9-11-1969

Drug control laws now affect middle class

University of Montana--Missoula. Office of University Relations

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umt.edu/newsreleases

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the University Relations at ScholarWorks at University of Montana. It has been accepted for inclusion in University of Montana News Releases, 1928, 1956-present by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks at University of Montana. For more information, please contact scholarworks@mso.umt.edu.
MISSOULA—

Concern for strict drug control laws has risen sharply in recent years because the laws, which once affected only ghetto youth, now also affect the children of white middle-class Americans, according to George B. Galinkin, chief of treatment at the Narcotics Center of Tacoma-Pierce County, Tacoma, Wash.

Galinkin spoke at the second session of the twelfth annual conference of the Montana Association for Rehabilitation (MAR) Sept. 8-9 at the University of Montana.

He called hard drugs a "blanket to cover feelings." He said virtually every addict he has worked with has come from a "disrupted family."

The goal of rehabilitators, he said, is to "try to restore the sense of feeling and sensitivity that comes in human relationships."

Galinkin called for a "community-involved program" for treatment of narcotics addicts, and said the best person to talk to an addict is another addict.

A panel discussion regarding use of drugs in the young people's "subculture" followed Galinkin's speech.

Seventy-six MAR members formally registered for the conference.

MAR is a nonprofit organization comprising agencies and persons interested in rehabilitation of the mentally and physically handicapped.

"Insight, Initiative and Involvement" was the title of this year's program, which dealt specifically with control and rehabilitation of the narcotics abuser.
As a chapter of the National Rehabilitation Association, the MAR provides an opportunity for high school and college educators and administrative personnel and personnel of state and federal social agencies, including public health nurses and other interested laymen, to review problems facing Montana.

First speaker during the second day of the program was Richard Bosse, supervisor of classification and parole at Washington State Reformatory, Monroe, Wash.

Bosse spoke on "Penal Rehabilitation." He said a good way to rehabilitate residents is one employed at Job Therapy, Inc., at Monroe. Citizens of the community visit the Reformatory/establish friendships with those who probably would not be visited otherwise.

Another speaker, Dr. Hamilton Pierce, a Great Falls psychiatrist, said drug users should be treated with much sympathy and understanding by rehabilitators.

In his speech, "Treatment Aspects," he said drug users, without exception, are emotionally disturbed people who "face isolation and try to escape from reality."

###