

1. The migrant health program provides prenatal and postnatal care, obstetrics service, immunization, examinations, and treatment for ordinary ailments. Of these services only about 250,000 out of the one million men, women, and children who make up the migrant stream get this care. Also, this care is not continuous as not all communities have migrant project services facilities and as the migrant moves from camp to camp and from state to state these services become episodic, periodic or nonexistent.

2. Continuity of health care services for all migrant workers and their families is of the utmost importance for a rational nation-wide health care program. The American people today feel that health care services are a right. This concept should certainly encompass the men, women, and children who work in this country's fields and who make it possible for our people to be the best fed nation in the world.

The AFL-CIO not only urges the extension of this program, but strongly recommends the authorization of \$9,000,000 for fiscal 1969 be substantially increased.

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION

The Alcohol and Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Amendments in H.R. 15758 represent a meritorious effort to cope with two insidious and destructive behavior problems. An estimated 80 percent of the nation's five million alcoholics are living with their families, holding—or trying to hold—some kind of job, and trying to maintain a place in the community. The cost of their alcoholism to American industry is an estimated \$2 billion a year as a result of absenteeism, lowered efficiency and medical insurance expenses. The suffering which the alcoholic inflicts on his family is immeasurable. His community may spend as much as \$100,000 on an alcoholic and his family during his lifetime. The safety of the alcoholic, of his family, his coworkers and indeed of the entire community is endangered by his habit. According to Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan's recent advisory committee report on traffic safety, made to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare last February, as much as every tenth car encountered on the road may be driven by an alcoholic. Problem drinking is cited as a factor in at least 30 percent of the more than 40,000 motor vehicle deaths occurring annually.

The alcoholism provisions in H.R. 15758 would authorize a two-year grant program building, staffing and operating facilities for preventing and treating alcoholism, using the same types of mechanisms as provided in the Mental Health Center Act. The local centers which this legislation will provide will aid the working alcoholic, replacing the neglect and abuse which in the past resulted all too often in his eventual destruction. It will also aid the less than ten percent of all alcoholics who are the homeless men and women, the so-called Skid Row inhabitants, hopefully putting an end to the revolving-door cycle of arrest-jail-release-drunkenness and arrest again.

We very definitely endorse this effort to fight the disease of alcoholism with the humane and intelligent treatment that is required.

The Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation provisions of H.R. 15758 extend and make the very logical placement of narcotic addict rehabilitation activities in the mental health centers authorized under the Community Mental Health Centers Act. To enable the centers to absorb their new responsibility the new legislation would authorize a two-year grant program for construction, staffing, operation, and maintenance of new facilities and for training of the necessary personnel. Drug addiction as a symptom of mental illness has been recognized officially in the two-year-old Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act. As with the alcoholic, the drug addict is a hazard to his family and community as well as to himself.

The need for providing treatment and rehabilitation is apparent when we consider the 40 percent increase in the number of narcotic addicts recorded by the Bureau of Narcotics during the past ten years. Our concern over the drug addiction problem is also due in no small part to the fact that drug abuse is a behavioral illness of the nation's great labor centers. More than half the addicts recorded by the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics are residents of New York State. California, Illinois, New Jersey, and Michigan, have a larger proportion of addicts than other states.

While the number of centers providing treatment for addicts is small, the number of addicts increases. Providing this treatment in facilities which are part of the complex of the community mental health centers, gets treatment to persons