

Editorial

Caring for the mentally ill

The deinstitutionalization of mentally ill patients is not working.

Forty percent of the homeless population in the United States is mentally ill. They have drifted away from their families, or been evicted by their landlords. Once flushed into the streets, they have lost touch with the Social Security Administration and stopped taking their medicine. Some have drifted into the use of alcohol and other drugs which has only led to more serious complications.

A task force of the American Psychiatric Association has said that the mentally ill, once homeless, are "too disorganized to extricate themselves from living on the streets — except by exhibiting blatantly bizarre or disruptive behavior that leads to their being taken to a hospital or jail."

The task force report noted that while there had been valid concerns about the shortcomings of state hospitals, they did provide asylum and sanctuary from the pressure of the world with which the patients have been unable to cope.

Shelters and mainstream low-cost housing are not appropriate for the majority of the mentally ill, researchers say. What they are advocating are different levels of supervision, including halfway houses, board and care homes, satellite housing, foster or family care, and crisis or temporary hostels. They also urge that each patient be assigned one mental health professional or paraprofessional.

The report cautions against placing the entire burden of deinstitutionalization on families. About 50 percent of the mentally ill are now living at home. Programs have been proposed to support the families of the mentally ill.

The era of deinstitutionalization was made by naive and simplistic notions about community support.

This is not a time to overreact, to revert to the warehousing of the mentally ill. Healing the mentally ill is still a community responsibility.

The community has to be awakened again to this desperate need.

James A. Kalbaugh
Editor/publisher, The Times

Out of the past

100 YEARS AGO

A hail storm of an unprecedented character passed over a portion of Franklin Twp. on Sunday afternoon. Starting beyond Rife's blacksmith shop, it took a northern direction, passing between Cashtown and McKnightstown, cutting the corn on many fine fields into ribbons, and greatly damaging the oats. The track of the storm was about one mile wide and three or four miles long, doing its worst about Flohr's Church, which was near the center. At the farm house of Jacob Deardorff, hail fell so heavy that he turned a lot of it into good use by making ice cream for the family. So much injury to crops by a hail storm is not remembered in that locality.

One day last week Mr. John A. Moorhead and his son Harry were going to the hay field, the lad carrying the scythe. Coming upon a bunch of noxious weeds the boy attempted to mow them, but miscalculating his distance, cut his father in the ankle, making a severe though not painful wound.

"Sedwick" is to be the name of the Postoffice at Round-Top on the Battlefield, and Lewis A. Bushman, who has built a warehouse there, is to be the postmaster. The office will prove a great convenience and that is what postoffices are for. The name of "Round-Top" could not be retained because of another "Round-Top" in the state, and the same was found to be the case in regard to Hancock and Vincent.

At adjourned meetings of the Town Council held July 13th and 15th the following business was transacted: Ordered that property owners on Washington St. be notified to make and repair pavements; take legal action to abate all nuisances reported by the Health Committee; instructed the highway committee to purchase 200 perches of broken limestone for the streets; and ordered an iron grate to be placed on the doorway of the lockup to secure ventilation.

Today in history

By The Associated Press

Today is Tuesday, July 22, the 203rd day of 1986. There are 162 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On July 22, 1934, bank robber John Dillinger was shot to death by federal agents outside Chicago's Biograph Theater, where he had just seen the movie "Manhattan Melodrama," starring Clark Gable. Dillinger's death ended a 14-month crime spree.

On this date:

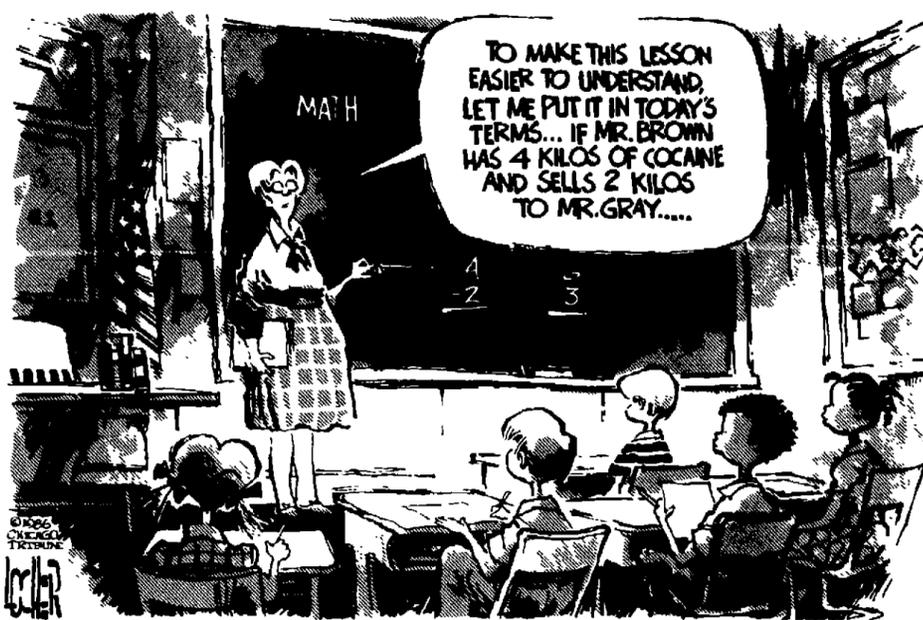
In 1812, English troops under the Duke of Wellington defeated the French at the Battle of Salamanca in Spain.

In 1933, American aviator Wiley Post completed the first solo flight around the world in seven days, 18½ hours.

In 1937, the U.S. Senate rejected President Franklin D. Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 1942, gasoline rationing began in the U.S. during World War II.

In 1943, Allied forces captured Palermo, Sicily.



Mr. Gorbachev is impatient

By William F. Buckley Jr.

People who believe in negotiating with the Soviet Union at the same time that the Soviet Union is sending attack helicopters to banana republics in Central America are not living in the real world.

The day's news advises us that Mr. Gorbachev is "impatient" with U.S. delays in reacting to his multifarious proposals. He wants us to stop nuclear testing, he wants us to take out our middle-range missiles from Europe, he wants England and France to freeze their nuclear inventory at the current level, and he wants us to extend the ABM treaty for 15 years, and to acknowledge that the treaty forbids any testing, let alone deployment of our space shield technology. In return for which? Why, in return for which the Soviet Union would reduce its arsenal of warheads to 8,000 and its total number of delivery systems to 1,600.

Now if we were to do this, what would the benefit be to the United States or, for that matter, to the free world? Answer: none. Eight thousand warheads and 1,600 delivery systems are quite enough to wipe out the military and population centers of the non-communist world.

And on the other hand, if we stopped testing, we would curtail the kind of technological curiosity that has made it possible for us sharply to reduce our own nuclear inventory and to design safety features that protect us from any risk of accident. If we were to withdraw our theater missiles from Europe, we would create a nuclear vacuum hospitable to preponderant Soviet tactical military force. If France were to arrest its nuclear development, it would soon find itself impotent against the protective devices the Soviet Union is busily preparing to shield greater Moscow (greater Moscow has a diameter of about a thousand miles, according to some military experts). If England were to abandon its decision to purchase a Trident submarine, its nuclear inventory would be severely crippled. If we buy the Soviet version of the ABM treaty, we might as well abandon any research into a space shield, ceding to

the Soviet Union the initiative in the development of this critical technology.

Now the kind of response we should be making to Mr. Gorbachev's grunt of impatience isn't dictated by any fear of antagonizing the Soviet Union. It is dictated by a fear of antagonizing the liberal establishment in America.

Here is what we should respond, in a one-sentence letter to the Soviet ambassador in Washington. It should read: Dear Ambassador Dubinin: In connection with Mr. Gorbachev's request for a response to his initiatives, kindly advise him to advise us when the military supplies exported during the past two years to Nicaragua have been repatriated to the Soviet Union, after which you will hear from us.

Should this come to pass, it would then be time for our next communication, which should read: Dear Mr. Ambassador: Please advise us when the Soviet Union has withdrawn from Afghanistan, after which you will hear from us.

Should that come to pass, the third letter: Please advise us when you have reduced your conventional army to 50

divisions.

Then: Please advise us when you are ready to reduce your nuclear warheads to 50.

And should that happen, our president could go to Geneva and with the flourish of a pen dispose of the problem of nuclear apocalypse.

Ah, they will say, people who write such proposals do not live in the real world. Precisely the opposite is the case. People who believe in negotiating with the Soviet Union at the same time that the Soviet Union is sending attack helicopters to banana republics in Central America are not living in the real world. The real world is the one that has been made by the lunatic appetite for power by the Soviet Union, to the appeasement of which it has sacrificed trillions of dollars, the welfare and prosperity of its 270 million people, the slavery of its satellite empire, and the technological energies of its best scientists. That is the real world.

The unreal world is that in which our diplomatic corps actually believes there is a purpose in endless negotiations that do not increase by the weight of a grain of sand the security of the West. The security of the West is measured not alone by the size of our nuclear inventory, but by the room we have to conduct our policies and to exercise our freedoms without fear of nuclear war.

They tell us that we must fear another arms race. Why? Because it is expensive? But the Soviet Union cannot bear any expense we cannot bear. And if it is so obvious that an arms race would bring on Soviet victory, then why doesn't the Soviet Union simply get on with the manufacture of the incremental nuclear weapon?

Because it has more to gain from the West by negotiating. And we have more to lose from negotiating.

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Readers' Forum

Thanks for warm, wonderful vacation

Editor, The Gettysburg Times:

My wife and I would like to take this opportunity to write to you and thank Gettysburg for showing us a most wonderful time on our vacation. The history of the Battle of Gettysburg is most amazing, and your community is most polite and friendly. Everyone from the tour guides to the man on the street was helpful. May I also take this moment to say that we had dined in various restaurants, but I have to mention one in particular. Sunny Ray's on Buford Ave. has to be one of the nicest restaurants that we have ever dined in. The food was excellent in every respect. The staff most courteous, and warm to our needs at our table. Matter of fact we dined there all week, due to their friendly respect for their customers and their home cooking. Sunny Rays is to be highly recommended by me to anyone I know who is traveling to the Gettysburg area. Gettysburg should be proud to have such a fine eating establishment. Again thank you for such a warm and wonderful time on our vacation. Hope to revisit Gettysburg in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Henry
Spencer, Mass.

Democracy on the march

By R. Gregory Nokes

EDITOR'S NOTE: R. Gregory Nokes has been covering U.S. foreign policy since 1980.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A global "crusade for freedom" is on the march, but it still hasn't penetrated into many dark corners of the world where dictators of left and right rule, says a specialist who is marking its progress.

Raymond Gastil of Freedom House in New York calculates that 56 countries were fully free in 1985, an increase of three from a year earlier. It's an all-time high, but it still represents only a third of the nations of the world.

He said 56 other countries are partly free and 55 are classified as not free. Gastil said 38 percent of the world's population lives in fully free countries, 23 percent in partly free nations and the remainder live in countries where there is no freedom.

Gastil is author of the annual "Freedom in the World" study. Although Freedom House is a non-governmental independent research organization, its rating of nations is highly regarded at the State Department, which attempts no compilation of its own.

In an interview, Gastil said there has been renewed interest in democracy in the world, but cautioned against becoming "overconscious of the changes." He said there have also been setbacks, particularly in Africa, which he called "a disaster area" for democracy.

The biggest gains have been in the Western Hemisphere where eight nations have become fully free in six years, including three in 1985 — Brazil, Uruguay and Grenada. The others are Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Honduras and Ecuador.

Gastil cited Spain, Portugal and Greece as major recent successes in Europe.

Gastil's list of free countries includes most of the Western Hemisphere, Western and southern Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India and Israel and a host of island nations. Only two African countries are classified as fully free, Botswana and Mauritius. The only Middle East nation is Israel and it gets a partly free rating in its administration of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Partly free countries are an odd mixture that include South Africa, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Hungary, Chile, Egypt, Iran, Kenya, Uganda, Turkey, Taiwan, Pakistan, Lebanon, South Korea, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh and Thailand.

Not free countries include the Soviet Union, China, most of Eastern Europe, North Korea, Cuba, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Ghana, Iraq, Ethiopia, Angola, Algeria, Syria, Vietnam, Tanzania and Zaire.

The Philippines, which has not yet had fully free election despite the ouster of stoneman Ferdinand Marcos, remains in the partly free category.

Gastil said South Africa is on the edge between partly-free and not free because although the white population enjoys freedom, the black majority does not.

He said Nicaragua has been regressing and could be placed in the not free category in the next study.

Although Gastil doesn't address the issue, it is obvious that being free doesn't guarantee that a nation will enjoy good relations with the United States. The Reagan administration, for example, has had better relations with partly free Turkey than free Greece, and with partly free Pakistan than free India.

In addition, the administration has promoted and financed an insurgency to fight the government of partly free Nicaragua, while selling arms and cultivating improved relations with not-free China and Saudi Arabia.

But Gastil said that after earlier hesitating in promoting freedom in some right-wing governments with which it had good relations, the administration seems to have concluded that "maybe the crusade for democracy is the way to go."

Gastil's classification measures a nation's performance against a long list of political rights and civil liberties. Political rights include such criteria as whether elections are fair and whether a government is free of military or foreign control.

Among civil liberties are the degrees of press freedom, freedom from political terror or imprisonment, freedom of speech and religious institutions and freedom from corruption and from "gross socioeconomic inequality."

While Gastil says "no state, of course, is absolutely free or unfree," the very top rank includes those with a fully competitive electoral processes, where those elected clearly rule, as the Western democracies.

Having fair elections won't put a country in the fully free category, however, "unless those elected have the major power in the state," he said. El Salvador, Pakistan and Thailand stumble on this measure.

Mexico also stumbles because even though it has periodic elections and limited opposition, "its governments have been selected outside the public view by the leaders of factions within the one dominant Mexican party," Gastil said.

In the very worst countries, he said, "the political despots at the top appear by their actions to feel little constraint from either public opinion or popular tradition."

The practice of political terrorism doesn't mean a country lacks some freedoms. Chile, Lebanon and Guatemala all have had large-scale political terrorism, but still get a better rating than Czechoslovakia, which does not.

Just a lazy singer with a sexy mumble

By George Zucker



EDITOR'S NOTE: George Zucker is the AP news chief for Pennsylvania.

Kids call most music I like Old Folks Music.

Frank Sinatra is 70. Tony Bennett left his heart in San Francisco a long time ago. Dick Clark has a portrait falling apart in the attic.

But the kids dump on more than Old Blue Eyes or the lilting, soppy tunes of Lawrence Welk. What the kids call Old Folks Music nowadays are such blasts from the past as "Great Balls of Fire" and "Let's Do the Twist."

Classics like "Blueberry Hill," "Hey, Mr. Postman" and "Mashed Potatoes." Jerry Lee Lewis, Chubby Checker and Fats Domino aren't golden oldies — they're just old.

My old fogeyhood was underscored recently at an editors convention in Scranton, where the hotel lounge featured a DJ with records going back to the 1950s and 1960s, not exactly the Ice Age. Most of my record requests predated the DJ's repetoire.

He never heard of the "Theme from Mondo Cane," for example, although he recalled the later version entitled, "More." You know you're getting on when a disc jockey does not remember the music of your life.

"Don't get many requests for 'Mondo Cane,' sir. Sorry."

I had better luck with "Louie Louie," although the song was written 31 years ago. The DJ had several recordings, including the popular Kingsmen version, which was the fraternity

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theme song in the John Belushi movie, "Animal House."

"Louie Louie" seems to enjoy a life of its own and may yet escape the Old Folks label.

In 1963, Gov. Matthew E. Welsh of Indiana tried to ban the record from Hoosier airwaves. "There have been complaints," his press secretary told reporters. "The governor listened to the record and says it's filthy."

The Kingsmen version was widely reputed to have lurid lyrics. Those of us who covered the Indiana statehouse listened to the record for more than an hour, playing it at different speeds, but failed to discern anything off-color.

The song is about a lonely sailor who tells his friend, Louie, how he longs for his girlfriend back in Jamaica.

"Hey, Loo-ay Loo-ay, oh, baby now, me gotta go." The phrase was repeated over and over to a heavy Caribbean beat. The rest was slurred and wholly indecipherable.

But the gubernatorial censure seemed to confirm the notion of bawdy lines and "Louie Louie" zoomed to No. 1.

Over the years, there have been other tunes with supposedly sinful or sinister messages. Some said the 1972 record by Led Zeppelin, "Stairway to Heaven," emitted incantations of the devil when played backwards. "Another One Bites the Dust," a 1980 song by Queen, reputedly exhorts listeners to smoke marijuana, or so the kids believed.

But nothing so bizarre was involved with "Louie Louie." We who danced to "Louie Louie" in the 1960s were not led astray by any subliminal immorality.

Richard Berry wrote the song in 1955 and introduced it in 1956, selling about 130,000 copies. A number of groups recorded "Louie Louie" after that, but it was not until 1963 when the Kingsmen gave the song national notoriety that it became a hit.

The Kingsmen version contained the unintelligible lyrics the governor found obscene.

Berry was called to testify before the Federal Communications Commission after some radio stations banned the song. He set the record straight.

What really happened, he said, was that the Kingsmen's lead singer, Jack Ely, learned the song from a jukebox and simply "mumbled the words he could not understand."

With the help of Gov. Matt Welsh, the story of the lewd lyrics persisted and "Louie Louie" became a nationwide hit.

But old folks know that what got the governor all steamed up was just a lazy singer with a sexy mumble.