Crisis service helps all people

United Press International

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ROCHESTER, N.Y. - If your teenage son or daughter comes home from a party stoned and sick, where do you call first for help? poison control? The hospital emergency room? A youth drug center?

Most cities have singleservice agencies aimed at treating specific problems. Residents of Monroe County, in upstate New York, can call Lifeline, a 24-hour, 365-daya-year, crisis intervention service. Lifeline pulls together the county's most vital information agencies to provide help for a wide range of

The Monroe County service is not affiliated with the oston-based Lifeline organiation, which has about 30,000 subscribers enrolled

ationwide in 800 programs.
"We (the Monroe County service) look at ourselves as a comprehensive first entry to the whole network of mental health and other human services," said director Betty

Oppenheimer.
Not all crises are lifehreatening, she said.

"If an 89-year-old woman is omebound and has had a cat for years as a constant com-panion and the cat dies, that's a crisis for her.

The 10-year-old program began with three existing services in the Rochester area: A poison control center, a mental health information and criand victims of sis service and, a medical emergency service. In 1981, administrators added a United Way human services referral network.

"This way you can call for ents in state m an immediate assessment for an emergency or to ask somebody about where to get services or just to talk,"
Oppenheimer said.

are homeless. Counselors direct callers to the right places to receive help instead of providing face-toface, on-going therapy them-selves, she said.

mbers of wor "All our work is short-term e, and the men crisis intervention. We don't duplicate anything already

available in the community. "It makes a lot of sense to integrate services, particularly nation's indi

in large cities, where people are moving around a lot where they don't have support systems or a knowledge of the community and what's available. When you're in a crisis is not a good time to find out these things.'

Oppenheimer said Lifeline is more practical financially than single-purpose agencies.
"With lots of hotlines, the

volume of calls is never that great. You might get one call an hour. But when you combine the services and get 15 calls an hour, that's much more cost-effective," she said.

The service, which expects to handle 98,000 calls this year, is funded by the county departments of health, mental health, aging and social services, as well as United Way.

Counselors are recruited from the community and screened before they are allowed to answer crisis phone

Oppenheimer said 25 to 30 volunteers are accepted each year for training out of 80 to

90 applicants.
"We look for people who have stable lives. We feel they should have their own lives in hand before they can help

other people."
"And we also look for non-judgmental volunteers — we need people who don't have some bias about particular problems, who can under-

stand and empathize."
David, 27 (volunteers are asked not to reveal their full names), said it is sometimes hard to fit a weekly five-hour shift around his full-time work schedule, "but it's worth

"There are a lot of people out there who need help and it feels good to me to be able to do that," he said.

David said he doesn't feel apprehensive about possibly giving bad advice to callers.

"The best thing you can do is just be a person who cares," he said. "These people come from all walks of life — they're grandmothers, service people, corporate executives. It doesn't take any special train-

ing to talk to them.
"All it takes is a willingness to listen and help.

Police can't keep track

Machine gun market sky-rocketing

United Press International

DALLAS - There are nearly four times as many machine-guns and assault rifles in the hands of private citizens as in the hands of police officers, and they are all sold through a legal street market that has skyrocketed in recent years, federal offi-

Keeping track of that market is an obscure agency in the Treasury Department that keeps its files manually, is hampered by conflicting regulations and enforces laws that date back to the 1930s.

All a private citizen needs to own a fully automatic weapon is \$200 for a one-time tax, about \$500 to buy the weapon and the patience to fill out one set of forms. He will not be photo-graphed or fingerprinted, and local law enforcement agencies need not be consulted.

One Dallas arms dealer, who asked not to be named, said the number of people taking advantage of loose regulations has grown to be a problem for dealers.

"It's making business hard for discourage buyers in the 1930s,

shop because everyone is a dealer now," the dealer said. "The big market isn't over the counter. It's out in the street.'

Gary Schaible, who heads the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms branch that deals with firearms regulations, said there has been a definite increase in the number of applications for licenses for automatic weapons. Automatic weapons that fire continuously as long as the trigger is held down.

"The total number of licensees who can engage in National Firearms Act activity has increased 185 percent in the last five years," Schaible said.

Firearms are regulated by two laws: the National Firearms Act of 1934, which pertains to automatic weapons; and the Gun Control Act of 1968, which reg-ulates imports and interstate dealer. "They'll get a guy off,

The 1934 law requires a \$200 tax be paid before a private citizen can own an automatic

That was a big enough tax to

How do you repay him? First the cash, then the only beer equal to his

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but it totals about the same as a good stereo set when added to the cost of an automatic weapon today. They range from \$500 for the Ruger Mini-14 assault rifle to \$2,500 for the belt-fed German HK-21 light machinegun.

"Dealers and individuals are getting them," Schaible said. "That's where the increase is. A lot of it is for collection pur-

In 1981, the last year complete figures were available, Schaible said law enforcement officers had 18,740 automatic weapons, compared with a total of 68,650 in the hands of private citizens.

What kind of people buy machineguns?

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people with his bare hands, and he's loose.' After awhile he'll come see me.

"I'm seeing a lot of people nowadays who are making good money, but they're machinists, said. "I think primarily the in-

then go home at night and say, crease is in people who are just 'My God, this guy killed eight figuring out, 'Hey, I can own a machinegun.

> The 1934 law permits a private citizen to buy a machinegun if he pays a one-time \$200 tax on the transaction, but the application requires an affadavit from the local police chief or sheriff attesting to the buyer's good

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