

MRS. ROOSEVELT MEETS THE PUBLIC

July 1st, 1951

Description: In this episode, ER discusses heroin addiction among teenagers with Harry Anslinger, commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, Dr. Kenneth W. Chapman of the Bureau of Medical Services U.S. Public Health Service, and Max Rubinstein, a principal of a New York City junior high school.

Participants: Eleanor Roosevelt, NBC Announcer, Harry J. Anslinger, Kenneth W. Chapman, Max G. Rubinstein

(0:22)

[NBC Announcer:] WNBT New York, Channel Four.

[Theme music begins 0:27]

[NBC Announcer:] [speaking over music] Recent revelations on the widespread il-illegal use of narcotics has shocked and alarmed the American public. Today on NBC Television, the *Mrs. Roosevelt Meets the Public* program has invited three experts to discuss the narcotics crisis. We now join Mrs. Roosevelt and her guests at the colonial room of the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York.

[Theme music ends 0:48]

[ER:] Good afternoon. Just before beginning on our subject for this afternoon, I think, in case any of you have not been listening to the radio, that you would like to know that General [Matthew] Ridgeway has received an answer to his message on a ceasefire. It is signed by the North Korean Premier and the commanding general of the first Chinese army. It does not--it accepts a ceasefire, to begin between the tenth and the fifteenth of July, and the meeting is suggested at Kaesong, which is on the thirty-eighth parallel north of Seoul.

Now, we will come to our subject for today. The illegal sale and use of narcotics has become a major social problem in our country. Most of us were not aware of its extreme seriousness until our attention was focused on the shocking exposures made public by investigating committees from Washington, and here in New York State. I have been particularly disturbed to learn of the large percentage of very young people who have been involved in this narcotics crisis. It is difficult to escape the sensational and dramatic aspects of this question. Which, in reality, is so grim and tragic. But in the discussion this afternoon, we are going to try to acquaint you with the bare facts and suggest some solutions to the most pressing problems.

Our three guests are all experts in the major fields involved in the narcotics menace. Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger heads the Federal Bureau of cha-of Narcotics, charged with confer-con-enforcing the laws against narcotics offenders. Dr. Kenneth W. Chapman, of the Bureau of Medical Services U.S. Public Health Service, is a prominent authority on medical and psychiatric treatment of narcotics patients. And Mr. Max G. Rubinstein is principal of one of the largest junior high schools in New York. He has been a pioneer in the effort to combat the problems of teenage narcotics offenders through an educational program. Now, gentlemen, I want to ask you some questions, which have come to me through letters that have been sent in by our audience. I think the first and most frequently asked question is how much of an increase there has been in the use of narcotics and why? I think this is a

question which all three of you will want to answer, so I'm going to ask Commissioner Anslinger if we may hear from him first.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, this increase is taking place all over the world today: in Europe, in uh Asia, the Near East, the Middle East. Eh it's a phenomenon uh which we haven't been able to uh-uh discover. The uh--we-we ran-ran across this in 1949; it struck us with the velocity of a hurricane. Uh it wasn't uh totally unexpected. We had uh referred to it in various reports to the United Nations and to Congress. Uh we filled the jails with peddlers and uh Dr. Chapman's hospital with addicts. Uh we-we uh found that uh this was prevalent mostly in the-the large crowded cities.

[ER:] Well uh, why do you think it is, have you any idea?

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Well, there has been, uh of course --sources have opened up. Uh sources in Italy, Turkey, uh India, Iran, and elsewhere. After the war. We expected uh, of course, this increase to take place uh rather sooner. I-I believe that Dr. Chapman thought that it would take place immediately after the war, but it was about three years coming. We held the dikes as long as we could, and we shouted warnings, but uh-uh we weren't uh-we weren't heard until the thing just sort of enveloped us.

[ER:] I see. Well now, Dr. Chapman, I'm sure you have something you want to say.

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] Yes, I do, Mrs. Roosevelt, as a matter of fact I have a little graph here which I would like to show which bears out Commissioner Anslinger's statements. You'll notice that during the war years, the number of patients at the Lexington and Fort Worth hospitals mais-maintained a fairly constant level. Then in 1948, we began to see an increase in the number of addicts at that hospital, which again took another jump in 1949, and reached a peak in 1950 of forty-five hundred admissions a year. Now, of course, we only see a representative number of those patients or those people who are addicted to drugs at our hospital.

[ER:] I see. There are a great many that you don't see, in other words?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] I'm sure there must be.

[ER:] Well now, wha-h-how do you account for it? What do you think is the reason?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] Well, there are a number of factors involved in that, one is the distance. We are several hundred miles from Lexington, Kentucky, to New York City, and then it costs, oh twenty-five or thirty dollars even for a coach fare to come there. Then too is the matter of leaving the family uh to its own resources, in case of a breadwinner, or an assistant breadwinner, and uh come to the hospital and spending the required four to six months that we feel necessary for the proper treatment. (7:09)

[ER:] Yes, but why do you think it suddenly took this jump? Uh-uh why do you think it waited after the war and then took this jump?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] Well, I would not be in a position to answer that question. I think Commissioner Anslinger could probably give us a better idea--

[ER:] Well, he-he told us he-[ER laughs] he just thought we were lucky that we hadn't had it sooner, I gather! Well now, uh Mr. Rubinstein, what would you like to say on this subject?

[Max G. Rubinstein:] Well, we hadn't in the schools uh heard anything about the problem, or weren't even aware of it until about April of last year, when I was invited to some little meeting [ER: April of

1950?]-1950--to a community meeting, and we were elated, but we were very skeptical about the entire matter. And it was only in the fall of 1950 that we began to see evidences of it, and these evidences began to grow and grow uh to a frightening proportion. And uh then we uh did something--we tried to do something about it. And we have found in the last few months uh a-a uh falling off--a considerable falling off -- uh of the problem in our school.

[ER:] What--to what do you attribute the sudden growth in your teenagers' group?

[Max G. Rubinstein:] Well I am in no position to know why; I do know this, that uh the uh drugs became much more available. Uh they were actually being peddled in the streets. Boys would tell us that uh all they had to do was walk along the avenue. And they would be solicited. [ER: But they're fairly expensive, aren't they?] That's right. Well, boys would chip in, pool some of their resources, uh-uh in some cases, they would be given the drug for nothing. Just to try it. That sort of thing uh for the first occasion.

[ER:] Yes. Because of course, once you begin, it's uh then-then you'll spend almost anything for it. Well now, I would like to ask you, Dr. Chapman, what makes a narcotics addict?

[Kenneth D. Chapman:] Well, there are several factors involved, Mrs. Roosevelt, in answering that question. And rather than go into too de-detail on the psychiatric aspects of it, I could say that most generally, one finds narcotic addiction on the broad scale in those people who have basic anxieties, insecurities, lack of ability to identify with their parents, with a good home situation, economic difficulties are also a large factor. People who generally are misfits, and unable to make a role for themselves, or make a proper niche for themselves in society frequently resort to drugs, alcohol, or most anything --

[Max G. Rubinstein:] And yet, Dr. Chapman, may I interrupt here? When uh Dr. Bolden, my assistant superintendent and I, visited Bellevue Hospital and spoke to the psychiatrists there uh who had had the first experience with teenage addicts. They commented to us that uh they didn't feel there were any psychiatric elements involved at all with these youngsters. That it was only a matter of availability, and they felt that the drugs had not been made available that these youngsters never would have become involved in the use of drugs.

[ER:] Uh do you think with youngsters that it's at all a question of um just that feeling of daring to try anything which they think is adult? (10:17)

[Max G. Rubinstein:] That's right. One of the feelings.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Well, I'm not uh--[ER: Let me ask you.] I'm-I'm not willing to go along on that because I've seen uh quite a lot of uh this teenage addiction. For instance, in uh-in the District of Columbia. We studied some forty-seven cag-cases of teenage addiction, and thirty-two had criminal records before they ever became addicts. Uh it isn't just a question of-of trying something once to see what it's like, it's a bad association, association with criminals. Uh there isn't any question what the-the what this is an underworld problem, because in order to get heroin, you must spend between ten and twenty dollars a day in order to maintain your addiction. Now how do you get that? Through crime. Certainly, the teenager doesn't uh get that at home, he gets that by starting immediately a life of crime. If it's-if it's a young man, he engages in robbery, uh hold-ups; if it's a girl, she must resort to prostitution immediately. So the cases--

[ER:] In other words, you think that it may be part of a criminal plan to get hold of these people to use? These youngsters?

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Well, certainly, it's-- it's part of a plan in order to develop a market, there isn't any question about that, I can develop that at uh considerable length to show how the syndicates try to push what they have. And today, these addicts are getting somewhere between uh-uh 95 percent adulterated goods here in the East, now not uh on the West coast where some uh-heroin is coming in from China, which is almost 95 percent pure, but-but here I'll-I'll venture to say, Dr. Chapman can bear me out, that even today some of these youngsters are going into Lexington and they have needle scars but they don't have much of a habit, which indicates, of course, we're gradually cutting down the sources in Italy and Turkey. But eh as to peddling-peddling these drugs on the streets, and to their hawking their wares, that uh of course is rather far-fetched, Doctor. [Max G. Rubinstein: Well --] 'Cause after all, you've got to know someone in the underworld in order to make your connection. [Max G. Rubinstein: I know, but these --] All of these children are--and the minute they start on heroin, they go right into the underworld.

[Max G. Rubinstein:] I know, but these youngsters that uh-we're talking about uh are not --to my way of thinking, addicts at all. I think that's the first thing that we ought to do is to define terms, and my personal feeling is that there's been entirely too much sensational talk about this whole problem without a definition of terms. Now I know from my personal experience and from the questioning of youngsters that not more than maybe one out of four or five would be termed an addict. Most of them are youngsters who are on their way to becoming addicted. And they don't need any ten dollars a day. Some of them are taking it just over weekends.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Well, the-the marijuana smoker, not the heroin user, Doctor. [Max D. Rubinstein: Well --] But uh-but uh I-I will say fortunately we're here in a-an atmosphere free of a hysteria, and emotionalism [Max G. Rubinstein: That's right --] where we can discuss uh we-we can discuss the situation. But if they're on marijuana, that's different. They can stop that overnight. On cocaine, they can quit overnight. But on heroin, no. Doctor, am I right?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] You are correct, Mr. Anslinger, and I would like to uh sort of act as an arbiter if I may [ER: Yes.] between these two arguments here.

[Max G. Rubinstein:] Well, we weren't arguing yet. [Rubenstein laughs]

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] I know, I understand. [Harry J. Anslinger: We're just beginning.] But really there is much to be said on both sides of this problem. And there is unquestionably the element of criminality in it. Now what becomes first, the chicken or the egg in this, I don't know. But I do believe that there are a number of factors--I mentioned a few of them--I have no doubt that there are a number of these youngsters who as part of their gang activities, or wanting to belong to a group, which is rather natural in our life, will become by virtue of-- in that gang there may be one of these people who was pushing or selling drugs--come on drugs himself. And then as I am told by some people who have studied these cases, they leave and begin -- again become solitary people. Now of course, in order to support their habits, they will have to go out and rob, steal, and be prostitutes, and so on.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Well, Doctor, you said that uh that uh-uh they-they start a life of crime. Well, uh or--what comes first, the chicken or the egg? Now, of course, I say crime breeds addicts, you'll say addicts breed crime. [Kenneth W. Chapman: I think [unclear term].] Crime breeds addicts, addicts breed crime, addicts breed addicts. Every addict will account to s-for-to uh-making some four additional addicts.

[Max G. Rubinstein:] I know but Doctor, you must--uh, Mr. Anslinger -- you've got to make a distinction between adult addict and a ju-and a teenager. Now I will concede that when you get into the adult level, it doesn't really make much difference. But when you're thinking of this thing from the beginning,

[Kenneth W. Chapman: Yes.] then obviously, these kids are not criminals yet. A sixteen or seventeen-year-old boy, by in large-in large --

[Harry J. Anslinger:] But they assoc--they associate with criminals. They associate--[unclear term] --

[Max G. Rubinstein:] Well, they may associate later on when they have to get the money for it, but our experience has been that none of these youngsters or--I shouldn't say none--but the greater-uh the greater number of these youngsters had no evidence of juvenile delinquency at all until they got involved in the use of narcotics. (15:11)

[Harry J. Anslinger:] But, Doctor, you have one segment of the problem here. Let me call your attention to the fact that I think most of your uh school addiction is confined in New York City. [Recording cuts out. Some material may have been skipp.] For instance, of seventy-nine cases that passed through the-the Detroit grand jury, uh I don't think we had one case that was uh a high school case. There had been uh children of school age, but they were all out engaged in a life of crime.

[Max G. Rubinstein and Harry J. Anslinger overlap]

[Max G. Rubinstein:] Yes, well I'm talking essentially about teenagers. Yes, yes, I know nothing about adults.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] You're talking about New York. Yes, I'm--yes, and I'm speaking of--[Max G. Rubinstein: The whole problem.] [ER: Yes, the whole problem.] The whole problem, on a countrywide basis, because here you see --

[ER:] Yes, well, I'm glad to have that brought out, because I think there is um a distinction that should be made in people's minds because you treat one way um the person who is not yet an addict but is maybe on the way, and quite another way the person who is already a criminal because he has become an addict.

[Harry J. Anslinger, Kenneth W. Chapman, and Max G. Rubinstein overlap briefly]

[Harry J. Anslinger:] [Unclear term]

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] [Unclear] matter.

[Max G. Rubinstein:] Uh, Mrs. Roosevelt, that's our greatest problem. These-these hundreds and hundreds of youngsters who are on the way, to my way of thinking, because we've had evidence of it are all--and I don't like to use the word salvageable -- [ER: Potential --]they're all salvageable. [Kenneth W. Chapman: Yes. Yes.] [ER: Salvageable.] And of course they are all potential-uh potential[ER: Potential criminals.] uh criminals.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Well, Doctor, let me ask you this question: why aren't these children in a hospital right now? I think the first thing that New York City should do is to enact an ordinance making this a communicable disease. Certainly it's worse than smallpox, because these addicts go about making other addicts. And I should think that they should be hospitalized immediately, because instead of the fifteen hundred which uh--I see this figure thrown around New York City--you'd soon have six thousand if you don't hospitalize these addicts immediately. It should be --

[Max G. Rubinstein:] I never agreed with anybody as much [ER laughs] as the-as much as I do with uh Mr. Anslinger.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] It should be--it should be a communicable disease in every city, and I think the Parent Teachers' Association should see to it that in all of these cities a--an ordinance is enacted making this a communicable disease. There isn't one bed in the country available for dis-intoxication and rehabilitation. Not one bed, in any city, except in Doctor uh-uh Chapman's hospital.

[ER:] Well now, that--that's what I wanted to ask. Um uh I-I would like to ask you, Dr. Chapman, um the United States Public Health Services Hospital is quite a long ways off, isn't it? [Kenneth W. Chapman: Yes that is true, Mrs. Roosevelt.] Uh well first, I'd like to know uh what an addict does to get treatment as a voluntary patient, um and then I'd like to know what you do if you haven't got the money to get there?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] Well, the fir --

[ER:] Lexington and Fort Worth are quite a distance from parts of this country.

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] Yes. Well, fortunately in this city, there are agencies which can make it possible to defray the expenses, and I understand some of the charities have gotten together through the social agencies and made these funds available for worthy people who wish to go. Now any patient--or rather any prospective patient--who wishes to go to Lexington or Fort Worth should write, wire, or call the medical officer in charge, Dr. Victor H. Vogel, and ask if he may come in. Now that is merely a formality to check and be sure that he has been there the first time. We have room for first time patients. We are a little crowded for people who are returning. They should plan to stay there four to six months. And if they do stay that time, we will see to it that their transportation is paid back home.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] But, Dr. Chapman, may--may I add this --and I think this is very important--that the record of their commitment is secret and is so guaranteed by an act of Congress.

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] Thank you, Mr. Anslinger. That's something that should be reiterated.

[ER:] Yes, that should be reiterated, because that makes a big difference to a great many people. Well now, Commissioner Anslinger, I'd like to know how much can we accomplish through tightening up enforcement of the law? (19:05)

[Harry J. Anslinger:] I think on the city level, there should be an ordinance making this a communicable disease, there should be increased uh narcotic squads, Los Angeles is the only city --

[ER:] Well, that means increased appropriations.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Inc--oh yes, increased appropriations. [ER: On-on this--is that city, or the state, or federal?] On the city level. On the--on the city level. Then I'm coming to the state level. Certainly, all of these states that have uh-uh uniform narcotics uh state acts should have an enforcement agency. The only real agencies that are in existence are California, Pennsylvania, and Florida, and they do an excellent job. Then uh certainly the state should increase their penalties as Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey have done in the last few months. Now on the federal level, we have about a hundred and eighty men; that's like using a blot-piece of blotting paper to-to uh mop up the ocean! [ER laughs] And--and certainly I think uh on the international level, there's protocol to limit the production of opium, they should call an international conference. I--it's before the Economic and Social Council now. [ER: I know.] But I'll show you the need for increased penalties. The average peddler serves sixteen months in a penitentiary. I, of course--we're in favor of the Congressman [Thomas Hale] Boggs's bill to-to increase uh the penalties, and Senator [Everett] Dirksen's bill, which is a very good bill, something like the eh Lindbergh law-- you don't see kidnapping anymore. There's another bill on the statutes, a bill making-- giving a twenty-five mandatory sentence for anyone who robs a post office, an armed robbery of the post

office, or holding up mail train. You don't read those cases anymore because it has completely disappeared. But I just want to take the--take a little time to bring out three cases. Uh here's the leader of a mafia. Uh-uh the leader of a syndicate, distributing narcotics all over the country. What does he get? Three years, a weak district attorney, and uh a judge who doesn't know what the facts are. And then the judge orders that he be not deported, uh-a-and a very-a parole board uh very sweetly gives him--lets him go after a year, and uh-a few months later, our witness has his head blown off with a shotgun. Now there's a man that should certainly be moved from society, or sh-he should have been deported. Here's another case: Harold Normandale. One hundred arrests, many of them for narcotics, the highest sentence he ever got was uh five years. He should be removed from society! He would have no compunction in making addicts out of sixteen-year-old g-girls and sending them into a life of uh prostitution and crime. And here's a family in Dallas, Texas, the Beedlum family. Every member of the family, except one, a dope-peddler. They've been in and out of the penitentiaries so often they ought to name a penitentiary after them.

[Max G. Rubinstein:] And isn't it true, Commissioner Anslinger, that the former Commissioner of Corrections, Austin McCormick, pointed out at the little meeting we all attended that he feels in this particular area, larger sentences would be effective? Would be very definitely effective?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] Yes. That was correct.

[ER:] Well, that uh--that is something that uh the-uh-the two things I get out of that is larger appropriations [Harry J. Anslinger: Well, that's uh-that's uh one.] and um and la-and uh higher penalties.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] The higher penalty is returning. Judge [Roy Winfield] Harper, a few weeks ago, sentenced Eddie Green, the biggest trafficker, to sixteen years in the penitentiary; the peddlers can't get out of there fast enough.

[ER:] Mhm. Well now, um Dr. Chapman, how much can we decrease the use of narcotics through medical and psychiatric care do you think?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] That's, uh of course, a very broad question, Mrs. Roosevelt. I would not be able to answer it quantitatively, but I should think qualitatively, we could do a great deal. We can, at our hospitals and at such other hospitals as may be established, uh get the man off drugs--man or woman off drugs, or girl or boy. Rehabilitate them; get them back on their feet, physically sound, and used to living without drugs. Then, of course, it's up to the community to which they return for continuation of that psychiatric and medical care. And it is through the community facilities both before and after that we must look for these assistances. Mental hygiene programs, PTAs, and so on. (23:14)

[ER:] So really--[Audio skips]--so I come to you, Mr. Rubinstein. I know you started a series of lessons on narcotics for the pupils in your junior high school. How much do you think can be accomplished through proper educational programs?

[Max G. Rubinstein:] My feeling uh Mrs. Roosevelt is that a great deal can be accomplished. I was very pleased on the very last day of the term to get this letter, this very short letter from a parent whose boy was de-detected in our school and whom we have helped to get off the drug. She writes me, "Dear Mr. Rubinstein, please accept my heartfelt thanks and convey same to members of your staff who showed an extra interest in my son, Dash, during the terms he spent at Cooper Junior High School. The extra time and effort spent with him have been greatly appreciated by me. May you continue your good work." This is a sample of the expressions we have gotten from our parents. Uh our teachers represent--uh I figured this out before I came on here, about ninety teachers--about a thousand years of teaching experience. And uh in uh our entire faculty, and with our entire Parents' Association, we did not find a single person--

pupil, parent, or teacher--to object to the program which we instituted, and I won't take the time to read the guidance lessons that we instituted. I merely want to show this booklet that's been presented to every one of the forty-thousand or--not the elementary school teachers, but practically every teacher in the New York City school system. And I uh just wanna read one statement from Dr. Vogel, who is an outstanding authority in this field. From this booklet: "There is a terrific education job for every parent and teacher in the addiction upsweep. The te-the terrible effects of heroin use must be drilled into the children." And we have had child after child say to us, "Had I known this, had I known this." Now, everybody knows that when someone is in trouble, they may say that had they known that they might not have gone along. But I do have this feeling, Mrs. Roosevelt -- nd we have been able to determine that on the basis of our experiences with these youngsters -- that a good number of them, had they been alerted, had they been properly educated to the evils of narcotics, never would have gone down the path of abusing them.

[ER:] Well you feel education is important. Now how about-how do you feel, Commissioner Anslinger?

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Now I don't-I don't wanna dissent from uh-from uh [Max G. Rubinstein: Thank you.] the Doctor's uh theory here, but after all, it-it is a question as to the individual teacher and what they find in their schools. I say that a lot of juvenile uh delinquency is caused by adult delinquency. Where you find uh the broken home, the family having lost control of the home, how can they exp-how can the parents expect the teacher to save the children from drug addiction? Will you have uh-a-a social unit practically--

[Max G. Rubinstein:] Well, what do you do in that case?

[Harry J. Anslinger and Max G. Rubinstein overlap]

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Well now uh, that is-that is-that is something --

[Max G. Rubinstein:] That's just the point. With the broken home, that's exactly the point!

[ER:] Well, he'll give you some solutions, because [Harry J. Anslinger: Yes. Yes.] [Max G. Rubinstein: All right.] We're coming towards the end of our time, and I want few--[Harry J. Anslinger: Yes. Yes.] of the things we ought to do.

[Harry J. Anslinger:] Well, on education, certainly that should be studied by-by uh--UNESCO is taking that up now, Mrs. Roosevelt. And uh-but there's one form of education that's I think very dangerous: a lot of mo-motion pictures now on teenage addiction are being peddled around the high schools, uh they-they--I think they're very dangerous--will only spread addiction. I think this must be approached by caution, because sixty-eight governments actually uh in studying this question replied that it was subject to controversy and to grave, grave, objection. So the thing should be studied at-at a very high level, and I'm glad to see that UNESCO is taking up the matter. We do, we do educate at parent-teachers' level, and law enforcement officers.

[Max G. Rubinstein:] Mrs. Roosevelt, just this one comment--[ER: Well now--Yes.] uh my experience with teenagers, I have found that the evil and sin among them and delinquency breed o-on ignorance and darkness. We have found that-that by bringing these things out into the light repeatedly, we have been able to do the most effective kind of work. And I think that Dr. [William] Jansen of the New York City School system, which is the first in the country to have gotten out some curriculum material on it, deserve a great deal of-of credit for it. And I personally and uh Dr. Vogel have received innumerable requests from all over the country for material in this area because they're facing exactly the same problem we are.

[ER:] Well now, Dr. Chapman, what would be your recommendation to the parents and the young people of what they can do to prevent this?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] Well, it's a very broad answer, Mrs. Roosevelt, because I'm also dealing in a very limited field on a very broad subject. And I will say if these parents can give their children the proper love, security, warmth, and understanding, they won't have drug addicts in their family.

[ER:] That is a broad answer, because that really says that uh it's the kind of home that you actually give your child which is going to um keep him from being an addict, isn't it?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] That is the thing that's going to make him a good citizen.

[ER:] Well now, of course, there are certain conditions, such as economic conditions and environment, where the child can't have a good home. What happens then?

[Kenneth W. Chapman:] Well, to belie that, in my experience--and I've talked with many thousands of addicts, and many thousands of federal prisoners as well--and I have seen many who have come from good homes. And uh that has done--

[ER:] So love. [Kenneth W. Chapman: That's right.] Love is the real answer. [Kenneth W. Chapman: That's right.] Love, no matter what the economic conditions are. Well now, gentlemen, I've--our time has come to an end, and I want to thank you all, Mr. Rubinstein, Dr. Chapman, and you, Commissioner Anslinger, for being with us and giving us a clue to some of the conditions and some of the things we can do. Thank you.

[Theme music begins 29:02]

[NBC Announcer:] [speaking over music] Next week at this same time, NBC TV will again present *Mrs. Roosevelt Meets the Public*. We invite you to join us next Sunday when Mrs. Roosevelt and her guest will discuss the latest developments in the Korean ceasefire proposal. Portions of today's program, which originated in the Colonial Room of the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York, were on motion picture film.

[Theme music ends 30:05]

[NBC Announcer:] NBC Television.

[NBC chimes]

[Different theme music starts 30:13]

[NBC Announcer:] [speaking over music] Hey, here's an announcement that's going to cheer up all you boys and girls who are Rootie Kazootie fans: Rootie is going to be on Channel Four starting on Monday five days a week instead of just one. That's right, begin--[recording cuts off]

(30:26)

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