newsletter, with an archive of past issues available for downloading.

We anticipate that the website will provide a solid foundation on which to build other capabilities. Plans for the next generation include access to the DEN mentoring program and a secure on-line membership directory, searchable by profession, location, and interests, which should be of particular value to students considering environmental careers.

The new website came together this Spring through the efforts of DEN Council member Michael Hay '98, who has designed several eye-catching sites in his work for Second Nature, with the able assistance of graphic designer Chris Boland.

DEN Membership Directory

A newly revised DEN Membership Directory should be ready for distribution in late Spring. Lauren Wondolowski '04, student intern, and Peg Merrens '87, Directory Editor, are busy completing the final additions and revisions.

All dues paying members within the last five years—since publication of the last directory in 1997—will receive a copy as one of their member benefits. Others may order a copy for \$6.00, including postage, by contacting Prof. Jim Hornig at (603) 646-2033 or james.f.hornig@dartmouth.edu.

The Directory will include approximately 550 entries with names and addresses of all present and former DEN members and short biographies of current members. It is our intent that the new Directory be used as a reference guide and that it will encourage networking and possible mentoring relationships. In addition, some DEN members have identified themselves as contacts for potential internships.

The Directory will serve as a resource for undergraduates seeking information regarding environmental career opportunities and for alumni/ae seeking business/professional contacts.

Fall Symposium

The ninth annual Fall symposium sponsored by the Dartmouth Environmental Network will be held at the Moosilauke Ravine Lodge during the weekend of September 28-30, 2001.

The theme of this year's symposium—"Becoming Global Citizens"—will reflect the legacy of the late Dana Meadows,

author, teacher, environmentalist, and Adjunct Professor of Environmental Studies at Dartmouth College.

Further information about the symposium, will be announced during the summer on the new DEN website (www.dartmouth.edu/~den/).

The symposium is being organized by a committee consisting of Prof. Jim Hornig, Tom Burack '82, Dan LeBlanc '93, Anne Renner '77, George Skillman '52, and Diana Wright '83. The committee has issued a call for presentations, papers, and posters and welcomes suggestions and contributions from those who knew Dana and her work.

Green-mouth List-serve

At last report, membership in Green-mouth List-serve, which was launched last Fall, is nearing 80 and still growing. Moderated by Robert Mowbray '57, Green-mouth is open to all members of the Dartmouth community and others who share a concern for the earth's environment. The List-serve is a place where research and testimony about the globe's long-range survival can be presented, challenged, debated, and resolved into a plan for political advocacy and/or other forms of group and individual action.

Recent postings have been mostly concerned with the Bush Administration's environmental policies—or lack thereof.

To subscribe to Green-mouth, please send a message to majordomo@dartmouth.edu, with the following command in the body of your e-mail: "subscribe green-mouth."

Staff Changes

There have been several staff changes of interest to the environmental community at Dartmouth: Prof. Andrew Friedland has replaced Prof. Ross Virginia, who has returned to teaching, as chair of the Environmental Studies Program; Carrie Kershaw, who had been Alison Sartono's assistant, has replaced her as Administrator of the department; Anne French, who comes to Dartmouth from the Nature Conservancy, is now Assistant Administrator; Kathryn Doherty, who comes to Dartmouth from the University of New Hampshire, has replaced Earl Jette, who has retired, as Director of Outdoor Programs; and David Hooke '84, in a change of career paths, has resigned as Assistant Director of Outdoor Programs to devote himself to community development in Vermont.