

Aside from this clinical picture one might ask the question "What has the impact of the Center been on the police?" Other than arrest figures, man-hours, and increased efficiency, this question may never be answered fully. The impact on the patrol officers has been as remarkable as in any other area under study. Many who were openly skeptical of the treatment program have expressed unqualified enthusiasm as a result of some of the Center's success cases whom they have known. Some have even gone so far as to volunteer their services both on and off duty in any way that they might further the treatment program.

St. Louis has always had a non-punitive approach to the problem of public intoxication. At the individual level officers are so sensitized to this problem that they have donated clothing and other useful articles to the Center. The acceptance of the treatment program on the part of the line officers could not help but be recognized when investigators in this research began to hear of informal shuttling procedures being conducted so that an individual would be found in one of the districts being served by the Center.

Mr. ROGERS. And any suggestion you have as to how this could best be incorporated into the community health centers that we already have authorized.

This is most helpful, and this is what we need, some specific information.

Mr. PITTMAN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. F. Morris Lookout, industrial representative, Tulsa Council on Alcoholism.

We appreciate your presence here.

STATEMENT OF F. MORRIS LOOKOUT, INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVE, TULSA COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM

Mr. LOOKOUT. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is F. Morris Lookout, and I represent the Tulsa Council on Alcoholism, Tulsa, Okla., for which I serve as industrial representative.

It is indeed an honor and a privilege to appear before this distinguished committee—and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to testify in support of the Alcoholism Rehabilitation Act of 1968.

In my position with the Tulsa Council on Alcoholism, I am presently working with 30 business firms in the Tulsa area. Each of these firms now recognizes the significant impact of alcoholism on their company productivity. They also know by experience that it is much more profitable for them to treat their alcoholic employees and to rehabilitate them than it is to deny that the problem exists and to discharge summarily those employees with drinking problems.

This enlightened concept is now implemented by many firms of the Nation's business community. Eastman Kodak, North American Rockwell, Western Electric, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and many other major firms across the country have recognized the economic feasibility of rehabilitating alcoholic employees who, aside from drinking problems, have proven to be productive employees.

I deal primarily in education, yet I know only too well there must be a balance between education and treatment. I know that before an alcoholism rehabilitation program can work for a company, it must have therapeutic resources to which the alcoholic employee can be referred. In Tulsa, and throughout Oklahoma, such facilities are rare and, in terms of the need, totally inadequate.