After The Fact
A PUBLICATION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Summer 2000

The Next Step to "Got Green?"

Energy Project Hooks Up with the Anti-Ad Agency

By Scott Tundermann

As those of you who have been following the story know, ISIS’s Energy Choices Project uses the ultra-refined science of consumer psychology—the basis of the sophisticated advertising industry—to promote sustainable energy choices, which to date have been cursed with public ignorance, disinterest, and misconception. Our efforts on behalf of green choices took another step forward this spring when we found a group of pro bono guerilla designers called the Anti-Ad Agency.

By way of a pleasingly circuitous connection—one of the Agency’s principals is the friend of a physicist who invited ISIS President Herb Bernstein to speak on ethical careers in physics—ISIS made contact with this cadre of diverse experts whose specialties read like the A-Team: the cinematographer, the writer, the professor, the activist, the artist, the demolitions expert (just kidding about that last one). Together, they’ve created an intriguing range of media projects to stir up the conventional airwaves.

The Anti-Ad Agency’s work to date includes a string of 30-second “uncommercials” (to borrow the Adbusters’ term) which satirize conventional ads: the determined, hard-working young woman isn’t a basketball dreamer

Continued on back cover

MilWaste NTEN: Ready to Roll!

By Peter Haas

In recent editions we have updated you on progress made by the MilWaste project both locally and nationally. We are now about to start the National Technical Experts Network (NTEN) we’ve been talking about for several months. As you may remember, the NTEN seeks to link the experience and expertise of community members, both citizen-scientists and non-scientists alike. NTEN members will include people who worked and played at military installations, who have known all the practices, modes, and problems of handling substances on their respective bases. They may also include the editors and reporters for the town newspapers, local librarians, self-educated activists and environmental scientists, military veterans and retirees, and former vendors and suppliers to the bases and their neighbors. And they will ideally include local science teachers, scientist/engineer-neighbors and community environmental scientists.

We are looking forward to hosting a conference next year where NTEN members can share experiences and learn from each other. In the next few weeks, we’ll set up an electronic discussion group so that people interested

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Special Journal Insert: Mike Fortun draws the line, Jim Oldham muses on the law, David Keith considers the choice................Between pages 4 & 5
Letter from the President, Summer 2000

Dear readers:

It’s always a great pleasure to write to you, the friends and supporters of ISIS, whatever the season. Still, summer seems to be the time for reflection, without the pressures of the end of the year. So I’m glad to talk about some elements of my vision for the future (now that ISIS is approaching a kind of adolescence)—thoughts towards the strategic planning that all organizations need at such a stage. Of course I’ll also give you my (shorter term) view of the progress we’ve made, some notable recent accomplishments, and our current needs as well.

With thanks to all of you who recognize your own views as the sources for these points, my vision for the Institute includes seven different activities, all of which further the notion of reconstructive science. Behind each of these activities the essential idea is the same. As history passes beyond the days of the Twentieth Century with its early notions of ever-progressing, value-free knowledge, ISIS engages a uniquely important set of questions: What does it mean to be scientist-citizens who freely admit there are social, economic, and even political components of our work? How can we all—scientists and non-scientists alike—build the new knowledge we need for the difficult environmental and social problems we face (and in part create)? How can we interact with, train, and be scientists who retain all the passion of our classical and Twentieth Century forebears, while still taking that crucial self-reflexive view which heightens the sense of responsibility to live up to our own best hopes and values?

Here are the seven activities, or dimensions, which appear in greater or lesser measure in all our projects, presentations, and initiatives:

1. Use science for social change – put those who have technical/scientific knowledge to work for people with pressing needs. Part of Marc Raskin’s famous analysis of what makes a project reconstructive was that it benefitted its participants and designers as well as those who live its results.

2. Just do science as well as we can, then talk to everyone involved as well as the staff and Fellows of the Institute to study and think about it. Really reflect on what we do.

3. Observe ourselves and our projects in the world, and use our judging and commenting functions to think and write, from a slight remove, about what we learn at ISIS. Founding Fellow Mike Fortun has long modeled this approach.

4. Codify that judging function more explicitly. Perform the actual experiment of adding truly interdisciplinary facets to an otherwise science-as-usual project and measure what difference it makes. Test the ISIS theories about making science better in a rigorous way.

5. Join forces with other organizations open to our perspective, showing how they might modify their approach to help change science itself. ISIS is often the strongest analytic organization among the various groups addressing a given issue or project, so working with technical and scientific people within that constellation is something we often do.

6. Educate, reach out and publish the results of our approach in everything we do and study. Keep developing the catalog of ISIS materials, recordings, and publications (including our imminent second edition of the seminal New Ways of Knowing with new essays from the editors).

7. Visibly recognize and commend scientists who have incorporated (or responded to) ethical considerations in their scientific work—Helen Caldicott, Arthur Galston, and Joe Rotblat come to mind as examples, but imaginative and innovative ideas for unsung nominees are certainly in order!

With many or all of the seven activities in mind, I look forward to the next few months at ISIS with great anticipation of growth and positive change. By developing our thinking, planning, and prioritizing along these lines, we will be using the achievements and opportunities of our projects to go forward with more coherence and sense of a unified Institute; refining them can help us select new projects and improve old ones, decide whether to expand efforts in the physical or biological sciences, in the natural or the social, and so on. This is an ideal time for such a process, because we have scored successes in almost all areas of our work, as the rest of this issue will show.

For example, the historic Code of Conduct for Secoya oil negotiations recognized our special role as advisers and advice-seekers for this embattled people. Remarkably, the new agreement for oil exploration calls for a potential investment fund for the Secoya, to wisely steward their share of the oil profits. If it comes to oil production, this fund could easily grow to a sizeable sum—
and the Secoya have asked us (in advance) to advise them on its investment. In the somewhat longer run, the Indigenous Aquaculture Initiative of this project is moving toward regional outreach. We have just received a small grant toward a planned exchange with two similar projects in Peru and a national foundation has expressed interest in a proposal to intensify such collaborations—and our scientific/analytic work on Amazonian aquaculture—substantially.

The article on our project to reposition green energy sketches some of the new connections it has forged. Openings to both the Connecticut- and Massachusetts-earmarked sustainable energy funds that came at press time make me realize that we may well have a third “hundred thousand dollar” project in the near future, joining the Secoya Survival and the expanded Military Waste projects; and finally, we have many interesting successes in the research fields of science studies and physics, including Mike Fortun’s continued work on Iceland and DeCode Genetic’s project for a national gene-pool database. Moreover, his appointment to the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study for the coming year certainly confirms the judgment of the review of our co-authored book Muddling Through which appears on page 14. The year’s residence will go a long way to finishing the draft of Mike’s book on genomics, his original area of expertise. Mike also led (together with Jim Oldham and vice president Sean Decatur) our response to an invitation to lead panels and workshops on the ISIS experience at the major national science-studies conference on “Taking Nature Seriously” to be held in Oregon next February.

My own work in physics, with some help from ISIS students (especially in making the Hampshire “Quantum Mechanics for the Myriad” course both better and easier), has led to a potentially patentable idea with famous physicist Lov Grover, and two other ideas from the sidelines of ISIS may similarly lead to protected intellectual property ventures. In addition, I have been selected as a UC Santa Barbara ITP scholar, funding three visits over the next two years. And I will participate in the IBM quantum teleportation/information group on my sabbatical which has just begun. Other connections abound: my reputation scientifically and through ISIS, that of the book (especially since the Physics World review), and such incidents as former ISIS post-doc Howard Barnum raising ethical issues for new DNA computing techniques in a forum on “computation of the future.” Through such links, opportunities to discuss reconstructive quantum science are now a regular occurrence.

With all these achievements marking both the growth and new maturity of ISIS, we find that, in several areas, projects which have largely been the operation of a single coordinator or staff member are starting to require more personnel and to connect substantively with the others. Both to expand the thoughtful and theoretical parts of the seven categories above and to service the new connections, the core science and science-studies research and the Energy and MilWaste Projects will all need upper-level staffing. Soon we’re likely to have three new people in that director-coordinator role; in fact, the search is already on for a Milwaste director for the National Technical Experts Network.

The broader need for thoughtfulness and connection imply a historic search for an “Institute Developer.” If readers know anyone with the qualifications and depth in a relevant field, the passion for change, and the desire for progressive action—what reconstructive science is all about—please send us their names and let them know about these exciting developments. The growth also means we need to raise the infrastructure funds to support so many new ISIS staffers. In fact the rate of individual donations is far below the budgeted year-to-date amount, while our needs are even greater than anticipated. We must raise nearly thirty-thousand dollars, for areas including the unanticipated ISIS burden for funding the transition to an NTEN director. Federal grant rules—and their bureaucratic slippage of the starting date—will make coverage of the change-over from Peter Haas to his successor fall on ISIS.

In addition, we seek funding for several exciting new initiatives. We’ll be doing major strategic long range planning, we will mount a fall lecture/film series, and we have great plans for the reconstructive science journal (introduced in this issue of ATF on page 4). And, of course, donations earmarked for the important work of the projects are always welcome. Your contribution will directly benefit the people who need scientific and technical expertise, even as you help cover expenses for transition or infrastructure; in very real terms it will mean we have more staff spending more time responding to those who ask us for help.

Thanks for your support both in the past and (in advance) for filling the present needs. As you know, I’d love to talk with you about any of these points. Let me close by wishing you a healthy, happy, and excellent rest of the summer.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
In the dark recesses of ISIS central, the nerve core of our growing global operations, there’s a drawer of files that date back to the beginning of the Institute—maybe earlier. The files contain all the project concepts considered as possible directions for our work in those dark and feral days before ISIS brought light to humanity with work like the MilWaste Project, CISA, and the seminars series. They are the projects that were too arcane, too sweeping, or just too much work for the scope of a fledgling organization. They have been in file-drawer limbo for all these years... until now. One of them is about to emerge.

Part of ISIS’s mission has always been to foment thoughtful analysis and debate about the really sticky points of the role of science in our world, from as many diverse perspectives as possible: history, economics, feminism, environmentalism, politics, anthropology, literature, and the street. We’ve chosen our projects based on their ability to probe questions along these lines: the history of the defense/security state and how it defines the Pentagon’s use (such that it is) of environmental science; the interaction between traditional rainforest cultures and North American science and technology, for better or worse; how the politics and economics of energy science have defined its growth and our cultural relationship to energy; how the theoretical tools of quantum physics are entangled with the even weirder forces of culture and language, subtly shaping their future applications. The projects provided a grounded context for the pursuit of such questions and for developing new knowledges, technologies, and coalitions that offered practical responses to these monstrously complex problems.

We’ve also organized an annual series of extremely successful seminars on an even wider range of questions, year after year drawing together scientists and scholars with businesspeople, students, and the questioning public at large. The seminars have been an important device for bringing fascinating questions about the technosciences to a diverse audience, educating them as well as drawing on their intelligence and broad perspectives for answers in lively discussions. They make our study of science more visible and more inclusive of various stakeholders—important parts of our mission.

But the seminars can only include a limited number of topics, as time and presenters permit. We can share the seminars even with distant audiences through recordings (available on our website and in our catalog), but that still only encompasses a dozen or so pieces per year. It’s time for us to create a forum which can significantly broaden the range of subjects and sources. Enter the reconstructive science journal project.

The journal was one of those original ideas during the brainstorming of the Institute’s activities. It was to be a forum for thoughtful presentation and debate on all topics related to ISIS’s work. While our overall purpose is the same as in those days, we’ve also refined some aspects.

Relative to the seminars, a journal can accommodate not just the top “experts” in any given field, but a much wider range of people whose work or lives have been engaged with one of those interesting science questions. Everyone from grad students to recognized authorities in the sciences and science studies and even “ordinary” citizens (like our extra-ordinary collaborator David Keith, whose article appears in this first issue of the journal) could have a place publishing in the journal.

The range of subjects can also be expanded beyond what either the seminars or our project budgets can accommodate: the racial economy of science, information technologies and globalization, evolutionary theory in cosmology, resistance to agricultural biotechnology in India, and so on. Our intended audience is anyone who has ever, or even who knows someone who has ever, been interested in or affected by the making of a scientific choice—in other words, everyone. Since science affects every person, every person should be involved in its study and reconstruction.

Which doesn’t mean we’ll publish anything. As the editors, Fortun and Tundermann will be making the usual editorial decisions about length, fit, interest, and so on. But they promise to err on the side of inclusiveness, and encourage anyone to submit anything they want, or ideas for something they’d like to produce. They’ll also be soliciting writing from the growing network of ISIS collaborators and friends. They’ll be looking for conference papers re-worked for a wider audience, book and film reviews, summaries of Internet resources, analyses of recent science and technology news, opinion pieces, art, stories of community involvement in technoscience projects, excerpts (fair-use length only!) from current books and articles, fiction, and loads of other word-assemblies for provoking thought and work.

So, like any evolving experiment in the sciences, the success of this one is going to depend in part on the response we get from Out There. We plan to start with two issues per year, and while we have a plan for how it can grow and evolve from there, we’d much rather be surprised when, a few years from now, we look at the latest issue as it goes to press and say: so this is what it’s become! We welcome all thoughts, suggestions, 3/4-baked ideas, and above all, submissions.

Meanwhile, enjoy the debut issue!

By Scott Tundermann and Mike Fortun
Anti-Advertising, Pro-Energy

Continued from page 1

but a Nike sweatshop worker; the SUV rolling through the untrammeled wilderness is continually interrupted by information about its unfettered destructiveness toward that wilderness; the Leave-It-to-Beaver-looking kid eager for his Kraft macaroni loses his appetite when he finds some of Philip Morris’s other products, cigarettes, in the bowl. Members of the Agency have also worked on alternative film, mural, and other media projects with similarly radical messages. Check out http://www.freespeech.org/antiad/ for more information.

In most cases, the Agency’s projects begin with a connection to an activist organization that wants to put out a message through popular media channels. The SUV ad was prompted by the Friends of the Earth, while the macaroni ad came from InFact, the consumer awareness and advocacy group. The organization has the mission and the Anti-Ad folks have the resources to make a refined message, between their own eclectic areas of expertise and their links to others with the talent and equipment to put it all together free or at cost (their most expensive ad cost $300).

Now the Energy project is next in line with a cause more sweeping than any of the previous ones: to reposition green energy in the marketplace. The long history of consumer education and environmental advocacy efforts (informing and preaching) are not the right approach. We need to make green energy a totally different product, one which is hip and smart and sexy and leaves those stodgy old energy sources in the dust—hence the ad approach.

Choosing a narrow enough focus in the wide realm of energy choices could have been tricky, but we took our inspiration from the burgeoning opportunity in various states across the country for utility customers to choose an electricity provider. As the industry deregulates, local utility companies will be required to offer their customers the choice of what company provides their electricity. This represents an unusually tangible energy decision for those of us accustomed to subsidized fossil fuels, monthly billing, and environmental fallout from our energy choices taking place many miles away.

Analysts have assumed that, given the opportunity, people will automatically choose the lowest price (which, in fact, is why there is no choice yet in Massachusetts). But the evidence to the contrary is irrefutable: in California, the first state to offer a choice, over 90 percent of the people who chose to switch went with green power—electricity produced from solar, windpower, or other sustainable energy sources. So when the choice does come to the rest of the public, we want to make sure they’re ready to make a good one.

So far, we’ve been generating ideas for ads to reposition energy and starting to narrow our selection. To see the options we’re considering (and to vote for your favorite!), go to http://isis.hampshire.edu/energy/ads.html.

Do You Have Creative Energy?

The Energy Choices Project is gearing up to hold a green energy advertising contest. The Creative Energy Design Contest will challenge designers from every field, from Madison Avenue gurus to students and amateurs, to put their creativity to work on behalf of green energy repositioning. We get lots of outstanding material, they get a chance to save their souls. Everybody wins!

And you, lucky ATF reader, get advanced notice. The contest will officially begin in September, but you have the whole summer to start planning.

We’re looking for print, radio, television, and electronic materials, somewhere between concept and finished product. Entries will be judged on their originality, quality of information, and potential to contribute significantly to the repositioning of green energy from a little-known and ill-reputed "alternative" technology to the obvious choice for savvy, sexy, successful people.

Winning entries will be recognized in ATF, on our website, and in the press. We’ll also enter them in the advertising industry's contests, like the Clio and Addy Awards. Get all the details at http://isis.hampshire.edu/energy/contest/ today, and enjoy the sleep of a clear conscience.
Science: a messy and clumsy business

Mike Fortun and Herbert Bernstein’s book is a masterpiece—a particularly intelligent, useful and unusual book. It will constitute, I strongly believe, a solid mooring point to help us face the challenges and questions—scientific, philosophical and political—that the new century is forcing on us. The book is also refined and subtle enough to help us to avoid (and hopefully to forget) the crude, sterile and empty confrontation, known as the “science wars”, that have raged over the last few years. This book must be read, reread and reflected on by everybody—for by arguing that science is a complex and messy business, the authors could have a major effect on how we think about science, about science as knowledge, and about science and politics.

Muddling Through is divided into two main parts. The first deals with the question that has so agitated and divided academia recently—namely, what is science and how does it work? The second part describes the authors’ own experiences of various social debates about science.

In academic terms—I mean for scientists and also for historians and philosophers—this is a good and reliable book. Mike Fortun is a historian who is pretty familiar with today’s science, while Herbert Bernstein is a quantum physicist who has taken seriously the task of studying what has been published by historians, philosophers and sociologists about theoretical and social practices. They suggest methods and tools that we can use to keep complexity at the forefront of scientific inquiry. For example, when considering the work done by Galileo, Darwin or the agricultural geneticists, they suggest graphical ways of representing the intricacies of theoretical and social practices. They suggest how one should judge results, and how to read and make sense of someone else’s scientific claims. And they highlight the social connections and the cultural patterns that contribute to the making of science.

In the second, more novel, part of the book, the authors describe the role they have played in various scientific controversies, such as the decontamination of toxic wastes at military bases and current research into “quantum teleportation”. Their aim is to help people talk to each other in situations where dialogue has previously seemed impossible. They also try to find common languages, presenting themselves as “translators” who allow scientists, business leaders, military engineers, politicians and laypeople to break out of deadlock.

Experts themselves, they try to share their knowledge and to have it reappropriated by as many people as possible. They refuse to simply assert truths dogmatically: rather, they try to “muddle through” with others, mobilizing all kinds of possible scientific knowledge, rationality and goodwill to support their arguments. Looking for what they call the “excluded middle”—for example by refusing to stick to the entrenched positions in the “science wars”—they value pluralism and responsibility, cultivating a demand for precision but also seeking unusual and new “assemblages” (of theoretical and practical positions, and of people and institutions).

Over and over again they emphasize the importance of science—but with two caveats. The first is to be “a responsible hole-ist”—in other words, to not always insist on being a reductionist. The second is: “Keep it complicated, stupid!” This comment refers to what historians often say about history and social sciences: namely, why should we make things simple (or even simplistic) when they are in fact complicated? Which, in the end, makes a lot of a difference.

Dominique Pestre was trained as a physicist and a historian. He is currently director of studies at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris.
A Changing of the Guard

This spring, a new pair of shoes have been tapping under the desk where "Beast," the ISIS administrative computer, resides. After four and a half years, starting as a student worker and staying on through a 3/4 time coordinator appointment, Scott Tundermann will no longer be the Administrator at ISIS.

Dry your tears, friends—Scott will still be with ISIS, shepherding the energy project and holding down the design fort (with projects like ATF, the website, and so on). He remains a committed member of the core staff of the Institute.

What's even better is that our new Administrator is the exceptionally gifted Sarah Miller. A Hampshire College alumn, Sarah moved on to Western New England College and is now approaching her third year of law school.

Sarah has already taken charge of her position. She manages her innumerable and diverse projects with grace and precision, as well as breaking new ground with some improvements of her own.

Please join all of us at ISIS in welcoming Sarah and in wishing Scott the best of luck in his future pursuits, both at ISIS and with his latest venture, the Northampton Fencing Center. Kudos to both!

ISIS thanks those who have given generously so far in 2000 (donors of $100 or more are in bold):

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☐ Military Waste Project  ☐ Energy Choices Project  ☐ Other__________

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☐ Sorry, I can't contribute at this time. Please keep me informed.
in participating in the NTEN can discuss topics and exchange information on technical matters. And we have already set up an e-mail list where those interested in participating in NTEN can be in touch and discuss and exchange ideas and advice. We’ve posted instructions for how subscribe to the mailing list on the MilWaste website: http://isis.hampshire.edu/mil/nten.html.

The website also has detailed information about the goals and projects for NTEN we’ve mentioned in past issues of ATF. You can also use the site to sign up for NTEN and be included in our mailings and receive updates on the upcoming conference as well as other research and educational events we’re planning. If you know of anyone working in environmental cleanup at a military installation who would like to be a participant in NTEN, please let them know of the plans at ISIS and tell them to sign up!

We expect that the funds to build NTEN will arrive in a timely fashion for us to start working on the project right away. Soon we’ll be mailing out a project overview and an invitation to our mailing lists and those of other organizations so that we can reach as many people as possible. In particular, we’re seeking people who work in the field of military cleanup and who would be interested in helping and advising local communities, especially members of advisory boards (commonly known as Restoration Advisory Boards, or RABs). We look forward to having as many members as possible so we can achieve the goal of the project: to help ensure that military and nuclear installations across the country are cleaned up the best way possible, which means with as much input from the local communities as possible.

And, on a very different note...

After two years at ISIS, I’ll be leaving my position to go back to grad school. It has been a very rewarding experience to learn and work with an institute as diverse and intellectually satisfying as ISIS. Many thanks to everyone who has helped the MilWaste project grow in the past few years!

This and all back issues of After the Fact available at http://isis.hampshire.edu/pubs/