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GRAND JURY REPORT

€

SEPTEMBER TERM

1966

BALTIMORE CITY

€

FRANK E. TAYLOR, Foreman
LEROY W. SAUNDERS, Asst. Foreman
JEAN M. KAMTMAN, Secretary
EVANNA B. RIDGELY, Asst. Secretary
JAMES R. BYERTS, Oath Clerk
GEORGE A. CLAYTOR, 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

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1966

FRANK E. TAYLOR, *Foreman*
LEROY W. SAUNDERS, *Asst. Foreman*
JEAN M. KAMTMAN, *Secretary*
EVANNA B. RIDGELY, *Asst. Secretary*
JAMES R. BYERTS, *Oath Clerk*
GEORGE A. CLAYTOR, *Doorkeeper*

ARTHUR H. BAUMGARTNER
MARION S. BRICKMAN
PAUL M. COSTIN
SHERRY R. FINCHER
VIRGINIA W. HELLMANN
CHRISTINE C. JOHNSON
ALTON B. KING
KATHRYNE J. LANE
THOMAS F. MANNION, SR.

CARROLL T. NELSON
RUTH B. ROSENBERG
FREDERICK T. SCHUBERT
FRANK R. SNOWDEN
JOHN D. TUCKER
HERMIONE E. WHARTON
ANTHONY M. WOLZ
COLSTON YOUNG

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FOREMAN'S REPORT -- SEPTEMBER TERM OF 1966 - GRAND JURY

Honorable Judges: Joseph L. Carter
 James K. Cullen
 James A. Perrott
 J. Gilbert Prendergast
 Joseph R. Byrnes
 Meyer M. Cardin

Honorable Sirs:

While I realize it is customary that this report is usually considered as one prepared by the Foreman, it has been my good fortune to have as Assistant Foreman, Dr. Leroy W. Saunders, a person highly respected by all the members and especially so by myself. Dr. Saunders has been most helpful and cooperative not only during the term of this Grand Jury, but also in the preparation of this report, and I earnestly request that same be accepted in the names of both.

It is with pleasure that we submit the following report of the Grand Jury for the September Term of 1966. Included are detailed committee reports. As is customary, we include also a tabulation of all cases brought before this Jury.

We convened on the 13th day of September 1966 with a full complement of Jurors. We appreciated the value of the Grand Jury instructions as given us by the Honorable Judge J. Gilbert Prendergast and have tried to follow same throughout all our deliberations and activities.

Early in our term, we were pleased to have appear before us, the following gentlemen:

Donald D. Pomerleau	Baltimore City Police Commissioner
Major Edwin E. Taylor	Director of Personnel Division
Captain Joseph F. Carroll	Criminal Investigation Division
Captain Joseph E. O'Donnell	Commander of Vice Control Section

All of the gentlemen gave us vital information with reference to the various phases of police functions, which was most informative and helpful in our subsequent deliberations as to the legal aspects, without which it would have been difficult for the members of the Jury to arrive at just decisions, and we were most appreciative.

Inasmuch as the major function of the Grand Jury had to do with testimony from officers of all ranks of the Police Department, we would be remiss in failing to compliment these officers in the great majority of cases for the clarity and accuracy of the evidence submitted. However, we would like to make the following observations:

1. The previous Grand Jury in their report complained that "there does not appear to be any effort to present these cases to the Jury in a balanced way". We are happy to be able to say that this condition has been substantially improved.
2. Unfortunately, the condition still exists with reference to misspelling, incorrect charges, wrong names, addresses, etc., on cases referred by the Municipal Court for Grand Jury action.
3. Members of the Grand Jury were deeply impressed with the diligence and dedication of off-duty officers in the apprehension of persons caught in the act of violating the law.
4. We were also impressed with the evidence and presentation of same in the majority of cases brought before us by the officers as a whole.
5. Another observation made by the members of the Grand Jury was the number of instances where the arresting officer apprehended the individual in the act of committing crimes. Obviously, the increase in personnel and equipment as requested by Police Commissioner Pomerleau seems to be consistent and essential if we

are to have the kind of law enforcement required in the City of Baltimore to give our citizens the maximum protection.

Juvenile Delinquency

We are concerned about the preponderance of teenagers involved in crime as pointed out in the Grand Jury report of January 1966. While we have no comparable statistics, the impression is that this situation is getting worse instead of better.

It is not our intention to be presumptuous in offering a panacea for this problem, but we do believe consideration should be given to the excellent recommendations submitted by the Juvenile Correction Institutions Committee.

Pine Street Police Station

Incorporated in the May 1966 Term of the Grand Jury Report was an interim report on the conditions existing at the Pine Street Police Station. I respectfully call your attention to the report as submitted by the Nuisance and Sanitation Committee of the current Grand Jury, and we quote in part:

"The Pine Street Station is a disgrace to the city of Baltimore. It is not only outmoded and inadequate in every respect, but is unsafe for occupancy by both Police personnel and the women and juveniles detained therein. **THE BUILDING IS A FIRE TRAP.** No amount of renovation can make this facility a safe place in which to work or be detained.

"The committee recommends that **THE PINE STREET STATION BE CLOSED AT ONCE.** The women and juveniles could be detained in other city lock-ups, and arrangements made with nearby University Hospital for Police doctors to use an examining room there until an adequate facility is provided to replace the Pine Street Station.

Welfare

For an agency so large in its overall complexities, it would be difficult

for the Welfare Committee of the Grand Jury, with its limited time, to investigate properly and offer real concrete suggestions as to how the Welfare Department could operate more efficiently. However, the Committee has submitted a report that we feel should be read by all interested and responsible taxpayers. We quote in part, "We sincerely hope that this report will bring an awareness of the problem to those persons who are in a position to do something about public assistance programs".

Vista

In a number of cases coming before us, the defendant was released on his own recognizance as recommended by Vista. We feel the program has a lot of merit. Reports received by us indicate there is a possibility this program may be abolished. Accordingly, we formed a committee to investigate. We hope that some ways and means can be found to continue Vista which we feel to be a valuable adjunct to the administration of justice.

Court House

In the charge to the Grand Jury by the Honorable Judge J. Gilbert Prendergast, he emphasized the urgent need for greater court house facilities:

"One of the recurring problems considered by past grand juries involves the condition of our court house and whether it should be replaced with a new structure. Unfortunately, as you will learn, conditions in the present building are most unsatisfactory. Virtually every branch of the Supreme Bench is suffering from lack of adequate space, and indeed one of the judges has no permanent court room where he can conduct trials adjacent to his chambers. It is necessary for that judge to use the Supreme Bench room, which was not designed as a court room for trials, and cannot be converted for acoustical reasons. It is believed that the tremendous increase in the volume of litigation before the courts of the Supreme Bench requires at least one additional judge; but there is simply no space for him. The facilities of the existing building are taxed far beyond their capacity and the work

of the Bench is seriously hampered as a result.

"About a year ago plans were submitted for the conversion of a portion of the fourth floor into a new court room and adjoining quarters for a judge. The need for this project is urgent, but it appears that no funds are available. When you have become familiar with the deplorable congestion in this building, I think you will agree that the funds must be found and made available for this purpose by the City administration.

"There are at least two major objections to the construction of a new court house. The first involves the matter of cost, while the second involves the problem of what should be done with the existing court house. There are many citizens who are adamantly opposed to the abandonment of historic buildings in this city, and I confess that as a rule I am one of them. It is possible that this objection could be fully satisfied if the court house were continued as a criminal court similar to the Old Bailey in London, and a new structure built adjacent to it, designed to house all the civil and equity courts of the Supreme Bench. This building may well have to undergo extensive alterations to use all of its component parts for criminal trials and particularly for the custody of persons awaiting trial, but it could well be more economical to retain it for that purpose and reduce the cost of the new building to be erected close to it.

"It is reported that a move is underway to construct a large and costly Municipal Court building and perhaps there is need for the expansion of the facilities of that court. I recall that when the concept of the Municipal Court originated in 1953 at the suggestion of a committee of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, of which I was chairman, it was agreed that no public debt would be incurred to house the court because its branches could conduct their business in the existing police stations. That policy has been followed to date but we are told there is an urgent need now for a large building to house that court. If this be true, there would be no reason why the Municipal Court could not occupy our present court house and share it with the various parts of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City and, in all probability, effect a substantial saving to the taxpayers by doing so. I hasten to add that I am not stating the views of any of my colleagues on the Supreme Bench but I am merely expressing a thought which seems to me to have merit."

The current Grand Jury heartily concurs with Judge Prendergast's observations and recommendations in their entirety.

We respectfully submit for your consideration:

Suggestions and Recommendations

1. The present handbook for Grand Jurors is dated 1955. We suggest a new handbook that would reflect new laws as they apply today. For instance on page eleven, "Motor Vehicles Laws, there is no right to a jury trial with respect to violations of Motor Vehicles Laws, except upon appeal from a conviction in the traffic court". We understand this is no longer valid.
2. We feel very strongly in favor of the suggestion made by Mr. Donald L. Buckler, Foreman of the Grand Jury for the January Term of 1966, with reference to a more complete orientation of the members, after they have listened to the charge to the Jury by the presiding judge, "As each new Grand Jury is composed, for the most part, of new inexperienced members, it is suggested that the court and State's Attorney conduct a more intensive period of orientation for the purpose of outlining in greater detail the responsibilities and obligations of each Grand Juror".
3. We feel the Foreman should have the responsibility of appointing all committee chairmen, subject to the approval of the presiding judge.
4. The Foreman of the Grand Jury can render valuable service to the community. We feel the Foreman should not have outside obligations, such as a business to run; and most strongly recommend the designation of two assistant foremen.

5. In studying the January Grand Jury report of 1966, we find several suggestions with which we are in accord:
 - a. Investigate the necessity of a Grand Jury System in the State of Maryland. The citizens serving on the Grand Jury are all substantial and responsible people, and with the population explosion, such as we are having, their talents could be utilized to a much better advantage.
 - b. We also feel a four month term is too long a period and works a hardship on certain classes of individuals. We, therefore, recommend the term be reduced to three (3) months.

Comments have been made that generally speaking, recommendations submitted by outgoing Grand Juries are never acted upon. We hope the suggestions made in this report, will have sufficient merit to justify deep consideration by those in a position to do something about them.

It was a real sincere pleasure to serve with the members of the Grand Jury and, without exception, they were devoted to the fulfillment of their assigned task, and we are most grateful for their services for what we hope will be considered by others as a very real contribution to the citizens of the City of Baltimore. Also on behalf of the entire Jury, we deeply appreciate the help and assistance as rendered by the State's Attorney, Charles E. Moylan, Jr.; George J. Helinski, Deputy State's Attorney; and his entire staff with singular thanks to Assistant State's Attorneys, Richard O. Motsay and John E. deKowzan. We wish to extend our thanks to our court stenographers, Henry Rehrmann and Ernest Koreck; and last but certainly not least, Virginia McCormick, Grand Jury Bailiff.

Indeed, we wish to express our deep appreciation to all those individuals who rendered invaluable service to us in the performance of our duties.

Respectfully submitted

Frank E. Taylor, Foreman
Leroy W. Saunders, Assistant Foreman

CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1966

Cases on Grand Jury Docket Acted on	2060
Cases on Special Docket Acted on	<u>295</u>
TOTAL	2355

Number of Cases Indicted	2189
Number of Cases Dismissed	166
Reconsidered and Ignored	-
TOTAL	<u>2355</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

61	Murder	23	Rec. Stolen Goods
4	Manslaughter	10	Bribery
19	Arson	3	Incest
66	Rape	272	Miscellaneous
3	Mayhem	184	Larceny
1	Perjury	15	Viol. Liquor Law
2	Abortion	114	Lottery
5	Bigamy	16	Viol. Gambling Law
7	Carnal Knowledge	0	Disorderly House
164	Forgery and False Pretences	0	Prostitution
32	Fraud	165	Viol. Drug Act
4	Conspiracy	19	Perverted Act
481	Assult and Assult and Robbery	4	Viol. Compensation Law
476	Burglary	66	Deadly Weapon
2	Pandering	11	Escape
10	Bets on Races	2	Attempt Extortion
10	Bastardy	2	Kidnap
95	Non-Support	2	Sodomy
2	Embezzlement	1	Abandonment
0	Liquor Without License	2	Bail Jumping
TOTAL-----2355		Witnesses-----4901	

BALTIMORE CITY HOSPITALS

On Nov. 7, 1966 the hospital committee visited the City Hospital located in the Eastern section of Baltimore City and covering approximately 136 acres of ground. Recently, the grounds were fenced in which not only improved its appearance but also strengthened its security.

At the time of the committee's visit, 1,044 beds were occupied. The hospital personnel includes 48 full time staff doctors, in addition to residents and internes in 13 separate departments. In recent months five Vista workers have made quite a valuable contribution. Two guards are always on call - 24 hours a day. An interesting and important fact is that thirteen (13) surgeons give full time service to the institution.

The hospital, once an almshouse, is now a general hospital center consisting of four sections with about 2,000 beds. Although this number seems adequate, more beds are sorely needed. The sections are designated as follows:

- A - The Acute Unit
- B - The Sub-acute Unit
- C - The Tubercular Unit
- D - Long term patients (many are medically indigent)

This hospital is an increasingly important teaching and research center deriving experience from the great number of patients which it treats.

The hospital generally offers obstetrical, pediatric, gynecological, geriatric, cancer, Tuberculosis and general surgical and medical services. Its out-patient department has grown immensely in recent years. This department alone serves around 140,000 patients a year. Its pediatric case load is large and its infant mortality rate is one of the lowest. Of this last fact, it is very proud.

As a teaching institution, it is fulfilling a great need in the wide field of medicine and nursing. Teaching includes programs in the field of medicine, social service, X-ray treatment, hospital treatment, hospital administration and practical nursing.

The committee feels that an overall excellent job is being done but that its efficiency could be raised by increased trained personnel and more financial help.

It is interesting to note that although last year over 5,000 welfare children were medically cared for, the hospital is now independent of the Department of Public Welfare and is administered by its own Board of Hospital Directors.

The visit was not only of vital interest to the committee but also educational and enlightening.

SPRING GROVE STATE HOSPITAL

The Hospital Committee visited the Spring Grove State Hospital on November 17, 1966. This hospital, which is the third oldest hospital for the treatment of mentally ill in the country, is located in the Catonsville area of the City. It is maintained by the State and has a population of approximately 2,475 patients. It treats all types of mental illnesses with the exception of more seriously ill or criminally insane male patients, who are sent to Clifton T. Perkins State Hospital.

The nominal capacity of the hospital is for 2,438, however the actual number is usually higher because many persons are sent frequently by the Courts for psychiatric evaluation before being sentenced. It was interesting to learn that while the number of admissions has increased yearly, the number of discharges has increased at a slightly higher rate so that, fortunately, there has not been a proportionate increase in the hospital population. Had this not been so, the overcrowding would be much more than the present three or four per cent.

There are several ways in which persons can be admitted into the institution; namely, admission by doctor's certificate, admission by Court order and voluntary admission. The latter type is increasing each year as the stigma of mental illness decreases due to public enlightenment.

Personnel

At present, the hospital has 1,206 positions covering all categories. The nursing alone accounts for 683 persons, for these persons have to cover three shifts. However, not all of these are registered nurses. The budget provides for 35 registered nurses, but only twelve of these positions were filled at the time of our visit.

Working in conjunction with the hospital authorities are 800 students from the Catonsville branch of the University of Maryland.

There are 43 full-time physicians; the hospital also has the services of a resident psychiatrist and a large consultant staff in the field of psychiatry and medicine. Very important to note that it also has its own independently run research department. Included also are counselors and a fine social service department.

Composition of Patients

As has been noted, the hospital treats all types of mental illnesses, including alcoholics, minor behavioral problems, chronic mental illnesses, mental deficiency due to senility.

Organization of Hospital

The hospital is divided into six divisions or areas. They are:

- Area I - Baltimore City patients
- Area II - Prince Georges - Harford - Cecil County patients
- Area III - Baltimore County patients
- Area IV - Court Order patients - The largest number fall in this area.
- Area V - Geriatric patients
- Area VI - Medical and Surgical patients, of which alcoholics form a large segment.

Rehabilitation Unit

A very well functioning department is the rehabilitation unit which covers several or more occupational areas; such as, general work areas, upholstery, carpentry and retraining and re-education in special fields.

Needs

The needs of the hospital despite its growth and excellent program are many. To cite several:

1. More enlightened legislation
2. More trained workers - Personnel shortage extremely acute.

3. More volunteer workers
4. Better understanding and cooperation of the communities which are being served by the institution.
5. Overcrowding - Very acute.

REPORT ON MT. WILSON STATE T. B. HOSPITAL

We were held up 1/2 hour on the way because of a stalled freight train. Another approach to this hospital should be made. We were told the new expressway will run thru their property so this should take care of the problem. The hospital is about 650 feet above sea level. It is almost unbelievable until you see it how high the area is.

The new present building was built in 1952. It has 500 beds and at present has 365 patients.

The Director and many of the personnel live on the grounds in fairly new quarters. They have to pay rent which is nominal and can get all their meals in the hospital.

The daily ration cost is \$1.10 a day and is 3000 calories.

Drugs and early detection have eliminated many TB cases. The older people make up the bulk of the patients. The younger people are detected early and so relatively few need hospitalization.

Many emphysema cases are brought to Mt. Wilson. Alcoholic drifters from the inner city are sent here if TB is indicated.

The problem is where to send patients for recuperation once their condition has been arrested. Nursing homes are relatively nil for colored people and few will take former TB patients.

There is no charge to any patient. 20% leave before they are cured. Many return. The medically able can get passes for holidays or some special event in the family such as a wedding or funeral.

The average stay is 210 days. Doctors are mostly foreign who have to be in the States for one year before they can take their medical exam. Doctors from Hopkins and Maryland maintain the necessary clinics. Surgery on TB patients is performed twice a week. Deliveries of babies is done at Johns

Hopkins.

There are all sorts of workshops, occupational therapy, typing classes, woodworking, etal, to help rehabilitate patients who will be going out into the workaday world.

The hospital was neat, orderly, quiet and very well organized.

Baltimore, December 20, 1966

Frank E. Taylor, Foreman
Criminal Court of Baltimore
Grand Jury - Fall Term 1966
Baltimore City Court House
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Taylor:

We respectively submit the report of the Court House Committee.

We would first like to pay our respects to Judge J. Gilbert Prendergast, Mr. Thomas McCarthy, Administrator and Mr. H. S. Bullen, Jury Commissioner and express our sincere appreciation for the time given to us by these gentlemen on the subject of the Court House.

We call attention to the comments of Judge Prendergast on the inadequacy of the Court House that was given considerable space in the morning and evening Sun Papers of September 14, 1966, which describes the aforementioned inadequacy far better than the writer could do.

However, we made several in-depth tours of the Court House and came up with on-the-scene observations of our own.

In spite of evidence of the outstanding administrative ability of Mr. Carney, Chief Clerk, Record Office, it was easy to see that Mr. Carney's Department has run out of space and that something will have to be done to improve this situation quickly, otherwise, there will be a chaotic condition in a most important facility.

We also found a condition that has to do with the Domestic Relations Division, that is just simply unbelievable, unless seen. As one walks down the hall approaching the Domestic Relations Division they find the one wall of the same lined with benches crowded with people plus people standing and leaning against the opposite wall, waiting their turn to appear before the Master of this Court. We found a Court Room that would seat what appeared to be no more than 25 or 30 people. We were told that it would be about 1 or

2 P.M. before these people standing and sitting in the hall would be disposed of, and the time we were told this was then just 9:30 A.M.

Along with the above we found there is an appointed Judge, without the benefit of a regular Court Room in which to hear cases.

In addition to the aforementioned we found a situation on the Rest Rooms in the building to be as follows:

The men's rest rooms on all six floors of the Court House and the women's rest rooms on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors were found to be clean and adequate.

The women's rest rooms on the first, second and third floors are used by hundreds of persons involved in the Domestic Relations cases and the women employees on these three floors. These toilet facilities are in very bad condition due to overcrowding and vandalism.

Respectively submitted,

Frank R. Snowden, Chairman
Kathryne J. Lane
James R. Byerts
Ruth B. Rosenberg
F. Colston Young
Evanna B. Ridgley

JUVENILE CORRECTION INSTITUTIONS
SEPTEMBER TERM 1966

December 23, 1966

Mr. Frank E. Taylor, Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Taylor:

The Correctional Juvenile Institution Committee made visits to the following Institutions:

Boys Village of Maryland
Maryland Training School for Boys
Montrose School for Girls
Maryland Childrens Center

We wish to thank the Directors for receiving us so graciously and for extending every courtesy. We also wish to thank the Baltimore City Police Department for supplying our transportation.

We found a condition at the Maryland Training School for Boys which should be investigated and rectified immediately. The number of vacancies in key positions is alarming. For example, Mr. Fletcher retired as Superintendent in July. Since that time, Mr. Robert Hildreth has been Acting Superintendent. There are at least six other vacancies in administrative positions and more resignations will be forthcoming the first of the year. In spite of this handicap, the school is being run very efficiently, but, the question is, how long can their high standards be maintained with a skeleton force?

All the above Institutions have been richly endowed with a completely up-to-date physical plant, modern facilities, and efficient staffs. However, we feel that the entire system should be expanded. To that end, we offer the following recommendations:

First: - In order to ascertain the cause of delinquency, a 30 day diagnostic treatment should be given to each and every child before any adjudgement is made, and the recommendations followed.

If the solution seems to be institutionalization, his diagnostic evaluation should be sent along with him. This method could not be followed without increasing the facilities of the existing clinics.

The Maryland Childrens Center is being enlarged at the present time. This new construction will provide facilities for the testing of girls. At present, only boys are admitted. This is a step in the right direction but expansion should continue until this treatment can be given to every juvenile delinquent.

Second: - We do not feel that effective rehabilitation can be accomplished in six months. How can a child be thoroughly indoctrinated in this responsibility to himself and to society in that short space of time?

Due to overcrowded conditions, a juvenile is often released, even before six months, in order to make room for new arrivals. The end result is usually re-commitment after a lapse of several months. The length of stay should be determined by the progress of the child, and over crowded facilities should never be the reason for his release.

Third: - There is a desperate need for Half Way Houses. Give a Juvenile a diagnostic test and a sufficient amount of institutional training. What good is that if he is summarily dismissed to fend for himself in a home that was the contributing factor to his becoming a delinquent?

Every Superintendent of Institutions today can cite instances of children deliberately breaking rules when dismissal time is approaching. Life in an institution provides their first experience in decent living. They have a bed of their own with clean sheets; they have nutritionally planned, well cooked meals three times a day and a snack at bedtime; they are educated according to their capabilities; they have personal guidance in an

attractive homelike atmosphere. They do not want to be dismissed.

After care is a must for a juvenile who has no decent place to go.

We realize that the above recommendations, if carried out, would just about double the budget. However, in the end, they would effect a savings. It is cheaper to combat crime in its incipient stages than to be faced with the necessity of supporting adults in a Penal Institution.

Finally, one indisputable fact remains and that is that there is a predominance of Christians over Hebrews in penal institutions. Furthermore, in our visits to juvenile institutions, we do not find a single Jewish child of latency age. Perhaps a study of their approach would reveal the secret of their success.

Respectfully submitted,

Virginia Hellman, Chairman
Frederick Schubert
Marion Brickman
Christine Johnson
Thomas F. Mannion
John D. Tucker

Mr. Frank E. Taylor, Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
September Term, 1966

Sir:

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for appointing us and the opportunity to serve as The Liquor License Committee of the Baltimore City Grand Jury, September 1966 term, and submit to you this report.

The Chairman visited with Mr. Joseph Van Collum, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Liquor Board and he explained the functions of the Liquor Board. A directory of all Liquor Licensees in the City of Baltimore, together with the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners of Baltimore City was presented to us by him. Mr. Van Collum advised that Liquor Board hearings were held on Thursday afternoons at 1:00 P.M. in the Board of Estimates meeting room at the City Hall.

Prior to attending any hearings of the Liquor Board, several inspection trips by this Committee were made to various Night Clubs, Bars and Taverns. On inspection of these places, we found very definite violations of the Rules and Regulations of the Liquor Board and these conditions were reported immediately to the Licensee and by letter and phone to the Liquor Board. We were advised by the Liquor Board that all City Departments involved would be notified to have these situations corrected.

The violations consisted of unsanitary conditions (health), lighting, fire hazards and possible unsafe conditions, (steps, broken bottles in toilet facilities, ingress and egress). These conditions were found in local neighborhood Taverns and Bars. However, considerable improvement in the larger establishments, such as better lighting around the bar and tables surrounding same, would be beneficial to the public as a safety precaution, both for health and life.

Return visits were made to various Licensees and it was found some corrections had been made in the operations of these establishments. However, there is much to be done to properly police these establishments.

We are sure you have noticed that names and locations of Night Clubs, Bars and Taverns have been omitted in this report but copies of letters to the Liquor Board have been forwarded to you previously and we see no reason to list them at this time as all concerned are aware of these reports.

Inspections were made by this Committee to all sections of the City and, we feel, a good cross section of Licensees was observed.

Several visits by various members of this Committee and the Foreman and Assistant Foreman of the Grand Jury were made to the Liquor Board hearings at the City Hall. We were introduced to the Commissioners of the Liquor Board, Messrs. Dashner, Fredericks, Hanson and Executive Secretary, Van Collum.

It developed at these hearings that some of the Licensees visited by this Committee were there for violations of which we have stated in this report plus prostitution and after hours drinking.

Mr. Van Collum advised, as of November 1, 1966, there are licensed in the City of Baltimore 535 beer and wine establishments and 1,828 beer, wine and liquor establishments (total of 2,363); also that the Liquor Board has sixteen (16) full time Inspectors who operate in pairs and eighteen (18) part time Inspectors. We were also advised that the Liquor Board feels this force of Inspectors is adequate.

This committee strongly recommends that concerted action by all City Departments involved be directed to the neighborhood Bars, Taverns and Package Goods Stores and, of course, to the larger Night Clubs throughout the City to help control and correct violations of the Liquor Board Rules which occur daily. We cannot say or imply too strongly the necessity of this

type action to help control, most importantly, the youth of our City, the crimes which develop from some of these establishments.

We wish, at this time, to thank the Commissioners and Executive Secretary of the Liquor Board for their cooperation and guidance, also to thank the Members of the Baltimore City Police Department, C.I.D. Vice Section, who escorted and transported us on our inspection trips.

Respectively submitted,

George A. Claytor, Chairman
Ruth B. Rosenberg
Christine C. Johnson
Virginia W. Hellman
Sherry R. Fincher
F. Colston Young
Arthur H. Baumgartner
Paul M. Costin
Carroll T. Nelson
Anthony M. Wolz
John D. Tucker

REPORT OF THE NUISANCE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

Frank E. Taylor, Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
September Term - 1966

The following places were inspected:

1. MARKETS - Lafayette, Hollins, Cross Street, Belair and North Avenue
2. POLICE BUILDINGS - Police Academy, Northern District, Pine Street Station and K-9 Corps
3. THEATERS
4. REST ROOMS IN THE BALTIMORE CITY COURT HOUSE
5. VARIOUS STREETS AND ALLEYS IN THE CITY

MARKETS

The Lafayette, Hollins, Cross Street and Belair Markets were found to be clean and sanitary, as were the Public Comfort Stations across the street from each.

The North Avenue Market violates all rules of sanitation. The stalls in the market which are in operation are clean, but the vacant stalls are filled with garbage and debris. Walls and ceilings are encrusted with grime, and paint is peeling in large patches. Downstairs where the produce is stored is a large space enclosed by a chain link fence. This area is filled with trash, lumber, old fixtures and broken signs. The rest rooms are dirty and poorly ventilated. Plumbing is unacceptable. The odor is obnoxious and soap and towels are lacking.

POLICE STATIONS

With one exception - i. e. Pine Street Station - all of the districts visited were in excellent condition.

The Police Academy is clean and well kept. The space is inadequate for the training of recruits and for personnel taking refresher courses. The Academy should be housed in a separate facility.

The Northern District Station House has been renovated, and it too is spotless. If this district is merged with another, this building should be retained for some other police service.

K-9 CORPS

With crime in the city at an all time high, and streets unsafe for law abiding citizens at any hour of the day or night, the brightest spot in the picture is the K-9 Corps. These animals are well trained and handled by responsible men. They present no hazard to the general public. The committee recommends that the K-9 Corps be doubled as soon as possible, and used to police districts with the greatest number of street crimes.

PINE STREET STATION

The Pine Street Station is a disgrace to the city of Baltimore. It is not only outmoded and inadequate in every respect, but is unsafe for occupancy by both Police personnel and the women and juveniles detained therein. THE BUILDING IS A FIRE TRAP. No amount of renovation can make this facility a safe place in which to work or be detained.

The committee recommends that THE PINE STREET STATION BE CLOSED AT ONCE. The women and juveniles could be detained in other city lock-ups, and arrangements made with nearby University Hospital for Police doctors to use an examining room there until an adequate facility is provided to replace the Pine Street Station.

The fact that this dangerous and inadequate building is still in use would seem to indicate that municipal officials have ignored the reports and recommendations of the Baltimore City Grand Juries. (See "TOPICAL INDEX TO MAJOR BALTIMORE CITY GRAND JURY RECOM-

MENDATIONS ON CRIMINAL MATTERS - JANUARY TERM 1954 THROUGH
JANUARY TERM 1966, " pages 20 and 21)

REST ROOMS IN BALTIMORE CITY COURT HOUSE

The men's rest rooms on all six floors of the court house and the women's rest rooms on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors were found to be clean and adequate.

The women's rest rooms on the first, second and third floors are used by hundreds of persons involved in the Domestic Relations cases and also the women employees on these three floors. These toilet facilities are in very bad condition due to overcrowding and vandalism.

THEATERS

The committee spot checked a percentage of the theaters and found all to have satisfactory fire exits and recently inspected fire extinguishers. In spite of the large amounts of various foods sold in the lobbies, the theaters were well kept and free of litter and garbage. The rest rooms were clean and sanitary and all had both soap and paper towels.

STREETS AND ALLEYS

Trash and debris litter the streets and alleys throughout the city. More trash receptacles are needed. The Sanitation Squad has been reduced due to a shortage of policemen and the need to use every man in the department to combat crime. The committee hopes that when our police force reaches full strength the Sanitation Squad will be increased by a sufficient number of men to enforce the sanitary and maintenance laws of the city.

Respectfully submitted,

Evanna B. Ridgely, Chairman
George A. Claytor
Jean M. Kamtman
Alton B. King
Katheryne J. Lane
Carroll T. Nelson
Frederick T. Schubert
John D. Tucker
Anthony M. Wolz

PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE

TO THE FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY:

We are pleased to submit the report of the Penitentiary Committee for the September, 1966 Term. The Committee was well represented visiting the correctional and penal institutions. Circumstances prevented their representation from being one hundred per cent.

The Committee visited the following institutions:

October 10, 1966	Baltimore City Jail
November 2, 1966	Maryland Penitentiary
November 22, 1966	Maryland State Reformatory for Women
December 9, 1966	Maryland House of Correction
December 9, 1966	Patuxent Institution

At most institutions we were greeted by the administrative heads. At the Patuxent Institution, the Assistant Director was in charge and welcomed us. After being briefed regarding the physical layout, population, recreational and vocational facilities at each institution, we were given tours of the buildings and grounds. We observed the housekeeping was good and the state of maintenance was also good.

While our visits constituted an illuminating experience, our knowledge of the intricacies of operating these institutions is cursory. Since the Michelson Committee is making a definitive study of the entire field, it is unrealistic for this Committee to voice definite recommendations based on our limited data.

Baltimore City Jail

The population is mostly made up of transients, those serving short terms or awaiting trial. The most pressing problem is the shortage of guards. On the day of our visit the security force was thirty men short.

We were told many of the present personnel have secondary employment. This is understandable as the starting annual salary is \$5,088.

Women are housed in a wing of the old section where all the facilities are inadequate. Any improvement must await completion of the new building which is scheduled for completion sometime in 1967.

Maryland Penitentiary

This being a maximum security institution, the Penitentiary Committee was somewhat concerned at the chronic overcrowding. Many of the cells, which were built to accommodate one inmate, must now house two. As in other institutions, the Penitentiary has an inadequate staff of security personnel.

The academic and vocational programs could be enhanced if additional space were available. A stronger rehabilitation program should certainly be considered and the services of additional instructors be employed.

Maryland State Reformatory for Women

The population on the day of our visit totaled one hundred sixty-six. The youngest being sixteen and the oldest seventy-one years of age. We were agreeably impressed with the appearance of the buildings and grounds. There is a shortage of security officers, however, it is our understanding their new budget, if approved, will fill the gap of their security force and also enable additional recreational equipment to be installed. It is obvious they lack academic and vocational facilities.

Maryland House of Correction

The Committee was taken on a tour and were pleased with the appearance of the buildings and grounds. Adequate security is impaired by a shortage of

guards. A comment should be made on the use of recreational facilities. These are limited to those inmates with assigned chores.

Patuxent Institution

We visited the Patuxent Institution without an appointment and met with the Assistant Director. We were given a long and thorough briefing by him. A prior engagement prevented the Foreman from accepting an invitation to tour the buildings. The Director as Chief Administrator and his Associate Director are well trained Psychiatrists. Definite recommendation must be left to those trained in the behavior and treatment of defective delinquents---.

We cannot conclude this report without expressing our appreciation to all for their cooperation. We would also like to express our thanks to the members of the Police Department for supplying transportation.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul M. Costin, Chairman
Sherry R. Fincher
Frederick T. Schubert
Frank R. Snowden
Thomas F. Mannion, Sr.
Jean M. Kamtman
Hermione E. Wharton
Kathryne J. Lane
Evanna B. Ridgely
Arthur H. Baumgartner
Carroll T. Nelson

December 20, 1966

Mr. Frank E. Taylor, Foreman
Grand Jury of Baltimore, September Term
Court House
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Volunteers in Service to America, known as Vista, is sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity under the direction of Sargent Shriver. It is an integral part of the National War Against Poverty.

Volunteers from 18 to 80 years of age participate in the numerous programs, which cover such diverse fields as education, recreation, vocational counseling, agriculture, conservation, health, sanitation, and community services.

Actually, Vista is a domestic peace corps wherein workers are trained to aid citizens in programs which range from services on an Indian reservation to teaching machine repair. Any city or state organization which endeavors to assist the poor may request the aid of Vista.

In Baltimore, about 100 of these workers are assigned to various institutions. Of specific interest to us, is the important service rendered to the Court in the Bail Program.

Originally, the Bail Program was begun in New York City as an experiment. The philosophy behind it emerged because of the fact that wealthy people, accused of bailable crimes, could be released on bond while the poor spent months in jail awaiting trial.

So successful was the New York scheme that cities throughout the country adopted it.

Last March, Baltimore began a similar program. During the intervening months, over 1200 accused persons have been interviewed, and 500 have been released on their own recognizance.

In doing the investigative work, Vista workers follow a rigid formula which enables them to diagnose each case and thereby determine if the accused is a good risk.

Unfortunately the O E O expects to terminate this program after three years. It becomes obligatory, therefore, for the city to find means of financing this work after 1969.

In an effort to explore one avenue concerning Bail Bond financing, Mr. Parren J. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Community Action Agency, was consulted.

The costs to the C A A would be prohibitive as the State's Attorney is requesting 1 1/4 million dollars. Included in this would be a director at a salary of \$19,000 per year. This is hardly realistic when the Community Action Program Director is receiving only \$16,000 per year.

Again, the CAA is using available funds to finance a Legal Service Program of which Paul Schlitz is director.

However, Mr. Mitchell has communicated with Senator Brewster who reports that Congress has not passed the appropriation bill for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

In the light of these data, it would seem that the fate of the Bail Program is in doubt.

Respectfully submitted,

Kathryne Lane

Hermione E. Wharton

N. B. The attached correspondence is included for your information. Attached also are two brochures setting forth the entire Vista program.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESI-
DENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 3, 1966

Mr. Parren J. Mitchell
Executive Director
Community Action Agency
11-19 East Mt. Royal Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21207

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of September 20, inquiring about information regarding a Bail Bond proposal.

In some of our funded programs, the bail bond projects operate as an integral part of the general legal services program, using the investigative and legal staff of the program. However, this is not absolutely essential. To date, we have not funded any prosecutor's office to perform this function. Congress has as yet not passed the appropriation bill for the Office of Economic Opportunity, and until this is done we are not in a position to make plans or future commitments.

In our funded programs that have separate staff for the bail bond aspects, no director is earning more than \$13,000, with the next highest salary \$10,000 or less.

As you know, Congress passed the Bail Reform Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-465, 89th Congress, S. 1357) which is applicable only to Federal courts. The D.C. Bail agency is funded by congressional appropriation rather than by funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The salary set for the director is \$17,550; chief assistant, not more than \$9,221 and all others, not more than \$6,451.

In most instances, it would appear more logical and economical to have a bail bond project operated by an existing legal services program than by the State Attorney's Office.

Sincerely,

Earl Johnson, Jr.
Acting Director
Legal Services Program

October 1, 1966

Senator Daniel B. Brewster
United States Senate
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Senator Brewster:

Pursuant to your correspondence dated September 27, please be advised that the Community Action Commission, recognizing the merit of the Baltimore Bail Project, is exploring methods to insure the ongoing of this program. One possibility is that an enlarged, permanent Vista staff can be assigned to Baltimore to implement this project.

We have consulted with officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity and are advised of the following:

1. The twenty odd bail bond projects now operating throughout the country have been funded as an integral part of the Legal Services Program - not as independent, autonomous programs.
2. The District of Columbia Bail Agency is funded by Congressional appropriation rather than by the Office of Economic Opportunity.
3. Of the Bail Bond Projects in operation within the Legal Services Program, insofar as these, we have separate staffs for their bail bond aspects, no director is earning more than \$13,000, with the next highest salaried person of \$10,000 or less. These salaries stand in sharp contradistinction to the salaries proposed by the Baltimore Bail Project.

Please be advised that the Commission will continue to try to find ways to be helpful in continuing this project in Baltimore. However, it appears that the Bail Bond Proposal submitted to the Community Action Commission must be drastically revised before it can be favorably considered.

With appreciation for your continued interest in and support of
Baltimore's Anti-Poverty Program and with best personal wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Parren J. Mitchell
Executive Director

sp

bcc: Mr. Berney
Mr. Mazer
Dr. Bateman
Rev. Newbold

WELFARE COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Frank E. Taylor, Foreman
Grand Jury of Baltimore City
September, 1966 Term

Dear Mr. Taylor

The Welfare Committee wishes to acknowledge and thank Miss Esther Lazarus, Director, Baltimore City Department of Public Welfare, and her staff, for their time and cooperation, at the time of the Committee's visit.

The Committee was concerned with the adverse publicity about the policies and operations of the Welfare Department as given by the local news media, and with the reported abuses, misuse and fraud of public monies by welfare recipients. The Committee endeavored to approach the scheduled meeting with objectivity and an open mind.

The Committee was interested in the fact that the Welfare Department budget had increased from 18.0 million in 1957 to 63.9 million in 1966. (See "Budget Information" attached.). The average case load per month had risen from 17,578 in 1957 to 39,500 in 1966. At the present time approximately ten percent of the people living in Baltimore City are receiving some form of public assistance. The population of the city has risen approximately five percent in the same ten year period.

The Committee although concerned with the entire scope of the Public Welfare operations was primarily interested in the aid to dependent children (ADC) program. Aid to dependent children has risen from 15,000 in 1960 to 55,000 in 1966, and if continued could be 100,000 by 1970. We felt that this facet of the public assistance operations was the one most likely to remain with us for an extended period of time and was the part of the problem that offered the best possibility for reversing the present upward trend of public assistance costs.

In investigating the administrative costs of the Welfare Department, we felt the costs were in line with accepted standards and that the department although understaffed in some areas, was efficiently operated. Of the approximately 1,500 persons employed at the present time, only 600 persons are case workers. 900 persons are engaged in internal positions. An operation engaged in administering, investigating and distributing 64.0 million dollars a year cannot function efficiently with an operating personnel of much less. More trained and qualified case workers are needed to help welfare recipients become more self-sufficient and to detect violations such as misuse and abuse of public funds. It is in this area that more employees are urgently needed. More coverage in this area could reduce costs. As less than twenty percent of the total welfare budget is used for departmental operation, an increase in outside personnel could save enough of the total assistance costs to justify the increase. The Welfare Department has an assistant director responsible for the auditing and administration of all operating funds. The department is also supervised by state agencies and audited and checked by federal and state agencies. The misuse and abuse of public funds by welfare recipients is not any greater than those plaguing other federal and state agencies engaged in public assistance.

For a better understanding of what the cost of public assistance programs means to the Baltimore City taxpayer, it must be noted that fifty percent of every dollar expended is contributed by the Federal Government. The state contributes forty percent and the city ten percent. Although the local taxpayer in reality contributes to the whole cost because he pays federal, state and city taxes, ninety cents of every dollar for welfare assistance spent in the city comes from federal and state agencies. This money does contribute to the local economy.

In our meeting with Miss Lazarus and her staff it was evident that while there are abuses by welfare recipients, the department tires to do an efficient job of screening and supervising welfare clients. The department must adhere to and function within the rules and regulations as formulated

by the federal and state public assistance agencies. While welfare costs are accelerating, the amount of money that the welfare department can disburse for such basic needs as housing, food and clothing, to qualified applicants, is very limited. This is especially true in the case of housing allowances which cover heat, light, gas and shelter. (See "Public Assistance Standards" attached.) Public housing unfortunately does not provide for one or two individuals or for families of more than six members. Public housing currently is capable of providing for only fifty percent of the families who meet their requirements of earning less than 3,000 dollars a year. Private housing rents are considerably higher than welfare allowances and these families must seek sub-standard housing which perpetuates the ghetto.

To this point we have sought to provide some background information on a very complex operation. At this stage of our report we would like to state that in our opinion the three main causes for public assistance are unemployment, fatherless children and poverty.

UNEMPLOYMENT

There have been great advancements made in our industrial technology and in automation since the end of World War Two. While it is true that many new skills have been developed and the need for skilled workers has been rising faster than they can be trained, it is also true that there has been a drastic reduction in the need for unskilled labor. A great majority of these people do not have the intelligence or talent to be retrained as skilled labor. Therefore, our unemployment in this category has increased and is likely to continue as further technological advances are made. These are physically employable people with families, who have very little hope of finding employment in our present labor market. The increase in the minimum wage standards also makes their employment more unattractive to employers. Some way must be found to employ these people so they can be self supporting and

can regain a sense of personal dignity that comes from supporting themselves and their families.

FATHERLESS CHILDREN

Fatherless children are the result of abandonment, death, bastardy and divorce. This category of public assistance has been irksome to the general public because considerable illegitimacy is involved and has received the most publicity by the news mediums. No one questions the need to help children who have been made fatherless by the death or the incapacity of their father. Considerable stigma and resentment has been attached to supporting children from the other causes. Many children have become fatherless by abandonment. In some of these cases the father has been greatly disturbed by his failure to earn enough money to properly support his family and has abandoned them in the hope that public assistance may provide more adequately than he could. This is erroneous but the intelligence or emotional level of these people make this type of reasoning seem valid to them. In the area of divorce or bastardy the courts tries to make the father contribute to the maintenance of his family. However, some of these men's earnings are at a level that they cannot contribute enough for the full support of their family and the mothers are forced to seek public assistance to maintain a bare existence.

Probably the largest contributor to fatherless children is bastardy or illegitimacy. From a legal, moral or ethical point of view this category is particularly irksome and while we may condemn the parents of these children, we cannot in good faith ignore these children. If we are ever going to make any progress in curtailing public assistance costs and rearing law abiding citizens, this is the area where most of our efforts must be expended. We are stating the causes of fatherless children, not the solutions.

POVERTY

This classification covers those individuals who for varied reasons cannot earn enough money to support themselves. These are the people who in good conscience we must aid and who are most deserving of help. Some of the more common causes of poverty are: old age, handicaps, lack of employable skills, death of wage earner, health and too many dependents. Approximately 6,000 persons over 65 years of age whose social security payments are too low to sustain them are on public assistance. Until our social security laws are changed, these people must seek financial aid.

Many cases involve persons who have physical handicaps such as blindness, heart trouble, loss of arms or and legs, etc., that cannot be profitably employed. Many have chronic organic ailments which either prevents employment or limits employment to part time.

Many families lack a wage earner and are completely dependent on public assistance. Some are so mentally retarded that they cannot perform even limited tasks. Probably the most tragic cases are those of wage earners who have so many dependents that their limited skills do not allow them to earn enough money to support their families. Not all of their dependents are children. Some of their dependents include widowed or sick relatives, handicapped parents, etc. Although some of these dependents could apply for public assistance individually, benefits would be so meager that keeping them as a family unit would be more beneficial.

The members of Grand Jury Welfare Committee freely acknowledge that they are not competent to truly evaluate all the many and complicated facets connected with public assistance programs. It is however our considered opinion that this problem must be investigated at federal, state and municipal levels and appropriate laws enacted to abate the need for most of the public assistance programs. There will never be a time when there will be no need for public assistance, however, some system must

be devised to provide sufficient earning power for those individuals who are physically employable. A program tailored after the public works programs of the thirties would seem to be desirable from the stand point of employment and wages.

For the aged, it would seem that a social security program with minimum benefits geared to the cost of modern living would be the answer. The present concept of benefits in relation to the level of contributions made, irrespective of the income necessary to maintain decent living conditions appears to be archaic in our present affluent society.

In the case of bastardy and illegitimacy, some thought must be given to whether it would be more beneficial for the children to be institutionalized and properly reared than to leave them in family units that have environments of a questionable nature. Adults in most cases are the product of their childhood environments and decent law abiding citizens do not usually come from bad environments.

There has been much literature and discussions on the negative income tax plan. This plan would seem worthy in the case of wage earners who are unable to earn an adequate living wage, but are employed. It is inconceivable that employable individuals should receive a guaranteed wage while contributing nothing to the economic life of the community.

Although some progress has been made in the area of planned parenthood, a more positive approach must be made to limit families for the time they are on public assistance especially those cases of unwed mothers or women who are not living with their husbands. Our present laws penalize the fathers of illegitimate children if they do not contribute to the child's support, but do very little about penalizing women who continue to bear illegitimate children. Something must be done to put a premium on morality and decency.

This report cannot possibly start to cover the complexity of the problem we investigated. We do not have the time or qualifications to do more than report our observations. We sincerely hope that this report will bring an awareness of the problem to those persons who are in a position to do something about public assistance programs.

Respectively submitted,

James R. Byerts, Chairman

Hermione E. Wharton (Mrs.)
Ruth B. Rosenberg (Mrs.)
Kathryne J. Lane (Mrs.)
Alton B. King
Thomas F. Mannion, Sr.
Anthony W. Wolz
Marion S. Brickman (Mrs.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
BUDGET INFORMATION 1957-67

Year	Total Budget Amount	No. Employees	Total Salaries	Total Cases Av. Per Mo.	Total Assistance Costs
1957	\$17,961,266.	568	\$2,225,909.	17,578	\$13,749,048.
1958	19,242,814.	593	2,406,100.	19,340	14,967,868.
1959	21,160,271.	619	2,493,492.	19,262	16,544,676.
1960	25,451,748.	631	2,564,077.	20,480	20,597,586.
1961	26,298,475.	677	2,907,079.	21,555	20,957,532.
1962	29,058,213.	730	3,202,437	22,825	23,142,096.
1963	37,234,989.	831	3,643,303.	25,818	30,456,600.
1964	40,145,072.	955	4,443,215.	27,465	32,388,380.
1965	49,905,168.	1100	5,320,748.	32,250	40,638,720.
1966	63,935,988.	1246	7,219,099.	39,500	51,282,240.

March 8, 1966