

schools, parole and probation, courts, labor, et cetera, are all valuable and necessary elements in a comprehensive approach to the treatment of alcoholism.

A comprehensive community mental health center program should include among its elements facilities and programs for the treatment of the alcoholic. The comprehensive community mental health center is in a strategic position to integrate the many resources and programs necessary for a coordinated comprehensive approach to this problem.

The elements of a spectrum of services in a broad approach to this problem would include detoxification centers, treatment of the acute phase of alcoholism in a general hospital, inpatient treatment for such complications of alcoholism as delirium tremens or acute hallucinosis, general hospital care for such complications as cirrhosis of the liver and peripheral neuritis.

Halfway houses, diagnostic clinics, outpatient long-term treatment resources, public health nursing, long-term rehabilitation centers for the chronic alcoholic who had little or no personal resources, shelters for those who have reached the point of chronic dependency with no capacity for rehabilitation, with our current knowledge of the treatment of this illness.

Many of these programs can be related to a community mental health center. Some should begin to develop apart from community mental health centers, particularly where such centers have not yet come into existence but could then become affiliated with, and integrated with, community mental health centers as they emerge.

The following motion was unanimously adopted by the members of the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors in meeting at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill., March 14, 1968:

The proposed Federal alcoholism legislation should provide mechanisms to strengthen services to alcoholics and drug addicts and encourage the development of these services as components of programs of comprehensive community mental health services rather than as separate autonomous units.

Federal support of such developments, both in terms of concept and in terms of financing, will go far in overcoming current resistances to developing programs, and will emphasize and stimulate the urgent desirability of including programs in behalf of the alcoholic in the community mental health services now taking shape throughout the country.

Another powerful factor at work is the judicial decisions which have already occurred and which are now in the process of being formulated by the Supreme Court making it illegal to punish the chronic alcoholic for public intoxication and requiring his treatment as a sick person instead.

Drug addiction and drug abuse have become significant in recent years as challenges to psychiatric and medical knowledge and enterprise and have provoked professional leaders to develop liaison with other innovating personnel in the antipoverty programs and the war on crime.

Drug addiction and drug abuse play salient roles in the perpetuation of poverty and in the incidence of crime.

Effective treatment programs and prevention programs in the areas of drug addiction and drug abuse should have an important impact