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# GRAND JURY REPORT

JANUARY TERM  
1950  
BALTIMORE CITY

CLARKE J. FITZPATRICK, SR., *Foreman*  
KENNETH L. CARTER, *Assistant Foreman*  
MISS MARIE C. HEBNER, *Secretary*  
MRS. HELEN B. FRESE, *Assistant Secretary*

WILLIAM JEROME BRACKEN, *Clerk and Stenographer*

J. BERNARD WELLS, *State's Attorney of Baltimore City*

WILFORD L. CARTER, *Clerk of the Criminal Court*

G R A N D   J U R O R S

JANUARY TERM

1950

CLARKE J. FITZPATRICK, SR.,	Foreman
KENNETH L. CARTER,	Ass't. Foreman
MARIE C. HEBNER,	Secretary
HELENE B. FRESE,	Ass't. Secretary
ELMER AMOS	
HELEN V. CANN	
CHARLES L. COLEMAN	
HARRY E. COOK	

ROBERT M. EADES  
MILTON M. FRANK  
ROBERT H. HEISTAND  
MARY C. HESSENAUER  
CULBARD R. HUTCHESON  
ELIZABETH A. KRUG  
EMMA V. LOHMAN  
JAMES G. McCALLISTER, SR.

ROLAND L. MILLER  
CHARLES W. PATTERSON  
WILLIAM C. RHODES  
FREDERICK A. SAFFRAN  
JACOB SAUSE OF C  
CAROLINE G. STROBEL  
CHARLOTTE VanNATTA

## REPORT OF FOREMAN

May 5, 1950

Hon. Michael J. Manley, Judge,  
 Hon. W. Conwell Smith, Chief Judge,  
 Hon. Joseph Sherbow, Judge,  
 Part 1, Part 2, Part 3, respectively, Criminal Court;  
 Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

Gentlemen:

The January, 1950, Grand Jury, having completed its term of office, submits its Report.

The following were the committees, together with their chairman:

Penitentiary	Mr. Harry E. Cook
Nuisance and Sanitation	Mr. Culbard R. Hutcheson
Liquor License	Mr. Charles W. Patterson
Delinquency	Mr. Frederick A. Saffran
Hospitals	Mrs. Helen V. Cann
Coordinator of	Mr. Kenneth L. Carter
Committee Activities	Assistant Foreman

The reports of the several committees are appended. The committee members were earnest and painstaking and gave generously of their time to their investigations after the regular jury hours.

General Comment

The Grand Jury was impressed by the calibre and morale of the officers, men and women, of the Baltimore City Police Department. Responsibility for peace and order in the community seems to be in dependable hands.

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As to the several thousand cases where indictments were returned, it is a conservative estimate that sixty per cent of the principals and their families were born in states other than Maryland. This reflects the great migration to Baltimore in the early forties, and no doubt has been commented on by other Grand Juries. Many of the migrants were induced or encouraged to come to the Baltimore area by the golden opportunities held out to them by the war industries, and many of them remained after the war to complicate the State's unemployment and social problems.

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## REPORT OF FOREMAN

Lottery took much of our time. There are 23 members of the so-called Vice Squad, not to mention personnel assigned to the eight police districts who sporadically figure in gaming raids. The net cost to the taxpayers would probably be surprising.

As referred to in an interim report, lottery is a fantastic business in Baltimore. In some neighborhoods no family would be without a lottery "dream book". The law-abiding should probably feel less complacent, because any form of organized law-breaking tends to cultivate the friendship and toleration of politicians. Lottery backers, pick-up men, operators of turn-in stations, office workers, writers, are well regimented in Baltimore. Few of those arrested linger long in a cell, for professional bondsmen and legal counsel usually arrive in the police court on the heels of the accused. Excepting the operators of turn-in stations, no one in this five and ten business seems to have any other livelihood.

We might conclude that everyone identified with the lottery business soon or later would be badgered by the police into leading a new life, but lottery seems to thrive on persecution, as religion of old, and each day nets a new crop of writers and players. Whether jail sentences rather than fines would be more effective is a determinant for the courts.

Strange to note, it has been impossible to apprehend and convict the over-lords of the several syndicates, although the police claim to know the names of most of them. Federal income tax agents may one day produce the solution.

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There are still too many liquor dispensaries in Baltimore, particularly in sections conspicuous for idleness and crime. The Board of Liquor License Commissioners is to be commended on defining restricted areas and saturation points. The Board has a grave responsibility to make doubly certain that there is no commercial exploitation in neighborhood dispensaries patronized by the colored and operated by the white.

### Bingo

Under the Acts of 1949, the Police Commissioner issues the permits for bingo games in Baltimore. He must satisfy himself as to the character of an applicant organization and has the responsibility of determining its eligibility.

In the middle of the term we observed that at several places in Baltimore bingo was being conducted nightly under the ostensible sponsorship of eligible organizations, but that the actual operations were in the hands of outsiders or concessionaires. The overhead ran into big figures and it is reasonable to assume that any moneys paid to the beneficiaries were an infinitesimal part of the "take". Following conferences with Police Commissioner Ober and

## REPORT OF FOREMAN

Assistant State's Attorneys O'Donnell and Grady, a new and comprehensive questionnaire was prepared by the State's Attorney's Office, which all applicants for permits now must sign under oath. Meanwhile, no bingo operation may open or reopen for business until the revised application is approved by the Police Commissioner.

In respect to the several places referred to as operated by professionals, we feel that there was an attempt to take advantage of the law as presently written; that is, there appears to have been a compliance with the letter of the law as constituted, but non-compliance with what we believe was the true intention of the Legislature. The language of the statute does not provide the Police Commissioner with a satisfactory formula for determining the eligibility of applicants.

It is recommended that the Legislative Council and the General Assembly reconsider the provisions of Chapter 529, Acts of 1949, with a view toward expressing clearly and concisely the terms used in the present Act and a more definite standard by which the Police Commissioner can be guided.

The Shoplifting Case

State's Attorney Wells came before us in January on instructions from two judges of the Supreme Bench to reopen a shoplifting case. This highly publicized incident involved a woman arrested in a department store. She had been taken before a magistrate, had pleaded guilty, and had been held for grand jury action. The September term Grand Jury made a presentment, then some days later voted to reconsider and ignore it.

On direct inquiry by us, Mr. Wells stated that (a) there was no new evidence in his possession which might not have been available to the September term Grand Jury; (b) he recalled no time in his thirty years in the State's Attorney's service when the Grand Jury had reopened a case disposed of by its predecessor. We thereupon voted to refuse to consider the case, since the September term Grand Jury had disposed of it, and the presentment was duly marked "dismissed".

The actions of a Grand Jury are arrived at in secret session, no minutes are kept, it issues no explanation or reason for its actions. While its determination in a particular instance would not prevent a subsequent Grand Jury from considering the same case, we submit that it should not be done unless there is new evidence, not available to the Grand Jury to which the matter was originally presented.

In this shoplifting case, the September term Grand Jury must have had good and sufficient reasons for taking the action that it did, and we concluded that, in the absence of any new evidence, a decision by us, contrary to that of the September term Grand Jury, without having available for consideration the reasons for its dismissing the case, would have tended to reflect upon the integrity and honesty of its members.

## REPORT OF FOREMAN

Two Police Departments

Baltimore is one of few large cities with two police departments -- one for the city proper and one for the parks and park property. According to figures furnished, the park police force includes 86 patrolmen, 7 sergeants, 3 lieutenants, and one captain.

The authority of the park police is limited to the park area. These areas include the squares and the Stadium. The Police Commissioner has nothing to do with their personnel and operations, although his is the overall responsibility for law and order in the entire community. This is an incongruous situation.

In the 1949 study prepared for the Mayor's Advisory Committee on the Budget, the recommendation was made that most of the functions of the park police be assigned to the Baltimore City Police Department. The park police would be relegated to the status of special officers and their powers limited to the preservation of order and suppression of vandalism in the parks and enforcement of park rules.

The advantages cited included the following: the parks would be patrolled by police having superior equipment, training and manpower reserves; areas now practically unpoliced would be protected as a matter of routine; responsibility for all police activities, the prevention and suppression of criminal activity and traffic hazards would be the Police Commissioner's.

The plan should result in a substantial reduction of the park police personnel, although we do not agree that it will not entail considerable augmentation of the Baltimore City force. In any event, we strongly endorse the proposal as common sense and desirable.

Jury Fees

Baltimore County grand and petit jurors receive \$5.00 per diem; Baltimore City jurors, \$3.00 per diem. The Legislature passed a bill in 1949 which increased the per diem in Anne Arundel County to \$6.00; and in all other counties, to \$5.00. The amount of increase in Baltimore City was left to the discretion of the Board of Estimates. Three dollars, however, is still the per diem in Baltimore City. The per diem for Federal jury service is now \$7.00.

While jury service should be regarded as an honor and a privilege, it works a hardship on some, particularly on those whose livelihood is gained on an hourly basis, or who are agents on commission.

In all fairness to Baltimoreans called on to serve, we recommend that the City be urged to include in the next budget an increase in the per diem in Baltimore City from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

## REPORT OF FOREMAN

Probation Department

The Grand Jury inspected the Probation Department, operated as an arm of the Supreme Bench and supervised by Mr. Charles F. Snyder, Chief Probation Officer. We were surprised at the tremendous amount of constructive work accomplished by the Probation Department and commend Mr. Snyder as conscientious and efficient. There were 11,749 cases under the supervision of the Department at the end of 1949, classified as non-support, bastardy, divorce-alimony, criminal and indigent parent. Office conditions are crowded, but we understand that with the forthcoming remodeling of the Court House necessary additional space will be afforded to the Department.

Appreciation

Our thanks go to State's Attorney J. Bernard Wells and to his staff, including Deputy State's Attorney William H. Maynard; Mr. Anselm Sodaro, First Assistant; Mr. William J. O'Donnell, Assistant, and Mr. J. Harold Grady, Assistant. On many occasions they appeared before us and impressed us by their ability in handling witnesses and by the wisdom of their counsel. A special word of commendation is due to Mr. Morgan M. Buckner, Assistant State's Attorney in charge of the Domestic Relations Department, whose daily help was of great value.

Only those who have served on a Baltimore City Grand Jury can fully appreciate the value of the Court-appointed clerk and stenographer, Colonel William Jerome Bracken. Ours was his eighty-ninth assignment. Behind an unobtrusive manner, Colonel Bracken has a mind which is encyclopedic, a charm that is Chesterfieldian, and a personal dignity that well becomes a citizen who contributed five sons to the armed forces in World War II.

To the Judges of the Supreme Bench, and particularly to Judge Michael J. Manley, for his patience, cooperation and counsel, we acknowledge a lasting debt of gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,

Clarke J. Fitzpatrick

Foreman



## REPORT OF FOREMAN

## Appendix I

Cash and Personal Property Seized in Gaming Arrests

Hereinafter is the text of an interim memorandum submitted on January 30, 1950, to Judge Michael J. Manley. In it the Grand Jury recommended the passage at the 1950 special session of the Maryland Legislature of a bill approved by the Legislative Council, the substance being that in connection with gambling convictions moneys or personal property shall be forfeited.

The bill was duly introduced in the Senate. It was referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings and we are informed that the Committee on Judicial Proceedings killed it. A similar bill had suffered a like fate in 1949.

The sponsorship of both bills was of the highest, one of the leading exponents being former Judge Marvin Anderson, of Anne Arundel County; another, the State Law Department. It is difficult for us to reconcile such legislative action with the avowed determination of the State to enforce the laws on illegal gaming.

Interim Report

January 30, 1950

Honorable Michael J. Manley  
Judge  
Supreme Bench of Baltimore City  
Court House  
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Sir:

The Grand Jury (January term) of Baltimore City begs leave to submit the following interim memorandum:

After but a few weeks in office we find ourselves considerably concerned at the virulence and extent of the "numbers" industry.

From the mass of testimony already heard it might be concluded that the Pied Piper of Hamelin was an amateur compared to the master mind charmers of the "numbers" business in Baltimore City. Sizeable segments of the population seem to be infected with the "numbers" mania and bent on getting something for little or nothing. All this despite much that the energetic Captain Emerson and his squad are doing to stamp out gaming.

## REPORT OF FOREMAN

## Appendix I Cont.

We are informed that there is uncertainty whether the State under existing law may confiscate moneys seized in gambling cases. Returned funds, among other things, could prove a convenient source of reimbursement for defendants in the matter of fines, counsel fees, and resumption of operations.

We are also informed that to discourage the return of seized funds you have adopted the practice of requiring that a claimant of funds seized in a raid or the like must file a petition under oath alleging that the funds are his personal property before you will sign an order directing the Police Commissioner to make return.

The Legislative Council has approved a bill, prepared by Dr. Flack for introduction at this session of the Maryland Legislature, providing that in connection with gambling convictions money or property seized shall be deemed prima facie to be contraband of law and forfeited to the county or city interested.

The bill is recommended by former Judge Marvin Anderson of Anne Arundel County. The recommendations stem from a case in that county in which three persons pleaded guilty to a violation of the lottery laws and were convicted. When arrested they had on their person about \$10,000 in cash and lottery tickets. It was uncertain whether the county could confiscate the money.

It is not the custom to hand back weapons to their owners after sentences are served, and assuredly money might rightly be regarded as the weapon of the lottery promoters.

We strongly urge the passage of this bill, known as item No. 42, as a very essential measure in the interest of combatting gaming in Baltimore City.

Respectfully,

(signed) Clarke J. Fitzpatrick

Foreman, Grand Jury (January Term)  
of Baltimore City

## REPORT OF FOREMAN

## Appendix II

Grand Jury Room

For the information of posterity in Grand Jury service, there follows a letter from Judge E. Paul Mason, chairman of the Court House Committee, regarding the renovation of the Grand Jury room. It will be noted that remodeling operations in the Court House should be under way this year, and members of subsequent grand juries will enjoy greatly improved quarters.

Supreme Bench of Baltimore City  
March 14, 1950

Hon. Michael J. Manley,  
Court House,  
Baltimore, -2, Md.

Dear Judge Manley:-

I read with much interest the statement of the foreman of the Grand Jury, dated March 9th, enclosed with your letter of same date and I will be happy if you will tell Mr. Fitzpatrick that the Court House Committee is expecting to have plans finally completed and ready for the asking of bids on the Court House work by the last of May and to get the Court House building operation under way some time during the summer. The renovation of the Grand Jury room, (which by the way will not be in the quarters presently occupied by them), should be among the first things sought to be done by the contractor. The quarters that the Grand Jury will be furnished under the plans will be commodious and we believe satisfactory from any standpoint.

Under these circumstances the Court House Committee regards it as a waste of money to make temporary improvements to the present quarters of the Grand Jury, such as the installation of air conditioning or any similar alterations. We suggest that the Grand Jury try to bear with the situation for the short time ahead until the new Grand Jury room will be ready for occupancy.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) E. Paul Mason

Chairman, Court House Committee

## JANUARY TERM 1950

The following is an account of cases handled and classifications:

Cases on Grand Jury Docket Acted on.....	2661
Cases on Special Docket Acted on.....	269
Total	<u>2930</u>
Number of Cases Indicted.....	2847
Number of Cases Dismissed.....	79
Reconsidered and Ignored.....	4
Total	<u>2930</u>
Number of White.....	1614
Number of Colored.....	1316
Total	<u>2930</u>

## CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Sodomy.....	13
Murder.....	19
Manslaughter.....	1
Arson.....	5
Rape.....	34
Mayhem.....	3
Perjury.....	12
Bigamy.....	6
Carnal Knowledge.....	35
Forgery and False Pretences.....	254
Fraud.....	5
Conspiracy.....	17
Assault and Assault and Robbery.....	296
Burglary.....	473
Pandering.....	3
Bet on Races.....	96
Bastardy.....	31
Non-Support.....	93
Embezzlement.....	3
Liquor Without License.....	8
Rec. Stolen Goods.....	35
Incest.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	319
Larceny.....	355
Viol. Liquor Law.....	32
Lottery.....	529
Gambling.....	30
Prostitution.....	69
Disorderly House.....	40
Viol. Drug Act.....	33
Deadly Weapon.....	40

## JANUARY TERM 1950

Perverted Act.....	10
Adultery.....	6
Abduction.....	1
Extortion.....	1
Viol. Sales Tax.....	17
Escape.....	2
	<hr/>
Total	2930
Witnesses Appeared before the Grand Jury.....	4546

## REPORT OF PENAL COMMITTEE

May 5, 1950

Honorable Michael J. Manley  
Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City  
Honorable W. Conwell Smith  
Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City  
Honorable Joseph Sherbow  
Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City

Honorable Sirs:

The Penitentiary Committee of the January Term, 1950, Grand Jury submits herewith reports on the four State Penal Institutions which this Committee has inspected, as well as the Baltimore City Jail.

We feel particularly indebted to Mr. Heimbach of the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court for his aid and assistance by having transportation provided for us at the times we wished to make our inspections.

We also want to comment upon the courtesy of the Police Department of Baltimore City and the Maryland State Police, who were so willing to provide transportation to suit our convenience.

During the time of our service, we have seen things that are probably no different from observations of other penal committees, and hence much of this report will be a repetition insofar as the penal institutions are concerned. Yet, we have tried to inspect each institution thoroughly, and report on each is attached.

We deeply appreciate the honor conferred upon us to serve as members of the January Term of the Grand Jury, and further as members of the Penitentiary Committee of that specific term. We thank you for granting us that opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Milton M. Frank  
Robert H. Heistand  
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Krug  
Jacob Sause of C  
Mrs. Carolyn G. Strobel  
Harry E. Cook, Chairman  
Kenneth L. Carter, Ex-officio

HEC :DWD  
Enclosures (7)

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

## Baltimore City Jail

On Thursday, February 16th, the Penal Committee, along with other members of the Grand Jury made a visit to the Baltimore City Jail. On arrival we were received by the Warden, Charles P. Price, at which time he spoke to us for about an hour in his office, outlining the situation in the Baltimore City Jail, its needs, and the problems that confronted him as the Chief Administrator. After some discussion, he conducted us on a detailed inspection of the premises. The Penal Committee and those of the Grand Jury who were along were deeply impressed by the cleanliness and orderly appearance of practically every department in the City Jail, in spite of the fact that the building itself is 90 years' old. Although not a modern prison, it is certainly well administered; and the freshly painted walls in the main buildings and lack of dust proves conclusively that Warden Price's efforts to keep the place clean, using practically all inmate labor, has been highly successful. The kitchen, bakery, and dining room facilities left absolutely nothing to be desired. One of our members, particularly well versed in refrigeration, commented very favorably about the stock of meats and the efficient manner in which they were kept and stored.

The women's dormitories were not in the condition that they should be. Part of the roof had fallen and was now being replaced through the cooperation of the Bureau of Buildings. Even when that roof is replaced, the women's quarters are not the type quarters of which Baltimore can be proud. Warden Price and his staff has done all possible for the well-being and comfort of the inmates. A second visit found roof repairs completed, floor partly replaced, and a much better appearance was observed. The fact that the laundry, is entirely conducted by inmates, is indeed helpful in keeping linens in good condition, and it also furnishes a degree of activity for what would be otherwise idle prisoners. The inmates were all quite active on occasion of second visit.

The hospital quarters on the third and fourth floor and a meeting with Dr. White convinced us that that department of the City Jail was well conducted.

Unfortunately, however, there are too large a number of cases committed to this institution that should never go to jail but should go to a hospital in the first place to receive some kind of medical attention. The fact that the magistrates of the City of Baltimore are permitted to commit vagrants, alcoholics and derelicts on questionable charges, and give them a jail record which they do not deserve, is a situation which should be changed. Their worst offense is that they are homeless and friendless, or too helpless to work at all. The fact that this same condition has been reported for so many years by so many previous panels of the Grand Jury and the mere fact that nothing up to this time has been done, represents an indictment of our City Government. Dr. White of the City Jail hospital staff confirms our belief that certain cases should never have been committed, but should have been immediately sent to some hospital. Many are so ill that meals have to be carried to them, and yet they are in jail and carry the stigma of a "record".

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

Considerable disappointment was also expressed that prisoners who are first offenders are unfortunately assigned to quarters with other prisoners who have been repeatedly arrested for various offenses, thus affording these first offenders an opportunity to learn from the habitual prisoner things that perhaps should be kept from the first offender. It is our opinion that these men should be segregated.

The Penal Committee then joined with the Hospital Committee in their inspection of the Baltimore City Hospitals. Part of our recommendations are, therefore, based on these two visitations.

After having made our investigation, our Committee had conferences with Colonel Beverly Ober, Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. Marshall Stewart, President of the Jail Board, Judge T. J. S. Waxter of the Department of Welfare, followed by a conference with Mayor D'Alesandro, and subsequently with City Solicitor Thomas N. Biddison. We are convinced that in spite of the fact that the previous Jail Loan was turned down, that it behooves our City Fathers to solve the bad situations existing at the City Jail at once.

The City Jail and the Baltimore City Hospital are both a responsibility of the City Administration, in spite of the fact the Committee recognizes that the hospital also has to accept patients from elsewhere in the State of Maryland. Regardless of the unfortunate situation that exists insofar as the State of Maryland's appropriation of funds for use within the City of Baltimore, it is our feeling that our Mayor, Board of Estimates, City Council, Jail Board and Welfare Board, should immediately correct the situation within the City Jail by readjusting the use of funds at the City Hospital so those monies might accomplish the most over-all good.



## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## Baltimore City Jail

Our conclusions and recommendations with reference to the Baltimore City Jail are reached as a result of the things that we saw and recognize as essential because of our own inspections and as a result of a discussion with Mr. Wallace Reidt of the Criminal Justice Commission, as well as the City Officials named in the earlier part of this report, plus newspaper articles that have appeared during our term and many times before our term.

FIRST - With an eight million dollar building program being prepared for the City Hospital, it is our feeling that some changes in that building program should be made so that at least part of the proposed infirmary could be set aside for a large number of those now at the City Jail, who actually are sick or are in the jail for no other reason than that they are old or homeless; and certainly for those who are so crippled that they are unable to go to the jail dining room for their meals, but must have their meals brought to them. If this were done, it would release a reasonable amount of space for recommendation number two.

SECOND - The Committee recommends the segregation of young first offenders from those who have been committed time and time again and may be considered to be more or less hardened criminals. That would permit establishment of a rehabilitation program which has, from time to time, been suggested by the Criminal Justice Commission.

THIRD - We recommend that appropriate steps be taken at the next session of the State Legislature for authorization of a Jail Loan to complete the new City Jail, plans for which have already been drawn up, and which then would automatically take care of the situation as far as the women's dormitory is concerned. Lacking those funds, the present administration of the City Jail can do nothing to correct the women's quarters.

FOURTH - We recommend that the Judges of the Supreme Bench serving in the Criminal Court might assign one of their number for personal inspection of the City Jail at least once each year. Some criticism has been made of the so-called "buckets" used in the City Jail, which "buckets" all have tops and are in reality commodes, being used by those prisoners at night who have no private toilets in their own cells. Even this is being corrected right now by new plumbing installations which we suggest the Supreme Bench might care to inspect.

FIFTH - We suggest that the Warden of the City Jail and the Jail Board work out some plan whereby short term prisoners should be used for some temporary work, even if it would be minor. We realize that a 30 day commitment leaves little time to learn much about a prisoner; but if a work program was organized well ahead of time and the work be of a nature that any kind of a personality could fit in, perhaps many of those committed for a short term could be used constructively.

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

SIXTH - With overcrowded conditions of all penal institutions, an effort to keep all prisoners active is being constantly made. Some more long term commitments to the City Jail would furnish additional work for those prisoners who are not now actively engaged at the Maryland Penitentiary and could be used at the City Jail. All of that, however, depends on the removal elsewhere of those discussed in our original report who are infirm and sick.

SEVENTH - We stress the fact that the State of Maryland has an obligation to quickly go ahead with the construction of the proposed hospital for defectives and that no time be lost in carrying out that program. That situation at the City Jail was discussed in a conference with Colonel Beverly Ober, Police Commissioner of Baltimore City, at which time his attention was called to commitments to the City Jail made by the Police Magistrates of individuals who should in reality have been sent to a hospital.

As mentioned earlier in this report, on March 30th, the situation at the City Jail was discussed by appointment with Mayor D'Alesandro in the presence of J. Marshall Stewart, President of the Jail Board, and Judge T. J. S. Waxter, of the Department of Welfare, both of whom had been previously contacted by the Committee. Our Mayor showed considerable interest in this local problem, after which a letter dated April 6th, which is made part of this report, was written. The Mayor replied and referred the matter to Mr. Thomas N. Biddison, City Solicitor, who discussed same with representatives of this Committee on Monday, April 24th (Mr. Stewart also being present) and evinced interest in the Committee's proposals, agreeing to give it early consideration.

The Committee is optimistic that this sustained activity on its part will be resultful.

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

April 6, 1950

Honorable Thomas D'Alesandro  
Mayor, City of Baltimore  
City Hall  
Baltimore -2, Maryland

Dear Mayor D'Alesandro:

The Penal Committee of the present panel of the Grand Jury appreciates the time you gave us on Thursday, March 30th, on which occasion we brought to your attention again the situation at the Baltimore City Jail. The problem that confronts you, we realize, presents no easy solution.

Notwithstanding the points raised by Judge Waxter, we are convinced that the Baltimore City Hospital idea laid before you presents the quickest and potentially simplest solution of a matter that has been recommended for years, and by countless Grand Jury panels prior to our time.

Of course, a Jail Loan and a new jail would represent a permanent solution, but it could be 1952 before that loan might be placed on the ballot. Even then, it would stand chance of rejection by the voters of Baltimore City now more than ever, because of other loans that are being offered them to pass upon. Should it be passed, at least two or three more years would elapse before the new jail could be completed. What are all those unfortunates now in jail to do in the meantime?

Their principal offense is that they are old, friendless, and largely infirm. Many of them are heart cases, epileptics and cripples. Almost half are in such physical condition that their meals have to be carried to them three times a day across the jail yard. Surely they are hospital cases, and, you must agree, should never have been committed to the Baltimore City Jail in the first place.

It is our sincere wish that you, as the head of the City Administration, will now take the initiative to have certain adjustments made in the plans now being prepared for the new infirmary at the Baltimore City Hospitals to provide a place so that these individuals can be committed directly to that infirmary rather than be given a criminal record for no actual misdemeanor, as is the case when they have been committed to the City Jail.

As we discussed with you, the solution of that problem, we think, would automatically take care of problem No. 2 -- the proper segregation of prisoners who are committed to the City Jail for their first offense.

Sincerely yours,  
/s/ Harry E. Cook  
Harry E. Cook

HEC/dwd  
cc: J. Marshall Stewart  
President, Jail Board  
Judge T. J. S. Waxter  
Department of Welfare

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

## State Reformatory for Males, Bretheredsville, Maryland.

On February 22nd, the Penal Committee of the Grand Jury, along with four other members of the present panel, visited the above named institution. On arrival, the Committee was met by Mr. G. R. Raymond, Superintendent, and Mr. Maxwell, Assistant to the Superintendent, together with Mr. Wilson, Director of Education at that institution. After a three-quarters of an hour chat with Mr. Raymond, he invited us to lunch with him, where we were served a delightful lunch in a spotlessly clean room.

After lunch, Mr. Raymond conducted us on an inspection through the institution, where we were amazed at what we saw. The condition of this institution has been previously reported by other panels before us; hence it is not necessary, in our opinion, to go into detail. It does set a standard by which all other male penal institutions may be easily measured. It is not only beautifully constructed, but efficiently administered and has a rehabilitation program that is a credit to the State of Maryland.

The major problem at present is its crowded condition. It has a capacity for 760, but now houses 906, 51% of which are white, and 49% colored. 70% of its inmates approximately come from Baltimore City. At the time of our visit, there were 373 inmates not working, of which number 227 were in school studying some educational or vocational activity.

Inmates admitted are between the ages of 16 and 25, and have an average stay of 16 to 18 months. Approximately 20% are illiterates. Mr. Raymond called attention to the fact that in spite of the efficiency of their operations, facilities are inadequate to properly segregate certain classifications and that there was a further need for a receiving center and also a diagnostic center for proper screening.

There are now about 8% eligible for parole, but apparently no jobs are available, and under the parole system of Maryland, no one can be released unless there is a job available.

Unfortunately the cells do not entirely conform to the rest of the building, many being in need of paint. Mr. Raymond did tell us, however, that an order for paint had been given and that the cells will be repainted, using therefor inmate labor, as soon as the material arrives.

The hospital in this building is particularly attractive; and while they have room for 25 to 30 tuberculars, there are at the present only 17 patients in that ward. The other part of that hospital did not have a single solitary sick person therein. This certainly is a commendable situation.

We were impressed by their vocational training program and by the efficiency of Mr. Wilson, who heads up their educational department. Every individual who is committed to that institution is given an opportunity to prove his value so that when he comes out, he might lead a useful and con-

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

structive life. Since the Maryland Penal Farm raises all of its own vegetables, some in quantities greater than it can use, it also operates canneries and supplies canned vegetables through the Central Purchasing Bureau to other institutions in the State of Maryland, as well as takes care of its own canned food requirements. The institution further operates its own dairy farm and produces more milk than can be used, resulting in the sale of from 50 to 100 gallons per day, which is sold to dairies in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

The day of our visit being a holiday, there were many boys sitting around chatting. Many other boys were playing cards and other games. On an ordinary week day, that condition would not exist; consequently many of the bunks were somewhat mussed due to the fact that the boys had a right to go and come as they choose.

There are hardly any recommendations that the Committee could make insofar as this institution is concerned. We were proud that it is one of the Maryland penal institutions.

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

## State Reformatory for Males, Jessups, Maryland. (House of Correction)

All six members of the Penal Committee, together with other members of the Grand Jury left the Court House Wednesday, March 1, 1950, at 11:00 A.M. to visit the Maryland Reformatory for Males at Jessups. Upon arrival, the Committee was greeted by the Superintendent, Dr. Leroy Wright, and for about an hour he outlined the problems which confronted him in a building that was originally constructed to house only a few prisoners, but which had been gradually added to, section by section, until now it has over 1700 prisoners. Proper accommodations are such that there should be only about 1100.

In spite of the handicaps, Dr. Wright is supervising a clean institution and he is operating it efficiently and orderly.

The Committee was much impressed by the fact that the majority of the inmates were kept constantly employed; thus the rate of rehabilitation is probably as high as could be expected in any such institution. Manufacturing operations and farming permit Dr. Wright to add to his allowance for things to increase the comfort and happiness of the inmates.

Funds from their Welfare Operations are used to provide athletic equipment, movies and other things, to keep the morale of the prisoners relatively high.

Close inspection of living quarters, dining hall and kitchen can be commented on rather favorably. It is recommended, however, that additional shower provisions be provided, since shower heads for 1700 inmates certainly should require greater facilities than the 50 shower heads that they now have in their community bathrooms. There are, of course, a few additional ones in the engine room and a few other odd places, but obviously the prisoners could be kept cleaner with less effort were there greater general facilities provided for taking baths. Immediate attention should be given to this necessary facility.

Adequate storage space should also be provided at once for clothing and linens, which is now so close to the shower quarters that it is certain that the steam from hot shower heads must serve to dampen and soil the linen now stored on open shelves adjacent thereto.

This institution was built in 1870. It is remarkable how well it is kept. According to Dr. Wright, a new building planned by the State for 600 defective delinquents and psychopathic cases should relieve the House of Correction of about 300 or 400 of its present inmates, thus permitting him to reorganize his own institution. This has since been publicized by recent address given by State Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. H. E. Donnell, and is apparently planned for erection at Jessups.

Due to the time of the year, we could not analyze any of their farming operations, but did have an opportunity to gaze over acres and acres of

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

farmland, which apparently has lent itself to satisfactory cultivation, and all of which is unquestionably quite productive. We do suggest, however, that new buildings be provided for the better housing of their dairy herd.

Another recommendation made by Dr. Wright and endorsed by our Committee, is that facilities should be provided for more major surgical operations within the institution, rather than making it necessary for sending patients out for such treatment.

Perhaps the only actual criticism on the part of members of the Committee and Jurymen was the lavatories in the Sewing Shop, which were in very poor condition, dirty, and unsanitary. They should be replaced at once.

Attached hereto is a report of their operations, population, and use made thereof, as of March 1st, and turned over to us by Dr. Wright.

REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE  
 MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION  
 Daily Report of Population and Distribution

For March 1, 1950

	W. Male	C. Male	Total
Population	634	1111	1745
Received	2	6	8
Discharged	4	9	13
Total	<u>632</u>	<u>1108</u>	<u>1740</u>

  

DISTRIBUTION	Total		At Work		Sick	Remarks
	Assigned	In	Out	Cells		
<u>Institutional</u>						
Barbers	9	9				
Carpentry & Painting	20		20			
Clerks	12	12				
Clothing Repair	43	43				
Commissary	4	4				
Dairy	13		13			
Farm	43		43			
Garage & Chauffeurs	12		12			
Garden						
General Laborers	30		30			
Grounds & Warden's Residence	11		11			
Hospital Attendants	13	13				
Janitors						
Kitchen & Dining Room	107	107				
Laundry	56	56				
Library	6	6				
Plumbing & Electrical						
Poultry						
Power House	30		30			
Sanitary	52	52				
School Instructors	8	8				
Tiermen	32	32				
<u>State Use Industries</u>						
Cannery	19		19			
Cinder Block Plant	17		16	1		
Paint Shop	5		5			
Soap Shop	19	19				
State Shop	17	17				
Tobacco Shop	17	17				
Wood Shop	1		1			
<u>Public Works</u>						
G.R. Camp	57		57			
O.P.R. Camp	77		77			
S.P. Camp	59		59			



## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

## MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

## Daily Report of Population and Distribution (Cont.)

	<u>Total</u> <u>Assigned</u>	<u>At Work</u>		<u>Cells</u>	<u>Sick</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>			
Public Works Cont.						
College Park	25		25			
Md. Ref. for Women	23		23			
Roads	30		30			
State House, Annapolis	10		10			
State Police Barracks	6		6			
School Students	124	124				
In Process of Classification	534			534		
Hospital Patients					6	
Punishment						
Segregation	21			21		
Others				157		
Employable:						
Sentences 1-3 mos., incl.						
From 3 through 6 mos.						
Unemployable	15			15		
TOTAL	1583	519	487	728	6	

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

## Maryland Reformatory for Females, Jessups, Maryland

On Wednesday, March 1st, after having visited the Maryland Reformatory for Males, the members of the Penal Committee, together with six other members of the Grand Jury drove over to the Maryland Reformatory for Females to make an inspection thereof.

We were received by Miss Alice Blum, Superintendent, who talked to us at length about the institution over which she is the directing head. These buildings do not look like prisons, but rather like school buildings set up around a quadrangle. The buildings themselves are relatively new, erected, according to a tablet in their office, in 1939. In spite of their eleven years, however, they appear just as fresh and new looking as though they had been completed within the last six months.

Miss Blum agreeably surprised the members of the Grand Jury by calling the quarters of the inmates "rooms" rather than cells. Inspection disclosed the fact that these living quarters are clean and particularly well kept. The dining rooms and kitchen are spotless and most homelike in every respect. Comment was made about the greens on each and every table and about the attractive linen in the dining room. Not a speck of dust was noticeable anywhere.

Miss Blum conducted the Committee on a tour through the hospital, dental facilities, operating room, and other medical appointments of this institution. They are exceedingly modern and especially well equipped. The nurse in charge is most efficient.

Inspection was also made of an efficiently conducted laundry.

Miss Blum conducted us to a room in which handiwork is made and sales from which the inmates obtain their welfare money. Funds so obtained are largely used to provide entertainment for the girls committed to this institution.

The Committee was not only impressed by the institution and its appearance, but were deeply impressed by the apparent efficiency of its superintendent. Miss Blum is a student of personalities. She can apparently treat inmates as individuals, and at the same time make them realize that they are committed for certain misdemeanors. Maryland can well be proud of this penal institution and should boast of it as a standard for other States to equal, if possible.

It is unfortunate, however, that the educational program at this institution is hampered by the fact that they have only one teacher for a class of approximately 107 girls needing such training. We recommend that additional professional teachers be supplied as quickly as available.

We suggested to Miss Blum that she provide portable racks for their meats and vegetable coolers, since much space is lost therein through the way such provisions are now stacked on the floor of their refrigerator. This sug-

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

gestion was the result of the expert knowledge of one member of our Committee who is particularly well qualified to pass on the proper storage of things needing refrigeration.

We strongly recommend that a new recreation building be provided near the site of the recreational field so that the inmates can be kept physically occupied during months when they cannot possibly participate in any outside activity. It is most unfortunate that such facilities are not now available.

Miss Blum also called attention to the fact that volunteers are needed and most desirable to teach dramatics, music, or other kinds of entertainment to the inmates.

This institution and its management is beyond what one would expect of a prison.

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

## The Maryland Penitentiary

The Penal Committee, accompanied by six other members of the Grand Jury, made a visit to the Maryland Penitentiary on Wednesday, March 15, 1950. We were greeted on arrival by Col. Swenson, Warden. Col. Swenson took the delegation into his office and talked at length about the situation within the Maryland Penitentiary, -about its needs, about its restricted budget, and about its problems; after which a tour of inspection was taken so that the members of the Committee and other members of the Grand Jury could properly inspect the institution.

Starting with the cell blocks, it was discovered that the Maryland Penitentiary was badly in need of fresh paint on the interior, funds for which, Warden Swenson stated, had not yet been provided. While the old paint was as clean as could be expected under the existing circumstances, there was evidence of much having cracked off the side walls in most cells. That, of course, prevented the institution from showing advantageously. Inspection was made of the various work rooms, in which there is considerable useful activity, and where there is apparently a very efficient job being done by the inmates under the supervision of the head of each particular department. Several of the Committee commented favorably on the quality and workmanship of the work turned out, particularly in the woodshop.

Inspection was made of the dining room, the kitchen, and food storage rooms. We were very glad to see a new refrigeration room in the process of construction, for the present one is certainly old-fashioned and quite inadequate for an institution that houses as many as does the Maryland Penitentiary.

We do not like the arrangements in the Maryland Penitentiary for the seating of the prisoners in the dining room. We agreed with the Warden that it is extremely dangerous, as individual stools in the event of an uprising could furnish a bludgeon that could result in many deaths of both the inmates as well as the guards. In the interest of safety, we recommend that immediate steps be taken to provide some immovable sort of seating arrangement so that that hazard could be removed and seats not used as a potential weapon. After a riot and after a number of people are killed or injured would be too late. Certainly it should be done at once.

We were also amazed to find that the prisoners at the Maryland Penitentiary are fed out of a food allotment as low as  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per day. Unlike other institutions in the State of Maryland, as the result of such a meager allotment, there is even limitations on the amount of bread that is served per prisoner per meal. It is quite possible that frequently an individual gets up from a meal with his hunger unsatisfied. We were amazed and deeply critical that examination of the 1951 budget as passed by the recent session of the State Legislature disclosed a cut in the food budget for the Maryland Penitentiary beyond the proposals of the Department of Correction, thus making it impossible for Warden Swenson to give the inmates what they should have. True, Warden Swenson attempts to give caloric value in foods, but obviously he must cut corners to stay within his budget. Quoting Warden Duffy of San

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

Quentin Prison, California, in his recent articles in the "Saturday Evening Post", "a full stomach is the best insurance against a riot".

Certainly the Maryland State Legislature should analyze reasons why before that particular part of that budget for any institution should be reduced, and not "arbitrarily" cut, as subsequently stated by Mr. H. E. Donnell, Superintendent of Prisons of Maryland, in conversation he later had with two members of the Penal Committee.

While on the question of reduction in the penitentiary budget, we might discuss other "cuts" that we think were ill-advised. The Maryland State Legislature or Budget Committee reduced the amount requested for prisoners' clothes. As a result many prisoners come out of a hot workroom at the end of a work day and have no change of clothes before going to the dining room for their evening meal and then finally retiring for the night. We recommend definitely that each prisoner be provided with two uniforms for summer and two uniforms for the cold weather, thus affording a prisoner with at least one change of clothes per day. We further recommend that some sort of jacket be provided for the prisoners for use on cold days when working outside of the building itself.

Ample provisions for bedding have also not been provided in the budget for the Maryland Penitentiary, with the result that according to the Warden, he and his staff have been compelled to go on the outside to buy government surplus mattresses and blankets whenever funds are available, then put them through the mattress factory to have them remade and recovered so that there may be some degree of comfort for the prisoners. We think the State of Maryland has not been too zealous in their study of this important institution that houses prisoners of a type that require the utmost in supervision.

Of all the penal institutions in the State of Maryland that this Committee has inspected, there is none, in our opinion, that requires more immediate attention than does the Maryland Penitentiary. Bearing in mind that the worst criminals are those who are sent to the Maryland Penitentiary, and bearing in mind that the terms of those prisoners are longer than any other penal institution in the State of Maryland, the rehabilitation problem is the most serious and most difficult. For the sake of safety, as well as for the purpose of returning prisoners to a useful life, more thought and study should be given to this institution by the State. Our State Government should analyze this institution as an individual problem, rather than just another State prison.

Proper recreation facilities in the Maryland Penitentiary are absolutely needed. The small play yard for a group of 1400 men isn't large enough for a small bunch of school boys. In cold weather there is no opportunity for the prisoners to do any exercising whatsoever, since there is no gymnasium and no inside organized play program, nor is there opportunity for such.

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

Unfortunately the Committee further finds the hospital in poor condition. The building is very old and the wards themselves are badly in need of paint. A real critical situation would develop should there ever be a fire in that hospital.

We were much impressed with the executive ability of Col. Swenson, and his background and experience in handling prisons. Col. Swenson knows what an institution of this kind needs, and he is undoubtedly able to accomplish it -- but, it is rather unfortunate that Col. Swenson has failed to secure the support of our Executive Department in Annapolis.

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## State Institutions

After having completed our inspection of the State Institutions, the Chairman and one member of the Committee paid a visit to Mr. H. E. Donnell, Superintendent of Prisons, at which time the situation that we found existing in the various penal institutions that come under his jurisdiction (Maryland Penal Farm in Washington County, House of Correction for Males at Jessups, Maryland Reformatory for Women at Jessups, the Maryland Penitentiary) was discussed.

Mr. Donnell pointed out to just what extent the State Legislature and the State Budget Director had cut the budget for the institutions under his direction. We regret that the authorities in Annapolis have not properly taken into consideration the budget requirements for food, clothing, or bedding at the Maryland Penitentiary. While it is true, as pointed out by Mr. Donnell, that the men incarcerated in our State Institutions are "prisoners", and are being punished for law infractions and violations, they are still humans; and we are convinced that there is a better chance for rehabilitation when the bare necessities of life are properly provided. We were amazed to find that the Maryland Penitentiary had had their food budget cut so fine that it was impractical for the Warden to permit the ration of bread to the extent of any one prisoner's desires. It is the only institution inspected by this Committee where there is a limitation on bread. The Committee as a whole is very critical of that fact.

We think some further provision should be made for recreation of the prisoners at the Maryland Penitentiary after 4:00 P.M. Their work day is over at that time, and we think it behooves Mr. Donnell, with the cooperation of the Warden, to see to it that the prisoners have some activity between 4:00 P.M. and the time of lights out.

We believe the State Institutions under Mr. Donnell's supervision are pretty well organized and run. Much comment, favorable in its nature, was passed on to us by every Warden, Superintendent or Executive Officer pertaining to the time, study, and cooperation that has been given by Mr. Oppenheimer, Chairman of the Board of Correction of the State of Maryland.

We recommend that future Grand Juries follow the same procedure that we followed and regularly contact Mr. Donnell to review what they have seen and learned from their inspections of the State Institutions that happen to come under their supervision. Mr. Donnell made mention of the fact that this procedure has not been regularly followed out.

We further recommend that the Supreme Bench have one of its number regularly visit and inspect the State Institutions to which they sentence prisoners at least once a year. The Superintendent of the State Reformatory at Bretheredsville cannot recall a visit being made by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City since the building of that institution.

## REPORT OF THE PENAL COMMITTEE

We further recommend that the Budget Committee or representatives of the State Legislature inspect and visit the various penal institutions while the Legislature is in session so that they may properly evaluate the actual needs of the respective institutions and so report back to the State Legislature when budgets are under consideration. We know that appropriations therefor could be more intelligently arrived at.

We further recommend that the building program as planned for the Maryland Penitentiary be immediately followed out so that more room can be provided for the prisoners for outdoor exercise and play. Obviously a new hospital is the first immediate requirement for the Maryland Penitentiary.

We think it unwise for the Department of Correction to wait for the City of Baltimore to build a new City Jail and then try to fit in their future program, using the present City Jail therefor. A new City Jail is still very much in the "talking" stage.

The Committee recommends that the Department of Correction should make a thorough study as to the advisability of continuing the offices of Superintendent of Prisons, and the Committee finds itself asking the following questions:-

- 1) With only four State Institutions under the supervision of this office, is this particular department a necessary adjunct to the work of the Department of Correction?
- 2) Assuming that it is, why cannot the present office be located somewhere on the first floor of the Maryland Penitentiary rather than occupying the spacious and expensive quarters in the Standard Oil Building?
- 3) Study should be given to consolidating the work of personnel in this office, with, perhaps, personnel in the Maryland Penitentiary, resulting in the possible elimination of some of the personnel.

With an overall budget allowance for this particular office of over \$35,000.00 for 1951, (including rent) it occurs to the Committee that is a rather large sum in proportion to the funds allocated to the important State Institutions under its direction.



## REPORT OF THE NUISANCE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

April 28, 1950

Mr. Clarke Fitzpatrick, Sr., Foreman  
1950 Term of Grand Jury  
Baltimore, Maryland

The Sanitary and Nuisance Committee submits to you the following report.

The committee wants to thank Captain Emerson, Sergeant Klump, and Officer Hess for their excellent cooperation in aiding us to visit so many places. The smallest number of places visited in one night was 18, the largest 43.

We regret to note that television is the cause of a lot of over-crowded bars and saloons. While some places were in excellent condition, we visited many where we would not take our wives.

We have enjoyed our jury service under your guidance. Many important matters have been discussed during our 4 months of service. You have been very reasonable in your decisions.

Culbard R. Hutcheson,

Chairman

CRH:AH

## REPORT OF THE NUISANCE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

### RESTAURANTS, TAVERNS, AND BARS

After visiting 253 taverns, and restaurants we were very much dissatisfied with the food and conditions of many of these places. Some were dirty and filthy, others were in excellent condition. The names and addresses of the unkempt places were turned over to the Health Department. Generally, owners and proprietors of the places we visited were very co-operative and promised to correct the bad conditions that existed.

The exits in a great many were in such condition that in case of a fire there would be a disaster. We found some places that were overcrowded, due to the presence of 2 or 3 television sets in the place.

### STREET MARKERS & LIGHTS

There is need for many street markers that would enable people to find their way around at night.

Some sections of the city we visited are very poorly lighted. Poor lighting is a criminal's best friend.

### MOTION PICTURES

Visits were made to many motion picture places. We found in some instances that exit lights were not burning, and some dangerous conditions existed. These were reported to the proper authorities. Most of them were found in the smaller motion picture places.

### MARKETS

The fact that many of the vendors on the street have been pushed back at the New Lexington Market is a credit to the intelligence of the planning commission with one exception - the aisles are too narrow. In the future when markets are built this should be taken into consideration. Other markets were visited and we found that they were in great need of paint and repairs.

### TRAFFIC CONDITIONS & LIGHTS

We all know traffic conditions are bad in the city of Baltimore. We observed in many instances that traffic is bottle-necked. One place for instance is St. Paul Street, between Fayette and Baltimore Streets. We suggest that it be made a one way street.

We also observed on our travels around the city that there were a number of street intersections where traffic lights should be installed.

## REPORT OF THE NUISANCE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

We recommend that a traffic light be placed at Greenspring Ave. and Druid Park Drive.

Many complaints have been heard from citizens about bus service over-crowding and excessive speed of buses when they are crowded. Many accidents have resulted from this carelessness.

A number of instances have been noted where employees of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company, the C. & P. Telephone Company, and the Baltimore Transit Company have picked the morning rush hours to work in heavily traveled street beds, thereby impeding traffic. Some of this work did not appear to be of an emergency nature. It is suggested that the Police Department call this to the attention of responsible officials of these companies.

We recommend that both sides of a street be allowed for parking where there is no heavy traffic, and that parking be allowed on Saturday from 12 o'clock noon instead of 2 p.m. until Monday morning 5 a.m.; also that automobiles be allowed to park by the curb where there are red lines at 6 p.m. every evening.

We suggest that push carts be banned from downtown streets during the morning and afternoon rush hours. Also, the Police Department should request the city Sanitation Department to instruct its street cleaners to keep their carts off heavily traveled streets in the downtown area between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.

Culbard R. Hutcheson, Chairman  
Charles L. Coleman  
Roland L. Miller  
Elmer Amos  
Jacob Sause of C

## REPORT OF THE SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENSE COMMITTEE

Mr. Clarke J. Fitzpatrick, Foreman  
January Term, 1950  
Grand Jury

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

The members of the Special Liquor License Committee wish to thank you for the cooperation you personally have given. Weather conditions in January, February and March were not always conducive to nightly visits to taverns and night clubs. However, we believe that in getting a cross section of the taverns in the city, we have accomplished the same results that more numerous visits would have accomplished.

We invited members of other committees to join us on our inspection trips and I wish to thank those who did for their splendid cooperation.

The Chairman had a satisfactory interview with the three members of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners and we believe that the commission is endeavoring to control the license situation in Baltimore. The Board has divided the city into forty sections and so far, in ten of these sections, new licenses are prohibited. The number of licenses in Baltimore as of June 20, 1949, totalling 2,769, is entirely too many; particularly in some localities where there are as many as fifteen licenses in a single block. The Chairman was invited to sit with the Liquor License Commissioners to hear cases of violation and was much impressed with the judicial manner in which they were handled.

On our nightly visits we were accompanied by Captain Emerson, Sergeant Klump, and other members of the Vice-Squad. We believe that these officers are doing a real job, not only in the enforcement of the liquor license laws, but in uncovering violations.

We found many taverns with fire exits closed, which is a direct violation of the law. These places were reported by the Committee to the proper authorities. As to general conditions, cleanliness, etc., the Committee thinks that improvement could be made in many places; others were in excellent condition.

We particularly call attention to the following figures which give an idea of the number of taverns and package goods stores (classified) in each police district:

District	Class A (Package Goods)	Class B (Hotels and Restaurants)	Class C (Clubs and Special)	Class D (Taverns)	Total
Eastern.....	39	179	28	234	480
Northeastern.	177	215	33	192	617
Northern.....	123	58	5	65	251
Central.....	44	92	11	106	253
Western.....	47	67	7	106	227
Northwestern.	162	110	9	102	383
Southern.....	32	69	7	129	237
Southwestern.	60	84	3	116	263
	<u>684</u>	<u>874</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>1050</u>	<u>2711</u>

## REPORT OF THE SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENSE COMMITTEE

We also call attention to the number of arrests in the last quarter of 1949 in each police district:

Eastern.....	1,350
Northeastern...	1,751
Northern.....	812
Central.....	1,482
Western.....	1,396
Northwestern...	2,301
Southern.....	1,184
Southwestern...	<u>843</u>
Total.....	11,119

This will furnish some idea of the problem of the Police Department in controlling the liquor traffic. Of course, all of the arrests shown were not for liquor violations, but a great percentage of them were caused by over-indulgence of liquor. We note that in the Northwestern district there were 2,301 arrests. The majority of the taverns and night clubs in this district, particularly on Pennsylvania Avenue, are not operated by members of the negro race and we believe that practices indulged in in some of these places are responsible for many of the disturbances and ultimate arrests of members of the negro race.

The majority of night clubs in what is known as the block district; in the vicinity of Holliday, Gay, and Baltimore Streets, could be better controlled because there is no question in the minds of this Committee that these places are afflicted with "barflies" and "sitters" which is understood to be against the law. It was also quite noticeable in the better-class night clubs, particularly those on Charles Street, that in many instances patrons were being served liquor when under the influence of same. This should be penalized.

It is also the opinion of this Committee that stricter supervision over taverns and night clubs might improve the situation materially with regard to unlawful consumption of liquor on the premises. If the present Liquor License Commission has insufficient employees, it is recommended that steps be taken to provide it with enough men to enforce the liquor license laws properly.

Our service has been a liberal education as to some of the actual conditions in our city.

Charles W. Patterson, Chairman  
 Emma V. Lohman  
 Elizabeth A. Krug  
 William C. Rhodes  
 Frederick A. Saffran  
 Caroline G. Strobel

## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

Clarke J. Fitzpatrick, Sr., Foreman  
January 1950 Term of  
The Grand Jury of Baltimore  
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Foreman:

The Juvenile Delinquency Committee has completed the work outlined in its responsibilities and submits herewith its report.

Detailed and specific statements relative to each of the six Institutions visited are appended herewith.

It is the consensus of the committee that in every instance the direction of the State's schools for the detention and rehabilitation of mal-adjusted juveniles is in the hands of capable and experienced people. It is reassuring and refreshing to observe the buoyant and optimistic attitude of the men and women who have the responsibility for helping these unfortunate young people to make a satisfactory adjustment to life and to assume their proper place in society.

It was observed that despite the handicap in some instances of inadequate budgets, limited equipment and insufficient adult personnel, the officers and staffs exhibit an enthusiastic and courageous attitude toward the important work to which they are committed.

There is a feeling among the members of the committee that in too many instances the directors and boards are seemingly unfamiliar with the actual procedure for obtaining more adequate budgets and expanded facilities by legislative appropriation. We agree that there is something commendable in a disposition to "make do, get along with and stretch out" but in matters that have a vital effect upon the readjustment of thousands of Maryland youth, it would seem the better part of wisdom to use every available resource while at the same time eliminating waste, exercising economy and practicing careful budgeting.

Three matters that will be covered in greater detail in the report of the specific schools involved merit mention in this summary statement. The committee questions the advisability of spending some \$75,000 in attempting to renovize the 77 year old Administration Building at the Boys' Village of Maryland (Cheltenham).

It further believes that an immediate effort should be made to expand the facilities at the Maryland Training School for Boys in order to relieve already crowded conditions and to take care of the accelerated admissions occasioned by the closing of St. Mary's Industrial School.

At the Barrett School for Girls a third floor attic has been temporarily adapted to use as the school infirmary and isolation unit where

## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

girls first admitted to the school are quartered during the usual immunization period. The plan presents a serious physical hazard because of dangerously inadequate provision for rapid exit in the event of fire.

The committee reviewed the reports and suggestions of previous grand juries and was dismayed to discover the apparent difficulty experienced by responsible parties in getting appropriations and carrying the recommendations into effect.

Although mindful of the time consuming demands made upon those in the administrative legislative and judicial functions of the state and municipal governments, we respectfully urge more frequent visits to the schools by these important people in order that they may gain a fuller insight into the problems inherent in their operation and be better prepared to act on requests for expansion and improvement.

The importance of removing the causative and influencing factors related to juvenile delinquency has been very much in the minds of your committeemen as they saw the pathetic results of maladjustment in the lives of young people. In view of this we urge the strict enforcement of statutes and ordinances dealing with the printing and distribution of salacious and pornographic literature and publications, the sale of intoxicants to and the admittance of minors at places not conducive to the development of high ideals and acceptable habits of conduct. We commend the Service Clubs - Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimist and others for their continuing interest in all things which serve to enrich and enoble the lives of boys and girls. We urge further that full support be given the Boy Scouts of America, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Catholic Youth Organizations, Boys Clubs and the youth-work under religious auspices to the end that boys and girls can find outlets for their energy and imagination in wholesome activity.

Sincerely yours,

F. A. Saffran, Chairman  
Elmer Amos  
Helene B. Frese  
Robert H. Heistand  
James G. McCallister  
Mary C. Hessenauer  
Elizabeth A. Krug

## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

BOYS' VILLAGE OF MARYLAND (Cheltenham)  
CHELTENHAM, MD.

The committee visited the school on the afternoon of April 14th, 1950. This school has been the subject of considerable speculation and discussion in the past. The conclusions resulting from previous surveys are a matter of public knowledge.

The committee wishes to go on record as strongly endorsing the evident sincerity and ability of Supt. Lawson Veenev and his staff, but an objective study of the institution forces us to the belief that a major building program is mandatory. The problem is so acute that we are very much of the opinion that efforts should be made to exercise every possible means for drastically reducing the number of admissions by temporary assignment to other institutions until new buildings can be erected.

After interrogating the Superintendent at considerable length relative to projected plans for new construction and the renovation of some of the existing buildings, the committee feels called upon to respectfully suggest that the plans for physical improvements now being contemplated be carefully restudied and revised.

The committee questions the advisability of spending \$75,000. on the 77-year old building now being used for administration offices and dormitory facilities for the staff. Its opposition is based not only on the fact that this procedure represents a case of sending "good money after bad" but on the more important consideration that when the work is completed the building will still be inadequate for its intended purpose. We seriously question the advisability of providing living quarters in the dormitory facility planned as part of this structure and particularly on the proposed basis of having married couples and un-married men of the faculty living in close proximity under the same roof.

Second only to the basic essentials of proper living quarters is a competent staff. The school is now seriously undermanned and much of the rehabilitation and training program is inoperative for want of teachers. There is ample provision in the budget for the teachers but few men of ability having proper living standards can be induced to accept positions at the school because of inadequate accommodations.

The committee believes it is only a matter of common decency to provide living conditions which, however simple and inexpensive, are at least hygienic and conducive to morale. If this is a sound premise practically all of the buildings in which boys are quartered must undergo thorough renovation.



## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

MARYLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
LOCH RAVEN, MD.

The committee visited the Maryland Training School for Boys on the afternoon of April 15th, 1950.

A capable, sincere and richly experienced director backed up by an informed discerning and aggressive board gives assurance that the Maryland Training School for Boys will continue its upward trend toward the achievement of nationally accepted standards for schools of this kind.

A conference with the Superintendent reveals that both he and his board are not only conscious of present problems but are completely aware of the long range needs of the institution. There is evidence of a desire to face problems and move toward their solution in a determined and intelligent manner.

The closing of St. Mary's Industrial School has resulted in serious over-crowding and due to the fact that this school will be required to admit all boys who in the past would have been accommodated at St. Mary's cannot help but make this problem increasingly acute. Because of the Superintendent's high standards of cleanliness and order the temporary quarters are being maintained at proper hygienic levels, but congested living conditions could eventually present serious morale and disciplinary problems.

The management is convinced that the needs represented in the building program are so compelling in their nature that appropriations will be forthcoming and detailed plans are being worked out carefully in order that no time will be lost when funds are made available. The committee is in complete sympathy and accord with the improvements and additions now contemplated. They include four additional cottages, an elementary school for younger children, a chapel and auditorium, gymnasium, kitchen, store room, a cottage for an Assistant Superintendent, a cottage for the Director of Maintenance, the extension of roadways and the renovation of some of the old buildings. The overall cost will entail the expenditure of \$1,000,000.

## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

BARRETT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
GLEN BURNIE, MD.

The committee visited the school on the afternoon of April 14th, 1950.

In the absence of the Superintendent, Mrs. Muriel E. Johnson, who was ill at the time of our visit, we were met by the Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. Mary J. Spellman.

Believing it unnecessary and of no particular point to go into the areas of operation and management covered by the September 1949 Grand Jury, the committee asked Mrs. Spellman to share with it the major problems confronting the school and in particular those problems of which previous Grand Juries had been apprized with no satisfactory result.

Under the heading of "Operations" the most pressing problem seems to be the need for making the necessary changes in the physical facilities to permit the segregation of girls according to age groups. At the present time the girls of all ages share common quarters which is out of keeping with accepted practice for schools of this type.

Problems not specifically related to program and administration include the need for more adequate campus lighting and a refrigeration plant.

THE MOST STARTLING REVELATION RESULTING FROM AN INSPECTION OF THE BUILDINGS IS THE PHYSICAL HAZARD PRESENT ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF ONE OF THE BUILDINGS WHICH HAS BEEN CONVERTED TO USE AS AN INFIRMARY AND IMMUNIZATION CENTRE. OUTSIDE FIRE ESCAPES ARE NOT PROVIDED AND THE ONLY EXIT IS BY WAY OF THE ENTRANCE AT THE HEAD OF THE THIRD FLOOR STAIRWAY. IF IN THE EVENT OF FIRE THIS EXIT IS RENDERED IMPASSABLE EITHER BY FIRE OR SMOKE, THE ONLY REMAINING METHOD OF ESCAPE WOULD BE THROUGH ONE OF THE THIRD FLOOR WINDOWS.

Other needs disclosed by an examination of the property and a conference with the Assistant Superintendent include:

RECEPTION CENTRE AND INFIRMARY - This facility is needed in order to provide isolation for new girls admitted to the school during the customary immunization period necessary for the protection of the physical well-being of those already in the school.

The inclusion of infirmary facilities in a separate part of this building would eliminate the fire trap referred to above.

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME - The present Superintendent's home is surrounded by a piggery, chicken lot, barns and stables. Its location makes it continuously necessary to combat rodents, flies, and vermin, to say nothing of the odors and other factors which do

## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

not contribute to desirable living conditions. The present house has fallen into a bad state of repair and is becoming an increasingly expensive maintenance item.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT - In order to strengthen and enlarge the vocational training program which is the major factor in preparing girls to enter profitable industry on leaving the school, steps should be taken to provide additional machines for teaching sewing. It is further recommended that equipment and supplies be furnished the business training department in order that girls showing aptitude and ability in this field can be given specialized training.

There is an evident desire on the part of the faculty to do everything possible toward rehabilitation and readjustment.

## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

MONTROSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
REISTERSTOWN, MD.

The committee visited the Montrose School for Girls on the afternoon of April 19th, 1950. In keeping with the procedure followed in its visitation to other juvenile institutions we addressed our attention only to those matters which were problematical and in which the committee could hope to be of some help.

We concur with the statements made by previous committees of the Grand Jury setting forth the many commendable features of the Montrose School, not the least of which is its capable Director and Staff. With its fine tradition of excellence in the discharge of its function and evident desire on the part of those responsible for it to maintain it as one of the finest schools of its kind, we found it difficult to discover ways by which it could more fully meet the requirements for schools of this kind.

Perhaps the only constructive recommendation the committee can make is that the school either install a pasteurization plant for processing the milk from its dairy herd or sell the milk and purchase pasteurized milk from properly certified distributors of dairy products.

## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD  
MOUNT & HOLLINS STREETS

The committee visited the House of Good Shepherd on the afternoon of April 21st, 1950.

The report of this visitation is confined to an enthusiastic and sincere expression of praise and commendation for the school and the consecrated and devoted women by whom it is conducted.

There are at present 100 girls at the institution ranging in ages from 12 to 18. They are all committed through the courts. The longest stay is for two years; provided there is a proper home for them to return to.

The girls attend classes from the 6th to the 8th grades. There is also vocational training including, homemaking, dressmaking and sewing. There is also a commercial course offered, by which a great many girls become accomplished stenographers.

The school has a fine orchestra which we had the pleasure of hearing. Both the juniors and seniors take part in this important cultural activity.

The institution is spotlessly clean. The dormitories are bright and airy. The atmosphere of the entire place is one of good cheer and real interest.

The attitude of the girls to the sisters shows both confidence and respect, and should not fail to have immediate effect in readjusting the girls who are committed there for training and guidance.

## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

## HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD FOR COLORED GIRLS

The committee visited the school on the afternoon of April 21st, 1950.

It is operated by the same order of Catholic Sisters who manage the House of the Good Shepherd for White girls. The two schools are very similar in training, religion and recreation.

There are at present 42 girls at the school. Their actual capacity is 60 girls. This is one institution that is not over-crowded.

There seems to be ample sufficiency of everything, but it was observed that the addition of individual lockers would be of considerable help.

The building is spotlessly clean, and the atmosphere is cheery and homelike.

There is every evidence of real love and devotion on the part of the Sisters who operate this eminently worthwhile school.

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

May 5, 1950

Mr. Clarke J. Fitzpatrick, Sr.  
Foreman, January Grand Jury,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Foreman:

The report of the Hospital Committee is herewith submitted to you. We appreciate the privilege of serving on this committee. It has been most interesting, as well as, educational.

We should like to thank the several State and City Policeman who served as our chauffeurs on the tours of the various hospitals. Also, Mr. Kenneth Carter, who arranged for our transportation.

There will be a repetition of some of the articles reported, but it is because they still exist. Our visits were very thorough, in fact, several members, including myself, made a second visit to Spring Grove State Hospital.

We trust our efforts have not been in vain, and that our recommendations will be considered.

Respectfully submitted;

Helen V. Cann - Chairman  
Harry E. Cook  
Robert M. Eades  
Charles W. Patterson  
William C. Rhodes  
Caroline G. Strobel  
Charlotte Van Natta

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

BALTIMORE CITY HOSPITALS

On February 20, 1950, the Hospital Committee, with other members of the Grand Jury, visited the Baltimore City Hospitals. Superintendent P. J. MacMillen and his assistant, Mr. Charles H. Beale, discussed conditions at Baltimore City Hospitals and went into details of the proposed building to take care of tubercular patients, as well as old and senile individuals now at the infirmary. After hearing Mr. MacMillen on the situation at Baltimore City Hospitals, conditions at the City Jail, and their inability to help the City Jail problem, we were conducted by him on a tour of inspection.

There is little additional to be said about the buildings that has not already been commented on by other Grand Juries, or that could possibly be changed under present conditions. Naturally, the new quarters are modern and up-to-date, and satisfactory in every respect. The Pediatric unit has been rearranged to accommodate premature babies. There is also a unit for communicable cases, formerly taken care of at Sydenham Hospital, which will accommodate 65 adults and children.

Obviously, the new tuberculosis hospital is a definite need. The old building was condemned some ten years ago. Mr. MacMillen stated that the building would be under contract by June, with 550 days to complete at a cost of \$2,300,000. When completed it will accommodate 160 more beds, since 600 to 700 new beds are required to take care of their present needs. It is sincerely hoped that the building will be completed well before the time stated by Mr. MacMillen - January, 1952.

Many members of the Hospital Committee cannot understand the delay of six months mentioned by Mr. MacMillen between the time a contract is awarded and building operations start. Inquiry reveals that the Veterans' Hospital was started within ten days after the contract was awarded by the U. S. Veterans Administration. If that can be done on Federal projects, why could it not be accomplished on City and State awards?

The infirmary, built during the Civil War, badly needs the reconstruction outlined by Mr. MacMillen; namely, replacement of the present 3 floors with 5 floors, using only the present walls. The hospital administration is doing everything that can be expected of it under present conditions. The walls and floors are clean, and there is as much brightness as can be expected in a building of this type - ceiling heights are too great to make this a practical and efficiently operated building. It is definitely a fire hazard.

Right here, we feel, is the place where the Baltimore City Jail problem can be solved. The eight million dollar loan passed at the last election should be so spent that a building would be provided to relieve the City Jail of those indigent persons and chronic alcoholics who now create its most serious problem. Mr. MacMillen, of course, doesn't agree, for there seems to be a sharp difference of opinion between the administrators of the City Jail and the administrators of the City Hospitals. That is unfortunate, because only wholehearted cooperation will bring results.



## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

We did not see the new six million dollar out-patient building which is nearing completion. We were told that this would provide for those patients needing medical or surgical treatment but who do not require hospitalization. After talking with Judge Thomas J. S. Waxter, welfare director, we learned that the out-patient department is to be equipped and staffed to accommodate a maximum of 500 patient visits per day. A small psychiatric clinic is included in the program. This building is to be ready for service after June 1. When operating at full capacity the out-patient department can handle

105	surgical and chronic cases
50	child illness
185	general medical and tuberculosis cases
45	obstetrical cases
20	urological cases
45	orthopedic cases
50	nose and throat cases

Service will be gratis for those unable to pay, but for those who are able to pay there will be a fee. Judge Waxter also said that Sydenham would be reopened for tuberculosis cases from the City Hospitals during the period required to build the new tuberculosis hospital. We are of the opinion that Sydenham should be used for that purpose or for treatment of alcoholics.

A shortage of nurses still exists. Our personal feeling is that the situation could be alleviated if better inducements were offered in the way of attracting and training nurses, as well as adequate salaries. Practical nurses numbered 45 in February. There are 75 to 80 students, of whom 40 entered in February and 40, in April. Only two nurses entered from Sydenham after that hospital closed. We were told of 170 idle beds in the acute service due to the lack of nurses. We did not visit the nurses' home, which is new and modern.

The patients seemed to be contented. A movie was being shown in one of the tuberculosis wards. Occupational therapy is provided and supervised.

We recommend that the top floor of the new infirmary be used for derelicts from the City Jail and that Sydenham be used for chronic alcoholics or for a tuberculosis center.

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

## BALTIMORE CITY HOSPITALS

## CENSUS

February 19, 1950

	Men		Women		Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored	
Acute Hospital Medical	16	8	13	11	48
Surgical	11	14	8	12	45
Obstetrical adults	-	-	9	28	37
infants	-	-	6	18	24
Pediatrics	10	9	11	15	45
Total Acute Hospital	37	31	47	84	199
Geriatrics	38	15	-	-	53
Genito-Urinary	1	4	-	-	5
Chronic	148	88	84	73	393
Tuberculosis	70	60	53	55	238
Infirmary	318	124	119	39	600
Total	612	322	303	251	1488

PERSONNEL

Positions authorized	1240
Positions filled	883
Positions vacant	357
House Staff	68
Internes	35
2-3-4-5 year men	

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

SPRING GROVE STATE HOSPITAL  
(for White and Criminal Insane)

On March 28th, the Hospital Committee and several other members of the Grand Jury, visited Spring Grove State Hospital, unannounced. We were met by the Acting Superintendent, Dr. Isadore Tuerk, and Dr. Eichert, the new Clinical Director. Our conference with the two doctors included patient population, treatment schedule, and contemplated building program, copy of which is attached.

Spring Grove was founded in 1797. The present building was finished and occupied in 1868 at the present site and has been as such ever since.

The Jury noted that only 50% of the patients receive treatment. Perhaps that is not too bad, in view of the fact that a huge percentage of the patients are over sixty years of age and senile. Lack of nursing care is the big factor. Only 6 to 8 patients were receiving the insulin and electric shock treatments.

The family care program was explained in detail. Convalescent mental patients are referred to the Social Service Department and placed in family care by mutual arrangement between family and patient before the patient enters the home. They are visited by workers periodically. About 80 were in family care.

There is also a program for alcoholics, with about 30 receiving treatment at present. We were advised that many cases are referred by the Alcoholics Anonymous, but the patient must request a Court commitment for a period of six months.

Miss Harvey, the Superintendent of Nurses, conducted our tour, along with other members of the staff. She was most pleasant and cooperative. She spoke of the growing program for nurses and nursing care. When the new Nurses' Home is constructed, it will accommodate fifty.

We noticed that there were no Visiting Rooms, and to see patient and visitors huddled together in little groups in the narrow corridors was indeed most pathetic. There should be Visiting Rooms or one large room for visiting purposes.

The buildings in general were clean; most of the rooms and corridors were freshly painted. The Disturbed Wards were as clean as possible under the present conditions, with the limited number of nurses and attendants. Many of the patients require spoon-feeding in these bad wards, and the Committee questioned how feeding was possible, even with the patients helping to feed those in worse conditions than themselves.

Our Committee was impressed with the gifts of volunteer groups. One group decorated a dining room with colorful draperies as well as small tables and chairs of modern design. Such a contrast to the bare windows and walls,

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

not to mention the long tables and benches, of the other dining rooms -- if only more organizations would learn of the need for just such gifts! Miss Harvey voiced the helpfulness of surroundings such as this room provided.

The Surgery Suite was most modern and well-equipped to handle any type of operation. Most cases are sent to the University or Johns Hopkins Hospitals unless special nursing care is required. There is an urgent need for two pieces of equipment, namely, an X-ray machine and an electro-ensphagraph machine.

There were two tubercular cases with no isolation space available. However, there are plans in the program to correct this situation. The bed wards were very overcrowded and very few bedside tables were available, which certainly handicaps nursing service. If this cannot be handled in the budget, outside groups should know of this need.

There are recreation rooms with aides to carry out the activities. Miss Harvey showed us the Volunteer Lounge, with Mrs. Isabel Schumann, the Volunteer Activities Coordinator and her patient staff. There, patients and visitors mingle without either being identified as such. Other activities include dances, movies, once a week, ping-pong, athletic events, and televisions (gifts of clubs) in several of the rooms.

We were happy to learn that the personnel does not know which patients are paying for their care and which patients come there from the Department of Public Welfare.

The overall picture is greatly improved, but much remains to be done. More personnel and nurses would be the answer to most of the problems. Living accommodations have been greatly improved for the personnel; about 25 families now have apartments.

Now that Dr. Clifton T. Perkins has assumed the post of Commissioner of Mental Hygiene of Maryland, we hope that the mental health of the citizens of our State will be improved. We recommend that private organizations be informed of the needs of the mental institutions, particularly of the occupational therapy programs and the need for volunteers. They will have to be screened, trained and oriented, in order that they may cooperate intelligently with the hospital staffs. Spring Grove has 23 volunteers and should have 120, figuring on the basis of one volunteer for every hundred patients, five days a week.

Dr. Tuerk and his staff is conscientious and cognizant in every respect, so we believe. In conclusion, we recommend the immediate establishment of a training program for Nurses, sufficient personnel, with living conditions and wages that are attractive, and that the building program start at an early date.

\* \* \* \* \*

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

## STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL BUDGET

The appropriation is for \$9,379,193 - 6.6% of the total State budget and nearly triple of the 1946 appropriation, which shows public recognition that mental illness is the Nation's leading public health problem.

Funds have been increased for boarding care of convalescent mental patients, which is a contribution to the rehabilitation of the mentally ill.

A 15% increase was allowed in the budget for personnel, but a 25% increase would more nearly meet the need, according to the Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals.

Although the quota allowed for the attendants in the budget is good, the quotas for graduate nurses, occupational therapists and psychiatrists still fall far below the minimum required to guarantee treatment to all patients.

It is estimated that in 1951 there will be 500 patients more than the number the new buildings are designed for.

\* \* \* \* \*

## THE CONTEMPLATED BUILDING PROGRAM OF SPRING GROVE, FINANCED BY STATE FUNDS

Remodeling of all patient buildings.

Construction of employees' apartment houses, started January, 1950.

Construction of 120 bed Admission Building, to start middle of 1950.

Construction of Nurses' Home, start undetermined.

Construction of Disturbed Women's Building, start and number of beds undetermined.

Construction of Dairy Barn and Pasteurizing Unit.

Renovation of laundry facilities.

Renovation of and addition to boiler facilities.

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

SPRING GROVE STATE HOSPITAL  
Cont.

Following are statistics showing the movement of patient population for the period of six months, September, 1949 through February, 1950:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Patients in hospital September 1, 1949	1118	1226	2344
2. In family care	20	64	84
3. On parole	133	151	284
4. Total on books beginning of year	<u>1271</u>	<u>1441</u>	<u>2712</u>
Admissions during six months:			
5. First admissions	72	68	140
6. Readmissions	36	42	78
7. Transfers from other mental hospitals	9	11	20
8. Total admissions	<u>117</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>238</u>
Separations during six months (All discharges):			
9. Discharged as recovered	15	16	31
10. Discharged as improved	72	76	148
11. Discharged as unimproved	2	1	3
12. Discharged without psychosis		1	1
13. Discharged by transfer	5	2	7
14. Discharged by death	30	33	63
15. Total separations	<u>124</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>253</u>
On books end of February, 1950			
16. In hospital March 1, 1950	1132	1224	2356
17. In family care	15	59	74
18. On parole	117	150	267
19. Total on books March 1, 1950	<u>1264</u>	<u>1433</u>	<u>2697</u>

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

Criminal Insane Building - Spring Grove

On April 20th, several members of the Grand Jury paid another visit to the City Jail and a visit to the Criminal Insane Building at Spring Grove.

The Criminal Insane Building is quite a distance from the other buildings. It is badly in need of paint, although it was quite clean. Here again, overcrowding was evident. Most of the prisoners were in a large room with many windows, which made the room cheerful. This room has no heating equipment; therefore, it cannot be used in cold weather. This appeared to be the only day room.

There is a small industrial shop, where only 8 to 10 inmates can be put to work, due to the lack of machines and space. There were only 2 sewing machines and some material for weaving baskets and soft shoes. More space and equipment are a dire need.

We noticed only one exit. Should a fire occur, that building would be a trap, with the lack of water pressure and one exit.

The shower stalls will accommodate about 5 men and are sprayed with a hose when water is available. There was no water pressure at the time of our visit. This is their "weekly bath". Also, due to the lack of water pressure, the lavatories have to be cleaned with water brought in buckets from other buildings. This is, indeed, an "institution of forgotten men".

The serious water situation has existed for over 15 years. In fact, in 1930, the Water Engineer informed the Acting Mayor, Hon. Howard Bryant, and suggested that provision be made for the installation of a sprinkler system in all rooms, with hose equipment, connected to an elevated water tank of 100,000 gallons. In 1933, the Superintendent, Dr. Robert Garrett, in correspondence with the Baltimore County Metropolitan District, stated that the water supply had gradually decreased until there was hardly enough to run a small boiler for heating water for the buildings, and that he feared an explosion might take place because of accumulation of steam without water. Later that year the Water Engineer of Baltimore City advised Dr. Garrett what had to be done. In 1939, the Water Engineer, in a letter to the Architect, recommended that the institution have the ferrule drawn on the four-inch metered supply, estimated cost to be \$200.00.

To date, no action on any of these recommendations has been taken. We recommend the installation at once of an adequate water supply line from the system now supplying the administration building group to the Criminal Insane Building. We also suggest that the May term of the Grand Jury check to see that it is done, as well as check the water supply system at the Baltimore City Hospital.

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

SPRINGFIELD STATE HOSPITAL  
SYKESVILLE, MARYLAND

On April 13th, the Hospital Committee, together with other members of the Grand Jury, visited the above Hospital, unannounced. Dr. Robert E. Gardner met the group and gave us a detailed report of patients, personnel, as well as the proposed improvements.

There are very few vacancies in employment due to the very active campaign for personnel throughout the Counties. The salary increase granted, as well as the eight-hour day, has increased employment from 64% to 98%. The shifts were increased from two to three, with a fourth shift to relieve at mealtime. All personnel are carefully screened before employment and only one-fourth of the applicants are received. There is a waiting list of applicants. Alcoholism is not tolerated. The applicants receive instructions in the line of duty. At the end of two weeks, they are given an examination, with another check at the end of the month and another at the end of three months and five months. Of the 648 employees, 240 live in. In 1947, there were only 105 employees. The new buildings for the personnel are very attractive. They are composed of single rooms and two-room apartments for couples.

Dr. Gardner described the building program in detail. In June or July, a building that will accommodate 100 male and 100 female patients will be out for bids. These are to be divided into four groups, taking care of four different types of cases, which the Doctor advised is a very good plan. There are plans for two convalescent building units, accommodating 100 patients each, and a forty bed addition in the tubercular unit. The present T.B. unit is very much overcrowded. However, regardless of the proposed improvements, it will take four years before the overcrowded condition will be relieved. Before any more building can be put into operation, the power plant, as well as the water system, will have to be enlarged. They now use one-half million gallons of water per day, which their reservoir supplies.

A lot of the antique toilet equipment has been replaced, as well as walls tiled and floors replaced. All of the drinking water emanates from fountains, this being quite an improvement. Painting has been done in the modern colors.

The auditorium, which seats 1000, is used by organizations in the community for entertainments. The patients attend the dress rehearsals or the previews and at times they receive a block of tickets. This space is also used for the weekly movies, as well as for the dances that are held every other week. Every Ward now has a movie since there has been a portable motion picture machine in the hospital.

Of the 650 patients received a year, about 60% to 70% of that number go home. Over 1000 patients are sixty years of age, feeble-minded, or epileptic victims. One patient has been an inmate since 1898. Over 150 patients are boarded out in family care. A portion of the overcrowded situation is due to the number of patients that are sent from Mt. Hope.



## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

There has been a school for Practical Nurses since 1909, which school has a good one-year training course. In May, 38 Students will graduate. There are only 10 Graduate (R.N.) Nurses.

Dr. Gardner feels the central dining room is practical, as the exercise as well as the change of scene is good for the patient. Since the cafeteria style has been in effect, the patients receive their food hot.

There is a beauty shop on the premises, which seems to benefit the patient.

A full-time Dentist, who has two well-equipped rooms, is on duty. Eight displaced persons are serving at Spring Grove in professional capacities.

The Operating Suite, although a bit overcrowded, is very modern. New quarters in the basement have been opened for physical therapy and are fully equipped to take care of all the treatments.

The Committee was greatly impressed with the occupational therapy and the work done by the patients. While there is much room for improvement, this is certainly a step forward.

We found the beds and bedding in excellent condition and very neat. We were told that 250 new sheets and 200 pillow slips, as well as 350 new towels, are put out for use each week.

Apparently patients are still required to be in bed by 7 P.M. Although, when we inquired, we learned that some do remain up until 7:30 P.M. and a few until a later time to watch television.

We believe that the Superintendent and his Staff are doing everything within their power to improve patient care. However, it is very necessary for the Legislature to provide an adequate budget if nursing care is to be improved.

Following are some statistics relative to patients and employees:

	<u>PATIENTS</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Men's Group	1085	
Women's Group		1108
Hubner Building (Reception)	124	147
Tuberculosis	48	45
Epileptic Colony	153	343
	<u>1412</u>	<u>1643</u>
Total number of patients in hospital	3055	
In Foster-Home care	132	
On parole or absent	453	
Total on books	<u>3640</u>	

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

## PERSONNEL

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Attendant group on duty	123	142
Day off or absent	56	60
Sick	4	3
Vacation	5	1
	<u>188</u>	<u>206</u>
Total Attendant group	394	
Physicians	15	
Registered nurses	10	
Occupational Therapists and Aides	12	
All other employees	205	
Total all employees	<u>636</u>	
Vacancies	27	
Ratio - Patients to Employees		
Attendant group "7.75 to 1"		
All employees "4.8 to 1"		

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

## CROWNSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

Crownsville, Anne Arundel Co., Md.

On April 24th, the Hospital Committee visited Crownsville State Hospital, unannounced. This hospital is entirely for the colored and receives mental cases and feeble-minded children from all over the state. It, also, receives the criminal insane.

The Superintendent, Dr. Jacob Morganstern, and Miss Elizabeth Moss, Administrative Assistant, received us. After a briefing, we toured the buildings.

We saw 4 new employees buildings. Each two room unit rents for \$40.00 a month, with the use of a storage room and automatic washing machine. There are to be 9 buildings when all are completed. There are 2 cottages awaiting occupancy for staff Doctors. A cafeteria building is under construction, which when completed will be a central feeding unit for the personnel. There is a recreation building under construction, which will be for the personnel. A dormitory building for employees is out for bids. Plans are being made for a Central storage building, a farrowing house, sweet potato house, smoke house and a duplex apartment building. Also, there is preliminary study being made of additions to boiler room, incinerator, admissions and convalescent area for patients.

The overcrowding is acute. Patient population is as follows -

Main group and New unit	- Male 919,	- Female - 799	
Winterode Building	- Boys 101,	- Girls - 117	Total 1936
Rated capacity is approximately 1200			

Beds have been placed in the attics and recently in the storage rooms in the basements. In one of the buildings, there were mattresses on the floor to make room for more to sleep. In one room, there were approximately 100 beds. In one day-room, around 60 senile patients were crowded into a room which should have from 12 to 15 patients. Another day-room had around 200 crowded together. This was the worse we have seen, at any of the overcrowded hospitals. Only about 15 to 20 patients are out in family care. The criminal section is very unsafe. This division is not sufficient or proper to house 50 to 60 criminal insane people. Also, there are not nearly enough attendants and the Doctor expressed a fear of what could happen. All the criminal insane should be under one roof and in a proper building, with the proper number of attendants.

The feeble-minded section needs attention, as there all ages are together from a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  year to 40 year olds.

The Nurses' training program is improving. There are 30 in training and 14 graduated a month ago. There are 168 attendants but only one Graduate Nurse.

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The Auditorium is very small; this certainly should be corrected.

The sewing room provided occupation for quite a few patients. They make every thing the female patient wears, also the Nurses' uniforms and bedding.

The female dining room feeds over 300 patients at one time. There should be a small dining room for the better patients. The central kitchen feeds from 1800 to 2000.

We noticed Pyrina Fire Extinguishers throughout the buildings. Fire drills are conducted periodically.

There are 12 colored in professional capacities, one being a full time Dentist. The Surgery Suite is complete although only emergency cases are cared for. There is a problem of doctors. The laboratory and pharmacy sections are quite complete. All patients receive complete check-up before treatments. There are 15 patients under shock treatment. About 50% of all patients receive treatment and about 60% return home. There are 11 T.B. Cases which are separated. All patients and employees receive X-ray within 24 hours after entering. A new X-ray machine is badly needed and an electro-encephalograph. Patients requiring the latter must be sent out.

In conclusion, we recommend the following -

1. The removal of 90 criminal patients from the building housing 180 non-criminals.
2. Feeble-minded children should be transferred from the children's group to an institution which is equipped to present the necessary educational training. If a unit for colored children were set up at Rosewood State Training School, a more economical and efficient program could be worked out for both races as there would be no duplication of facilities.
3. Removal of senile patients without psychosis to homes for the aged or some other custodial institution. Many seniles are sent to Crownsville because there is no other agency to take care of them and their families find it impossible or inconvenient to do so.
4. More thorough screening of applicants for admission, particularly from Baltimore City. In many instances the police department and the welfare agency report applicants as being acute cases with homicidal or suicidal tendencies in order to gain admission to Crownsville. Many of these cases are alcoholics who clear up within a few days and could be returned to society.

The budget quota of hospital attendants is insufficient since the three-shift day. In many instances when there is an unexpected absence, the ward will be left completely unattended.

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The need for professional personnel with psychiatric experience or training is acute. Houses and living quarters for this category are attractive but the vicious circle of non-accreditization because of insufficient accredited staff continues to work against Crownsville.

The use of patients in the preparation, cooking and serving of food is inadvisable from both the sanitary and economic standpoint. The quota of dietary personnel, such as kitchen helpers and dining room attendants must be increased before this condition can be improved.

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hospital Committee recommends the following:

- (1) That members of the Budget Committee visit these institutions before they pass on the appropriations.
- (2) That the State of Maryland appropriate funds for a hospital for incurables. Sinai Hospital is suggested, after that institution rebuilds at another location.
- (3) That Sydenham be used for a tubercular hospital.
- (4) That a floor, perhaps the top floor of the new infirmary at the City Hospital, be used for alcoholics and derelicts, who now are sent to the City Jail. These people are not criminals, but ill.
- (5) That the recommendations at the conclusion of each of the hospital reports be considered.

If these recommendations are carried out, certainly it would be a step in the right direction.

Respectfully submitted,

Helen V. Cann, Chairman  
Harry E. Cook  
Robert M. Eades  
Charles W. Patterson  
William C. Rhodes  
Caroline G. Strobel  
Charlotte Van Natta

## INSPECTION TOUR OF BALTIMORE HARBOR

On May 2nd, at the invitation of Mr. Clarence R. Tull, Harbor Engineer of Baltimore, members of the Grand Jury made a tour of the harbor.

It was heartening to see how much has been accomplished under the direction of Mr. Tull in cleaning up the harbor. There was little if any debris, no oil slick was discerned, and the improvement in the appearance of the buildings surrounding the harbor was notable. The completion of the General Sam Smith Memorial Park now in the process of construction should do much to make the upper harbor outstanding in appearance.

We wish to express our thanks to Mr. Tull and his crew for their courteous treatment and for the enlightening information concerning this important part of our city.