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GRAND JURY

REPORT

€

JANUARY TERM

1965

BALTIMORE CITY

€

G. MAXWELL ARMOR, JR., *Foreman*

ROGER U. EHRLICH, *Asst. Foreman*

ETHEL FREE, *Secretary*

JOHN F. KAUFMANN, *Asst. Secretary*

SAMUEL I. SPIELMAN, *Oath Clerk*

CONSTANCE B. RICHARDS, *Doorkeeper*

HENRY J. REHRMANN, }
ERNEST J. KORECK, } *Clerk and Stenographers*

CHARLES E. MOYLAN, JR., *State's Attorney of Baltimore City*

LAWRENCE R. MOONEY, *Clerk of the Criminal Court*

GRAND JURORS

JANUARY TERM, 1965

G. MAXWELL ARMOR, JR., *Foreman*
ROGER U. EHRLICH, *Asst. Foreman*
ETHEL FREE, *Secretary*
JOHN F. KAUFMANN, *Asst. Secretary*
SAMUEL I. SPIELMAN, *Oath Clerk*
CONSTANCE B. RICHARDS, *Doorkeeper*

DOLORES F. BOROM
JANET B. BROWNE
JOSEPH H. DOWLING
THOMAS P. FEELEY
RUFUS E. HACKETT, SR.
WILLIAM A. HARRISON
WILLIAM A. KENNEDY
MARY ANNA KUZEL

JOANNA E. KWOKA
JOSEPH H. NEAL
NEWTON G. PAVESE
LOUIS P. PINDELL
HARRY N. PLAINE
B. RANDOLPH POTTER
WILLIAM A. QUINN
GERTRUDE REAVES
ANNA STARR

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FOREMAN'S REPORT

JANUARY TERM 1965 GRAND JURY

Honorable Dulany Foster, Part I
Honorable Anselm Sodaro, Part II
Honorable William J. O'Donnel, Part III
Honorable Shirley B. Jones, Part IV
Honorable Albert Sklar, Part V
Criminal Court, Supreme Bench of Baltimore City

Honorable Judges:

As Foreman of the January Term 1965 Grand Jury in session from January 11 to May 7, 1965, I respectfully submit my report which has been approved by the members of the jury.

Also submitted are the reports of the following standing committees: Baltimore City Jail, Correctional Juvenile Institutions, Hospitals, Nuisances and Sanitation, Liquor License, and Welfare, and a special report involving Towers Licensed by the Baltimore City Police Department. Previously submitted was a report by the standing committee on Court House and a special report which has to do with forged and fraudulent checks.

As was the case for the previous Grand Jury, we are concerned with the handicaps our law enforcement officers are incurring due to several Supreme Court decisions.

- a. Interpretation of the 4th Amendment to the Constitution relating to unreasonable search and seizure.
- b. Other decisions setting forth requirements as to probable cause by arrest.

These decisions have obviously assisted the lawless element in their criminal activities, and they work directly against the interest of law abiding citizens.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS

An analysis of all Grand Jury presentments from January 15 to April 30, 1965 indicated 28.5 per cent of the defendants had previously incurred four or more convictions (exclusive of motor vehicle violations). This would certainly seem to indicate a need for the Legislative Council to study and possibly recommend appropriate legislation which would cover habitual criminals.

LOTTERY

The Grand Jury encourages study of the present system of allocating all lottery violations to the Criminal Court. It is their considered opinion that disposing of these cases in the Municipal Court would afford some relief to an already over-crowded criminal docket, and at the same time would lighten the burden of the policemen who would not have to spend time waiting to appear before the jury. It is recognized that the law specifically provides for all lottery cases to be handled in the Criminal Court and that authoritative sources would have to be given approval through legislation before any change could be made of the present procedure. If the Criminal Court does not wish to relinquish lottery cases as a whole, then a suggestion to have "first offenders" tried in the Municipal Court is recommended; this, at least, would remove an appreciable volume of pressure on the Criminal Court docket.

This panel deems it a matter of substantial significance to bring attention to the following data. In one period from February 23 - March 23, there were 36 cases, and from March 24 - April 14, there were 33 more presentments. In passing, let it be noted that a goodly amount of play is small in amount. It is doubtful that there will be any degree of relief in the future, for the trend seems to be "up-grade," as noted by the increasing number of violations.

BAD BUSINESS PRACTICES

During the January 1965 Grand Jury term, numerous cases involving forged and fraudulent checks were presented. Considerable time was consumed in examining the details of these instances and making presentments, followed by indictments and subsequent trial of the defendants in the five sections of the Criminal Court.

These checks were cashed mainly by taverns or bars, package good stores, and small merchandise stores; however, a few of them were inadvertently handled by department stores, banks, and savings and loan associations. Most of these incidents involving fraudulent checks were for amounts of something under one hundred dollars. A small purchase would be made, and the defendant would obtain, in cash, the difference of the sale and the amount of the check. The majority of these instances involved checks of business concerns which were imprinted with the company name, and frequently the forger would fill out the check by typewriter, often using a check writer.

The Grand Jury is of the opinion that more care should be exercised in examining checks and in establishing identification in each case. There seems to be an undue laxity among some business concerns cashing checks and, in certain instances, investigation is not made when a check is cashed by an unidentified stranger. In a few circumstances, persons were apprehended at the time of attempting to cash fraudulent checks simply through one telephone call which established attempted fraud.

In conclusion, the Grand Jury would like to warn the business community of the necessity of exercising care in cashing checks, which will in turn lessen the heavy load now before the Criminal Courts involving forged or fraudulent checks. Also, of immediate importance is the loss of money by those unfortunate businesses who take the losses when they cash checks which do not clear the home bank.

FREE MEDICINE FOR THE INDIGENT AND AGED

The Grand Jury invited Dr. J. Wilfred Davis, M. D., director of Medical Care Services of the Baltimore City Health Department, to appear and discuss the Baltimore City Medical Care Program. In this program the indigents are allowed medical care and medicine, with the aged also qualifying for the treatment. A physician writes the prescription for medication, which the patient takes to a drug store to be filled without charge. The Baltimore City Health Department is billed for the service of the physician as well as for the prescription.

Dr. Davis was asked to discuss the problem of possible over-payments or duplicate billing under this plan. He stated that his department is doing the best possible job under difficult circumstances because of the great detail involved; however, until such time as a computer would be available to process these data, it is possible that certain fraudulent operations might not be readily detected. Dr. Davis did emphasize, however, that the supervision of this program would be more complete and adequate when a computer becomes available for his department in March 1966.

It seems desirable to reopen this subject at a future date to determine if the Aid to the Aged Plan is being handled by computer and therefore is less subject to discrepancies or over-charges.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN IN HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

In an effort to reduce crime and for the protection of the inhabitants of housing developments, particularly the high-rise apartments or buildings, we urge the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Authority to employ security officers to patrol such developments during the evening and night-time hours.

MISTREATMENT OF CHILDREN

The Grand Jury recommends the establishment of a central registry to which all suspected child battery and neglect cases should be reported. We understand that this is possible by an administrative order of the Health or Welfare Departments. If this is not forthcoming, we recommend that legislative action be taken to insure proper attention to instances of mistreatment of children.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

In many cases heard by this Grand Jury, involving youths under the age of 18, there seemed to be clear evidence of parental neglect or unconcern on which no charges were brought. We urge that appropriate action be taken in Juvenile or Criminal Courts in every case in which neglect is implied. If there are insufficient laws now on the books, we urge the enactment of legislation. Parents must, in some cases, be forced to accept the responsibility of guiding and directing the behavior of their offspring.

PRESENTMENT PAPERS - FORMS B. C. M. C. -12

The Grand Jury has taken appropriate action to direct attention to errors in preparation of these forms, which in some instances trace back to the basic arrest registers. Although some of these were merely items of spelling, omissions, or incorrect names and addresses, others were of a more serious nature such as errors in charges against defendants and some instances of failure to list all charges as applicable. Time savings could result from improvement in the condition of these records.

DELINQUENCY (PERSONAL COMMENTS OF THE FOREMAN)

It is of considerable concern to me that so many young people, sixteen to nineteen years of age, were defendants before the Grand Jury.

Many persons are of the opinion that poverty is at the root of this juvenile crime. If this is partially so, in some cases it is a result of the necessity for the mother to work outside the home to support her family. However, many working mothers somehow put forth the extra effort to manage a good home and provide their children a good upbringing. Poverty, by itself, doesn't make a delinquent.

There are mothers with sufficient income who neglect their children and fathers who do not exhibit interest and spend time with their children. Inadequate parents, whose offspring grow up with a sense of neglect and insecurity, create the foundation for delinquency, which can begin at an early age.

Many more mothers are now going to work and, in some instances, merely to provide the extras; i. e., better clothes, a T. V., or payments on an automobile. Some leave their children unattended, at home or on the streets. This practice has deprived children of the constant guidance and sense of security needed in the early years.

A certain need for discipline exists, first in the home, then in the school, and finally in society at large. General lack of restraint in the home, I believe, is the cause of much of our delinquency. Also, studies show that in groups where the delinquency rate is high, there is a tendency to find a great deal of desertion by fathers and considerable illegitimacy.

It seems to me that more social work should be directed toward parents to prevent a family condition that affords opportunity for delinquency. Young couples about to marry should be informed about what is to be expected of them in the successful raising of a family. Emotional damage to children is often the result of downright ignorance on the part of parents.

A delinquent child often grows up to produce delinquent children - not as a matter of heredity, but because of his own unresolved conflicts which make him an ineffective parent.

To me, the problem is to correct conditions in the home that foster the pre-delinquent who, if not checked, can cause an ever-increasing burden on society.

Salutary Effect

"Juvenile delinquency in the United States has risen 370 per cent since 1940. But it isn't rising in Montana. . . . Montana dispensed with its juvenile courts two years ago and now deals in open court with all offenders regardless of age.

"Their names, addresses, crimes, and the names of their parents are reported fully in the newspapers. The resulting publicity has had a salutary effect. Juvenile felony cases in Montana are 49 per cent below what they were under the former system. Juvenile traffic cases are down 75 per cent.

"The anonymity afforded juvenile offenders under the laws of most states extends as well to their parents. . . . The Montana experience suggests strongly that the way to reduce juvenile delinquency is to impose public accountability on the parents by printing all names and addresses."

Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman

We wish to thank His Honor, Judge Dulany Foster, for wise counsel and helpful guidance in connection with our many problems. He was always available to lend a helping hand.

The Jury Commissioner, H. Stafford Bullen, kept in constant touch with us for consultation. Mr. John E. de Kowzan, Assistant State's Attorney assigned to work with our Grand Jury, was a tower of strength to us, particularly in the early weeks of the term when we were getting organized and learning procedures. His experience and knowledge were of immeasurable help.

The Jury clerks and stenographers, Henry J. Rehrmann and Ernest J. Koreck, performed their duties in excellent fashion. The help and assistance rendered by Clarence R. Mahrer, bailiff, and George W. Ricketts, clerk, will be remembered and we thank them.

As Foreman, I personally thank the members of the Grand Jury for their good attendance and diligence to duty. In our search for the truth, our discussions were marked by varied and different opinions. As a result, I believe our decisions were arrived at after just consideration with fair treatment for the defendants.

The added responsibilities assumed by the officers and committee chairmen of the Grand Jury were properly disposed of in an orderly and effective manner with considerable accomplishment.

I wish to personally commend the officers and members of the Baltimore City Police Department who presented the record-breaking number of cases during the January 1965 Term. Each did his part according to his own ability, and all tried in a sincere manner to do a good job. Some very outstanding police work in the apprehension of defendants was observed. The police investigation work was of high calibre.

The members of the Jury wholeheartedly approved the change which provides payment to policemen for their presentations in personal appearances before us. This procedure should be made permanent.

I believe that between early January and the last weeks of April, I observed an increasing tendency of the general public to be of assistance to the Police in their important work of apprehending violators of the law. If this be true, we can all be glad, because it will result in improved conditions and make Baltimore a better place in which to work and live.

With the ever-increasing load on the Grand Jury, which, incidentally, will ultimately result in organizing a sixth section of the Criminal Court, plans

for the future should be considered. My own opinion, substantiated by that of others I have talked with, is that consideration might appropriately be given to reducing the term of the Jury from four to three months. I realize the obstacles to such a change; however, these might be offset by certain obvious advantages.

I consider myself fortunate to have been asked to serve on the Grand Jury. Additional knowledge of our Legal procedures and the rewarding experience of participating in the work of the Jury have made a lasting impression on me.

Respectfully,

G. Maxwell Armor, Jr. , Foreman
January Term 1965 Grand Jury
of Baltimore City

JANUARY TERM, 1965
CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE

Cases on Grand Jury Docket Acted on	2525
Cases on Special Docket Acted on	<u>261</u>
Total	2786
Number of Cases Indicted	2570
Number of Cases Dismissed	208
Reconsidered and Ignored	<u>8</u>
Total	2786

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Reconsidered & Ignored</u>
Murder	29	
Manslaughter	7	
Arson	16	
Rape	71	2
Mayhem	2	
Perjury	1	1
Abortion	6	
Bigamy	3	
Carnal Knowledge	16	1
Forgery and False Pretences	217	3
Fraud	6	
Conspiracy	38	
Assault and Assault and Robbery	574	12
Burglary	542	5
Pandering	1	
Bets on Races	10	
Bastardy	39	38
Non-Support	153	129
Embezzlement	6	
Liquor Without License	0	
Rec. Stolen Goods	50	1
Bribery	8	
Incest	5	
Miscellaneous	264	6
Larceny	269	6
Viol. Liquor Law	16	3
Lottery	140	2
Viol. Gambling Law	28	
Disorderly House	2	
Prostitution	3	

<u>Classification</u>		<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Reconsidered & Ignored</u>
Viol. Drug Act	125	1	
Perverted Act	15		
Viol. Compensation Law	17		
Deadly Weapon	85	1	
Escape	8		
Attempt Extortion	0		
Kidnap	0		
Sodomy	7		
Abandonment	0		
Child Beating	4		
Desertion	<u>3</u>		<u>$\frac{1}{8}$</u>
	2786	<u>208</u>	
Witnesses Summoned before Grand Jury			4370

G. MAXWELL ARMOR, JR.
320 ST. PAUL PLACE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202

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March 4, 1965

Mr. John E. Motz, President
Baltimore Clearing House
Maryland National Bank Building
10 Light Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Dear John:

The current Grand Jury is handling a number of cases of indictments of persons who have forged checks. Many cases arise apparently as a result of robberies of business establishments and homes where imprinted checks, once stolen, are used by combinations of people to obtain money under false pretenses.

Small business merchants, such as grocery stores, small merchandise units, liquor stores and bars, and at times branches of large grocery chains, seeing an imprinted check do not always make sufficient investigation, but will cash such a check particularly when the person presenting same has purchased items of food, drink, or merchandise. In each such instance, a large amount of cash, representing the difference between the customer's purchase and the total amount of the check, is usually involved.

It might be possible for the banks to publicize, with their depositors, the importance of keeping their supplies of checks under lock and key, and not left in an unsafe place. It is, of course, possible that checks kept in a locked safe might not be fully secured. However, most burglaries are of a petty nature and do not involve breaking into a safe.

It will interest you to know that one old established, well-situated Baltimore business concern kept a large supply of imprinted checks in a room with their stationery and general office supplies. These particular checks were not serially numbered, although a space was provided so that they would be numbered as used. A large, but undetermined, quantity of these checks disappeared and now are being cashed in Baltimore City and County, creating a problem for Police Departments of these two governmental areas as well as financial loss to merchants. The Grand Jury suggests that your correspondent banks appraise themselves of this situation and possibly, through a small insert mailed with the monthly statements, request their depositors to safeguard their supplies of blank checks. This precaution might eliminate some of the present careless handling of checks and possibly eliminate some instances of fraudulent use of same.

This matter is submitted for your consideration and should you decide to take steps in connection with the above recommendation, we certainly would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

G. Maxwell Armor, Jr.
Foreman, Grand Jury

P.S. Please see attached news article concerning stolen checks.

Stolen Check Warning Issued

City and Baltimore county police today warned merchants of a flood of stolen checks which have been forged and are now being passed in shopping centers in the eastern section of the city and county.

The checks were stolen over the weekend from a contractor trailer owned by Frank Scarfield a builder, which was parked in the 6000 block Holabird avenue.

Mr. Scarfield said a total of 738 checks were stolen.

Police said the check passers "are working fast." Names are typewritten on the checks while the amounts are printed by a check-writing machine. The name of a building company official is forged.

There are 184 checks from the Holabird Park Apartments drawn on the First National Bank of Baltimore, 277 checks from the Alpine Garden Apartments drawn on the Equitable Trust Company, and 277 checks from the Delvale Apartments drawn on the First National Bank.

BALTIMORE CLEARING HOUSE

330 Maryland National Bank Building

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203

TELEPHONE
752-6638

March 11, 1965

ADDRESS REPLIES TO:
P. O. BOX 822
BALTIMORE, MD. 21203

Mr. G. Maxwell Armor Jr.
Foreman, Grand Jury
320 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Dear Mr. Armor:

I am replying to your letter addressed to Mr. John E. Motz, president of the Baltimore Clearing House. Mr. Motz, as you know, is presently away from the city.

Banks are certainly concerned about the safe storage of imprinted and encoded checks and I am sure they are anxious to do everything possible to impress their depositors with the importance of protecting their supplies against theft and possible fraudulent negotiation.

A copy of your letter has been distributed to all members of the Clearing House, which includes every commercial bank in the city, and I am sure you can count on their support and cooperation in any constructive effort to prevent losses of check stocks. A copy of our covering letter to the banks is also enclosed.

Your interest is appreciated and, as I say, I am sure you can count on the support of the banks to help in every way possible to encourage bank depositors to adopt proper protective measures of their check supplies.

Sincerely



William B. Elliott,
Secretary

WBE:ss

Enclosures

BALTIMORE CLEARING HOUSE

FILE REFERENCE

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Y

March 11, 1965

(SENT TO LISTING ON REVERSE SIDE)

The enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. G. Maxwell Armor Jr., foreman of the Grand Jury, explains itself.

This is a matter of direct concern to all banks. We have told Mr. Armor that his letter has been sent to all member banks and that we are sure he can count on their cooperation to do everything possible to impress bank depositors with the importance of protecting their check supplies against theft and possible fraudulent negotiation.

It will be most helpful if you will keep us advised of what measures your institution undertakes to help prevent loss of imprinted or encoded check stocks.

Sincerely

William B. Elliott,
Secretary

WBE:ss

Enclosure

Mr. Adrian L. McCardell, President
First National Bank of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Mr. Donald F. Hagner
Vice President in Charge
Federal Reserve Branch Bank
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Mr. John E. Motz, President
Mercantile-Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Mr. Joseph B. Browne, President
Union Trust Company of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Mr. Vernon T. Pittinger
Senior Vice President
Equitable Trust Company
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Mr. Tilton H. Dobbin, President
Maryland National Bank
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Mr. William S. Finlayson Jr.
President
National City Bank
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Mr. Timothy J. Dee, President
Carrollton Bank
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

SPECIAL REPORT--TOWING

JANUARY 1965 GRAND JURY

On February 9, 1965, The Sun published an article stating that "City Policemen Accept Graft on Towing and Repairs in Accidents." The contents of this news item also contained such statements as: "tow-truck operators and garages make payoffs to officers who arrange business from crash victims" and "four tow-truck operators say they pay Accident Investigation Division policemen and other patrolmen as much as \$5.00 for each \$10.00 they collect from a towing job."

In view of the seriousness of these charges, the Grand Jury undertook to determine if the allegations could be substantiated with sufficient comprehensive evidence to warrant presentment of any person or persons involved.

In order to carry on its regular duties and maintain normal court procedure, the members of the Grand Jury elected to hold special afternoon sessions in its investigation of the towing situation. Every licensed tower, two officials of the Automobile Club of Maryland, which organization was mentioned in the newspaper article, and Inspector Thomas J. Keyes of the Baltimore Police Department were called to testify.

All responded and were given complete latitude to tell what they knew about the so-called towing irregularities.

In addition, the towers were questioned about their knowledge of newspaper allegations, their type of business in addition to towing, how many tow trucks they operated, and the length of time they had been engaged in the towing business. Each was questioned in detail about his experiences with police in all phases of the towing operation, the police dispatch service, the number of towing assignments each received and what harassment, if any, he had encountered.

The two officials of the Automobile Club of Maryland, Messrs. Harry Uhler and L. M. Beynon, spent considerable time on the stand giving their views of the subject matter and answering numerous questions put by members of the Grand Jury. Inspector Keyes gave a most comprehensive report of the survey he had conducted as a result of the aforementioned allegations.

Thousands of words were given in testimony and through questions and answers.

After weighing and carefully analyzing all the testimony, the members of the Grand Jury are agreed that we do not have one tangible piece of evidence of criminal activity or was there detection of bribery, involving The Baltimore City Police Department.

It should be pointed out that the present law governing the towing operations, under supervision of the Baltimore City Police Department, should be carefully studied with a view toward clarification. There seems to be some confusion over the permissibility of towers using so called "phantom locations." Under this statute it seems very easy to obtain a towers permit, however, the record clearly shows that some of the existing licensed towers are not always available or do not have equipment ready to go into action when an accident occurs in the vicinity of their location.

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. G. Maxwell Armor, Jr., Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
January Term, 1965

Dear Mr. Armor:

Our Committee visited the Baltimore City Jail on March 9, 1965, and made a rather extensive tour of the institution with Warden Hiram L. Schoonfield and his Deputy, Howard G. Parks.

We were there approximately three and one-half hours and visited all sections of the jail except the new north building, which is similar in design and construction to the new south building, where we spent a considerable length of time.

The south building was the scene of the recent jail break, and much publicity has been given to the alleged substandard materials used in its construction, particularly the window bars.

We were told by Warden Schoonfield that these bars were not in the original specifications but were purchased in England as a substitute because of a steel strike in this country at the time.

Windows and bars make up a large part of these new buildings, and we understand that their replacement would cost around \$250,000. The other buildings now under construction will have the specified standard type windows providing for maximum security.

During our visit we saw 300 inmates eating their noon meal. We ate in a section of the dining room and were very much impressed with the quality of the food and the way it was prepared and served.

The rebuilding program now in progress will not be completed for two years, and during this period it will be necessary to use temporary quarters

for many facilities. This, together with the accelerated traffic due to construction, the dismantling and remodeling of buildings, and the storing of materials, is not conducive to an efficient operation. We were very much impressed, however, with the cleanliness in all buildings, both old and new, and the orderly process of business which is being maintained. Warden Schoonfield and his staff are to be commended for the job they are doing under such trying conditions.

On the day of our visit, there were 1678 prisoners in jail, 791 of whom had not been sentenced but were waiting court action of one kind or another. Incidentally, these unsentenced inmates comprising almost half of the total, need much more supervision because they are not as amenable to prison routine as those who have already been sentenced.

We were told that the present jail has a capacity for only 985 prisoners and that the new jail when completed will have approximately the same capacity. In other words, the overcrowded condition now existing will be worse when the new jail is completed, if the crime rate increase continues.

Obviously the problems of the Baltimore City Jail are and will continue to be a source of great concern to the City. We have to presume, however, that everything that has to be done will be done, and we realize that a short visit by the Grand Jury is not expected to provide specific recommendations but rather observations of a general nature.

Finally, it is the opinion of all members of this Committee that the business of the Baltimore City Jail is being ably directed and that Warden Schoonfield warrants the continued confidence and support of the City authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL COMMITTEE

William A. Quinn, Chairman
William A. Harrison
Mrs. Constance B. Richards
Mrs. Mary Anna Kuzel
Joseph H. Neal

REPORT OF NUISANCE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

Mr. G. Maxwell Armor, Jr., Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
January Term 1965

Dear Mr. Armor:

Although the Committee desired to acknowledge the assistance of all who participated in this assignment, specific names have been omitted because of the possibility of missing someone who had rendered splendid service to the Committee. However, we do desire to acknowledge the prominent accomplishments made by career personnel in the performance of their duties. We also wish to thank the coordinator who made the necessary arrangements for transportation, the administrators who conducted the tours, and the policemen who were our escorts. They did a creditable job and merit the highest praise.

The diversification of projects assigned to our Committee obligated us to consider each phase in its natural, normal, and proper place. Since our recommendations must entail consideration for the City Tax Rate and budget allotment to agencies and departments, statements concerning improvements are made with reservations.

ASHBURTON AND MONTEBELLO FILTRATION PLANTS

These plants are vital to the City's daily routines. At these plants water is treated, purified, and distributed for human consumption and industrial purposes. A detailed descriptive pamphlet covering "The Story of the Baltimore Water Supply" may be obtained by writing: City of Baltimore, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Water Supply, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

BACK RIVER SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT: INCINERATOR PLANTS

The facilities are important to the health and welfare of all citizens. Modern scientific methods enable the plants to operate with a minimum amount of offensive odor.

PARKING

Public and private parking situations warrants the Committee to recommend that: Parking lots have stricter safety and fire regulations, attendants be compelled to have necessary access aisles and lanes open at all times; and repair shops and towing firms be restricted from parking wrecks, tow trucks, and other equipment on side walks, streets and in alleys.

THE MORGUE

Because existing conditions at the morgue are deplorable and because money for a new morgue is being held in escrow pending the selection of a site which has caused a controversial issue, we urge speed in the building of a new morgue in order to maintain the good reputation of this agency throughout the world and to continue to attract doctors from all over the world to come to the Baltimore morgue and serve part of their internship.

PARKS

The Committee toured the City Parks and found the grounds and facilities (lockers and rest rooms) in splendid condition.

MARKETS

All city markets and adjoining comfort stations were inspected and found to be tolerable.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The department's training school for potential firemen, with its able and capable staff, is nationally renown. A tour of the school proves convincingly

that every effort is being made to staff our fire department with qualified personnel.

The Fire Department Headquarters houses an elaborate communication system. This modern complex system contains mechanical and manual safety checks which assure accurate functioning at all times.

This Committee recommends that: Engine houses in need of repairs and modernization, both inside and out, be given immediate attention. The engine house, at Gay and Orleans Street, is an example of an exterior that requires painting to protect a capital investment.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

This Committee's exposure to the performance of this department has assured us that our Police Department, we believe, is an organization that merits praise. The Committee concludes that recent innuendos concerning the department are not justifiable because State and City Laws and Codes must be enacted to regulate the specific activities.

Our visits to the Police Headquarters, the Police Academy, and the K9 Corps were very informative. Previous Grand Juries have stated thoroughly the modus operandi of these units; therefore, since these reports are available, it behooves us to avoid repetition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The methods used in making promotions will always be debatable. This Committee suggests a formula based on fundamental principles. To illustrate:

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 1. | The Examination | 60% |
| 2. | Performance of duty | 25% |
| | a. Normal | 10% |
| | b. Exceptional | 15% |
| 3. | Off duty alertness (police activity) | 10% |
| 4. | Attendance, dependability,
appearance, etc. | 5% |

We are aware of the building and renovation programs now in progress, yet there is much to be desired in improvements. One illustration is the Pine Street Station. Consideration should also be given to the Police Academy, the K9 Corps, and other training accommodations. Buildings and grounds comparable to the Fire Department School, with centralized training programs for rookies and K9 Corps, should be planned and made available. Even Police Headquarters operations are constrained because of space limitations. Compensating for the above may probably require a Bond Issue with long range planning. Nevertheless, this Committee wishes to advocate action based on its findings.

CONCLUSION

The candid statements made concerning certain deficiencies should not over-shadow the many outstanding conveniences and facilities that rank Baltimore first among major cities throughout the nation and the world. We are duty bound to state certain facts. So, too, are we obliged to express with Civic Pride our confidence in the agencies responsible for the renewal and development of a greater Baltimore.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph H. Dowling, Chairman
Thomas P. Feeley
William A. Kennedy
Mrs. Joanna E. Kwoka
Newton G. Pavese
Louis P. Pindell
Mrs. Constance B. Richards

WELFARE COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. G. Maxwell Armor, Jr., Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
January Term, 1965

Dear Mr. Armor:

On March 15, 1965 this committee met with Miss Esther Lazurus, Director of the Baltimore City Department of Public Welfare, and members of her staff to discuss the many problems of administration of the Welfare Department. Miss Lazurus and the supervisors of the department were most cooperative, and each gave a detailed and lucid explanation of the activities of the subdivisions in the overall administration of the Department. The Committee was furnished with complete statistics of cases and expenditures in all categories. We were not aware, prior to this visit, of the wide range of services which must be administered by the State and local Departments of Public Welfare.

We were able to eliminate from our study the State Welfare Board Division, which supervises the juvenile correctional institutions, as this area was covered by another Grand Jury Committee. Nor did we study the programs of Old Age Assistance, Public Assistance to the Needy Blind, or Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled.

It seems to the members of this committee that the same factors of social disorganization which have contributed to an increase in crime (and this has been our primary concern as Grand Jurors) have also contributed to an increase in many areas of assistance making up the Public Welfare load. We choose to direct our attention to these other areas.

In December 1963 there were 13,291 illegitimate children who were supported on Welfare rolls; by 1964 the number increased to 16,542. The Assistance Program Budget Appropriation in 1964 was \$32,288,280; in 1965 it was \$40,638,720.

The number of cases (this means families) with one or more illegitimate children was 5,575 in December 1963. By December 1964 these cases increased to 7,040. We were advised that considering the increase in the number of case loads for 1964, there was a 1/10 of 1% increase in the families having illegitimate children. We were also informed that the increase for white families was 1% while that for the non-white families was 1/10 of 1%.

We also learned that case workers are encouraging the parents to recognize their responsibility for the behavior of their children and to keep the family unit continually strengthened.

Critics of the existing Welfare Program should be reminded that the Welfare Department did not cause, but rather is working with the results of, social disorganization. Most of the present problems faced by the Department of Public Welfare are due to public apathy and unconcern. The burden of the Department of Public Welfare will be greatly lessened when we as a community can seek constructive answers to the problems of unemployment, social injustice, racial inequities, lack of educational and vocational training, and lack of opportunity to develop stable family relationships. The only way to reduce costs and case loads is to prevent the need that brings individuals and families to welfare agencies.

The Federal Government has demonstrated its awareness of public responsibility in eliminating the causes of poverty by the enactment of the "War on Poverty" legislation and the 1962 amendments to the Child Welfare Bill. Both of these programs, properly implemented in Baltimore, will in many ways reduce the problems of the recipients and the administrators of the Department of Public Welfare.

This is not to imply that there should not be changes in present welfare programs and policies in order to better meet individual and community needs. The Department is aware of changes that need to be made in services and policy. We are deeply concerned that the general public cannot recognize the

urgency of improving services nor is it willing to make the necessary investments to achieve these results. Our recommendations are directed toward this end.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We call attention to the recent study of the State and Baltimore Departments of Public Welfare ordered by the Legislature at a cost of \$75,000 for a program which has not been implemented. The recommended services that serve to reduce social and economic needs should be inaugurated as soon as possible. Such programs, if implemented, may well give to the recipients a sense of dignity and self worth that is sadly lacking in the present approach.
2. In order to achieve the rehabilitative and preventive purpose of the Welfare Program:
 - A. Case loads should be greatly reduced so that intensive counseling and assistance in management of personal affairs can be made available to families to guide them toward productive and successful living. This may well mean an increased budget for salaries as well as an increased staff of case workers. Increased salaries, improved physical working conditions (as recommended by numerous past Grand Juries), reduced non-professional tasks, and an opportunity through a reduced case load to be really creative in their approach to the problems faced by the families may well be the lure necessary to enlarge the professional staff and to reduce turnover.

- B. Because it is within the family that attitudes and behavior patterns are developed, it is considered mandatory that the family units be strengthened. It is also absolutely necessary that parents be held responsible for the behavior of their children in as many cases as possible. The diligent efforts of the schools, Juvenile Courts, and case workers of D. P. W. may well serve to accomplish this objective.
- C. We support the Welfare Department in these three areas: 1. the establishment of Day Care Centers which, besides helping the children, will free mothers for job opportunities or for acquiring the educational and vocational training necessary to find employment; 2. its referrals for information on birth control; and 3. its attempt to establish group living homes for teen-agers.
- D. We urge the establishment of a Homemaker Service, which would be far more conducive to good family health and less costly than the use of foster homes in an emergency.
- E. We recommend that teen-agers not in school and adults be encouraged to enroll in vocational programs that offer skills in demand so that actual job placement can be realized.
- F. The Department of Public Welfare should attempt to raise grants. It is a condemnation of an affluent society that individuals are expected to live in some cases on less than one thousand dollars a year or

that families have to maintain themselves on a grant that is less than what could be considered as the absolute minimum for a family. An increase might also permit the raising of housing standards.

- G. We have looked with favor on the efforts which have been made by the D. P. W. to attack the tremendous problems of human despair and the lawlessness in our City.

We wish to thank you for the opportunity to serve on this Committee. I, as Chairman, extend my sincere appreciation to the members of the Committee for their diligent efforts to bring our study to a successful conclusion.

Respectfully submitted,

B. Randolph Potter, Chairman
Mrs. Dolores Boram
Mrs. Janet B. Browne
Rufus E. Hackett, Sr.
William A. Quinn
Samuel I. Spielman

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

G. Maxwell Armor, Jr., Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
January, 1965 Term

Dear Mr. Armor:

The Hospital Committee of the January 1965 Term of the Grand Jury of Baltimore City respectfully submits the following report based on visits to:*

Baltimore City Hospitals
Montebello State Hospital
Rosewood State Hospital
Mt. Wilson State Hospital
Clifton T. Perkins State Hospital

As these visits were of a general nature, the Committee feels that this report will have most significance if it is confined to some general comments aimed at increasing public awareness of the services offered by these institutions and of some of the problems involved in their operation.

Generally, the Committee feels the taxpayers' dollar is being efficiently and progressively spent for the care of an increasing patient load including the acutely and chronically sick, the aged, the emotionally and mentally disturbed - both adults and children, those in need of rehabilitative physical treatments, TB patients, and the criminally insane.

As an increasing demand for public care, coupled with more accurate diagnosis and better knowledge of successful treatment, seems to be resulting in an increasing patient load, the Committee was concerned to find a general deficiency in number and training of personnel at all levels. After being trained in the State Hospitals, many leave for better working conditions and better pay in private institutions.

It is illogical to expect a completely efficient administrative program with inefficient, poorly trained, and insufficient help. Therefore, the

Committee recommends that the wage structure be reviewed with the aim of bringing it in line more competitively with private institutions, and that some community emphasis be placed on a public relations program aimed at attracting more persons into this very necessary field of human service. We feel that channeling a more proportionate amount of our financial resources into the care of the sick will be a practical approach to solving the problem of not enough trained help. We feel, however, that this is not the whole answer; some added emphasis must be placed on motivation for jobs that involve the care of the sick and the generally unfortunate.

Respectfully submitted,

Janet B. Browne, Chairman
William A. Kennedy
Joseph H. Neal
Gertrude Reaves
Samuel I. Spielman
Mrs. Anna Starr

* The Committee did not visit Springfield, Spring Grove, or Crownsville State Hospitals, the latter one primarily because of the state of uncertainty concerning the administrative head of the hospital during this term. Concerning visits to these and the above mentioned hospitals, the Committee feels that it would be more appropriate if such visits were planned on a rotating basis from Grand Jury to Grand Jury. This Committee does not feel it necessary for all of the State Hospitals to be visited by each Grand Jury. Considering the amount of time involved to the committee members and to the heads of these hospitals and related personnel, and the comparative absence of significant operational changes, the Committee suggests that yearly visits would be sufficient.

BALTIMORE CITY HOSPITALS

The Committee was greatly impressed by its visit to this big general hospital, now independent of the Department of Public Welfare and administered by its own Board of Hospital Directors. Of particular interest was the vastly changed "image" of the hospital from the old "Bay View poor house" connotations to an extremely modern, efficient hospital and research center with excellent medical services. While the hospital serves patients from all over the State, its role seems to be essentially a community one, serving many patients who look upon it as the "family doctor" to whom all of their medical problems are taken.

This hospital is an increasingly important teaching and research center deriving experience from great numbers of patients. Because many of the patients represent the lower socioeconomic levels, they do not know the need for early diagnostic care; as a consequence, they are admitted in an acute and greatly advanced stage of disease.

The hospital generally offers Obstetrical, Pediatric, Gynecological, Geriatric, Cancer, TB, and general surgical and medical services, as well as services to Out-Patients involving approximately 140,000 visits a year. Its emergency services will be greatly expanded when the new addition to the Acute Hospital is finished. Last year it handled 39,000 emergency cases.

The hospital has a large pediatric case load and is proud of the fact that its infant mortality rate is one of the lowest, as is its premature rate. Its treatment of cancer and research into this disease are modern and up-to-date, embracing chemical therapy, modern X-ray treatment and emphasis on research and teaching. The Geriatric department, subsidized by the Federal Government, is large and progressive, and a new building is planned to house the Geriatric center for treatment and for research into the physiological aspects of aging.

Baltimore City Hospitals (continued)

The varied teaching programs at the hospital including programs in the field of medicine, social service, X-ray treatment, hospital administration, and practical nursing. Recently a program was added for ministers in elementary psychiatric training for aid in counseling.

The Chronic division of the hospital, renovated seven years ago, still presents a housing problem because there are not as many ambulatory patients. A further problem in the discharge rate is caused by the shortage of efficient nursing homes and other places for patients to go when in a condition for discharge. The extremely efficient care given to such patients and the degree to which they are rehabilitated is often negated by the absence of the proper facilities. The Committee feels that priority should be given to the addition of nursing home facilities controlled by the hospital to which chronic patients could be discharged.

The Committee feels that an overall excellent job is being done, but that it could be improved by increased trained personnel and financial help. At present in the Chronic division, for example, while four hours of nursing care per day per patient is a minimum, only two can be given because there is just not enough help available.

MONTEBELLO STATE HOSPITAL

The Committee was favorably impressed with the operation of this modern hospital for rehabilitation of patients with physical handicaps resulting in large part from strokes. Maryland is one of the first states to have such a center.

The hospital is aided by an active volunteer group which renders many needed services and is headed by a salaried trained person. The

Montebello State Hospital (continued)

operation is carried out in a friendly, homelike atmosphere with emphasis on getting patients back into a normal atmosphere as quickly as possible.

Personnel problems in this hospital are more acute in terms of doctors rather than nurses. The pay scale is not adequate to attract and keep such professionals, and men of lesser training have to be hired. So that the hospital can operate at maximum efficiency in caring for these handicapped and returning them to fruitful lives, added emphasis should be placed on increased motivation and higher wage scales for such needed vocations as speech therapists and occupational therapists.

ROSEWOOD STATE HOSPITAL

This hospital is operated by the Department of Mental Hygiene for the care and treatment of mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children. Again, the Committee found that in spite of increasing patient loads and the unavailability of adequate personnel, the hospital was being operated in a generally efficient manner.

The majority of patients are mentally retarded; however, children of all ages who are blind, deaf, bedridden, and otherwise handicapped are cared for. The greatest demand the hospital has is for more beds. At the time of the Committee's visit there were 168 on the waiting list. This problem is made more acute as modern medical knowledge is able to successfully treat brain-damaged children. The patient load is increasing here, and there is great need for more and more help at all levels.

The physical plant is being improved, but many of the buildings are old and are not the proper kind of facilities for the work that must be done. There is need for new and modern facilities to handle problems of this nature efficiently.

Rosewood State Hospital (continued)

Many patients with mental illness are cared for in other institutions in the State, including a new hospital in Silver Spring on the University of Maryland grounds. The Committee was interested to learn of a new program being instituted at Henryton State Hospital, where 400 patients who have been desocialized for long periods of time are being trained in social living with the aim of getting them back into the community. Also of interest was the Mental Health Center on the Baltimore Campus of the University of Maryland, where emphasis is placed on training professionals in the field. With the acute need for trained personnel, this seems to be a very positive goal.

In a general way, the problems inherent in the care of such patients could be helped by community emphasis on better pre-natal care and more research into the cause and treatment of mental illness.

In particular, Rosewood's operation could be helped by more modern physical plants and more attractive salary scales and working conditions to try to cut down the large turnover in personnel and to attract needed staff members.

MT. WILSON STATE HOSPITAL

The Committee found this hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis to be a modern and efficiently run institution. It handles many of the cases in the State as the result of the closing of private institutions.

While there is a decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis, Baltimore is a big reservoir of the disease. Tuberculosis is now striking persons in the older age brackets, and it is many times coupled with alcoholism. The hospital itself does an excellent job of treatment with a daily diet that is well balanced and low in cost to the State. It has an excellent rehabilitative program including architectural drafting, carpentry training, clock repair, and facilities for continuing education through the high school level.

Mt. Wilson State Hospital (continued)

The effectiveness of the treatment at the hospital would be improved if some legal restraint could be placed on those patients who leave the hospital on their own before they are cured. They present a danger, not only to themselves but to the general public when they return to the community. It was learned that the effectiveness of the treatment at the Penitentiary and the House of Correction, for instance, was better because the patient was confined to the TB ward. The hospital administration must obtain police assistance with a warrant to effect the return of an uncured patient. The Committee recommends that some more effective solution to this problem be instituted by the proper authorities. Last year 27% walked out of the hospital, with a general average of 35% for most years. This not only is a health hazard to all concerned, but also represents an inefficient use of services and facilities.

CLIFTON T. PERKINS STATE HOSPITAL

This maximum security hospital for treatment of the criminally insane is a new, modern facility opened in January, 1960. Its physical plant has a capacity for 300, and 204 beds were filled at the time of the Committee's visit.

The largest number of patients are those referred by the courts for pre-trial examination or those found not guilty by reason of insanity. A second category comes from those in all the correctional institutions of the State who are referred to this hospital. Others are sent at the discretion of the courts, and some are referred from other regional state mental hospitals when there is need for maximum security treatment. In general, this is a treatment center of comparatively short duration for the patient; the majority of them are kept until the hospital can diagnose for the courts whether the patient was able to function sanely at the time of the crime or whether he is able to function legally in a sane manner at the present time.

Clifton T. Perkins State Hospital (continued)

A problem in the efficient administration of the hospital is inherent in this relatively short period of treatment for the patient. The professional staff is unable to follow the treatment through the rehabilitation period as is usually done elsewhere. This is one cause of loss of qualified personnel who seek more varied outlets for their training. It was felt that higher salary scales would enable the hospital to attract and keep trained professional persons.

In its relation to the Criminal Courts, the Committee feels that the adoption of several recommendations would increase the effectiveness with which the hospital carries out its function.

1. Availability to the hospital of the detailed offense reports made by the Police Department at the time of the offense, including reports of witnesses at the time and any corroborating material the police may have secured.
2. A more realistic approach to the demands placed on the time of a testifying physician in the courts. It seems obvious that the taxpayers' money is best spent for the physician's time in the hospital and not in the courtroom unless he is actually testifying. The Committee recommends that the physician be given advance notice of a trial date but not be required to attend until he is actually called to the stand, allowing sufficient time for transportation to the courthouse.

Further, the Committee strongly recommends, in light of the great numbers of habitual offenders who come before the Grand Jury, particularly those who have been previously convicted of sex offenses, that a stricter policy be followed concerning the serving of maximum sentences rather than early releases on probation.

Correctional Juvenile Institution Committee

Mr. G. Maxwell Armor, Jr., Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
January Term, 1965

Dear Mr. Armor:

The Correctional Juvenile Institutions Committee visited the following correctional institutions:

Boys' Village
The Houses of the Good Shepherd
Maryland Training School for Boys
Montrose School for Girls

We also visited three other institutions which are not, technically, of a correctional nature: 1. Maryland Children's Center - which, like its companion center, The Thomas J. S. Waxter Children's Center, is a diagnostic facility for the Juvenile Courts of Maryland; 2. Highwood School and 3. George F. Bragg School - which are parts of the Special Services Division of the Baltimore school system.

We wish to thank the directors and staffs of all the institutions for their patience, in the face of our lack of knowledge of this area, in answering our numerous questions and for graciously welcoming us on our visits. They are to be commended for their concern for the juveniles in their care when it must seem to them that the public is totally unconcerned about the needs of these institutions.

Although we found the institutions excellently administered, within the limitations set by budget, one glaring factor was evident to us early in our study. It is impossible for most of the institutions to achieve the goals of rehabilitation and correction. There are needs, both quantitative and qualitative, which will be included in the recommendations at the end of this report. As most of these needs have already been stated and re-stated by the Superintendents

and Boards of Directors and by previous Grand Juries, we believe that the answer of the public and the State Legislature to these problems has been too little - too late.

A thorough study of past Grand Jury reports can only lead us to believe that our visits are of no real value - and that this report and its recommendations will be filed and forgotten. We hope that the public will soon become aware of the tremendous possibilities to be found in a true rehabilitative approach in treatment, as opposed to a punitive approach. We also hope that more qualified people will be motivated toward vocations in the juvenile correctional field. The benefits to be gained by having such employees may easily be seen by looking at the low rate of recidivism at the House of the Good Shepherd. To the Sisters, who make up the largest part of the staff working closely with the girls, this vocation is a way of life - not, as with some institutional employees, "just a job." (We recognize that the longer period of detention at the House of Good Shepherd is also a contributing factor to these statistics.)

We wish to thank you for the opportunity to serve on this committee and in so doing to serve our community in some small way. Despite the discouraging aspects of our study, the service was educational and enlightening and there were many bright spots which indicate to us what can be done in this field.

The following recommendations are made in the belief that a great increase in funds provided for the treatment of juvenile delinquents now will result in greatly reduced future costs in the public welfare and adult correctional areas. We are certain that if juveniles are reached early enough with an intensive, well planned program, they will be able to lead productive and well ordered lives.

1. The period of confinement should be greatly increased. Presently, juveniles must be released before any real results have been achieved in order to make room for others. The institutions must be given time to do the job they are designed to do.
2. Additional institutions, male and female, are needed to relieve overcrowding and to permit further breakdowns based on age and severity of offense. It is easier and more effective to program for and to treat the specific needs of a small age group in a small institution. It is most important that the younger, or first, offender be housed separately from the more experienced delinquent.
3. An increase in salaries, particularly those of houseparents who are vital to the program, is needed to enable the institutions to be more selective in hiring and to reduce turnover in staff.
4. Realistic vocational training must be provided. This program should be tailored, especially in the case of the older teenager, to the development of sufficient skill in a trade so that actual job placement can be affected upon release.
5. There is a need for increased probation services for follow up after release and for reduction of the number of younger offenders being committed. The cost of effective probation service is roughly one-tenth that of the cost of maintaining a juvenile in a training school. At the present time, probation services are so greatly overloaded that the counseling needs of juveniles cannot be met.
6. Half-way houses for teenagers not yet ready for a complete return to the community should be established.
7. Baltimore is in dire need of a modern, professionally staffed juvenile detention facility. We urge that concrete steps to achieve such services be begun immediately.

8. The full services, including psychiatric and psychological, of the diagnostic centers should be utilized. This would free the Juvenile Court psychiatrist to work with a larger number of juveniles. The present system negates, to a great degree, the purposes of these centers.
9. The facilities of both diagnostic centers should be expanded. At present only a small percentage of the juveniles appearing before the Courts can receive this service. We point particularly to the fact that the Waxter Center can now allot only four beds to Baltimore City girls.
10. The Police Department and its individual patrolmen should use every available means to improve the image now held by so many inner city children. The fear, distrust, and antagonism presently shown by the very young child can be overcome.
11. Every available means should be used to encourage the strengthening of family life. It is not enough to work with the results of a breakdown of family life or parental control. We must use the counseling service of public and private social agencies, the schools, the press, the legal action of our Courts, and the spiritual guidance of our religious institutions to build a greater sense of parental responsibility. This will be our most effective weapon against the problems of delinquency.

Sincerely yours,

Rufus E. Hackett - Chairman
Dolores F. Borom - Secretary
Thomas P. Feeley
John F. Kaufmann
Joanna E. Kwoka
Gertrude Reaves
Anna Starr

LIQUOR LICENSE COMMITTEE

Mr. G. Maxwell Armor, Jr., Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
January Term 1965

Dear Mr. Armor:

Following is the report of the Liquor License Committee of the Grand Jury.

A number of visits were made by the Committee to the various night clubs, bars, and taverns. In most places, we found conditions satisfactory. However, in many places, we did find unsatisfactory sanitary conditions and inadequate lighting. Also, some licenses were not in proper view and framed under glass. Some of the bars along the waterfront were frequented by foreign sailors, under age.

We would like to thank Commissioner Frank J. Hanson of the Liquor Board for his time and advice in many matters. This Committee sat in on public hearings conducted by the Liquor Board in the City Hall. While we found the Board to be strict, it is our opinion that the Board is fair and considerate in its dealings with the individuals who appear before them.

We sincerely wish to thank and extend our deepest appreciation to Captain Joseph E. O'Donnell, Lieutenant William Rochford, Lieutenant George Andrews, and other officers of the Racket Squad who gave so willingly of their time during our many investigations of the night clubs, bars, and taverns throughout the City. We are indebted to these men for their courteous cooperation and complete protection at all times. We can well be proud of the men who represent the Police Department.

Liquor License Committee

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Liquor Board Inspectors should make more frequent night investigations.
2. We concur with the September, 1964 Grand Jury that no one under 21 years of age be permitted to work in bars, taverns, night clubs, or package goods stores.
3. No one under 21 years of age should be permitted to enter any bar, night club, or tavern.
4. Over-crowding laws should be enforced, possibly by the Fire Department.
5. Lighting and sanitation should be checked regularly, and irregularities should be corrected.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry N. Plaine, Chairman
William A. Harrison
Mrs. Mary Anna Kuzel
Mrs. Joanna E. Kwoka
Louis P. Pindell

COURT HOUSE COMMITTEE

Mr. G. Maxwell Armor, Jr., Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
January Term 1965

Dear Mr. Armor:

The Court House Committee started its assignment knowing that it is not professionally qualified to make any observations or recommendations other than those from the viewpoint of the average citizen. To prepare us for our duties we met with the Honorable Dulany Foster, Chairman of the Supreme Bench Court House Committee, who kindly took time from his busy schedule to explain the serious problems created by inadequate space in our antiquated Court House. He arranged to have us make an on-the-spot inspection of the entire building under the guidance of Mr. H. Stafford Bullen, Jury Commissioner.

Mr. Bullen was very generous with his time and patience in pointing out and explaining the workings of the many departments that are necessary for the proper functioning of the legal activities of the City of Baltimore. We made a tour of all floors from basement to the sixth floor, inspecting court rooms, offices, assembly rooms, detention quarters, utility rooms, nooks and crannies (and there are several of these masquerading as offices), stairways, corridors, etc. To detail all the structural faults and mechanical deficiencies pointed out to us should be left to experts in their respective fields. We will, however, attempt to point out those deficiencies easily observed and understood by us and used as the basis for the conclusions we have reached.

THE COURTS

This group of rooms is the heart of all the many related activities centered in the Court House. It houses the most important function, for here are made the decisions that directly affect the lives of thousands of our fellow citizens every year.

It is traditional in our country that justice be dispensed in an atmosphere of dignity. Certainly no fault can be found with our Judges and other dedicated personnel in upholding this tradition.

It does impose a handicap, however, when some of the court rooms are so small and congested that jurors and litigants are forced to sit too closely together, almost on top of one another. There are also some court rooms without jury rooms, making it necessary for the jurors to file to other rooms, far removed, for their deliberations. This situation creates the possibility of mingling in the public corridors with the litigants upon whom they are to pass judgment.

One glaring defect is the makeshift arrangement of Circuit Court #2 on the sixth floor. This court has no Judge's chambers. The present Judge has his office on the fifth floor and shares offices with the Jury Commissioner. As a result, the Judge is constantly exposed to the risk of confrontation by litigants on his way to and from Court.

Another serious problem points to the insufficiency of space allotted for court rooms: There are presently 16 judges sitting on the Supreme Bench, four fewer than necessary according to authoritative sources who advise that the proper ratio is one judge to 50,000 population. Correcting this situation would further complicate the existing and foreseeable space problems, since apparently there is no further space in which to build new court rooms.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Entering these offices for the first time, a visitor having come into the Court House through one of its stately entrances will no doubt experience a considerable letdown in his first impressions of the building.

He will see two rows of cubicle-like rooms used as offices by the Assistant State's Attorneys. The poorly constructed room partitions, shabby furnishings, exposed plumbing, etc., add up to an unattractive, shabby, and

undersized suite of offices unfit for such an important function of our city government.

JUVENILE AND PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

Here again are striking examples of inadequate space. The heavy and increasing caseloads of these departments result in large numbers of juveniles and adults overcrowding the corridors because there are no suitable waiting facilities available.

There have been many acts of vandalism and theft by unruly juveniles running around the corridors and into the offices.

LAND RECORDS, CHATTELS, LIBRARY

Time is rapidly running out insofar as available space for these valuable and necessary documents and law books is concerned. We have been informed by the custodians that the ultimate capacity will be reached in about five years.

DETENTION QUARTERS

Present arrangements for handling prisoners between the detention room and the court room leave much to be desired. The necessity for moving these often desperate individuals on the public elevators and through the corridors is a constant threat to the public safety. It is doubtful, however, whether satisfactory changes could be made under present conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

Our collective impression of the interior of the Court House is that of a dirty, jerry-built structure - a hodge-podge of large rooms; tiny rooms (many created by installing both vertical and horizontal partitions in larger high-ceilinged rooms); beautiful, spacious old walnut-and marble-paneled court rooms; newer undersized court rooms with varied modern trimmings; old-fashioned high-ceilinged, marble-paneled corridors; and newer

low-ceilinged, painted and fiber-paneled corridors. All areas are virtually bursting at the seams. Such a situation has evolved from a beautiful 65-year old structure as a result of the expenditure of approximately \$4,000,000 for stop-gap remodeling since 1949.

Much of the remodeling apparently involved workmanship and materials well below the high standard used in the original building. Little or no effort was made to harmonize the new with the old.

With these observations in mind, plus many others we did not think it necessary to enumerate, we are of the opinion that existing conditions are not conducive to an atmosphere of dignity in our House of Justice.

As a result of our findings we have reached the conclusion that a new Court House is urgently needed to house the all-important and rapidly expanding activities now located in the existing down-at-heel structure.

Mindful of the time lag between conception and completion of a project of this magnitude, which necessarily will cover a period of several years, we recommend the immediate appointment of a working planning committee to select a site, draft plans, and estimate costs for presentation to the proper authorities.

As further suggestions to possibly reduce costs to the taxpayers, we recommend:

1. That in planning a new Court House, consideration be given to the transfer of other related activities to the new building, especially in those instances where they may be compelled to give up their present quarters; for example, Central Police Headquarters, and such lower courts and legal departments that are not presently housed in the Court House.

2. That consideration be given to the acquirement of the main Post Office property as a possible site. We have been informed that the Post Office Department has plans to relocate its present operation to a site in the Shot

Tower urban renewal area and that it has in fact taken an option on 12-1/2 acres in that area now owned by the City. Possibly it could be arranged to swap the two properties on an equitable basis, if practicable, with the idea of remodeling the present Post Office building, a comparatively modern structure, or replacing it entirely by a new building, whichever plan is more economical.

3. That to soften the impact of shock to many of our fellow citizens if our Old Court House is abandoned, the planning committee give serious thought to developing a plan for the conversion of the building to a useful civic purpose while preserving its original outside appearance.

Respectfully submitted,

Roger U. Ehrlich, Chairman

Newton G. Pavese

Ethel Free (Mrs.)

John F. Kaufmann