THE CHAPLAIN AND THE ARMY'S DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAM

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Nearly six years ago, on 17 June 1971, President Richard Nixon declared a national counter offensive against drug abuse, which he termed "public enemy number one." Three months later, the Department of the Army created the Army Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Control Program (ADAPOP) to deal with the abuse of alcohol and other drugs by American soldiers throughout the world. As they still are today, the objectives were: to make a sustained effort to prevent alcohol and drug abuse; to attempt to restore to effective and reliable functioning those individuals with problems attributed to alcohol and other drugs; and to eliminate from the service those who could not be restored effectively in a reasonable time.

The primary functions of the Army's program are:

- **Prevention** through education, law enforcement, and community action;
- **Identification** through a variety of methods including voluntary, biochemical urine testing, and command, medical, and law enforcement reports;
- **Detoxification and Treatment** in medical facilities when necessary;
- **Rehabilitation** conducted in two phases—active and follow-up.

Clinical confirmation of substance abuse is mandatory before an individual can enter the rehabilitation program. The active phase of rehabilitation is normally sixty days and may be on a resident or non-resident basis, depending on the needs of the client. Individuals who do not respond to treatment and rehabilitation efforts during the active phase are processed for separation from the service. An individual who successfully completes the active phase, however, enters a 300-day follow-up period. The therapy for rehabilitation progresses from frequent counseling sessions during the active phase—individual, group, or both—to a reduced intensity during the follow-up term. The client's

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