

Dianne Dumanoski began reporting on the growing burden of human activity on the natural world in 1970 on the first Earth Day, and, in the four decades since, her work has chronicled the escalation from early concerns about dirty air and dirty water to today's planetary emergency.

Dumanoski is the author, most recently, of *The End of the Long Summer: Why We Must Remake Our Civilization to Survive on A Volatile Earth*, which looks beyond the individual symptoms of this crisis to discover what fundamentally ails us and what we must do to survive the modern era's radical cultural experiment. With scientists Theo Colborn and Pete Myers, she wrote the book *Our Stolen Future*, now translated into 15 languages, which laid out the then emerging scientific case that a wide range of man-made chemicals can disrupt delicate hormone systems and derail development. The consequences, sometimes not detectable until years or decades after exposure, include reduced disease resistance, diminished fertility and compromised intelligence and behavior.

She got her start in journalism as a producer for WGBH-TV in Boston, one of the nation's leading public stations, and then spent four years as a television reporter before taking the unorthodox step of switching to print. As a staff writer for *The Boston Phoenix*, a weekly specializing in arts and politics, she wrote about energy, nuclear safety, and environmental issues, as well as desegregation, religious cults, and transsexuals. She joined *The Boston Globe* in 1979, where she spent 17 years reporting on such major stories as the Solidarity movement in Poland, the Claus von Bulow trial, and acid rain.

From 1983 to 1993, she worked full-time on the environmental beat at the *Globe* and was among the pioneers reporting on the new generation of global environmental issues, including ozone depletion, global warming, and the accelerating loss of species. Her reporting combined expertise in the scientific questions with a strong interest in the political process of making policy. She covered not only the scientific expeditions to discover why Antarctica was suffering dramatic ozone loss but also the negotiations on the Montreal Protocol, an international treaty signed in 1987 to phase out the man-made chemicals attacking the ozone layer. In June of 1992, she reported on the Earth Summit in Rio.

She also wrote *One Earth*, a unique column for the *Globe's* Health and Science section, where she explored cultural, spiritual, and psychological dimensions of the environmental challenge.

Excerpts from her essay "Rethinking Environmentalism" appeared in a new anthology of environmental thought titled *Our Land, Ourselves: Readings on People and Place* and in a collection of essays on the challenge of sustainability.

Dumanoski's work has been cited as a model for environmental and science reporting, notably in Conrad Smith's book on disaster coverage, *Media and Apocalypse*; in a book on science and public policy titled *The Ecosystem Approach: Its Use and Abuse* by Gene

Likens, a leading ecologist and authority on acid rain; and in a November/ December 1990 Columbia Journalism Review article on the greening of the press.

Besides winning a variety of awards for her reporting, she has been a Knight Fellow in Science Journalism at MIT in 1983-'84, a fellow in 1993 at the University of Colorado's Center for Environmental Journalism, and a Poynter Fellow in Environmental Journalism at Yale in 2001

Since leaving daily journalism in 1996, she has been traveling widely and speaking on chemical hazards and the broader environmental crisis. She has taught graduate courses on environmental issues at Tufts University and the University of Massachusetts and worked as a consultant to major foundations.

Dumanoski holds a B. A. from Vassar College and a Masters Degree in English from Yale University. Her website is diannedumanoski.com. The website ourstolenfuture.org continues to follow new research and policy developments regarding the hazards posed by synthetic chemicals that interfere with the body's own hormones.