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## TIPS, Volume 02, No. 4, 1982

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# TIPS

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O clouds  
Rain down peace and justice!

TIPS has been in existence for little over a year, and slowly, certain traditions are already emerging. One of these is that we always seem to concentrate material for one major theme into a particular issue. Secondly, some of these themes, such as residential and image ones, will be the major themes of an issue on a regular basis, perhaps once every 12-24 months. Furthermore, we will use our December issue regularly to cover themes of war and peace, to draw to mind the plight of those in bonds, especially in prisons, and to cover certain other events and issues which fit in with the spirit of the season, such as the concept of liberation of the oppressed, and developments where human service and religious beliefs or practices intersect. It is interesting that Institutions, Etc. had a very similar idea as TIPS, devoting its December issue to alternatives to incarceration.

Elasts and Blasphemy

Now Thank We All Our God

Few people realize the frivolity, blasphemy and idolatry that accompanied the development and use of the first nuclear bombs. Many scientists, including Robert Oppenheimer, "father" of the bomb, considered it possible that a nuclear explosion might set off a chain reaction that would destroy the world--but they were willing to risk it. The first nuclear test explosion, code-named Trinity, was held on July 16, 1945 at Alamogordo, NM, which phonetically comes uncomfortably close to Armageddon. When the bomb went off, Oppenheimer recited an Indian poem in which the god Siva declares, "I am become Death, the shatterer of worlds." A secret report on the explosions cited the gospel: "Lord, I believe, help thou my unbelief" (Mark 9:24), apparently because the person reporting had entertained doubt that the bomb would explode. The code that told Churchill that the bomb had gone off successfully was, "Baby satisfactorily born."

The bomb made to be dropped on Japan was code named "Little Boy." The bomb was taken to, and assembled on, the island of Timian (not far from Iwo Jima), code named "Papacy." On Sunday, August 4, the crew of the B-29 bomber that was to drop the bomb on Japan prayed that the war would end "very soon." Then the airplane was "baptized" Enola Gay, after the pilot's mother, and the "baby" Little Boy was put in the "womb" of the "mother" Enola Gay. Not long after the bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima, the Japanese, in a most peculiar coincidence, called it "Original Child" because it was the first of its kind.

Early on August 6, a weather plane scouted out the weather; it was named Straight Flush--not after the high poker hand, but after the modern toilet painted on its side. A few hours later, Enola Gay took off from Timian, having first chosen a new radio code name, "Dimples," as if it were a flying smile. One of the two escort B-29s that joined it was called "Great Artiste." When he heard that Hiroshima had been destroyed, President Truman prayed in gratitude to God that he had given the bomb to the United States and not its enemies.

Three days later, an atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, which had a largely Christian (Catholic) population. A Catholic chaplain blessed the bomber crew which used the Cathedral as its ground zero target, wiping out, among others, hundreds of worshippers in the church, three orders of nuns, and a major proportion of Christians in Japan.

\*According to one source (Sojourners, 11/82), Phyllis Schlafly is supposed to have said, "The atomic bomb is a marvelous gift that was given to our country by a wise God." On the other hand, presidential advisor Edwin Meese in March 1962 referred to nuclear war as "something that may not be desirable" (Time, March 29, 1962).

\*The so-called father of the atomic bomb was J. Robert Oppenheimer. It is interesting that he was a scientist who was almost totally remote from the realities of the world, knowing little about what went on in his society and culture, and not reading or otherwise keeping up with the news for years at a time. Little did Oppenheimer then realize that many years later, there would be enough nuclear weapons to destroy all human life on earth. In 1945, as so often in life, the end seemed to justify the means.

#### Big Power Arms Race

\*The US now has almost 10,000 strategic nuclear warheads alone, while Russia has about 5,000 but more powerful ones. In addition to these strategic warheads, the US has an approximate additional 15,000 tactical and other ones. There obviously is no point in having or making more nuclear warheads if one is not prepared to use them. Furthermore, if it appears that all-out war is developing, there is no point in not using all the warheads one has, because neither side really knows how many will be intercepted, and how many will be on target. There are so many warheads that military strategists have run out of significant targets and, in essence, are adding ever less significant targets to their list because every week, the US is adding about 3 warheads to its arsenal. In Russia alone, 40,000 sites have been targeted. Yet President Reagan has concluded that the US should have 17,000 additional nuclear warheads. That would give the US a total of 42,000. The US and Russia alone now have enough atomic warheads to explode one a minute for two years and three months before the supply would be exhausted. There is enough nuclear explosive power in US arsenals alone equivalent to dropping an atomic bomb the size of the one dropped on Hiroshima every day of every year for the last 1962 years--with immense explosive power still left over. Despite this, there are hardly any people in the country who feel that they are responsible for this. As with all facts surrounding the nuclearization of the world, these numbers boggle the mind and simply escape from any comprehension, rationality, proportion, and obviously control.

\*The proposed US military budget would cost \$30 million per hour over the next five years---unless war breaks out, in which case it would go either down or up. This is a phenomenal \$20,000 for every taxpayer in the US (Parade, 9/19/82).

\*At one time, the program to develop the B-1 Swing-Wing Advanced Bomber was said to cost \$12 billion. With time, the estimate escalated to \$20, \$21, \$24, \$27, and recently, over \$40 billion (Common Cause, 10/82). Interestingly, there are serious questions whether the B-1 would be able to penetrate the Russian defense system. The head of Rockwell International that makes the B-1 bomber described it in absolutely rhapsodic terms as being "built to survive and kill on the day of Armageddon," which it does by streaking just a few feet above the ground guided by a radar system that keeps it "from smacking into onion-domed churches" (Glother Jones, 1/82).

\*The US Defense Department has decided to buy 50 giant Lockheed C-5B transport planes--at a cost of \$110 million each.

\*Currently, the no. 1 growth industry in the US is the defense business (Parade, 7/10/82). During the first year of the Reagan administration, Defense Department jobs rose by almost 30,000 (Centerpeace, the Journal of the Center on Law and Pacifism, 7-8/82).

\*The US held 14 nuclear tests in 1980, 16 in 1981, and several more than 16 in 1982. On a single day in Sept. of 1982, 3 separate nuclear explosions were set off, the largest number ever in any one day. Additional tests are scheduled for 1983, the Reagan administration having doubled the budget for the test site. In contrast, Russia has drastically reduced its test explosions from 20 to 15 to 10 to 9 to 4 between 1978 and 1982. All along, many nuclear explosions have not served any military or scientific purpose, but symbolic and diplomatic ones. Russia set off a blast on July 4, 1978 as a sort of bicentennial warning to US. The US set off a blast on the anniversary of the destruction of Hiroshima in 1982 (Science, 10/27/82).

Another revelation of the irrationality of the arms race was contained in Science (5/21/82) which reported that one of the main reasons the US government opted for the MX missile was that it had a 9 inch bigger diameter than an alternative (Trident) missile design, and that the MX missile size was the maximum allowed under the Salt treaty. This was done on the assumption that people around the globe would think that bigger meant better, and then they would be more impressed. In other words, it was this mere physical appearance of size that led to the choice of a missile that was vastly more expensive than an alternate design that would have accomplished the same purpose.

\*Various schemes to deploy intercontinental ballistic missiles are called Densepack, Big Bird, and DUMB, which stands for Deep Underground Missile Burial. Indeed a peculiar concept and acronym, with all kinds of symbolic, but possibly quite valid, allusions, comparable to MAD (mutually assured destruction).

### Keep the Snake Underground!

The powers of the world are moving every lever to try to be able to mine the plutonium ore from Australian lands that belong to the Aborigines. The Queensland government went through a tortuous process of making sure to recognize the right of the Aborigines to grant permission for their lands to be mined--but not the right to withhold permission. Interestingly, the Aborigines are resisting because according to their mythology, the earth is sacred, and below the ground lurks a huge voracious snake which, if the ground were disturbed, might escape and quickly devour the whole world--a rather accurate symbolization of what happens to be at stake. (Source item and analysis supplied by Joe Osburn)

### A Bombshell of a Book

One of the most sensational books on our nuclear future came out in 1982, entitled The Fate of the Earth by Jonathan Schell (Knopf, \$12). For some reason, his compilation of otherwise fairly well-known facts has hit people harder than others, and has also stunned the nuclear establishment into strident attempts at discrediting the book.

## Progress

Deaths by disease were, erstwhile, six to one  
Of wounds that slay.  
Disease now claims but one, to sixteen slain--  
A better way.

Sapphire Wings, by Surgeon-Major Cook,  
London, 1920

## "Accidental" Holocaust

\*Once a nuclear weapon is fired, the other side has at the very most 30 minutes to make up its mind whether to absorb the blow, retaliate with restraint, or fire everything it's got. If the responsible leader has to be woken out of sleep to make the decision, the person will probably be somewhat groggy. If the person happens to be sitting on the toilet or taking a bath, the likelihood is that the time margin of response will be reduced by several minutes. That just might turn out to be the world's only hope.

\*Mother Jones of September/October 1982 reported that during an eighteen month period in 1979/1980, the American early warning computer falsely reported 147 times that the Russians had launched their missiles, until finally the error could be debugged.

\*In April, 1982, it was disclosed that a nuclear missile combat crew commander was to be court martialled for being drunk on duty. A sobering thought.

## Arming the World

\*At this time, the world spends about \$570 billion on arms, or twice as much as on food, and five times as much as on housing, and 2000 times more than on international peace-keeping.

\*The government in 52 nations of the developing world is controlled by their military whose arms are supplied mostly either by the United States or Russia (Parade, 11/7/82).

\*In 1975, the US sold \$16 billion in arms, which is expected to hit \$24 billion in 1982. Altogether, the arms industry has been one of the leading growth industries of the world. Starting in 1978, Russia pulled ahead of the United States in arms sales to Third World countries. Within two years, Russia was selling double the amount of arms that the US was selling (AP, in Syracuse Herald Journal, 4/29/82).

\*Between 1951 and 1982, US exports of weapons tripled. At the same time, among the countries of the free developed world, the US spends one of the smallest percentages of its gross national product on developmental aid to other nations, namely, .20%. At the top is the Netherlands with 1.06%, followed by Sweden (.83%), Norway (.62%), Denmark (.73%). Ranking at the bottom, close to the US, are Italy (.19%), Switzerland (.24%), and Japan (.23%).

\*An example of babble and confusion of tongues was the 1982 Reagan nuclear nonproliferation policy which in actuality was designed to loosen rather than tighten restrictions on the export of nuclear technology and materials (Science, 5/3/82).

\*Prime Minister Gandhi of India was visiting in Washington in July of 1982, whereupon the Reagan administration announced it was prepared to sell military equipment to India. Apparently somewhat surprised, Gandhi announced that India was not really trying to buy any weapons at the moment. It seems that every time high dignitaries from the Third World visit Washington, arms are pressed into their hands (AP, in Syracuse Herald Journal, 7/31/82).

\*Third World nations who not only owed the US money in 1982 for the arms which they have bought from it, but which are not even capable of meeting their interest payments include the following: Bolivia, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Liberia, Senegal, Tunisia, Zaire and Lebanon. (UPI, in Syracuse Herald Journal, 7/12/82).

\*Arming to End Wars. A major belief among intellectuals and academicians is that human beings are basically good and rational, and if they are these things or not quite yet, they can be made so with a little more, better, and longer education. Along comes another book, The Coming End of War (Sage Publications, 1981), which proposes that the way to stop big wars is for the big nations to become nuclear powers and engage in more economic trade among each other. Indeed, the book offers "clear evidence that this is the case." Certainly a most comforting book to take to the bomb shelter with you.

\*It is believed that Israel already has about 200 nuclear warheads, and is working on the neutron bomb and a form of cruise missile, together with South Africa (Amerika Woche, 6/10/82).

\*The bad news is that a former employee walked into the Beth Israel Medical Center in New York City and shot and wounded two employees. The good news is that he used a submachinegun made in Israel (AP, in Syracuse Herald Journal, 11/4/82).

#### Nuclear Energy and Nuclear War

In our opinion there is absolutely not a shred of evidence from human history that would suggest that over time, nuclear energy and nuclear armament will be separable--not to mention that no safe way has been discovered for disposing of radioactive waste.

\*During 1982, there were five operating nuclear plants in New York State, as well as several non-operating ones. Every single one of the operating ones was crippled at some time or other by various malfunctions.

\*A report for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has drastically revised upward the estimate of risks for nuclear power plant accidents. New estimates for the kind of accident that occurred at Three Mile Island are between 1.7 and 4.5 such incidents per 1000 years of reactor operation. In other words, if there were a thousand reactors in operation, one could expect almost 1 such accident every three months (Science, 7/23/82).

#### Resistance to War

##### Ambivalent Catholic Bishops

The American Catholic Bishops are trying to formulate a pastoral letter on war and peace, but they have been deeply divided. Their first two drafts in 1982 endorse "just wars" and the possession of nuclear arms, but not the use of nuclear arms. The editor (WW) has written an extensive critique of the first two drafts. If you want a copy, please send us \$3 for postage and handling.

### Ambivalent Anglicans

A government spokesman in England declared, "There is clearly an element in the Anglican church which is heading for confrontation with the state" because of its movement to oppose nuclear arms, and because of its failure to invoke God against the Argentinians who, of course, had invoked God first in their war against the British. The official church service upon the war's end was felt to be too long on peace, reconciliation, and prayers for the dead of both sides, and short on thanksgiving to God for Britain's triumph. Yet further, the Anglican Church revised the words to "God Save the Queen," substituting, "God bless and guard our Queen" for "send her victorious." Over half of the British population now favor some kind of nuclear limitation and 86% of Anglican clergy men believe that nuclear weapons are immoral, though only 40% would scrap them unilaterally. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, does not support unilateral nuclear disarmament (AP, in Syracuse Herald Journal, 10/23/82).

### Ambivalent Episcopalian

The 1982 general convention of the Episcopal church of the United States considered, and referred for further study, a resolution that in the event of widespread nuclear war in which the United States might be a battleground, the surviving faithful are encouraged to continue in fidelity and fellowship, to adhere to the faith, and to develop structures with other Christians appropriate to the new circumstances. Among other things, this means that in the case of breakdown of communication and possibly tremendous population losses, the members should be prepared to unite themselves with surviving Christians from other denominations on the local level. However, earlier (1976-79) resolutions affirming individual choice on abortion were reaffirmed, and in vitro fertilization within marriage was approved. The convention also voted that all seminarians were to take courses in alcoholism and to pass examination questions on the topic. It called upon each communicant to volunteer at least one hour a week of direct service to those in need (The Episcopalian, 10/82; source document provided by Doug Houncey).

### Ambivalent Others

Before he became a Christian, St. Augustine was living with a woman who was not his wife. One of the things for which he became famous was his prayer, "Oh Lord, give me chastity, but not yet." Newsweek (4/26/82) sketched profiles of some leading people and movements working for peace. One profile was on Randall Forsberg, founder and director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies who had written a nuclear freeze proposal in 1979 for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, but who since expressed the hope that the movement will avoid the mistake of "going too far." In other words, she is for freezing rather than reducing nuclear arms. Her aspiration reminds one a bit of St. Augustine's prayer.

### Nonambivalent Witness

It is absolutely stunning, and nothing less than prophetic, what small bands of unarmed peace demonstrators have been able to reveal about the pretensions of the military establishment and the government. On July 5, 1982, nine peace activists "attacked" the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics at Groton, CT, where nuclear submarines are made and harbored. The small force split into two armies. The first army of four men wearing hard hats paddled a canoe to the USS Florida, boarded it, and for 45 minutes belabored the missile hatches with hammers, painted "USS Auschwitz" ten times on the hull, and poured blood down the missile hatches. Because of their hard hats, they had a difficult time persuading a young Navy officer that they were anti-Trident protesters. He finally called the police who arrested them.

The second army, consisting of three women and two men, entered the South Yard, also wearing hard hats which lent them amazing legitimacy as they roamed the grounds for three hours during which they ruined two mammoth sonar bubbles which are supposed to be eyes and ears of the Trident, hung all sorts of banners, and poured blood. They were frequently seen by plant personnel who finally called the police. Considering that these activists had prepared themselves in a series of retreats for being severely beset and possibly even killed makes one marvel at how many chinks our pretentious armor has.

#### No Schmuck, He

In October 1982, Mark Schmucker was convicted for refusing to register for the draft, which he did because of his religious beliefs. He was fined \$4,000 and sentenced to work for two years in a home for mentally retarded adults. (Source item submitted by Kurt Rheinheimer). What a mercy! Imagine: he might have been sentenced to work with the government, the stock market, or with bright, intelligent and sane people. What would then have become of him?

#### Miscellaneous Good News About War

\*For years, there have been efforts to establish a national peace academy under federal charter in order to provide a national focus for efforts, research and training on conflict resolutions. There is considerable support for this measure in Congress (Science, 5/14/82), though President Reagan opposes it.

\*Anti-nuclear resolutions have been passed in the local communities in South Dakota, even though it is not only a very conservative area but also draws a large economic income from its many missile sites.

#### Life After Armageddon

We have poked fun before at the various ways people have been preparing for "the end," and how to survive it. Among other things, we have been told the following.

#### After Death, There Will Still Be Taxes

The US Internal Revenue Service commissioner has designated a line of 80 successors in case he should be disabled in the event of an enemy attack. Plans have been made for the continued collection of taxes after such a nuclear attack has devastated the United States. The plan includes secret relocation centers for IRS and US treasury officials. Said one IRS official: "There will always be an Internal Revenue Service," and after the attack, they will let you know where to mail your taxes. (Newhouse News Service, in Syracuse Herald Journal, 6/1/82).

#### We May Take It With Us

The US Treasury Department has stashed cash in secret hiding places all over the United States, mostly in the form of worn and two-dollar bills which otherwise would have been shredded, to be used if an enemy nuclear attack disabled the money presses in Washington.



### Mayors Will Survive

The latest news about the nuclear war evacuation plan for the greater Syracuse area is that it is secret. The director of the local disaster preparedness office argued that it would not benefit the public to know the plans at this time. The plans include relocating people from Syracuse into nearby towns, and into certain buildings of such towns, such as churches. However, the churches and other sites involved have not been told. The plans are to distribute the plan when a nuclear attack appears to be imminent (Syracuse Herald Journal, 3/23/82). However, a few details have leaked out (Syracuse Herald Journal, 8/18/82). Eighty local officials would seek refuge in the subbasement of a civic building in the midst of Syracuse. One of the chosen ones is the director of the local bus company, presumably to assure that after everything has been blasted to kingdom come, the buses will still run on time. Another one is the county commissioner of social services. Presumably, he will have to put the 80 survivors on welfare. Several typists have been included, but it was not spelled out to whom they would send the mail, or how it would get there. Apparently, bar tenders and clergy have been overlooked and it has also been found that the shelter contains no food and would have no electricity.

### The Mail Will Go Through After All

Testifying before Congress, a US Postal Service representative promised that after a nuclear attack, "Those that are left will get their mail," even if the surviving senators run out of stamps (Time, 8/23/82).

### Jet Planes Will Still Fly

As mentioned several issues ago, US defense policy is based on the assumption that in case of nuclear war, jet planes will still be able to fly. For instance, a major portion of the US nuclear capacity lies in long-distance jet bombers, and the entire US command and control system relies on airborne command centers, such as the one the President might utilize. Skeptics have argued that even a moderate nuclear exchange would raise so much dust into the air as to incapacitate jet engines. This has been heatedly denied by the military establishment. However, in June 1982, a British airways B-747 flying over Java suddenly found itself in a plume of hot ash thrown up by a relatively small volcano below, and lost every one of its four engines and 25,000 feet of altitude before the pilot could regain control and bring the jet to a safe emergency landing (UPI, in Syracuse Herald Journal, 6/25/82).

### TIPS Subscriptions Will Not Be Refunded

The Training Institute from which TIPS is published is situated about 30 miles to the east of the Seneca Army depot, and about 30 miles to the west of Griffiss Air Force Base. At Seneca, neutron bombs are stored, while they are shipped from Griffiss to be sent to military installations in Europe. This makes our area a very likely nuclear target itself. This is to serve notice that when the end comes, subscribers should not be too surprised if they no longer receive any TIPS issues, and there is no point in sending us protest letters asking for overdue issues or refunds.

### When the End Comes, The TIPS Editor Wants to Be in Germany

The West German government is systematically preparing its population for the end. Local governments are required to prepare systematic plans in case everything collapses on "Day X." Some of the local governments are stocking up on Westphalian Smoked Ham (a delicacy virtually unavailable in the US), and salami, both of which will keep for years without refrigeration.

## Oppression and Torture

### The Arms Race and Oppression

"The wicked remove the boundary marks from people's land, and violently take away people's livestock and pasture it themselves. They drive away the asses of the orphans, and take the widow's ox in pawnship. They force the needy off the road. The earth's poor are driven into hiding, so that they must seek their food furtively like the wild asses of the desert. The wilderness provides food for the young among them, but they must harvest from wild plants, and at night. They have no clothing or covering, and are cold at night. The mountain showers drench them, and for want of shelter they cling to the rocks. The wicked make them work for them, carrying the sheaves, pressing out their oil and treading the wine presses, yet they themselves remain hungry and thirsty, and glean the leftovers of the vineyards. From the dust, the dying groan, and the souls of the wounded cry out."

The above was written about 2600 years ago, and is a compilation of several translations of Job 24:2-12. The oppressed thus depicted are remindful of so many groups today: those driven from their land in order to create "free-fire zones," the boat people, the peasants displaced by the rich in Central America and the Philippines, even our own street people. That much for "progress."

Justice and peace are fruits of truth and love. Today, the single biggest source of poverty in the world is the arms race which springs from fear, hatred, and greed. For instance, we may contemplate that it costs \$1.20 to give a child a nourishing school lunch (which have been cut back), but \$14 to subsidize a meal in the Pentagon.

### Oppression in the Philippines

A 1979 survey showed that 75% of the children in the Philippines suffer some degree of malnutrition. In one city alone, 5% of the people were blind, mostly as a result of malnutrition (Syracuse Peace Newsletter, 12/82). The government of the Philippines is one of those brutal repressive regimes that the United States has been propping up. As in many other countries, this repression has increasingly taken on forms of religious persecution. Much as in Central America, the war in the Philippines is mostly between the government and the poor. For instance, on Holy Thursday of 1982, the people of a small village gathered in their chapel for religious services when, without warning, the chapel was shelled by artillery, resulting in 200 casualties. This massacre was an ideal setup because rarely do so many of the peasantry gather together in one spot, or so unsuspectingly, nor would the military have a better excuse than to say that it thought that so many people gathering together looked like they were guerrillas. By the way, in the Philippines, places of detention in which political prisoners are tortured are called "safehouses" (Amnesty International, 9/1/82). This is certainly another example of detoxification similar to the ones we often encounter in human services.

### Oppression Elsewhere

During the early 1970s, several governments in South America (not counting Central America) began to condone the use of terror and torture. After only a few years, such terrorism became so deeply ingrained among the police and military structures that even changes in attitude on the highest governmental levels were no longer able to stop it. Today, such terror and torture continues in an officially unsanctioned but nevertheless common pattern in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, and with several other countries (e.g., El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua) also engaging in violence against their people, especially the poor (AP, 7/82).

\*In April 1982, the US government granted a license for the exportation of 2,500 electric shock batons to South Africa.

### Oppression's End

The grave unites, where all find rest,  
And blended lie oppressor and oppressed.

(After Alexander Pope)

### Remember Those in Bonds!

Christmas is a time to liberate prisoners and set free captives.

### From Uncle Sam to Uncle Tom

It appears that in some form or other, slavery has always been part of the human existence. However, slavery experienced a major upswing with the colonization of the Americas. When one of her captains went on one of his first slaving expeditions to Africa, Queen Elizabeth (1533-1603) said that the venture would bring vengeance from heaven upon its participants. However, when she found out how profitable the slave trip was, she herself invested in the second expedition.

Importation of slaves to the United States took another upswing when England was no longer able after the revolution to export its indentured servants, and later its convicts, to America. By 1860, there were almost 2½ million slaves in the United States, most of them in the Southern states.

Numberless slavers adopted a motto which we still hear today in defense of virtually any unsavory deed, namely, "somebody will do the trading, so it might as well be I who makes hay while the sun shines." It was also argued that slavery helped rid Africa of its criminal elements, and would bring Christianity to the slaves. Later on, it was argued that the Africans were happier if they were slaves; and once the slave system was established, it was argued that to abolish it would be a gross crime of robbery--against slave-owners.

Looked at from a global perspective, we have to be aware that slavery is merely a pattern of rather severe exploitation, and that the human mind is quite capable of exploiting people profoundly without engaging in the technicality of slavery. Americans have become a bit more conscious recently of certain social patterns in Central America which exemplify this reality.

### Slavery Next Door

We mentioned before that slavery is by no means dead. For instance, slave-masters still capture Haitians and sell them to the sugar mills in the Dominican Republic (neighboring on Haiti) for as little as \$3.50 each (Syracuse Herald Journal, 10/24/82).

### The Prison Scene

\*Surprisingly, accurate statistics on prison population movement have only been kept since about 1955. In 1981, the US state and federal prison population increased by 12.1%, the greatest annual increase since these statistics have been kept.

\*Apparently, the Penal Complex on Rikers Island in the East River flowing through New York City is the largest in the United States, housing 7,000 prisoners. Due to a number of factors, the prison population in the US has almost doubled in the last ten years, and continues to rise, with governments electing to build very expensive new prisons. Not even counting local jails, there were 369,000 in these prisons, with more than 1,000 people sitting on death row.

\*Lake Placid got the 1980 Winter Olympic Games by bypassing ordinary processes of review of prison construction and having a state prison built where it is not needed, in order to house the athletes before it became a prison. The Olympics are long over, and for many generations, young people from New York City will have to be shipped off to be imprisoned far away in Lake Placid. Furthermore, rather than being the big boon for the economy which the community had anticipated, the community was left with staggering debts and internally very divided, because most of the big money was made by a very small group of people while the rest got more bust than boom. On top of all these absurdities and atrocities, the community has been scrounging for federal and state subsidies to make up its debts and deficits (i.e., subsidize its rich). All this goes to prove that at least once in a while, the community that in its entirety commits itself to a grave evil will suffer grave consequences--even yet in this life and world.

\*A study reported that the suicide rate in county jails and police lockups is 16 times higher than that of the general population. The most likely suicide victim is a 22-year old male Caucasian without significant prior arrest record who had been arrested for public intoxication (Institutions, Etc. 11/81).

\*It is relatively little known outside law enforcement circles that US prisons are so bad that in about 30 states, prisons or entire prison systems are operating under orders from federal judges. In fact, judges have ruled that the conditions are so bad that they have no choice but to intercede in order to protect what few rights prisoners (assuming that they are alive) have. In some prisons, beating up on the inmates is called "counseling" (Institutions, Etc., 6/82).

\*The American Correctional Association requires that each prisoner have a cell of no less than sixty square feet. This standard is rarely met, and yet is itself only half the size provided in a Pennsylvania prison 150 years ago, or in New York in 1825. The New York Department of Correctional Services installed a modern and a ca. 1825 prison cell side by side at the New York State Fair in late August 1982. The display caused an uproar, but you would never guess why. The fairgoers were so angered at the fact that the modern cell was so plush, containing a metal cot, a small desk, a red locker and a wall mirror, that they wrote letters to the state government (Syracuse Herald Journal, 8/31/82).

\*Maximum security prisons now cost about \$80,000 of capital cost per cell, and the operating costs can easily hit about \$30,000 per year (Time, 9/13/82).

\*Jailhouse Luck. There was a telling cartoon in the Syracuse Herald American (11/8/81) that showed a prison cell that was so full with prisoners that arms and legs were sticking out everywhere between the bars, and the warden was telling the inmates, "Stop complaining about overcrowding. You are lucky you are in solitary."

\*Many people will be surprised to learn that at one time, prisons were very busy places in which prisoners worked hard at real work that earned a good income. In fact, about 150 years ago, Sing Sing Prison up river on the Hudson near New York City claimed to be virtually self-sufficient (Time, 12/28/82). Today, idleness is one of the tortures and perversions of prisons, and contributes to prisoner impoverishment which is sometimes exploited by unscrupulous entrepreneurs outside of prison. For instance, not long ago, Southern Biotech was one of a number of glamorous new bio-engineering corporations that were snapped up avidly by the stock market. In May of 1982, Biotech went bankrupt after a scandalous career. One of its major businesses had been to buy blood cheap from prisoners and sell it expensive on the commercial market. While thus profitting from deeply wounded people, the firm's senior officials lived a high life that included lavish entertainment and expense accounts (Science, 6/4/82 & 6/18/82).

\*5-1 4-3 2-2 1-5 3-4 4-5 3-3 1-5 4-4 4-4 1-1 2-2 1-5. It is a common assumption among advocates, liberators, and reformers that unless one has been imprisoned one probably has not done anything important yet. Similarly, it is an old adage that in order to meet some of the finest people, one has to go to jail. It is not far-fetched to anticipate the possibility that there may be an earth-shaking confrontation in the United States between peace advocates and defense advocates, and many good people (most likely the peace advocates) might end up in prison because of it, not to mention other good reasons why good people may end up in jail. In case it ever happens, it is most useful to be familiar with the communications alphabet developed by Russian prisoners under the czars (Wines, 1910) to communicate with each other by tapping on the wall, using handwaves, shining a light, etc. All of the above use an alphabet where letters are represented by means of a two-dimensional code as illustrated below.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	F	G	H	I	J
3	K	L	M	N	O
4	P	Q	R	S	T
5	U	V	W	X	Y
6	Z				

The code for the rows is tapped before those for the columns, so that a "B" consists of one tap followed by two, with a longer interval before the next letter is tapped. Those who have read Arthur Koestler's Darkness Before Noon will remember that most prisoners can rather readily learn to communicate with this code relatively fluently, and that furthermore, it is almost impossible to keep prisoners from communicating with each other because sound carries a long distance, especially if there are pipes in which case one sender might be able to be heard in a large number of cells. Furthermore, the code can even be flashed visually, or converted into a cipher that is virtually unbreakable by most prison personnel: a key word is used, the value of the letters of which are added to the letters of the message, as in the example below where the key word is "prison."

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N i c h o l a s   a r r e s t e d
P r i s o n p r   i s o n p r i s
34 24 13 23 35 32 11 44   11 43 43 15 44 45 15 14
41 43 24 44 35 34 41 43   24 44 35 34 41 43 24 44
75 67 37 67 70 66 52 87   35 87 78 49 85 88 39 58

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Any TIPS subscribers planning to send thus suchly coded messages to the editor when he is in prison (and even when he is out) better make the message worthwhile.

\*The Stony Mountain Prison in Manitoba has been advertising for male staff, with the following description of duties: "Under general supervision, maintains surveillance of inmates in a variety of posts, such as control centres, walkways, segregation and perimeter area--towers. Drives patrol vehicle. Controls movement of inmates and other persons by counting and escorting inmates, checking passes, screening and searching vehicles, trucks, cars and drivers entering or leaving prison premises. Search inmates and prison areas at specific times or for particular reasons for contraband. Observes attitudes and behavior of inmates and reports on any abnormal or suspicious behaviour. Ensures cleanliness and security of post." Obviously, this kind of description does not set up very positive role expectancies (Source item submitted by David Wetherow)

### Asylums Into Prisons

TIPS has repeatedly commented on the perverse conversions of institutions for handicapped people into prisons all over North America. So far, this common practice has received virtually no attention, at least not in regard to its systemic nature. This is a terrible perversion in that some of the very people who have been "deinstitutionalized" will end up in prison instead--often in the same institutions from which they were dumped. The situation of prisoners who are retarded is even more desperate than that of mentally disordered prisoners. There are units in prisons for the latter, but none for the former.

Another way in which people are being shifted from institutions to prisons occurs in the juvenile justice system, where so-called status offenders (who tend to be difficult-to-supervise minors) are sent to a secure mental health facility rather than being handled in some other way, such as placement into foster or group homes (Institutions, Etc. 3/82, p. 1).

Human service workers are hardly raising a little finger to oppose these developments. To our amazement, the Civil Service Employees' Association (CSEA) that in the past has acted mostly like an enemy of handicapped people by trying to keep them in institutions is now opposing the plans of New York State to bring about the conversion of at least three institutions (Craig, Pilgrim, and Utica) into prisons. True, there may be selfish motives, but at least the union is stating accurately that this development can do no good to people with mental problems while virtually everybody else in human services is remaining passive.

Latest along these lines are efforts to convert part of the St. Lawrence Psychiatric Center in northern New York State into a 240-"bed" medium security correctional facility. Perhaps we should not be surprised at the cynical rhetoric of the commissioners of mental health and correction who jointly stated that, "We want the community not only informed about but involved in the decision making process" (This Month in Mental Health, 2/82). There has been hardly any opposition to this type of perversion, and community leaders as well as clergy have happily contributed to it. Similarly here: one clergyman and several of the civic and business leaders of the area are participating on the task force to address the conversion. At one time, clergy tried to convert people to God, but now they apparently try to convert institutions into prisons.

We can now congratulate the New York State Commission on Quality of Care for the Mentally Disabled for having stated its opposition to this development in an editorial of its periodical, Quality of Care, of July/August 1982. However, the Commission approved the temporary use of such facilities for prisons, apparently failing to recognize that temporary uses will almost certainly result in permanent uses in at least some instances, quite probably in most.

The Dixon State School in Illinois used to be one of the biggest institutions for the mentally retarded. Because of the drastic decline in its retarded population there has been a move underfoot to convert it to a prison. This was opposed by the local population, but with the recent recession, it changed its mind and is now all in favor of it (Time, 9/6/82). Outrageously, the Illinois ARC and other advocacy groups have supported this conversion--provided that retarded residents receive certain protections and supports in their transfer. (News item submitted by Howard Blackman.) Apparently, the Illinois ARC is totally unaware of the high likelihood that in due time, many retarded people will be found at this newly instituted prison as prisoners. This incident is merely yet another example of the bankruptcy of the ARC on the national, and most other, levels in the United States, though an increasing number of observers have been becoming aware of this bankruptcy.

Another institution proposed has been the Muscatatuck (for the retarded) in Southern Indiana. Indeed, as time goes by, it becomes increasingly difficult to think of institutions which have not already been proposed for conversion to prisons.

Readers are encouraged to submit to TIPS the exact names and locations of all institutions that they know of which are being proposed or considered for conversion to prisons, or which have already been so converted.

### Other Forms of Incarceration

Time Out, Anyone? The J. C. Potter School in Pawtucket, RI, has only 38 special education pupils and they are only aged 6-12, and they have only relatively modest "learning disabilities," and have a staff of 10. Yet in 1981, the school decided to install three 6x4 feet padded cells ("time-out rooms"), one for each of its special class rooms. The higher-echelons were not consulted because, as a school official said, the provision was considered merely a variation of prevailing programs (Journal Bulletin, 10/81). (Source material submitted by Gunnar Dybwad.)

Away-Putting Therapy. An example of how research can be used to legitimize societal atrocities is a study on "Morale Among the Institutionalized and Non-institutionalized Elderly" which first of all "proves" that a sample of institutionalized elderly people had higher "morale" than a control group of non-institutionalized people, and then proceeded to conclude that institutionalization might be a "welcome relief from unsatisfactory living arrangements in the community" and that "the continuous care provided in the institutions may be more beneficial than the intermittent contacts with home health care providers" (from Aging International, Summer 1980). (News item submitted by Brian Sullivan.)

Alleluia. In Syracuse, there is a jail ministry which recruits volunteers to visit prisoners, and which seeks more rational as well as more compassionate responses from the criminal justice system. Such programs have few "successes" to which one could unequivocally point, but the Spring 1982 newsletter of the one in Syracuse announced that the most arrested man in the county (239 arrests) has managed to break out after 30 years of bondage to the culture of crime, alcoholism and the streets and now has led a reformed life for three years, living in his own apartment, holding a job, having a girlfriend and attending church regularly. In addition, he now ministers to street people to whom he certainly can speak with authority. When one of the world's most arrested people can break a destructive pattern of 30 years, it gives hope to all of us about what we might be able to do in breaking out of some of our own bonds.

Another story of hope in the newsletter tells about Tom Sardella who came from a family of 7 who placed him in a state institution for the retarded when he was 8 years old. His memory of his stay there was one of coldness, violence and stagnation. He was released at age 16 and entered the street life, and eventually the criminal justice system and prison. There were many short stays in jail, and a longer one of almost 2 years. After 5 years of contact with members of the jail ministry, Tom too gained some release from his past. He has been living in his own apartment for almost two years, renewed contact with family members, made friends, and has been helping out at the jail ministry office. Over 15 years of bondage are hard to break, and Tom is only 28, but again, his life of the last two years is one of great hope.

Religion and Human Services, & Related Topics

Priority Message

A California entrepreneur has started a business of delivering messages from this world to deceased people in the next. Messages, usually from bereaved survivors, are carried to the beyond by people who are about to die, with the entrepreneur apparently making the profit. For a special fee of \$125, messages will be sent by three "priority" carriers who are on death's door (Newsweek, 5/3/82). We wonder whether it is too late to send a few messages to certain people to "go to hell."

Whom Can You Trust?

President Teddy Roosevelt wisely thought it unfitting that American money should carry the inscription "In God We Trust." After he got the slogan taken off, there was such an outcry by the clergy who even called the President a blasphemer that Congress reinstated the phrase by law. In 1955, it was made mandatory for all US currency. (Parade, 7 February 1982). Were Teddy alive today, he would probably tell us that "In money we trust" or "In nuclear bombs we trust" would have been a more truthful motto.

\*The Cryogenics Society in southern California had sold people policies at \$21,000 apiece promising to deep freeze their bodies until they could be resurrected some day by medical science. However, the society had difficulty keeping its promise--and the bodies thawed. When sued, the Society pleaded innocent by reason of equipment failure, but the jury turned a cold shoulder to the argument and awarded \$800,000 to the survivors (Environmental Action, 12/81-1/82).

\*The Long Island Lighting Company sent out PR pamphlets reflecting on the fact that "It is a sobering thought that God has made more nuclear power plants than anything else"--by which it means stars (Environmental Action 5/82).

\*We mentioned earlier that a major portion of the Christian population of Japan died in the atomic bombing of Nagasaki. The June 1982 issue of Maryknoll puzzled over the fact that Christian conversion in Japan has fallen off to almost nothing since 1945, whereas almost 500 years ago, St. Francis Xavier converted hundreds of thousands of people in just a few years. In desperation, some of the missionaries have opted for some rather incoherent strategies. One article in the issue reported a Maryknoll Alcoholics Anonymous program in Japan which regretted that the Japanese refused to identify alcoholism as a "disease," and instead viewed it as a manifestation of a lack of willpower. The very next article told the story of a priest who has been trying to evangelize the Japanese by running a bar and selling alcoholic drinks in Tokyo. This certainly comes uncomfortably close to Evelyn Waugh's "Matisse Art Gallery and Public Toilet Chapel Bar," frequently cited in our teaching as an example of model incoherency. A third article in the same issue featured yet another effort at evangelizing the Japanese where the missionaries have been employing one of the 1000 or so new mental therapies, this one involving "process spirituality" and "entrance into the inner world of human beings." It is a sign of our era that Christian missionaries see the futile and insane materialistic technologies of the mental professions as the major means of ministering.



Seasonal Miscellany

A Child's Christmas in the Workhouse

Workhouse scenes of Dickensian flavor continued in England for a long time after Dickens. On one of his travels, Henry James visited one at Christmas in the North of England in the late 1800s, when 150 little children were marched "in the dying wintry light" into a "big bare, stale room" to gaze at a Christmas tree donated by a benefactress. The children "filed up and received their little offerings, and then they compressed themselves into a tight infantine bunch and lifting up their small hoarse voices, directed a melancholy hymn toward their benefactress."

No Room in the Inns

Not long ago, a Salt Lake City policeman tried to do a good deed to a 51-year-old incapacitated man of the streets who was covered with maggots. An ambulance crew, two hospitals, and the city jail turned him down, so that the officer finally left the man on the lawn of one of the hospitals. A nurse who learned that the man was outside in 41-degree temperature finally managed to bring him in. As he was being washed, his heart stopped beating, but the staff managed to revive him.

\*In Syracuse, the Christmas season was opened by a Santa Claus arriving on a Marine tank as part of the "Toys for Tots" Christmas drive.

\*Now this is hard to believe, but an author (in The Birth of Christ Recalculated) has made a painstaking examination both of what the Bible says of Christ's birth (related to various astronomical events and rulers), and what extra-biblical documents have said, and has come up with the supposedly precise hour of Christ's birth, namely within one hour of 7:00 pm of September 11, 3 BC. While the bulk of the evidence was used to narrow the date down to within two years (3-2 BC), the author claims that Revelations 12:1-3 can be interpreted with at least moderate confidence as having reference to the astronomical configuration prevailing at Christ's birth, and the above date is the only one where the sun, moon, the star Virgo, and so on fit the description in Revelations 12.

\*Yes, it finally happened: a service for handicapped persons held a Christmas Bizarre. (Item submitted by Hank Bersani.)

\* When the stock market hit new highs during November 1982, brokers were screaming, "God bless America" and, "Reaganomics works" across the New York Stock Exchange floor. The day it happened, the number of workers on employment compensation hit a record of close to 4.7 million, and a federal deficit of up to \$200 billion was predicted for ca. 1984.

\*A Day in the Life of the World, published by Hutchinson in London, contains an array of interesting statistics for year's end. In a single day, 200,000 tons of fish are caught, 20,000 planes land, 740,000 people travel to a foreign country, 200,000 additional people are added to the world population, 9 billion cigarettes are smoked, 200 million bottles or cans of Coca-Cola are consumed, 23 million tons of coal are burned and 500 square kilometers of forest are destroyed.

\*It is virtually unknown that a very widespread custom associated with the Christmas season had its origin in a human service context. The custom is the use of an advent wreath, commonly in conjunction with four candles which are lit on consecutive Sundays in advent that precedes Christmas. This custom was initiated in a very famous settlement house (Rauhes Haus) of the Protestant Inner Mission in Hamburg, Germany. A forerunner of the custom was initiated in 1838, which was gradually evolved and modified, and then spread all over Germany and thence over much of the world.

\*In 1975, Hasbro Industries discontinued the production of toy soldiers. With the reinstatement of draft registration, and perhaps for other reasons, the industry is anticipating a better market and restarted its toy soldier production for the Christmas 1982 season. The soldiers are no longer reminiscent of World War II, but reflect "tomorrow's rapid deployment force" (Sojourners, 2/82).

\*The Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, a pro-gun lobby, suggested during the 1981 Christmas season that Santa Claus ought to carry pistols so as to be able to defend themselves against robbers and muggers. A spokesperson argued, "Obviously, someone like Santa Claus who is giving presents to everybody would like to prevent those presents from being stolen. A hand gun is one way of doing that." The Committee sent a Christmas card to members of Congress showing Santa Claus, automatic pistol in hands, sneaking up on a burglar in the process of robbing the socks hanging from a fireplace (AP, Syracuse Herald American, 12/20/81). The Christmas card bore the legend "Best Wishes for a Safe Christmas and a Crime-free New Year." Christmas cards in previous years have shown scenes such as Santa Claus leaving hand guns under the Christmas tree as presents.

#### Normalization Publications, Old and New

\*The most exciting news on the normalization publication horizon is that a new normalization service evaluation tool (PASSING) will soon be published:

-Wolfensberger, W., & Thomas, S. Program analysis of service systems' implementation of normalization goals (PASSING). (2nd. ed.) Toronto: National Institute on Mental Retardation, 1983. (A 2-page descriptive flyer on PASSING is available from the Training Institute on request.)

\*For the first workshop on PASSING, see Upcoming Events.

\*Beginning in early 1981, the Training Institute began to teach a new way of conceptualizing normalization as involving 7 core themes. This conceptualization is explained in detail in the above publication, and more briefly in the following:

-Wolfensberger, W., & Thomas, S. The principle of normalisation in human services: A brief overview. Research Highlights: Normalisation. (No. 2, Winter, 1981). Aberdeen, Scotland: Department of Social Work, University of Aberdeen, King's College, 1981. Pp. 10-34.

-Wolfensberger, W., & Tullman, S. A brief outline of the principle of normalization. Rehabilitation Psychology, 1982, 27(3), 131-145.

#### Upcoming Events

##### Planning Human Service in a Turbulent Environment

Plymouth, MA

January 24-28, 1983

conducted by John O'Brien, Connie Lyle, and Beth Mount;

tuition is \$125;

contact for information: Matt Johnsen at 617/747-1599 or Jack Yates 617/823-4952; send registrations to Bruce Blaney, Center for Training, Development, and Renewal, P. O. Box 2534, Taunton, MA 02780.

##### Introductory PASS (Program Analysis of Service Systems) Course

Attleboro, MA

March 7-11, 1983

sponsored by the Center for Training, Development, and Renewal;

tuition is \$200 or a negotiated amount; no one will be prevented from attending because of financial situation;

contact Jack Yates, 202 Prospect Street, Brockton, MA 02401, 617/823-4952 (work) or 617/588-9420 (home).

The FIRST Training Workshop in a New Instrument for the Evaluation of the Normalization Quality of Human Services, PASSING

Ramada Inn, Chicopee, MA

May 21-26, 1983 (Saturday - Thursday)

The workshop includes a 2-day introduction to normalization, which can be attended even by people who do not participate in the rest of the event. WE STRONGLY ENCOURAGE PEOPLE WHO ARE INVOLVED IN NORMALIZATION TRAINING, &/OR PASS TRAINING & EVALUATION, TO ATTEND THIS FIRST PASSING WORKSHOP. For information on fees, accommodations, & other details, contact the Training Coordinator at the TI (address & telephone on TIPS letterhead), or Mike Kendrick, Normalization Safeguards Project, Box 389, Northampton, MA 01061; 413/584-1644.

Employment Exchange

\*Luca Conte, a long-time associate of ours, has recently completed his doctoral studies in vocational rehabilitation and is seeking a full-time job in human services. Luca has been involved with the TI since 1974, first as a trainee, then as a team leader, professional evaluator and presenter in diverse TI workshops. He is interested in the development and operation of integrated vocational programs. Interested parties can contact him (1013 Westmoreland Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13210) or the TIPS editor, and let others know of Luca's availability.

\*Guy Caruso is a man of integrity who has had numerous TI involvements as both a trainee and trainer in normalization, PASS, residential services, and planning. Guy formerly worked on the TI's Pennsylvania Evaluation Project (PEP), conducting extensive PASS assessments in Pennsylvania, and for the last four years has been director of residential services for the ARC in Syracuse, New York, where he developed and administered six community residences which extensively implement normalization principles. Guy has a practical knowledge of the day-to-day events and issues in running a service, as well as much experience in in-service training (e.g., normalization, residential and vocational services, PASS) and PASS consultations and training. He is now available for ad hoc or episodic training and/or consultation purposes. We strongly recommend Guy to any people or agencies who are involved in developing or operating community residences for handicapped persons. His experience--administratively, programmatically, and morally--in this service area is hard to match. He can be reached at 565 Cumberland Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13210. 315/474-2895.

Diverse Miscellaneous

Stone Soup for the Poor. The Syracuse Herald American of August 29, 1982 carried a recipe for making stone soup for poor people. Take three stones the size of baseballs, wash them clean and place them carefully into a huge kettle. Add a lot of water and bring to a boil. Then beg the people you know to bring something to put into the stone soup. If you are lucky, all sorts of goodies will arrive and you will be able to ladle out tasty soup to the hungry poor. However, be sure to tell the poor to watch out for stones in the soup. If you are not lucky, at least you can serve stone broth.

And we shall try them forever and ever and ever.... In November 1982, the trial of the Hillside strangler was a year old, with still no end in sight. The jury has practically become one big happy family. Said the judge in the case, inexplicably: "It has really renewed my faith in the jury system" (AP, in Syracuse Herald American, 11/14/82).

"HOUSEKEEPING ANNOUNCEMENTS"

TIPS Editorial Policy. TIPS comes out every other month, and contains articles, news, information, insights, viewpoints, reviews, developments, etc., that relate to the interests and mission of the Training Institute. While TIPS is mostly concerned with phenomena and developments that have to do with human services, it also addresses some of the larger issues which affect our society and the quality of life on earth, as well as the ways in which decisions are made in our society. These higher-order phenomena will eventually express themselves in human services in various ways, including in human service values and funding. Usually a TIPS issue will devote a portion of its space to one specific theme. TIPS will address issues whenever and wherever they occur. Disclosures of adaptive developments promoted, or of dysfunctions perpetrated, by a particular party or government should not be taken as partisan political statements. We assume that subscribers are people who lead hard lives struggling against great odds, and are aware of many shortcomings in human services. Thus, we try to inject a bit of levity into TIPS so as to make subscribers' lives more bearable (or less unbearable, as the case may be), even if not deliriously joyful. In fact, some TIPS content is apt to be depressing and in need of occasional levitation. TIPS gets many items from other sources, tries to report developments truthfully, but cannot be responsible for errors contained in original sources. Specific items from TIPS may be reproduced without permission as long as the full TIPS reference is cited/acknowledged, and as long as only small portions of an issue are so reproduced.

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