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GRAND JURY

REPORT



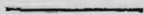
SEPTEMBER TERM
1955
BALTIMORE CITY



JOSEPH MULLAN, *Foreman*
THOMAS B. SPRAGUE, *Ass't Foreman*
MARGARET M. HUMPHREYS, *Secretary*
FRED Z. NICHOLS, JR., *Ass't Secretary*
WILLIAM S. KELLNER, *Oath Clerk*
SILAS B. HALL, *Door Keeper*
MARY N. MILLER, *Statistician*



HENRY J. REHRMANN, *Clerk and Stenographer*



ANSELM SODARO, *State's Attorney of Baltimore City*



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

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GRAND JURORS

SEPTEMBER TERM

1955

Joseph Mullan, Foreman
Thomas B. Sprague, Asst. Foreman
Margaret M. Humphreys, Secretary
Fred Z. Nichols, Jr., Asst. Secretary
Miriam M. Bell
Julia Ann Bennett
Louise McA. Boyle
Murray L. Burnett

Walter J. Cook
Robert B. Davids
Margaret M. Dudley
Elsie May Greeley
Rufus E. Hackett
Mary M. Hall
Silas B. Hall
Kathryn L. Harman

William S. Kellner
Frederick M. Knorr
Anne H. Kres
Eunice W. Little
Mary N. Miller
Harry B. Reed
William E. Thirlkel

FOREMAN'S REPORT

January 6th, 1956

Honorable John T. Tucker,
Honorable Joseph R. Byrnes,
Honorable Herman M. Moser,
Supreme Bench of Baltimore City,
Criminal Courts Parts I-II-III.

Dear Sirs:

As Foreman of the September Term 1955 Grand Jury for the City of Baltimore, I respectfully submit the following as the Report of the Grand Jury and each of its Committees.

The specific recommendations included herein are based upon the study and experience gained during four months of almost constant application to the numerous and varied duties of Foreman of the Grand Jury.

During this period of time thousands of citizens were heard pertaining to more than fifteen hundred cases, numerous complaints from various sources were considered, close liaison was established between the Grand Jury and law-enforcement officials, a number of important far-reaching investigations were conducted, and a careful study was made of the Reports of the various Committees.

Accordingly this Grand Jury recommends:

1. Legislation should be enacted creating a Cabaret Division with authority to provide for fingerprinting and photographing of licensees and employees of liquor establishments having amusement licenses. The Interim Report of the Grand Jury covering this subject was submitted on November 2nd, 1955, and is attached hereto.

2. The Grand Jury should be constituted so that the terms of the Grand Jurors are arranged that the service of some of the members overlap from one Grand Jury to the next. This would provide for a much needed continuity of experience.

3. Appropriate steps should be taken to empower the Court to appoint a special Grand Jury to conduct important inquiries and investigations, when necessary, similar to the so-called "Blue Ribbon" Grand Juries existing in other jurisdictions.

4. An institution should be established in Baltimore City, devoted exclusively to the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics.

FOREMAN'S REPORT

5. Legislation should be enacted creating an Habitual Offender Law, such as now exists in twenty-seven States.

6. Our Police Courts should be entirely re-organized into a modern integrated lower court judicial system, presided over by full time magistrates.

7. More than three years have passed since the voters approved a six million dollar loan for the construction of a new City Jail. Present conditions demand that construction be commenced without further delay.

8. Conditions observed in some of our State mental institutions again emphasize the crying need for additional staff personnel, both nurses and physicians, with adequate compensation.

9. A program should be devised to require certain inmates of our penal institutions, particularly those charged with wilful neglect of dependents, to be assigned to work on public projects. A thorough study to implement such a program should be undertaken by the proper authorities.

10. The position of a full time Grand Jury statistician should be created. In this connection the statistical information compiled by this Grand Jury should be referred to the Criminal Justice Commission for analysis and study.

11. The voters of this City, almost two years ago, approved a three million dollar loan for the construction of six badly needed police stations. No new police station has been built in this City for over fifty years. For example, the Northwestern police district encompasses a greater population than does the entire City of Richmond, Va. While complaints of inadequate police protection are constantly heard, still there is a marked opposition on the part of the citizenry to the location of new police stations in the most needed areas. We urge the understanding cooperation and assistance of all of our citizens with the Police Department in carrying out its proposed program.

I would like to express my appreciation to my fellow citizens, who have served with me on this Grand Jury, for their sincere cooperation. Whatever success this Jury has attained is due entirely to the team work of all its members.

The Jury has been most fortunate in having had as its Assistant Foreman, Mr. Thomas B. Sprague. As one of Baltimore's outstanding civic leaders, his whole-hearted assistance and support to me and to the entire Grand Jury was a most valuable contribution to our term of service.

FOREMAN'S REPORT

Particular appreciation is extended to Mr. Anselm Sodaro, our distinguished State's Attorney, Mr. J. Harold Grady, his capable Deputy, and the other able members of the staff for their valuable guidance and counsel. In our daily contacts with the State's Attorney's Office we were greatly impressed with the efficient and competent administration of all of the important matters passing through this office.

We are also grateful to Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks Cipra, secretary to Mr. Sodaro, for her untiring assistance to this Grand Jury.

Commendations are especially due to our recently appointed Police Commissioner, Mr. James M. Hepbron, whose experience and ability have already been demonstrated by his skillful handling of the Department. Chief Inspector Fred L. Ford, who came from the rank of patrolman to second in command of the Police Department, should be an inspiration to all of the members of the Department.

Mr. Henry J. Rehrmann, who served his first full term as Grand Jury stenographer, is certainly to be complimented for a job well done in a consistently cheerful and efficient manner.

The helpfulness in clerical matters on the part of Messrs. Andrew Heimbach and Henry Maisch is gratefully acknowledged.

The Foreman and the members of this Grand Jury feel that their term of service has been a valuable experience and wish to express their appreciation for the trust and honor accorded them by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

With much respect,

Joseph Mullan, Foreman

FOREMAN'S REPORT

Dear Mr. Foreman:

I am taking this occasion to thank you for the opportunities you have given me to be of special service during this September term of the 1955 Grand Jury. It has been a difficult time for all of us and I have been especially concerned with the reports of serious holdups and crimes that have been carried in the press during our term of service.

I have, however, been impressed with the earnest and untiring efforts that have been put forward by our law enforcement officials, and I especially want to bring to your attention the fine straightforward attitude of those in charge of our first line of defense, the Police Department of Baltimore City.

James H. Hepbron, the Commissioner of Police, Chief Inspector Fred Ford and others have been before us by invitation and their entire plans for dealing with the situation were laid before the Jury, and met with our enthusiastic approval. This Jury feels very keenly that the Police Department of the City is in capable hands under the present leadership.

The Jury were also given an insight into some of the problems facing the Police Magistrates of this City and the intelligent and convincing discussion of them by the new Chief Magistrate, Meyer Cardin, at the invitation of this Grand Jury was one of the highlights of our term. The Jury was impressed with the Chief Magistrate and recommends (that favorable consideration be given his suggestions for full time service and for improvements that would tend to increase the respect of the public for the important tribunals presided over by the magistrates of Baltimore City.)

I should also like to commend to you the State's Attorney and his staff, the Chairman of the Parole Board, the Chief Probation Officer of the Supreme Bench and the new Master of the Domestic Relations Division of the Supreme Bench for their fine spirit and courtesy to me during their appearances before the Grand Jury.

Thomas B. Sprague
Asst. Foreman

INTERIM REPORT

To the Honorable, the Judges
of the Criminal Court of Baltimore

Honorable Sirs:

INTERIM REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY,
SEPTEMBER TERM 1955.

Shortly after the beginning of our term on September 13, 1955, the Grand Jury undertook the task of carefully reviewing reports of past Grand Juries, for the purpose of determining to what extent, if any, recommendations made by these past Grand Juries had in fact been followed through.

We noted with interest that the enforcement of our alcoholic beverage laws had been repeatedly criticized, with particular reference to the indifferent enforcement of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners pertaining to holders of Amusement Licenses (those permitting live entertainment).

This Grand Jury was, therefore, determined to ascertain the reasons why the recommendations of past Grand Juries had been disregarded. This determination was given additional impetus by the fact that statistical data, secured during the performance of our routine duties, disclosed that in too many cases the use of alcohol contributed directly to the commission of many serious crimes. We concluded that the regulation of the alcohol traffic and the strict enforcement of the Rules and Regulations of the Board are of paramount importance to the community. Consequently this Grand Jury launched a special investigation concerning these matters.

The public interest and the full discharge of our responsibilities, as Grand Jurors, to the community require that we, at this time, submit an interim report of our findings and recommendations. This report is based upon inspection tours, the testimony of numerous well-informed witnesses, and a careful study of reports from other municipalities confronted with the same problems. The Grand Jury submits the following findings and recommendations:

FEMALE SITTERS

We are cognizant of the difficulty of securing sufficient evidence for successful prosecution of female sitters under the terms of Article 27, Section 175, of the Annotated Code of Maryland, which requires proof that a female sitter receives or expects to receive a commission or salary, or participates in some way in the profits of a sale of beverage or food. On the other hand, we are also aware that under Rule 3-A of the Rules and

INTERIM REPORT

Regulations of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners, no proof of financial gain on the part of the female sitter is required if she, in fact, does solicit for herself or others the purchase by patrons of beverages or food. Clearly, Rule 3-A is more susceptible of strict enforcement than is the prohibition of Article 27, Section 175, of the Code.

The Jury has found that the Police Department, finding it difficult to secure evidence under the Code provision, has failed to apprehend any violators for a great many years. Furthermore, the police seeking unsuccessfully to secure convictions under the criminal code, have apparently failed to consider that there may be sufficient evidence of a violation of Rule 3-A. Consequently, the police have filed no complaints before the Board, taking the view that the enforcement of Rule 3-A is exclusively the duty of the Board and its inspectors. We find that the Board has been unable to enforce Rule 3-A because of its inadequate number of inspectors, most of whom are well known on licensed premises.

This Grand Jury found in this connection a lack of coordinating effort between the Police Department and the Board of Liquor License Commissioners.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) That the Police Department and the Board of Liquor License Commissioners and its inspectors co-ordinate their enforcement efforts by requiring police personnel, preferably from the new Racket Division, to file complaints with the Board upon evidence which is sufficient to constitute a violation of Rule 3-A, even although the evidence may not be sufficient to justify an arrest and a conviction in the Criminal Court of Baltimore City.
- (b) That the Board of Liquor License Commissioners promulgate immediately rules and regulations requiring all employees of licensees holding an Amusement License (which permits live entertainment) to be photographed and fingerprinted;

That the Police Department make available their photographing and fingerprinting facilities for this purpose;

That thereafter said employee be required, while on duty, to carry an identification card or badge.

INTERIM REPORT

Experience in other jurisdictions has shown that upon the immediate adoption of similar requirements, approximately 25% of all known female sitters fail to comply and are thus barred from such licensed premises.

- (c) That the Board pass rules and regulations prohibiting said licensees from employing any person whose record discloses prior conviction of a felony or of Narcotics Violations, Carrying Deadly Weapons, Gambling violations, Prostitution, Pandering, Maintaining a Disorderly House, Homosexuality, or other crimes pertaining to morals.

In this manner the licensing authority can control the character of persons employed in these licensed premises.

INDECENT SHOWS

Our investigation has disclosed that many establishments, having an Amusement License, permit entertainment featuring nudity and indecent performances in varying degrees. We have, on numerous occasions during our inspection tours, observed that the performers, while performing, come in close physical contact with the patrons.

Recommendations

- (a) That the Board pass a rule specifying the minimum amount of clothing of non-transparent material to be worn by performers.
- (b) That the Board give serious consideration to the adoption of a rule prohibiting the performers from mingling with the patrons during the performance, and requiring such licensees to provide for a physical barrier of some nature between the performers and the patrons during the performance.

LIGHTING

Illumination in many of such licensed premises was found to be entirely inadequate. The purpose of this poor illumination was clear to the Jury.

INTERIM REPORT

Recommendations

That the Board pass a rule establishing a minimum requirement of adequate illumination to be maintained throughout the public portion of the licensed premises. This minimum requirement can be readily determined by tests made by properly qualified lighting engineers.

It is our belief that increased illumination will be a deterrent to immoral activities in the licensed premises.

- - - - -

We are mindful that during the course of our investigation apparent improvements in the conditions herein discussed have taken place. While this is commendable, nevertheless the adoption of these recommendations will have a permanent and salutary effect, and will bring about close co-ordination between the Police Department and the Board of Liquor License Commissioners.

It is our hope that the Police Department and the Board of Liquor License Commissioners will adopt these recommendations immediately. This Grand Jury is interested in determining, long before its expiration of office, the resultant effect of these proposals.

We feel that we have approached these problems from a sound and practical point of view, free from any desire to injure any of the licensees. We have concluded that many of said licensees, who have substantial investments which they are anxious to protect, would comply with the laws and the rules and regulations except for competition from others who have violated these provisions with impunity.

Inasmuch as the Governor of the State of Maryland, under the law, is the appointing authority for the Police Commissioner of Baltimore City, and the members of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners, this Grand Jury will forward a copy of this Report to the Governor with the expectation that he will personally encourage these agencies in adopting our recommendations.

We take this occasion to commend our State's Attorney, Anselm Sodaro, and his Deputy, J. Harold Grady, for their full and sincere cooperation during the course of our investigation. We wish to express to them our gratitude for their invaluable guidance and assistance. We are indeed fortunate to have been able to rely, with complete confidence, upon Mr. Sodaro who, during our relatively short term, has demonstrated his legal attainments, his capacity, and his sense of fairness.

Respectfully submitted,
The Grand Jury of Baltimore City,
for the September Term 1955.

BY

Joseph Mullan

Foreman

November 2, 1955

SEPTEMBER TERM 1955

The following is an account of cases handled and classifications:

Cases on Grand Jury Docket Acted on.....	2161
Cases on Special Docket Acted on.....	191
Total	<u>2352</u>

Number of Cases Indicted.....	1845
Number of Cases Dismissed.....	472
Reconsidered and Ignored.....	35
Total	<u>2352</u>

Number of White.....	1216
Number of Colored.....	1136
Total	<u>2352</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Murder.....	26
Manslaughter.....	3
Arson.....	3
Rape.....	53
Mayhem.....	2
Perjury.....	3
Abortion.....	1
Carnal Knowledge.....	14
Forgery and False Pretences.....	181
Fraud.....	5
Conspiracy.....	11
Assault and Assault and Robbery.....	368
Burglary.....	276
Pandering.....	1
Bets on Races.....	4
Bastardy.....	147
Non-Support.....	244
Embezzlement.....	8
Rec. Stolen Goods.....	24
Bribery.....	3
Incest.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	164
Larceny.....	361
Viol. Liquor Law.....	48
Lottery.....	83
Viol. Gambling Law.....	8
Disorderly House.....	11
Prostitution.....	11

SEPTEMBER TERM 1955

Viol. Drug Act.....	82
Perverted Act.....	9
Viol. Compensation Law.....	125
Deadly Weapon.....	56
Escape.....	1
Attempt Extortion.....	1
Sodomy.....	12
Total	<u>2352</u>
Witnesses Summoned before Grand Jury.....	3096

REPORT OF LIQUOR LICENSE COMMITTEE - SEPTEMBER 1955 TERM GRAND JURY

Mr. Joseph Mullan, Foreman
Grand Jury
Baltimore City

Dear Mr. Mullan:

At the very beginning of our term of duty, this Committee made an intensive study of the reports which had been submitted by previous Committees who were charged with similar responsibilities. Our findings paralleled the others in practically the identical pattern, as was so fully detailed in the Interim Report which you presented to the Court under date of November 2, 1955. To specifically reiterate them now would be nothing more than idle repetition.

Recognizing our obligation to the citizens of this community, we realized that in order to further the welfare of the great majority, we were constrained to proceed in a manner that would be conducive to definite results.

From our zealous investigations and observations, it is our firm conviction that of the large number of persons who enjoy licenses granted them by the Liquor Board, most of them are substantial, intelligent business men and women, who are well informed of the laws and regulations. Furthermore they make every reasonable endeavor to honor and abide by them. As is the case in practically every other field of industry, however, there is a small minority, who because of ignorance, greed, indifference or outright defiance, disregard the laws and edicts of authority to the point of flagrant violations.

It is due to these circumstances that the Committee has been prompted to recommend to the duly constituted authorities certain definite procedure as a positive means of curbing, if not completely correcting the more deplorable practices which have come so vividly to our attention from day to day.

The sale and consumption of spirituous liquors and other beverages of alcoholic content is certainly not objectionable in the opinion of this Committee when it is attended with proper regard for the rights of others and in reasonable compliance with legal restrictions.

Those persons who are engaged in the sale and distribution of such commodities are, and rightly should be regarded with the same consideration and respect as that which is accorded to any other business group. By the same token, they owe to our citizenry a certain degree of deference so that the privileges and latitude afforded them by virtue of their Liquor License may not be abused.

REPORT OF LIQUOR LICENSE COMMITTEE

The booklet of Rules and Regulations which the Liquor Board issues to their Licensees appears to be quite positive in setting forth its requirements. We find, however, it is silent on the subject of penalties for violations. We recommend, therefore, that all Licensees be fully informed regarding the penalties which may be invoked and that such penalties be uniformly imposed by the Liquor Board when they are warranted.

Together with a variety of other matters that were brought to the attention of this body through diverse sources during our term of incumbency, there were numerous complaints alleging violations of the Board's rules and regulations on the part of certain Licensees. Upon making first-hand investigation of them we concluded that a number of the complaints were well justified.

Through our investigations we learned that there are fifteen full-time inspectors and eighteen part-time inspectors on the pay roll of the Liquor Board. None of them, according to our information, are Civil Service Employees. We have heard from a cross section of these inspectors and almost without exception have found them to be high type individuals, with a very definite sense of civic-minded responsibility. They are, in the main, persons of good back-ground, well educated and apparently possessing adequate experience applicable to the nature of their work.

It is our opinion, however, that because of the very nominal salary which is paid to the part-time inspectors they would suffer little or no privation if the Liquor Board were to dispense with their services. On the other hand the Board could advantageously apply the funds toward the employment of a given number of additional full-time inspectors. We feel that even though the part-time inspectors possess the proper attributes, they are engaged in other lines of endeavor which is considerably more lucrative and despite their conscientious urge to discharge their respective assignments wisely and efficiently, they are necessarily handicapped by their divided interests.

It is to the credit of a large segment of the industry, whose business operates under a Liquor License, that their premises are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. We have found, in contrast to this fact, there are many of them that are chronic violators of the regulations on that score. We recommend that the Liquor Board enlist the assistance of the Health Department under such circumstances as a further means of enforcing proper observance. Much of the time which the inspectors are obliged to devote to this phase of their activities could be directed to even more vital factors in their tours of duty.

In concluding this report the Committee wishes to graciously acknowledge the untiring assistance which was rendered by Mr. Joseph VanCollom,

REPORT OF LIQUOR LICENSE COMMITTEE

Secretary of the Liquor Board, in furnishing vital statistics and other pertinent data that was very helpful to us in the faithful discharge of our assignment.

Respectfully submitted,

LIQUOR LICENSE COMMITTEE

William S. Kellner, Chairman

Julia A. Bennett

Louise McA. Boyle

Murray L. Burnett

Mary N. Miller

Fred Z. Nichols, Jr.

REPORT OF THE NUISANCES AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Joseph Mullan, Foreman,
September, 1955 Term, Baltimore City Grand Jury.

Dear Sir:

The Committee on Nuisances and Sanitation submits the following report, based on its investigation as a committee, and as individuals assigned to specific inquiries.

We have endeavored first of all to comprehend the meaning of the time-honored committee title, and the rightful scope of its work.

We have been guided by Blackstone's definition of a nuisance as "anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience or damage". The connotation "sanitation" seems to fit into this. General complaints regarding existing evils in the city, not specifically within the scope of the other Grand Jury Committees, have also often been referred to this committee for consideration.

The Committee has been led to a somewhat different form of report by the feeling that we often fail to see the forest for the trees. Every public nuisance or offense against the safety, health and comfort of our citizens is a matter of detail, evaluated properly and remedied only by recourse to the agencies set up by their government.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find a clear trail running from most complaints directly to the principal departments of the city and state governments. These are known, to mention the most conspicuous ones, as: (1) The Judicial System; (2) the Police Department; (3) the Health Department; (4) the Fire Department; (5) the Department of Parks and Recreation.

We have found occasion to criticize - constructively, we hope - certain conditions which lie directly within the province of one or more of these civic divisions and we have chosen to make these criticisms fairly against their backgrounds of long and honorable performance.

We therefore submit an evaluation of these aforesaid agencies and set forth our complaints, criticisms and recommendations in their correct perspective.

The System of Justice in Baltimore City

It is not uncommon for our citizens to criticize our courts for one reason or another. Our criticisms, however, should take the whole picture into account. Our Judicial System is constituted as follows:

REPORT OF THE NUISANCES AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

I. The highest Court of the State of Maryland is the Court of Appeals which has jurisdiction to hear appeals from lower Courts on all types of causes.

II. Subordinate to the Court of Appeals are the Circuit Courts of the Counties and the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. The Supreme Bench of Baltimore City is divided into the following Courts:

1. The Law Courts having jurisdiction over Civil matters in amounts in excess of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

2. The Equity Courts having jurisdiction over such matters as would come within the definition of Equity jurisdiction including but not limited to divorces, adoptions, mortgage foreclosures, custody proceedings, injunctions, etc. (The Juvenile Court is an arm of the Equity Court.)

3. With the start of the new year Baltimore will have a new "Family Court" under the Supreme Bench. All domestic relation cases will be centered in this single tribunal, with a single judge presiding under the regular annual rotation system of the bench.

4. Thus will come to an end an old multiple-court and multiple-judge procedure that has been the subject of debate for 35 years. No longer will bastardy and nonsupport cases go through the regular criminal courts. All will pass through the Family Court.

5. The Criminal Courts having jurisdiction over criminal matters. Not part of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City but sitting in the Court House of Baltimore City is the Orphans Court of Baltimore City having jurisdiction over Wills and Estates.

III. At the lowest level of Courts in the City of Baltimore are the Magistrate's Courts:

1. Police Courts having original jurisdiction over misdemeanors in general.

2. Housing Court of Baltimore City having special jurisdiction over matters pertaining to housing and health violations.

3. Traffic Court having exclusive original jurisdiction over Traffic violations.

4. Pine Street Police Station having jurisdiction limited to women and children.

5. People's Court of Baltimore City having Civil jurisdiction

REPORT OF THE NUISANCES AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

up to Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and having concurrent jurisdiction between One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) and Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) with the Law Courts of Baltimore City.

IV. The State's Attorney's Office of Baltimore City. There are seventeen attorneys in this essential office, headed by the able and energetic Mr. Anselm Sodaro. The staff and appropriation appear adequate to the work of investigation, preparation of indictments and the prosecutions in Court. We have been impressed by the ability of the attorney staff and by their humane and public spirited attitude toward persons charged with various crimes.

V. Grand and Petty Juries. Both of these types of lay participation in the administration of justice in our City are coming increasingly under critical examination. Under the Maryland law, defendants in criminal cases and litigants in civil cases may elect to go to trial subject to the verdict of the presiding judge without the services of a petty jury. Large use is made of this alternative.

Questions persist in arising relative to the functions of the Grand Jury. So much of this jury's work tends to become stereotyped and routine that it would appear that some other procedure, akin to but not identical with pre-trial methods in the Civil Courts, would insure the presentment of strong cases for trial. The prerogative of the Grand Jury to initiate prosecutions - which is very seldom exercised - and the duty to bring certain abuses to public attention might better be accomplished by a small permanent Commission of Public Inquiry.

The importance of the Grand Jury is not, however, to be dismissed lightly. Americans are instinctively wary of special groups tending to take over governmental control. Our philosophy of checks and balances puts us on guard against such dangers as military cliques, or a police state, or a professional legal hierarchy; and we fight as best we can against the rule of professional politicians. Our juries, both Grand and Petty, are practically the only means by which we may have lay participation in the administration of justice. It would be a grave mistake to permit our Courts to be taken over completely by a professional class of judges and lawyers - no matter how high minded and able it may be.

How efficient are our Courts? They are criticized for delay but the fact is that they rank among the highest of large city judicial systems. In the Civil Courts the average length of time to complete cases is 12 months; in the Criminal Courts, 14 days. The number of "Open Cases" is the lowest in years.

Recommendations Relative to Baltimore Courts

That section of our system of justice which cries most loudly for improvement is the Magistrate's Courts where the judges - some with legal

REPORT OF THE NUISANCES AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

training, some with none - serve as political appointees on a part time basis.

Members of the committee have visited the regular Court sessions at the Central Police Station, Pine Street Station and Northwestern Police Station. We were impressed by the conscientious work of the magistrates while at the same time firmly convinced of the need for changes. Here where most people make their first acquaintance with the law, while order is strictly preserved, very little is done to arouse any reverence or even respect for the majestic institution of law and justice which is the priceless heritage of English speaking peoples. The accounting for fines, aggregating large sums, seems to be done in a careless fashion and the keeping of records slipshod. Several of the Court rooms are shabby, and drab but clean enough.

Due to the tireless and intelligent work of the new Chief Magistrate, Mr. Meyer Cardin, a great deal is being done to improve conditions in the lower Courts, especially in the keeping and care of records, accounting for fines and the general conduct of hearings. It is suggested that something of the ancient pageantry be introduced such as the presence of a bailiff or clerk and the wearing of judicial robes. A conference has recently been held of the magistrates, the Police Commissioner, President of the Bar Association and others which promises to institute improvements in the Magistrate's Court procedure in so far as the present system will permit.

The need for a radical reform in the lower Courts remains. The recommendations of the recent Miles Commission aim to "create an organization with the fullest dignity of a Court of original jurisdiction". This report calls for a Constitutional Amendment creating "The Municipal Court of Baltimore City (or any other appropriate title)" with three main sub-divisions: (1) Traffic Court; (2) the Police Courts and (3) the Housing Court. In place of the present six (6) judges of the Traffic Court, nine (9) regular Police Magistrates and two (2) substitutes called Magistrates-At-Large - 17 in all -; the Miles Commission recommends eleven (11) full time judges who shall have been experienced members of the bar in active practice for at least five years. Appointed originally by the Governor these magistrates shall stand for election at the end of their initial term.

This committee finds itself in hearty agreement with these and other provisions of the Miles Report.

The Police Department

The Baltimore Police Department is rated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as one of the best in the Country.

REPORT OF THE NUISANCES AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

We are protected by about three thousand (3000) peace officers wearing the regulation shield. In addition there are three hundred (300) crossing police women charged with the protection of school children at street corners adjacent to school buildings. Not to be discounted are the Park Police, ninety (90) in number, and approximately four hundred (400) Railroad Police guarding not only railroad property but adjacent areas.

The Baltimore Police Department is organized on both an area and a functional basis. Geographically there are 3 inspection districts administered by 7 police stations. Functionally, each in charge of an inspector, are the Traffic Division, Division of Police Training, the Detective Division, the Rackets Division, the Bureau of Communications, the Central Records Division, and the Personnel and Administrations Division (under the direct charge of the Police Commissioner).

We have visited the Pine Street, Southern, Northern, Northwestern and Central Police Stations and have found them measuring up to at least the average requirements of such places of temporary detention. The cell blocks are scrupulously clean and secure but beyond that not much can be said for them. We doubt that any arrested person, however dangerous or culpable, needs to be confined even for a short period in a small unlighted, perfectly bare cubicle which, apart from total isolation, differs little from the now abandoned "solitary" cell. We do not wonder that prisoners in police stations are carefully searched to prevent suicidal attempts. A great police officer two hundred years ago, (Saunders Welch), was moved to say "For God's sake, treat persons as unhappy, not as willing offenders; and while your minds arise indignant to their offenses, remember, with the tenderness of humanity, that they are men". We do not intend to infer brutality on the part of the police station officers; on the contrary we were impressed by their humane attitude in the use of the facilities available.

Perhaps the most heavily burdened of the Police Stations we found at Pine Street. This station is obliged to serve as a detention station for juveniles and women but also houses seven bureaus, city wide in scope, viz: (1) Missing Persons; (2) Non-support; (3) Sanitation Bureau of the Police Department; (4) Boys' Clubs; (5) Boy Scouts; (6) Juveniles Bureau; (7) Women's Detention. There are four doctors on call at all times - two men and two women. The police women center in this station. There is a well equipped physical examination room. In the past three years over 5100 women prisoners have been processed here. The Sanitation Department has handled 21,000 complaints in the current year relative to alleys and yards. No adult male prisoners are booked. The magnitude and diversity of the duties accepted at the Pine Street Station deserve careful study and prompt measures of relief. We confess this complex of police services defies our powers of analysis; certainly we are not so bold as to suggest remedies, other than a complete and careful investigation by competent criminologists.

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The Northern Police Station is another noteworthy institution chiefly because the Police Academy is connected with it.

We have devoted considerable time to the Police Academy. At the present time there are 56 white and 5 colored applicants in training. Here prospective members of the police force undergo a ten weeks training period, with two years probation after graduation. The curriculum is a masterpiece of job analysis covering every phase of police work. The Director of the Academy, Captain Norman J. Schleigh, is a dedicated man, resourceful and thoroughly conversant with the practical operation of an efficient training school. Some of his abstracts of police law and procedure deserve publication for wider use.

This school has made much progress since Captain Downs took hold of it in 1935. Upon its removal to the Northern Police building it has progressed in standards and efficiency. In the current year 225 regular students and 250 officers in service have been enrolled. The Police Academy, good as its work is in its somewhat make-shift quarters, should have more room and equipment and would benefit from tie-ups with the Baltimore City Board of Education.

The school crossing policewomen, now about 300, are given special training in the Police Academy.

The Central Police building has been visited and inspected by members of this committee so much that we wonder at the patience and courtesy of the various department heads. This central nerve center of the Police Department seems to have everything in the way of organization and equipment modern police work calls for. The Central Records Bureau has been judged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the best in the United States. Every matter involving the safety of lives and property has its form of record carefully classified, coded and filed; to mention a few: Missing Persons, Offenses, Convictions, Stolen Automobiles, Second-hand Dealers, Pawn Brokers, Junk Yards, etc. The equipment is up-to-the minute. I.B.M. machines for card punching, sorting and verifying deal with these records with dispatch.

The Crime Laboratory, Finger Printing Room, Line-Up, Lie Detector, and other means of crime detection are in accordance with the best police science known today.

Extra Police Activities

The policeman as the Boys' Friend is a comparatively new arrival on the social scene. The idea is attractive and its potential is exciting. Our peace officers are learning that something more than iron handed treatment is needed in dealing with delinquent boys and girls. Being practical

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men they have been moved to do something about it, and the Police Boys Clubs and Scout Troops are the result. In 1944 Inspector John Schueler pioneered in the first Police Boys Club at the Southwestern Station. There are now four clubs and eight Scout Troops with a total membership of 2720. Centering in various police stations, these offer the use of game rooms, libraries, and workshops.

Through the efforts of former Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor, Major General Milton A. Reckord, Major General Dwight H. Mohr and Brig. Gen. Harry Ruhl, and the United States Army, the beautiful site at Fort Ritchie, Md., is available to the Baltimore Police Department as a summer encampment for members of our Boys Clubs and Scout Troops. Each year approximately five hundred and twenty-five boys are sent to camp for two weeks each. This past summer 399 youngsters spent two weeks each in camp and 82 remained from three to six weeks because of their physical conditions and home environmental situations. Ninety members (90) of our Northwestern Police Boys Club spent two weeks each at Camp Francis E. Wood at Hereford, Md. The far reaching value of these vacations for the boys is inestimable and highly gratifying.

The police officers working in the clubs and camps and with the scout troops, because of the nature of the work, are closely related to the boys in a most intimate fashion. Such relationship provides an excellent opportunity to know those in need of guidance and supervision. This relationship can strike, to an inestimable degree, at the cause of delinquency.

At the Christmas season the building of good will toward the police force takes on increased impetus. All of the police stations act as kindly Santa Clauses to the needy children and their families in the neighborhood. The police sponsored Christmas Party for negro children in the Northwestern District, including bus loads of crippled children from all over the city, does much to implement the slogan "The men in blue are friends to you".

In short, these manifold and multiform activities, over and beyond the call of duty, do immense good in the policing of the area. The cooperation of the citizens, the cultivation of higher ideals of conduct among the youth groups, and a friendlier attitude toward the uniformed police cannot fail to alleviate crime and delinquency materially.

Recommendations Relative to the Police Department

1. We recommend the improvement of the various police stations, particularly at Pine Street, with a study de novo of their functions and organization. As neighborhood centers they are invaluable and should not be slurred over in the emphasis upon centralized activities.

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2. Increasing emphasis should be placed upon the Police Academy. Over a century ago Horace Maun insisted that public education depended upon the training of teachers. In the field of public safety the emphasis, similarly, must be on the training of police personnel. More positive control of recruitment; the prospect of adequate pay; guarantees of earned promotion; and a thorough course of training;- only through these may we expect a police force adequate for the job.

3. We recommend earnestly the enlarged recognition and use of negro policemen and women. The first negroes were accepted in the Police Department in 1938 when three patrolmen were placed on duty. To date a total of 91 persons have been added. At present the negro personnel consists of one male sergeant, one sergeant policewoman, four policewomen, eighty-five patrolmen, ninety school crossing guards and two colored mechanics. Of approximately 3000 police the negro complement represents a mere 3 percent as against 27 percent of negroes in the city's population. More than 44% of the offenses brought before the preceding Grand Jury were by negro offenders, which fact certainly argues for a greater measure of police control by members of this troubled race. The records of the negro police officers have been creditable; the work of certain individuals such as Sergeant Violet Whyte and Sergeant Butler have been outstanding. All the negro officers appearing before the Grand Jury have impressed us by their intelligence, neatness and professional bearing.

The Efficiency of the Police Department

Comparisons between the present and the past are unfruitful because conditions are so rapidly changing. It may well be that police work is better than the records show because criminal opportunities have increased faster than crime detection procedures.

We hope this explanation holds good because otherwise the police record is not impressive. The best of records is in the field of murder where only five of 61 murders in the first eleven months of 1955 remain unsolved. The record is not so good in burglary cases where in eleven months only 956 out of 4,188 burglaries have been cleared by arrests, a slight improvement over the same period in 1954. In the calendar year 1954, 24,506 crimes of all categories were reported, of which 7,284 were cleared by arrests or 29%. In the first six months of 1955, 12,267 crimes were reported and 3,486 cleared by arrests or 29%. We cannot be complaisant with this record. In the words of the Baltimore Sun: "Until it is possible for anyone, regardless of age, sex or race, to walk alone by night in Baltimore with a quiet mind, we cannot say that the crime situation is under control."

Crime control is a matter for which the community holds the Police Department sternly responsible. We do not think any sort of excuses are

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admissible. The city has given the Department everything it has asked for in the way of expensive equipment. The department has revamped its organization according to its own ideas and has been newly headed by a vigorous and well versed commissioner. Any failure from now on can be charged to human elements in the equation and to none other. It is up to the Commissioner and his three thousand or so subordinates to make good.

Baltimore City Department of Health

Many of the complaints relative to nuisances as well as sanitation lead directly to the Department of Health. The Committee has felt that we are not competent to pass upon the condition and efficiency of filter stations and sewage disposal plants. Instead we have spent hours interviewing the Health Commissioner, Dr. Huntington Williams, and his highly qualified and alert staff. We are thoroughly satisfied that our health is being as well guarded as in any city in the country.

Of primary importance is the purity of our water supply. Every week a sample is collected in 26 areas, rotating until every one of the 157 census areas is sampled. These samples are given laboratory tests by the Baltimore Health Department, the State Health Department and the Bureau of Water Supply. Additional samples are collected for (1) investigations of reported intestinal disturbances; (2) possible health hazards in plumbing systems; (3) breaks in sewer and water mains in close proximity; (4) industries having dual water supplies, and (5) complaints of taste, odor or discoloration of the water. The results of the tests of the above agencies have shown water purity consistently well above the limit set by U.S. Public Health Standards.

The purity of our milk supply is rigorously supervised from the herds to delivery at the door. Food handling, wholesale and retail, is constantly inspected. The four municipal bath houses are clean and well tended. The need for these facilities will tend to disappear as the new requirements relative to a bathroom in each dwelling go into effect.

The mortality resulting from tuberculosis continues to fall and that from communicable diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, typhoid fever, measles and acute poliomyelitis has approached the vanishing point. All five and six year children will have Salk vaccine inoculations this year. The last recorded case of small pox was reported on March 9, 1928.

The remarkable seven year decline in the reported incidence of early syphilis has apparently reached a plateau. The incidence of gonorrhea has shown an unexplained tendency to rise in the last year. Penicillin has

REPORT OF THE NUISANCES AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

proved to be an infallible specific in the cure of both these social diseases and the health authorities are confident that increasing control over them may be expected.

The supervision of sewers, the water courses, and the harbor is rigorously maintained. The efficiency of this supervision is clearly reflected in the continual improvement of the health statistics.

The Baltimore City Fire Department

One of the nuisances coming to our attention was the nerve-wracking din of the sirens of ambulances. This led us directly to the Fire Department headquarters, to an extended interview with the courteous Chief Engineer, Mr. Michael H. Lotz, and an inspection of the Central headquarters. The ambulance noise nuisance, according to Mr. Lotz, was to be attributed chiefly to out of town vehicles on their way to various hospitals. Baltimore firemen, driving department ambulances, are under strict orders to proceed quietly, sounding their sirens only in extreme emergencies.

There are ten of the Fire Department ambulances available to the public. Each is manned by selected firemen carefully trained in Red Cross methods, even to handling obstetrical cases. Pulmotors are available, as well as a specially designed cradle for premature babies, equipped with hot water bottles and oxygen flask. In November of this year the ambulances responded to 2630 calls of sick and accident cases, 223 of which were unnecessary.

There are 1731 members of the Department, manning 58 engine companies, 29 truck companies, 5 hose companies, 4 chemical companies, and one water tower company.

The high quality of the Fire Department is attested by the rating made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, believed to be as high a rating as enjoyed by any of our larger cities.

The Fire Department suffers on its own from certain nuisances on the part of the population. The most annoying, expensive and productive of injury is the large number of false alarms. There have been 1094 of these false alarms so far this year. Significantly, a large number of these alarms are turned in by small children with the blame directly on parental neglect.

The scope of the Fire Department's activities is so varied and so vast that we have been able to touch but a small part. We hesitate to make recommendations but believe the following are justified:

REPORT OF THE NUISANCES AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

1. Our lower courts are urged to be more severe and thorough in hearing cases of false alarms.

2. The central alarm equipment, while highly efficient, dates back to the 1920's. Considerable engineering and expense should be devoted to a re-study of this equipment relative to its maintenance and compactness.

3. The thrilling, heroic and merciful services of the Department should be more widely and graphically publicized. Members of the department carry on a continuous program of education in the public schools. We suggest that a first class motion picture of the department activities and of methods of fire prevention be made for showing in public schools, halls, churches and other meeting places.

Bureau of Parks

We have noted complaints regarding vandalism and youth gangs which appear to center in various units of the park systems, especially the smaller ones. Therefore, we have gone directly to the Park Superintendent, Mr. Charles A. Hook. We are assured that no abnormal conditions respecting crime and delinquency are to be found in our parks.

Baltimore has a park system totalling 6000 acres, not quite 10% of the city area. This system rightly arouses great pride in the hearts of Baltimore citizens. Druid Hill Park is nationally regarded as perhaps the most beautiful of recreation areas. The new buildings and additions to the zoo in Druid Hill have greatly increased attendance and interest.

The maintenance and security personnel of our parks are specially trained for their work. The Park Police Training School in Clifton Park deserves special praise for their excellence of their work and for their cooperation with the city police.

The Park authorities are greatly concerned with the tendency to encroach upon the park areas by through-way planners and promoters of commercial enterprises. The Fallsway free-way is regarded as a definite threat to Druid Hill Park. This committee urges the city authorities to take measures against such encroachment.

The proposed Civic Center promoters appear to have definite plans to take over a portion of Druid Hill Park. The Park executives are opposed to this. They believe that the Stadium area offers the best site for a Civic Center devoted to athletic events and will afford with a connecting tunnel under 33rd Street, parking facilities impossible any where else in the city. We agree in this judgment.

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Miscellaneous Complaints as to Nuisances and Sanitation

We have noted with concern numerous complaints regarding certain fraternity houses of the Johns Hopkins University students. Noisy and late parties, lack of chaperons and other annoyances have greatly provoked adjacent tenants. Dean Wilson G. Shaffer has apparently taken this situation well in hand and improvement is expected.

Many complaints have been received relative to the faulty operation of the gum slot machines on the Baltimore Transit vehicles. While a mere penny in each instance is involved yet in the aggregate many hundreds of dollars have been taken from school children without return in merchandise. Mr. Headly of the Baltimore Transit Company has appeared before the Grand Jury and, while offering no satisfactory defense for this exploitation of Baltimore children, has assured us that the Transit Company is dissatisfied with the slot machines and intends to take measures for their removal.

Incidentally, note should be taken of the increasing automatic dispensing of goods and services today. We believe that city licensing should extend to one cent vending machines and that regular inspection should be made by the Bureau of Weights and Measures or some other authority. The law relating to vending machines is entirely unilateral, protecting the owners of vending machines but prescribing no penalties for the operation of faulty, that is, dishonest, machines. We urge a city ordinance covering this matter which will protect the patron as well as the owner of any vending machine.

Our committee has found conditions in the Lexington, Cross Street, Hollins, Northeast, Belair and Center Markets satisfactory. Richmond Market has been abandoned and Broadway Market urgently needs repairs. We believe these municipal markets fill a very definite need in our communal life however much the modern super-markets tend to take over their customers. These markets are, of course, under the watchful eyes of the Health Department and the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

The sanitation of our streets and alleys, with few exceptions, has improved to a point where little criticism can be made. We are indebted to the Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Wm. P. Fannon, for a description of the incinerator plants, the garbage collection operations and for assurances of continued and improved care of our thoroughfares.

The Chief Magistrate of the lower Courts, Mr. Meyer M. Cardin, is deeply concerned, as are we, over the indifferent care provided for those "unfortunate persons who are commonly referred to as alcoholics, smoke hounds, mash market bums, vagrants, etc." He recommends that facilities be provided, either in the new City Jail or the Baltimore City Hospital for the re-habilitation of these unhappy persons. We concur in his recommendation and note

REPORT OF THE NUISANCES AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

with approval the employment by the State Health Department of a part time worker to give aid to women alcoholics in connection with the Pine Street Station.

We are also concerned with the number of beggars on our streets. We do not believe that it is good for the individuals involved nor for the population to have this disfiguring infestation of our streets. Perhaps no other large city in America tolerates such a blight. It needs drastic correction.

We have also found a number of storm sewer openings presenting dangerous situations for small children. We call upon our Department of Streets and the Bureau of Sewers to remedy these conditions.

The sanitation of taxis, transit vehicles, and movie houses, is in the main passable but worthy of the stricter attention of the proper authorities.

We shall have to wait to reach a verdict on traffic control. In the main, we believe it to be good. Mr. Henry A. Barnes, Traffic Director, appeared before the Grand Jury. We are inclined to endorse his plans and felt much confidence in the ability of the Director.

We express our appreciation to the executives in the various departments without whose patient, cordial and able help this report could not be made.

Respectfully,

NUISANCE & SANITATION COMMITTEE

Robert B. Davids, Chairman
Murray L. Burnett
Kathryn L. Harman
Margaret M. Humphreys
William S. Kellner
Fred Z. Nichols, Jr.
Harry B. Reed
William E. Thirlkel

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

Mr. Joseph Mullan, Foreman
Baltimore City Grand Jury
September Term - 1955 - 1956

Dear Mr. Mullan:

During the September term of the Baltimore City Grand Jury, the Hospital Committee visited the following institutions:

Baltimore City Hospital
Spring Grove State Hospital
Springfield State Hospital
Crownsville State Hospital
Rosewood State Training School

As our study of the institutions progressed, we became increasingly aware of the urgent needs at some of the institutions. The mental hospitals are all over-crowded, far beyond capacity, and there is a dire need for doctors, nurses and attendants.

The conditions existing at the present time in the criminally insane section at Crownsville present a real hazard. This situation exists through no fault of the staff but because of the over-crowding and the lack of attendants.

After much consideration about the existing conditions, we would like to submit the following recommendations:

1. The rehabilitative results of any institutional program depend upon the competency of its staff, not only from the theoretical standpoint but practical as well. We have a number of these type persons on the payroll at present. However, the State is losing the services of others due to inadequate monetary remuneration. We recommend that the responsible agency of the State review the pay scale for these institutions and other State personnel with a view toward comparable increases where warranted. This would insure at least a competitive chance of attracting thoroughly trained and capable personnel, as well as providing an incentive for those persons already on the job. With a sufficient number of adequately trained professional personnel, the patients would receive more concentrated effort which would result in more rapid recoveries and earlier discharge from the hospitals.

2. The conditions existing at the present time in the criminally insane section at Crownsville are frightening. The number of patients is far out of proportion to the number of attendants and the danger of an outbreak among these patients is always present. We urgently recommend that

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plans be completed and construction begun on the new building at Jessups which will house the criminally insane patients from both Crownsville and Spring Grove State Hospitals.

3. The release of patients from mental institutions requires of the public an understanding of the general psychological aspects of mental illness in order that rehabilitation of the individual can be accomplished with a minimum of friction. Employers, civic organizations, merchants and the general public could benefit from the skills of these patients, provided rapport could be established in the community that would be conducive to the general acceptance of the releasee into the life of that community. Since this should be a very carefully planned arrangement, we recommend that a unit be established within the Social Service structure of the mental hospitals that would have as its primary function liaison between the hospital and the various community groups in the interest of the patient.

4. Money has been appropriated for a new building at Rosewood which will house the acutely psychotic child. These children differ from the feeble-minded in that they are mentally intelligent but are psychotic. There is a real need for a unit of this type and we recommend that this project be pursued diligently until its completion.

5. Our inspections of the various institutions did not include a visit to every building but we did attempt to see a cross section of the various units when possible. Some of the buildings are old and in very bad condition and certainly inadequate for the care of patients. We would like to recommend that special attention be given to the following buildings with the ultimate aim of replacement:

- a. E building at Springfield State Hospital
- b. Main building at Spring Grove State Hospital

6. We recommend that serious consideration be given to an active treatment unit for males at Spring Grove State Hospital. A concentration of effort on those patients with the best prognosis will result in more recoveries and more rapid recoveries.

7. Crownsville State Hospital has a number of children who are mentally retarded rather than mentally ill. The care of the mentally retarded is very different from the care required for the mentally ill. This fact is emphasized by the American Psychiatric Association. The Association urges that mental institutions limit the care to either the mentally ill or the mentally retarded. Handicaps are placed on an institution if it must care for both.

Rosewood is the only State institution designed and operating exclusively for the mentally retarded patient. Fifteen Negro children were

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

transferred to Rosewood in February, 1955. In light of the facts presented, we recommend that all the mentally retarded children under the age of 8 be transferred from Crownsville to Rosewood immediately or as soon as possible, and that the responsible State authorities recognize and activate a program that will bring Crownsville Hospital in line with the thinking of the American Psychiatric Association.

8. The surgical service at the Baltimore City Hospital lacks an orthopedic surgeon. The Physical Therapy Department, which operates in conjunction with the orthopedic service, is not functioning at the present time. We recommend that every effort be made to obtain an orthopedic surgeon and when this is accomplished, that the Physical Therapy Department be re-opened.

Yours truly,

Julia A. Bennett, Chairman
Miriam M. Bell
Louise Boyle
Walter J. Cook
Elsie M. Greeley
Mary M. Hall
Eunice W. Little
William E. Thirlkel

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

BALTIMORE CITY HOSPITAL

On October 25, 1955, the Hospital Committee visited the Baltimore City Hospital. We received a very warm welcome from Mr. P. J. McMillin, Superintendent of the Hospital, who was expecting our visit. After a conference with Mr. McMillin, we were taken to lunch in the staff dining room by Mr. Charles Beal, Assistant Superintendent. Following lunch, Mr. Paskan, Director of Food Services, took us on an inspection tour through the main kitchen. Mr. Paskan shows an unusual amount of interest in his work and we feel is doing an excellent job. Mr. Beal then conducted us on a tour of the various other departments of the hospital.

Baltimore City Hospital cares primarily for the indigent and accepts both colored and white patients. All patients with communicable diseases and tuberculosis are accepted also regardless of their ability to pay. The census on the day of our visit was 1280. The hospital is divided into five units which are as follows:

1. Out-patient Department. This department has a capacity of about 500 visits per day and, at the present time, is running about $\frac{1}{2}$ capacity per day.
2. General Hospital unit. This unit is composed of medical, surgical, obstetrical and pediatric patients.
3. Chronic unit. This unit is for long term illnesses in patients where the prognosis is not good or at best means a long period of care.
4. Tuberculosis unit. This unit is primarily for pulmonary tuberculosis. This building is new and modern in design.
5. Infirmary. This unit is for old folks with mild mental or physical illnesses whereby they can't adjust in the community. At the present time, there are 267 patients in this unit. A full time occupational therapist is employed for these patients. This building also houses a library for the use of the patients and television sets are noted in all the day rooms.

All of the services are staffed with full time competent doctors except for the surgical service which lacks an orthopedic surgeon. There are about 95 visiting staff doctors and 85 house officers. This hospital functions as a teaching unit for both post graduate and under graduate students and is used by both the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the University

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

Hospital in the teaching of under-graduate students. This hospital seems to be adequately staffed with registered nurses.

Scheduled religious services are held in both the Catholic and Protestant faiths in both the tuberculosis and chronic units. Visiting clergymen go to the hospital regularly. The new infirmary building which is under construction at the present time will house a chapel.

Various volunteer groups go to the hospital at regular intervals and provide shows and entertainment for the patients.

The hospital area covers a total of 198 acres. All milk used is bought in raw form and then pasteurized at the hospital.

The physical therapy department, which operates in conjunction with the orthopedic service, is not functioning at the present time. As soon as a full time orthopedic surgeon is obtained, it is anticipated that the physical therapy department will again begin to function.

In summary, we were greatly impressed with the cleanliness of the kitchens, dining rooms and the buildings in general. We feel that Mr. McMillin and Mr. Beal are well qualified to head this institution and are doing an excellent job.

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CROWNSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

On October 18, 1955, the Hospital Committee visited Crownsville State Hospital in Crownsville, Md. We were greeted by Dr. Arnold Eichert, Superintendent, who was expecting our visit. After a lengthy discussion with Dr. Eichert, he took us on a tour of the institution.

Crownsville has a total of 1694 acres; 1271 acres in Crownsville, and a second tract of 423 acres known as Whitney's Landing Farm which lies about three miles north of the institution. In so far as utilities are concerned, the institution is self-sufficient with the exception of electricity which is bought but which they distribute themselves.

Crownsville cares for colored patients only. At the present time, there are approximately 2600 patients being kept here at the cost of about \$1300 per year per patient. Some of the patients are able to return to the community in 2-3 months. The drugs thorazine and serpasil plus electric shock therapy are used in the treatment of these patients.

There are approximately twenty-one people working in the Rehabilitation Department but there is only one registered Occupational Therapist employed. About 50% of the patients are reached in one day with some type of occupational therapy.

Any medical or surgical emergencies which cannot be cared for at this institution are sent to the University Hospital in an ambulance which is kept at Crownsville for this purpose.

At the present time, there is only a part time chaplain employed here. Dr. Eichert stated he would like to have a full time chaplain but the budget only allows \$750 a year to pay for this service. Services are held every week in some denomination but are not held every week in all faiths. Four clergymen from nearby sections visit the institution weekly and give of their services voluntarily.

Various volunteer groups of workers from sororities and churches go to the hospital and provide entertainment in the form of parties and games for the patients.

In many of the dormitories the use of double-decker bunks is indicative of the overcrowding that exists. This situation will, in time, be relieved somewhat by the building of a new medical - surgical unit at Crownsville which will house 75 patients. Also, plans are being drawn up for a new institution at Jessups for the criminally insane and it is thought that some of the criminally insane patients from Crownsville will be transferred there.

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This committee was shocked at the lack of professional personnel at Crownsville. On one ward, which consists of 76 geriatric patients, there is either one registered nurse or an attendant on duty at a time. Many of these patients must be spoon fed. Meals must be staggered so that five or six attendants from other wards can converge on this ward at meal time to help feed these people. The patients who are well enough help feed those who are less fortunate than themselves.

In the pediatrics section of the Winterode Building for the feeble-minded, there are 38 children including spastics, hydrocephalics and microcephalics. These children require expert nursing care but on our visit to this section there was one registered nurse on duty. It is necessary to have several female patients assist in the care of these children.

It would be apropos to state here that the American Psychiatric Association feels that for an institution of this size, 142 registered nurses should be employed to adequately care for the patients. Crownsville has 24 registered nurses. This committee realizes that none of the mental institutions has the number of professional personnel which the American Psychiatric Association suggests, but Crownsville is far below standard with about 1/6 the number of registered nurses needed to care for the patients.

The American Psychiatric Association sets the number of physicians needed for an institution of 2600 patients at 28. Crownsville has 16 full time physicians, three of whom are qualified psychiatrists.

This report would not be complete without commending Dr. Eichert and his staff for their untiring efforts in spite of the adverse conditions under which they work.

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ROSEWOOD STATE TRAINING SCHOOL

On November 1, 1955, the Hospital Committee visited Rosewood State Training School. Dr. George C. Medairy is Superintendent of this institution. After some discussion in Dr. Medairy's office, we were taken on a tour of the School and grounds by Mr. Albert W. Clark, Administrative Assistant; Mr. John O'Neill, Director of Nursing Service and Mrs. Irene Blackburn, Director of Religious and Community Services.

Rosewood cares for the mentally defective patient regardless of age. This institution differs from the other institutions we have visited in that the majority of the patients here cannot be rehabilitated to the point where they can be returned to the community and, therefore, will always need protective care. The census at the present time is about 1734 patients.

There have been 7 new patients buildings completed at Rosewood in the last 4 years and new plumbing is being installed in the Thom building. Another new building is being planned which will care for the acutely psychotic child. These children differ from the mentally defective in that they are mentally intelligent but are psychotic.

When we visited Rosewood, there were six registered nurse supervisors, two registered nurses doing supervisory work for lack of supervisors and 1 registered nurse working as a staff nurse. There are vacancies for 2 psychiatrists, 6 licensed practical nurses and 45 hospital attendants.

We visited one ward in the Wyse building which has census of about 140 severely retarded males. Usually there is 1 attendant working in this particular section and never more than 2. In the one nursery we visited, there was 1 registered nurse working. It is necessary to have an R.N. in this section because of the practical nurse school and pediatric affiliation program for student nurses. Fifteen people are assigned to this ward and 4 of them work the day shift. Patients at Rosewood that are capable of working in this section do so. There are 60 infants in this one nursery we visited.

Rosewood has a tubercular annex with a total of 22 male and female patients of all ages.

Only minor surgery is done at Rosewood. All other surgery must be brought to the University Hospital by whatever means is available or can be obtained. People in the community may be called upon to provide transportation or the police may be asked.

Spiritual services are held in all three faiths regularly, and volunteer clergymen visit regularly. A Sunday School class is also sponsored.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

The rehabilitation program is under the supervision of Mrs. Simmons. During the month of October, 1319 patients out of a total of about 1734 were reached with some sort of recreation. 16,518 hours of recreation were divided among the 1319 patients. Movies are shown every Monday afternoon and evening for ambulatory patients. Movies are also shown on the various wards for those patients who are not ambulatory.

A training program is in effect at Rosewood and the patients that are capable of this type activity participate. They work an 8 hr. shift which may be 7-3, 3-11 or 11-7. No school child is assigned more than an 8 hr. day, including the time spent in class. School children are never assigned to night work and no patient is kept on the night shift if they request a change. Most of the patients working are in the pre-parole cottages and they are given special privileges such as trips to ball games and other interesting recreation. During October, 170 patients were working in a trade and 415 were working in the nursing service, mainly in the hospital and spastic areas. It requires 3 or 4 of the patients to do the work of one normal person but it is necessary to utilize their help for lack of paid personnel.

Some living space for personnel is available on the grounds. There are a few homes (less than a dozen), 4 apartment buildings, 3 dormitory buildings, and employees can also be housed on the third floor of two of the other buildings.

Fifteen of the feeble-minded children from Crownsville have recently been transferred to Rosewood and it is hoped by this committee that the remainder will be transferred as soon as possible where more adequate facilities are available for their care.

A new school building has very recently been completed and will be in use around December 15. This building houses a large gymnasium and an elaborate swimming pool, in addition to the classrooms. A large domestic science department is also to be found in this building and consists of completely modern kitchens, dining area, bedroom and living room. A shop will be set up here also for the use of the male patients. It is estimated that about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the patients will be able to benefit from the auditorium. The pool, however, cannot be made available to the patients at the present time for lack of sufficient attendants to maintain adequate supervision in this area.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

SPRINGFIELD STATE HOSPITAL

On Tuesday, October 11, 1955, the Hospital Committee visited Springfield State Hospital in Sykesville, Md. We were met by Dr. Robert E. Gardner, Superintendent of the hospital, who certainly impressed us as being a capable man to head this institution. After a lengthy discussion with Dr. Gardner, we were taken on an extensive tour of inspection by Dr. Gardner and Mr. Jos. H. Tomlinson, Jr., Administrative Assistant.

Springfield State Hospital covers a total of 1367 acres, all of which is being used to advantage. This institution is self-sufficient in so far as both water and electric are concerned. They also have their own disaster control system and their own fire equipment. There are a total of 79 buildings, of which 35 are patient buildings. At this time, there are 3432 patients on the roster which is over 600 beyond capacity. The staff consists of 926 employees. A partial breakdown of this figure shows there are 19 physicians, 21 registered nurses and 175 graduate practical nurses. This institution also has affiliations with approximately five general hospitals whereby student nurses receive their training in psychiatry at Springfield State Hospital.

Dr. Gardner stated that about 76% of the patients admitted are returned to the community. About 26% of their admissions are re-admissions but this figure includes re-admissions from other hospitals as well as their own. Adequate facilities are available for the treatment of these patients. The use of thorazine and serpasil is widely employed. Electric shock therapy and insulin shock therapy are also used; the former is used much more frequently than the latter, however. Adequate facilities are also available for occupational therapy and recreation. There are 67 groups of volunteer workers who go to the hospital at regular intervals and conduct dances, bingo games and provide other entertainment.

Regular Church services are held in the Jewish, Protestant and Catholic faiths. Local clergymen also go to the hospital frequently and visit with the patients individually.

We were greatly impressed with the cleanliness of the diet kitchens, dining rooms, and the buildings in general. There are seven new patient buildings which are modern and up-to-date in every detail. Three of the older buildings which are now in use are in very bad condition and should be replaced. This institution is over-crowded and there is an obvious lack of professional personnel.

Dr. Gardner should be commended for the interest he shows in the patients as individuals and his concern for their welfare.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

SPRING GROVE STATE HOSPITAL

On Tuesday, November 8, 1955, the Hospital Committee visited Spring Grove State Hospital. We were welcomed by Dr. Isadore Tuerk, Superintendent, who was expecting our visit. After a lengthy discussion with Dr. Tuerk; Mr. Smith, Director of Nurses; and Mr. Bennett, Personnel Manager, we were taken on a tour of the institution.

Spring Grove covers approximately 630 acres and has an estimated capacity of 2200. The census on October 31, 1955 was 2780 patients. Of these 2780 patients, 108 men and 22 women are by authority of the Court; 17 men by authority of the Inebriate Court order, 21 men by transfer from penal institutions, and 1 woman by penal transfer. Under the age of 16, there are resident 15 boys and 5 girls. Under the age of 21, (aged 16 to 21), there are 32 boys and 15 girls. The patients admitted pay according to their ability. Arrangements are made with the Department of Welfare or the County Commissioners. Patients are distributed to Springfield State Hospital and Spring Grove State Hospital according to counties and zones.

This institution cares for white patients only. These patients are cared for at the cost of \$3.25 a day per patient, which is an all-inclusive figure. It is interesting to note that the number of patients here is being reduced because of the new drugs, thorazine and serpasil. Electric shock therapy, insulin shock therapy and psychoterapy are also widely used in the treatment of these patients. It is estimated that 75% of the patients are rehabilitated and can be returned to the community. When patients are well enough to leave the hospital they are placed on convalescent leave for one year. If the need arises, they can return to the hospital anytime during that year at the request of the family or the patient. After the year of convalescent leave expires, it is necessary to follow the routine re-admission procedure to be re-admitted. It is estimated that 10% of these patients will have to be re-admitted.

At the present time, there are 20 psychiatrists at Spring Grove with 4 vacancies which will be reduced this month to 3 vacancies. There are 16 registered nurses employed at this writing with 4 more are reporting to work sometime this month. There are about 40 vacancies in the practical nurse and attendant field. The total number of vacancies is 77; 48 of these vacancies are frozen, however. This means that there are no funds available to pay these employees even if they could be obtained, so that actually there are 29 vacancies which can be filled. The total employee population is 758; 335 of these employees are hospital attendants. In the past few months, there has been a greater turnover of personnel over the entire institution than was noted previously.

Regular Church services are held in the Protestant, Jewish and Catholic faiths. This institution has a staff of chaplains.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

Children between the ages of 8 and 16 go to school. It is only possible to work with two or three of these children in a class at one time.

Spring Grove is fully accredited for three year residency training for doctors and has affiliations with three Maryland Hospitals and the two West Virginia hospitals whereby student nurses receive their training in psychiatry here. Medical students from University Hospital and Johns Hopkins Hospital also receive psychiatric training here. Consultants in all the specialties are on the staff at Spring Grove.

We were interested in the Acute Admissions Building which is for the acutely ill patient who has a good chance of getting well if given proper treatment at once. A maximum of effort is concentrated on these patients with 7 doctors and 6 registered nurses for a maximum patient load of 120. This building is two years old. It is modern in design and is very well kept. There is a modern and up-to-date library here for the use of the professional staff.

Spring Grove also has a building which is known as Hillcrest for maximum security patients. This building is a considerable distance from the other buildings and the most disturbed and most dangerous patients are kept here. Some of these patients are criminally insane. There are a total of 65 patients. During the day there are 8 attendants on duty, 7 in the evening and 6 at night. The total number of attendants assigned to this section is 34 which makes it possible to maintain this standard at all times. This is an older building but we were impressed with the cleanliness of the building and the patients. It might be interesting to note here that a riot occurred in this same building last January and since that time one person has been assigned to do nothing but make security checks.

This institution has 4 convalescent cottages. The one we visited was a new building and was well kept. The main building is for chronic cases who have been patients here for a good while. We observed two beds in one of the day rooms in this building. Both young and old patients are housed here. The building itself is ancient and is in extremely bad condition. The day rooms are long and narrow, almost like corridors, and light is admitted only at both ends of the room.

There is an active treatment unit for women and Dr. Tuerk expressed a real need for a unit of this same type for males.

It is estimated that Spring Grove houses about 56% of their employees. Individual homes and apartments are available on the grounds and a row of houses on a street near the institution are also available. This housing is available to all employees. This available housing has

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

several advantages. The employees can live here cheaper, it is also more convenient for them and the institution also gains because the employees are more readily available in case of emergencies. A cafeteria is open to all the employees on a cash basis.

One of the important factors in keeping good hospital personnel is better employee relations. It is interesting that some effort is being put forth here to indoctrinate supervisors in the handling of employees.

We feel that Dr. Tuerk is well qualified to head this institution and is doing an excellent job. Mr. Smith and Mr. Bennett impressed us as being capable and well qualified assistants.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

December 31, 1955

Mr. Joseph Mullan, Foreman
Grand Jury
September Term, 1955

Dear Mr. Mullan:

The Juvenile Institution Committee appointed by you to visit and inspect designated institutions has accomplished its task and submits herewith its report concerning each of the various places visited.

We were always received most graciously and were offered the complete co-operation of those in charge. This committee feels that the training schools, to which girls and boys are sent for commitment, are in capable hands of most efficient superintendents and supervisors who are using progressive methods in their teachings.

We visited the following institutions:

The House of Good Shepherd for White Girls
The House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls
The Barrett School
The Montrose School
Boys Village
Maryland Training School for Boys

The Committee agrees that the visits to the institutions were enlightening and educational and they appreciated the privilege of serving on the Juvenile Institution Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter J. Cook, Chairman
Margaret Dudley
Eunice Little
Katherine Harman
Margaret Humphreys
Miriam Bell
Fred Knorr
Rufus Hackett
Fred Nichols

WC/es

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The House of Good Shepherd for both white and colored girls have very good rehabilitation programs. The clerical training program at both institutions suffer from lack of equipment. Budgets for both schools at the present time do not warrant purchase of the items necessary in this program area. More equipment should be furnished the schools. Contributions of equipment would be accepted. In any event, possession of the items would do much toward effecting better rehabilitations of the inmates.

2. The House of Good Shepherd for both white and colored girls compare favorably with the State institutions for delinquents. Population at the two institutions have been far below their capacity during the last year. Some inmates have been committed to the institutions and later transferred during their allotted commitment time to other institutions in the State. In order to fully utilize all the best that these institutions can offer we recommend that the responsible agencies having power of commitments, use the facilities of these institutions and that transfer of the inmates only be considered when it is in the total interest of the child.

3. The academic facilities at Boy's Village appear to be in too many different areas. None of the rooms have been designed from a viewpoint of teaching needs. The teaching programs will never be adequate until they are centralized in an area which will not only guarantee good custodial care but will permit the Director of Education to study the total teaching processes and co-ordinate the activities of the various sections.

4. Another youth college should be built at Boy's Village bringing the total of new cottages to ten. With an average enrollment of 300 boys, this should provide adequate housing. All of old and unsightly cottages could then be demolished or put to some other use.

5. More attention should be directed to the religious life of the inmates of the various institutions. While they all have religious services on Sunday, there is little or no cognizance given to their spiritual needs during the week. Each institution should have a full-time chaplain or provisions should be made for a visiting program that will incorporate the various faiths of the inmates.

6. The cottages at Barrett School for Girls should be painted and decorated on the inside of the buildings. This school sits in a rather large open space with practically no landscaping or trees for beauty and shade. Recommend that some landscaping of the proper kind be authorized for this institution.

7. That provisions for an infirmary adequately situated and staffed be substituted for the third floor cubicle presently in use at the Barrett School for Girls.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

8. Programs among several of the State institutions should be consolidated in the interest of better programming, adequate monetary savings and the ultimate release of property for further use in extension and expansion of the State delinquency program.

Because the average population of the Barrett School for Girls is quite low, it seems that its program could be consolidated with other State institutions or the House of Good Shepherd. The present site of the Barrett School for Girls then could properly be considered for a detention and study center for all juvenile delinquents. The State certainly would benefit from any program designed to accomplish this with minimum of increase in total cost.

9. More and better staff housing should be considered at all the institutions, especially at Boy's Village. The kind of housing available determines to a large extent the quality of personnel they are able to secure.

10. The increasing amount of juvenile delinquency locally and nationwide along with the fact that the lack of adequate parental guidance contributes to such delinquency, combines to make this a very serious situation. Prevention rather than "cure" of delinquency would seem to be more profitable to the total community. Adequately trained personnel within the responsible agency (Police Department or the Youth and Juvenile Courts) with police power would certainly be a step in the right direction. Because there is a great need for the State and City to provide an institution where parents could send a child who is getting beyond their control or where a Judge could commit a child who is not yet a delinquent, this committee recommends that serious consideration be given to the solution of this problem.

11. The rehabilitative results of any institutional program depends upon the competency of its staff, not only from the theoretical standpoint but practical experience as well. We have a number of these persons on the payroll at present; however, the State is losing the services of others due to inadequate monetary remuneration. We recommend that the responsible agency of the State review the pay scales of these institutions and other state personnel with a view toward comparable increases where warranted. This would insure at least a competitive chance of attracting thoroughly trained and capable personnel as well as providing an incentive for those persons already on the job.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

"HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPPARD FOR WHITE GIRLS"

We visited the House of Good Sheppard for White Girls on October 13, 1955, which is supervised by the Sisters of Good Sheppard.

The house accommodates 85 girls supervised by 20 sisters.

We were conducted through the home by Sister Holy Cross the assistant superintendent and two other sisters. They were most gracious and very hospitable.

The regular school includes grade 8 and also, a course in comparison to a vocation school, plus for the older girls a business course and upon completion of the secretarial course, positions are obtained by the school for the graduates. Ceramics are taught the girls and the results are on sale for the benefit of the girls themselves. There is an intensive domestic science course. The library is available to all girls. Afternoon activities consist of games, household duties, courses in beauty culture and personal grooming. Once a week the bandmaster conducts music lessons. Members of Western Maryland personnel department teach cooking to the girls.

School hours are 8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and from 1:30 P.M. until 3 P.M. The average student is sent to the home by the courts, social agencies and sometime by the parents. All the girls appear to be cheerful and happy.

The dormitories are tastefully decorated in lovely gay colors, bedspreads and draperies to match.

The chapel is attended by the catholic girls and ministers of other denominations visit the protestant girls every Sunday.

In the dining room there are 27 tables seating 4 girls to a table. Self-service is from an adjoining pantry. Food is kept warm on hot tables wheeled in from the kitchen. The recreation room is adequate and well equipped for entertainment etc.

The doctor and dentist are in attendance once a week and also, a nurse.

After our inspection of the home the sisters had prepared a luncheon for the jurors.

We more than enjoyed our visit and we wish to extend our sincere thanks to the sisters for their kindness.

One of the members of the committee spent a very pleasant Sunday afternoon attending a mystery play given by the girls in the school. The cast was outstanding and should be highly commended for their excellent dramatic ability.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

"HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPPARD FOR COLORED GIRLS"

We visited the home on the same afternoon after having first visited the House of Good Sheppard for white girls.

This home also struck us most favorably. It is supervised by the same order of sisters. The sisters main work in life is the care of delinquents and they are cheerful and happy. This same attitude is reflected in their charges manner. The girls were courteous at all times, rising and speaking to we jurors in a most cheerful manner.

There are at present 35 girls at this home.

The buildings are spotlessly clean and sparkling. The kitchens in both homes impressed us. The pantries were well stocked.

The ages of girls range from 12 to 16. The cost per child per day is approximately \$3.25.

The dentist visits the home; also, medical care and psychiatric assistance are also part of the operation of the home. Educational training consists of vocational school, commercial school and elementary school. In the sewing class one youngster was being taught the almost lost, but necessary, art of hand sewing. Home nursing and personal grooming are also taught.

The sisters stress the spiritual side of the girls and aim to return them to the world as good and wholesome members of the community. Their gratitude is shown by many of the girls by returning to the home in later years to express their appreciation to the sisters for the marvelous training they received while they were at the home.

We, the committee, feel that these sisters are doing a magnificent job.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

"BOYS VILLAGE"

On Friday, October 23, 1955, we visited Boys Village. Mr. Veney, the superintendent, gave us a history of the institution. It was established in 1872 for children from Maryland, as a private boarding training school for colored children. It has always been a correctional institution.

In 1937 the operation of the home was taken over by the state.

Average population 300 - equipped for 260 inmates.

On being committed to the village, the boy is put through an orientation program in small cottage for 4 weeks.

The ages of the boys are from 9 to 18 years. 5% younger than 12 years of age.

Average stay at village is $10\frac{1}{2}$ months.

The boys are sentenced to the village through the courts. Most of the children come from Baltimore. Very few from rural communities. Most of the children have poor home conditions and very many born out of wedlock.

Religion: Episcopalian priest comes three times a week to counsel and guide the boys. Most boys are protestants. Religious services are conducted in the gymnasium. Catholic boys go to mass at the Jesuit Mission in Rosaryville.

\$2400.00 per year is approximately the cost to the state per year per child. 81 cents for food per day per child.

The institution grows about 20% of food used. 160 cattle and 300 pigs are on the farm. The boys work on the farm, particularly those boys who will return to farm life. There are also 2000 chickens and 150 turkeys.

The administration building is to be razed and a new one built in near future. According to Mr. Veney, the main need is staff housing to attract proper personnel. House mother and father live in cottage with boys. Each cottage has a private apartment for the house parents consisting of a modern kitchen, bathroom, bedroom and living room. For this accommodation rent is paid by the parents.

The dormitory for the boys is spotlessly clean. There are 16 beds in each dormitory, a very pretty bright spread on the bed. At the foot of each bed is a locker for personal belongings.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

There are also lockers for other clothing and belongings in a locker room. Large bathroom for each cottage with showers. In each cottage there are 14 private rooms furnished with a bed chest and the boy may also have a radio. These rooms are for boys who either want privacy or, at the discretion of the house parents, it is considered best that the boys have a room to themselves.

The dining room is furnished in light wood tables for the boys. Lovely draperies at windows and flowers on long buffet.

The recreation room is a magnificent tremendous room. The craft instructor we met was a very able and impressive man. The recreation room was beautifully and suitably decorated for halloween. This pattern is followed for each holiday. This day several of the boys were working on costumes for the halloween party.

The gymnasium is large and adequate.

The personnel has a physical examination every six months. The boys receive dental care one day a week. The hospital has 11 beds. This day there were 2 boys hospitalized with 2 boys in attendance. Minor hurts are handled by the nurse. Surgery cases go to Prince Georges County Hospital when a real emergency arises. Freedmans Hospital accepts patients with pay.

The kitchen equipment of the institution is of the most modern type.

The Lane Vocational Building built in 1951 is in need of repairs.

Due to lack of proper ventilation the motors of refrigeration equipment should be removed from basement area and placed on roof; causes excessive maintenance cost.

Mr. Veney, the superintendent, is a graduate of Howard University (1931), and has an M.A. in sociology (1932).

Graduate work at Howard University and the Catholic University.

Nurse is a graduate of Bellevue and all teachers etc., are college graduates.

There is an on the job training program besides farm work. Machine shop where boys are taught to repair the machines used on the farm.

We also visited the shoe shop, carpentry shop and laundry room.

The atmosphere was pleasant. The boys are cheerful as could be

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

expected. All the personnel whom we met seemed happy and satisfied with their work.

The boys are beginning to plant flowers around the cottages. One cottage in particular had beds of beautiful chrysanthemums.

All the boys are assigned specified duties with adequate time for recreation.

Over the hill there is a reservoir which in the summer time is used for swimming.

The menus are well planned.

If the boys should take advantage of the opportunities offered to them they would make worthwhile citizens.

Mr. Veney, the superintendent of Boys Village, is a well trained man. He seems to have a thorough knowledge of how a correctional institution should be operated.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

"BARRETT SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS"

We visited the afore mentioned Home on November 4, 1955, and were greeted by the superintendent, Mr. Pryor and his assistant, Mrs. Lincoln, who are the new administrators.

Mr. Pryor has been at the home for only several weeks and Mrs. Lincoln - six weeks.

The home is badly in need of a good house cleaning. The new administrators informed us that they have a plan under way to start cleaning the entire structure, which will start on November 7, and everything will be cleaned from the cellar to attic. There is also a re-organization plan under consideration.

The institution has a population of 59 girls at present, average 64 maximum capacity 69 girls. Ages range from 14 to 18 years of age. These girls are committed to the institution by the courts. Education is limited from about the 3rd grade of reading to the 7th grade in academic work. There is a course in beauty culture leading to a license in this work. Personal grooming is taught to the girls and their hair done every two weeks. In the home making course, which is conducted in a nicely furnished apartment, consisting of a bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath, the girls are taught the necessary home arts. Here the children prepare and serve luncheon for the guests of the institution. Bed making, cooking, sewing, etc. are also taught to the girls.

The average child is sentenced for an undetermined period.

There is plenty of supervised recreation. There are 48 persons on the staff of the institution. The doctor and dentist visit once or twice a week and when necessary, also, one practical nurse on the staff. They hold religious training weekly. The Episcopal priest visits the home each Sunday. No provisions are made for the Catholic girls. Suggest that the Catholic girls be sent to the House of the Good Sheppard where they can receive religious training. Visiting groups of interesting women provide activities.

The infirmary on the third floor does not have proper ventilation and is in a deplorable condition. There is need for a larger doctor's office and better equipment. The beds are badly in need for new mattresses.

All cottages are in need of paint and suggest that male inmates from other penal institutions help clean and paint up this institution.

There should be an interchange of services from other institutions as there is too much idleness at the House of Correction. The mens' services

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

could be used to better advantage.

There are 68 acres under cultivation which produces vegetables for the home and other institutions. They provide own pork, chickens and eggs and sell their surplus products to the other institutions of the state. The farm is considered a successful operation. The manager, Mr. Goodwin, has a B.S. degree in agriculture.

The business manager states that the per diem, per child, is \$5.62. Costs approximately \$3200.00 per year of each child. 75% of this expense is for salaries.

The management encourages the parents to visit and to help share responsibility of own child. 90% of the children return to their homes. Very difficult to place in foster homes. They are returned home at discretion of the court and under supervision of social welfare. They are under such care for a period of one year.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

"MONTROSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS"

On November 17, 1955, we visited the Montrose School for Girls which is situated on the Hanover Rd. a few miles north of Reisterstown on an estate of 585 acres in a beautiful setting of natural beauty.

The administration building was of lovely colonial architecture, having been the summer residence of the Patterson family. Miss Frederick, the superintendent, explained to us the organization and work of the school before our tour of inspection of buildings. Miss Frederick has been at Montrose School first as a teacher in 1935 and now as superintendent since 1949 and is doing a tremendous job from our observations.

At present there is a population of 114 girls with 135 capacity. Delinquent girls from the entire state are sent to Montrose by the city and county courts. The cost per girl is \$2900.00 per year. The term of each girl is undetermined as each girl is released from the school because of good conduct and recommended by an administration committee which reviews each girl after 6 months stay at Montrose. All commitments from the courts are indefinite.

There is a house mother in each of the five cottages. As this situation tends to create a much closer relationship between the girls, each house mother is on duty at all times in the cottages and is called affectionately by the terms of Mom, Ma and Granny.

The girls prepare and serve meals in the cottages and are also responsible for the cleaning of the cottages. Some of the girls work outdoors on the farms under supervision of the horticulture teacher. The surplus vegetables are frozen for future use. They raise on the farm swine, chickens, also, beef and dairy cattle. They have 30 cows milked for use in the school.

Education is provided from 6th to 12th grades inclusive. We were greatly impressed by the work of the students. Drawing, ceramics, sewing, etc. are taught. Also beauty culture and cooking are taught. There is an auditorium and gymnasium available.

Religious services are held on Sunday for the protestant girls and the Catholic girls are taught catechism on Saturdays by the Sisters from Trinity Preparatory School.

The average age of the girls is 14 years of age.

This committee was very favorably impressed with physical beauty of the Montrose School.

After we completed our tour of the school we were served delicious cookies that were baked by the girls and tasty punch which we all enjoyed.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

"MARYLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS"

On Monday November 21, 1955, our committee visited the school located in a magnificent setting of over 365 acres near Loch Raven.

Mr. Fletcher, the Superintendent greeted us and talked to us at length and gave us a complete history of the school and its many operations.

For the first time since St. Mary's Industrial School closed several years ago, this institution is near a workable population and until this year there were usually between 325 and 480 boys. Now the present population is 320 with a staff of 168.

Mr. Fletcher commented on facts that boys are usually from broken homes which environment causes so much delinquency amongst boys.

Mr. Fletcher then turned us over to Mr. Murray who took us on a tour of inspection. The older buildings are situated on high ground surrounding a parade area for the cadets. The new boys are recruits and gradually enter a cadet system which is run more or less on a military basis.

The older cottages are painted white and all the interiors are exceptionally clean and well painted. The boys are under close supervision 24 hours a day. There are 25 boys to a cottage and the staff of each cottage consists of a father, mother and teacher. The senior boys whose ages range from 14 to 18 occupy the seven cottages on the campus and at some distance over the hill are the new brick one story cottages that are occupied by boys aged 10 to 14 years old. These new cottages are modern in every respect, well lighted and well heated and most modern plumbing and also fine sleeping facilities.

For the younger boys the school is conducted within their own cottage. Boys are segregated according to mental ability and also physical size. Boys also receive vocational training. The shops we visited consists of small groups of boys learning trades of value so when they leave the school they will be properly fitted for a profitable position.

The McKeldin gymnasium is one of the finest in the state and used to advantage for the benefit of the physical development of the boys. Religious services are conducted in a chapel which is scheduled to undergo extensive repairs which are badly needed. Services are conducted by visiting clergymen for the protestant and catholic boys.

Part time medical, dental and psychiatric care is given to the boys. Dr. O'Donnell visits three days a week and there are three regular

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE

nurses and one practical nurse on the staff.

Mr. Murray conducted us through the school and explained the subjects that were being taught.

We then visited the new service building where we were shown a most modern well equipped kitchen with the most up to date utensils. From here all the meals are prepared for the entire school. The meals are sent to all cottages in thermos containers which are able to keep the food hot for period of 8 hours. Breakfast is prepared in each individual cottage.

We were then met by the superintendent, Mr. Fletcher, in the lounge of the service building where we were served with delicious coffee and doughnuts which we all enjoyed.

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE

Honorable John T. Tucker, Judge
Honorable Joseph R. Byrnes, Judge
Honorable Herman M. Moser, Judge
Supreme Bench of the City of Baltimore,
Criminal Courts, Parts I, II, III

Honorable Sirs:

Submitted herewith are the reports of the Penitentiary Committee on the several penal institutions of the State under the Department of Correction, the Baltimore City Jail, the Probation Department of the Supreme Bench and a special report on the Youth Court as well as a report concerning the proposed Domestic Relations Division of the Supreme Bench.

Our Committee was greatly impressed with the marked improvements shown at the Maryland Penitentiary. We believe that Warden Pepersack has the proper approach to this task and the Committee especially wants to commend him. We also strongly recommend that steps be taken to acquire adjoining property for the necessary expansion of the Penitentiary.

The new Patuxent Institution is a real experiment and we are happy that the State, under the Department of Correction, has had the foresight to embark on this important program. We trust that they will make the services of this Institution available to such of the inmates of the Maryland State Reformatory for Females as can profit from the care and treatment in use at this Institution.

The Reformatory for Males at Brethedsville is being well administered and the program is proving effective. The Maryland State Reformatory for Females is, in the opinion of the Committee, a well ordered institution and the Committee commends the staff under Miss Blum for their efforts.

The House of Correction, in our opinion, is a very important cog in the rehabilitation machinery of the State and we trust that concentrated efforts can be made to reduce idleness there. Also that arrangements be made between the City and the State Department of Correction to utilize the prisoners on public works projects such as maintenance of parks and water sheds, cleaning public buildings, recreational areas, etc.

The Baltimore City Jail is also well and efficiently run and the publicity concerning the rebuilding of the jail that recently occurred was timely. We believe that Warden Price is an outstanding public servant and we hope that suggestions for the building of a special place for the sick and alcoholic will be carried out.

The experiments with the Youth Court and the Family Court, both of which Courts have been established after fine surveys under the auspices of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission, have proven successful so far

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE

and we hope for great things from them.

On the subject of Probation and Parole, the Committee wishes to commend Mr. Charles Snyder and his fine staff for the great work that they are doing for the Courts in the rehabilitation of offenders and in the important Domestic Relations work of the States' Attorney's office.

Early in the term, the new Chairman of the Board of Parole appeared before the Grand Jury by invitation and explained the methods, work and purpose of the Board of Parole as well as the supervisory work of his department. The Committee, as well as the entire jury, were impressed with the forthright honesty and sincerity of Wallace Reidt, who had assumed this office in August after having been associated for over 30 years with the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission.

We were given a first hand account of the factors that are considered in the granting of parole and the Foreman was requested by Mr. Reidt to sit with his Board at a regular meeting of the Board at one of the institutions. Unfortunately, the Foreman was not able to be present, but your Chairman and two other members of this Committee have had the privilege at various times and have been greatly impressed with the manner in which parole hearings are held and the study and attention given these cases by the Board and its staff as well as by the institutional staffs. It is our unanimous opinion that the granting of parole is in safe, sane and conscientious hands.

The Committee was very favorably impressed with the high type of public servants who are entrusted with the handling of our penal institutions and problems, and realizes what a real debt the city and state owe them.

The Committee hopes that its recommendations will find favor with the citizens and appreciates the confidence the Courts and our Foreman, Mr. Joseph Mullan, have placed in them.

The Committee also wishes to express its appreciation to Mr. Thomas B. Sprague, the Assistant Foreman, for his valuable assistance and encouragement. Mr. Sprague's interest in this work is attested by the fact that he is the President of the Grand Jurors' Association.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee: Margaret M. Dudley, Chairman
Walter J. Cook
Rufus E. Hackett
Mary M. Hall
Silas B. Hall
Margaret M. Humphreys
Eunice W. Little
Mary N. Miller
Harry B. Reed

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"FAMILY COURT"

A Domestic Relations Division of the Supreme Bench will officially come into being in January, 1956, marking the completion of efforts which have been made over a thirty-five year period to provide the people of Baltimore City with a more adequate service in the field of domestic relations problems. Our predecessors on earlier Grand Juries, especially that for the January, 1954 Term, have recommended improved procedures, and the Supreme Bench is to be commended for taking the initiative in the creation of the new Division. In some cities, Domestic Relations Courts or Family Courts have been established as a result of legislative action, at great public expense, in the requiring of new Judges, Court facilities, and personnel. Baltimore is fortunate in that its Judges have found a means of establishing what will be at least the beginning of a new program, within the flexible structure of the Supreme Bench, at a very moderate cost.

During the past fifteen years, many of the functions of a real "Family Court" have already been developed effectively within our present Court structure. Problems of custody and adoption, together with dependent and neglected children, are handled by the Division for Juvenile Causes; and youthful offenders are now being tried in a special Youth Court. There remains the cases involving illegitimacy and family breakdown, in which area there has been no real improvement since the early 1930's when a Domestic Relations section was created within the State's Attorney's office. Though this agency has provided a means of keeping many families out of Court, it has been hardly adequate to meet the problems of the present day. The transfer of this service from the State's Attorney's office by which a large percentage of families' disputes can be handled out of the atmosphere of a court room. The appointment by the Bench of a special Master to hear domestic relations cases in the first instance should prove most effective; and we understand that the new Division will avail itself of help from all agencies in the community which provide counselling to those people who need and will accept such service.

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PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The Committee visited the Probation Department of the Supreme Bench which is administered by a committee of four Judges with Mr. Charles F. Snyder as the Chief Probation Officer. We were impressed with the work that is being done, and with the earnestness and zeal of the Probation Department staff. Mr. Snyder should be complimented on his long record of loyal public service.

The Department functions in two divisions:-

- a) A Criminal section which makes investigations for the Criminal Court Judges to help them in their disposition of cases (especially those of the younger offenders) and supervises those released on probation; and,
- b) A Domestic Relations Division which supervises cases of persons released under Court Orders to support their dependents.

The Committee learned that the Probation Department also maintains a Collection and Accounting Department which handled funds amounting to \$5,373,978 during the year 1954. The bulk of this amount (\$5,226,775) represented payments in domestic relations cases. Fines, court costs and restitution in criminal cases totaled \$78,087. The balance, \$69,115, involved collection for court orders, miscellaneous items and fees. We understand the amount collected in 1955 will exceed \$6,000,000.

The Committee believes that the Probation Department should expedite its program of using clerical workers instead of probation officers in the handling of money payments, so that more professional personnel will be available for case work in the new "Family Court." The Criminal Division is rendering an excellent service to the Courts, but an even better job could be done if more probation officers were provided.

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YOUTH COURT

In 1950, the Supreme Bench designated Part III of the Criminal Court as a special "Youth Court" to hear the cases of youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. Our Judges are to be commended for undertaking this program without waiting for legislative direction. Inasmuch as the year 1955 completes five full calendar years of Youth Court operation, we understand that the Judge presently presiding will include in his annual report a full study of the Youth Court's operation, and plans for its future development.

For the purpose of this report, we desire only to call attention to the recent tremendous increase in delinquency among teen-agers, and the community's obligation to provide the best possible facilities for dealing with this problem. Recent statistics show that more than half of the car thieves in this country are under eighteen years of age, and that around one-half of all of the burglaries, robberies and other serious offenses may be attributed to this age group. Without attempting to comment upon the complex causes of delinquency among young people, we cannot refrain from pointing out that crowded living conditions in most homes and the deterioration of family life as it was known a generation ago, are combining to force our young people to find recreational facilities elsewhere. Though supervised recreation centers are performing valuable service in some areas, they are few in number, and would not normally be patronized by those youths who would prefer the jukebox in the back of the corner ice cream store or one of the "Disc Jockey Joints" run without supervision for the financial benefit of the promoters.

We have confidence that the Judges of the Supreme Bench will do everything in their power to provide a suitable court for the handling of these youthful offenders; and we urge that they be provided with necessary implements in the form of psychiatric service and probation personnel sufficient to provide thorough investigations and the carefully executed supervision of probationers.

The present Youth Court Judge has, earlier this year, called public attention to the fact that Maryland does not provide a really adequate program for the institutional treatment of those youths who may not be properly released on probation. We agree with the Court that the present policy of having teen-age offenders in two training schools operated under the Department of Public Welfare, and in a State Reformatory under the control of the Department of Correction, is unwise and costly as well. The youths at the training schools must share these institutions' facilities with much younger children, while those at the Reformatory are thrown together with older offenders. Thus, despite the tremendous sums of money being spent at each of these three institutions, there is no really comprehensive program for youthful offenders anywhere in the State of Maryland.

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"We understand that a committee of the Legislative Council is studying this problem and we hope that it will recommend some remedial legislation." "We also believe there is a definite need for another type of institution such as the St. Mary's Industrial School which was closed some years ago, to which pre-delinquent boys might be placed by their parents when home discipline is proving inadequate." Such an institution might well be under private control with financial assistance from the City and State Governments.

"We also recommend that, as another means of preventing delinquency among the teen-age group, funds be made available to the Police Department for the enlargement of its Juvenile Protective Bureau." We believe that policewomen and male officers with special training can provide a real community service by policing the "Disc Jockey Joints" and other places where young people are likely to gather. These officers should work cooperatively with the Probation staffs of the Juvenile and Youth Courts.

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BALTIMORE CITY JAIL

The Committee visited the Baltimore City Jail on December 1, 1955. After a lengthy talk given by Mr. Charles Price, we were escorted through by Mr. Price, Deputy Warden Mr. Thomas Horney, and head nurse Miss Isabelle Howell.

Your Chairman was the foreman of one of the Grand Juries in 1948 and certainly the place is just as clean, orderly and odorless as ever, but not a condition has been remedied since my last visit in 1948. The report should be exactly the same. It was very discouraging. Mr. Price is doing an outstanding job with his very limited facilities.

The September, 1948 Grand Jury noted the following with which this Committee is in hearty agreement:

"Taking into consideration the obsolescence of the buildings and interior facilities which house the population at the jail, it is the Committee's opinion that Warden Price is doing a magnificent job. The Committee believes he has surrounded himself with a competent staff and both the Warden and staff should be commended for the work that they are doing in the face of the many obstacles with which they are confronted. Baltimore has a fine energetic public servant at the head of this institution. No man, in the opinion of the Committee, could have done more with the tools he had to work with.

"The meals at the jail are well balanced and the inmates are given a well selected and diversified diet.

"The normal population of the jail should be approximately 800 but the Committee learned that the jail has housed as many as 1138 inmates at one time. In order to take care of this number of prisoners it was impossible to afford the inmates even the minimum amount of comfort to which human beings are entitled.

"Previous Grand Jury Committees have stressed time and again the fact that the jail is used as a dumping ground for alcoholics and for a number of sick persons. Your Committee can only repeat that it too believes that the jail should be relieved of this burden.

"It feels that a determined effort should be made by the proper authorities to provide facilities in either a newly erected building, possibly on the grounds of the City hospital, or elsewhere, for the care of the senile or sick persons that are being committed to jail because there seems to be no other institution willing to assume responsibility for them. It is the Committee's understanding that a number of such persons committed to the jail require hospital attention rather than being sent to an institution such as a jail.

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"While the Committee found, as set out above, that the jail was kept in a very clean condition and was free from the odors usually associated with institutions of this type, it too must join the long list of Grand Jury Committees that advocate the building of a new jail. Buildings and equipment cannot last forever, and in spite of the excellent work that has been done by Warden Price, the jail is outmoded and is becoming more difficult to operate efficiently.

"While your Committee is conscious of the fact that no definite action has followed the recommendation of previous Committees in this regard, it cannot do other than endorse their recommendation."

This Committee hopes that the construction of the new jail will begin soon, as three years have passed since the \$6,000,000 loan for this purpose was approved by the voters. However, we feel that it would be a grave mistake to arbitrarily decide upon which site - its present one or that of the City Hospitals - without publicizing the pros and cons of this controversial issue, thus advising the citizens of Baltimore of this problem.

An even greater and more serious problem which has existed for a long time and which necessitates immediate consideration is that of what to do with the 200 to 300 custodial cases that are not primarily of a criminal nature. These cases, including the indigent, the old, the ill, the senile, and the alcoholic have been and presently are being sent to the city jail in lieu of a more suitable institution. Therefore, we highly recommend that adequate facilities for the proper care of these cases be provided as soon as possible. Although to build and maintain such an institution would require additional funds, it would not only provide for the proper care of these person, but it would relieve the over-crowding of the present and future jail.

At the time of our visit the population of the jail was 961. On that day 138 patients were examined and treated by the Medical Department. Alcoholics' Anonymous, through their new Valley House, have been of real help to those unfortunates who need their assistance.

The Jail Authorities have had a difficult time to secure proper personnel and some really serious effort to secure this personnel should be made by the proper persons.

proper *for the jail*

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES

The Committee visited the Maryland State Reformatory for Females on October 24, 1955 and found that a total of 165 inmates were held there; 53 white and 112 colored.

The institution is under the control of the Department of Correction and is managed by Miss Alice M. Blum, Superintendent.

Miss Blum has given the institution a very efficient administration. The Sewing Room was very busy and the inmates seemed to be very neat and tidy in their appearance as were their quarters.

Because of the rain and wind the Committee did not visit the cannery.

The Chairman of the Committee also had an opportunity to visit the institution on a day when Parole hearings were being held and watched the process in operation. There was a great deal of informality evident, but the hearings were held in a quiet informal manner and those who took part realized the importance of the proceedings.

The institution is very orderly and everything possible is being done to bring about the rehabilitation of those females who need to be incarcerated because of their criminal and anti-social activities.

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PAROLE

The Committee realizes that parole is an important part of the machinery for the rehabilitation of prisoners and the protection of society. The Committee had the opportunity, along with the rest of the jury, to hear the new Chairman of the Parole Board explain the functions and operations of the parole system in Maryland.

The Chairman and several of the Committee members also had the opportunity to sit in on several of the parole hearings at the Penal Institutions and were impressed with the manner in which the hearings are held, the dignity surrounding them, and the care and preparation that is used in preparing for the hearings. The Committee members who attended felt that the prisoners at the hearings were courteously treated and every effort was made to select the best cases for parole.

The Committee learned that there are 1751 prisoners on parole in Maryland under the supervision of the Parole Department, and that in addition, there are 1202 probation cases that are being supervised by that Department throughout the State.

The Committee is of the opinion that parole is being very effectively handled but that any system, no matter how efficiently run, is bound to release some who will not profit by supervision.

The following statistics covering the operation of the new Parole Board from its organization on July 1, 1953 to December 31, 1954 are as follows:

Number Paroled	1143
Number Commuted W/Supervision	<u>2</u>
Total	1145
Probations Accepted	
Circuit Court	764
Magistrate's	<u>546</u>
Total	1310
Number of Parole Hearings	100
Cases Approved by D. of Corr.	
Inmates Interviewed (Institutions)	3555
Cases Reviewed in Balto. Office	<u> </u>
Cases Studied & Interviewed	3555

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Number of Home & Employment Inv.	1652
Number of Clemency Investigations	33
Out-of-State Cases Accepted	257
Total No. Out-of-State Cases in Md.	324
Md. Parolees & Prob. Sent O.S.	189
Total Md. subjects in other States	271
Total Caseload 12-31-54	2746

Paroled	1143	
Commutations w/Supervision	<u>2</u>	1145
Parolees in good standing (Active Status) as of 12-31-54	829	
Parolees Closed by Expiration as of 12-31-54	161	
Parolees in Delinquent Status as of 12-31-54	66	
Parolees Closed by Revocation as of 12-31-54	<u>89</u>	1145

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PATUXENT INSTITUTION

The Committee visited the Patuxent Institution at Jessups on October 31st. Dr. Harold Boslow and Mr. Alfred F. Doud met with the Committee and explained the aims and purpose of the Institution.

Prior to the visit, the Committee had the opportunity to learn something about the institution through a report issued by the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission.

Dr. Boslow explained that the institution was opened on January 4, 1955 and that three classes of cases will come to the institution as follows:

1. Mental defectives who might be rehabilitated through proper training techniques.
2. So-called compulsive psychopaths who though aware of the difference between right and wrong, cannot or will not curb their impulses.
3. The anethopaths. They have no concept of what society demands of them.

Dr. Boslow is a psychiatrist and is the Director of the Institution. There will be two other psychiatrists, three psychologists and four social workers, as well as other staff.

This institution will have a number of shops which will be tied in with the State Industries and there will also be individual incentive shops where the inmate can create things for his own use as well as in response to his own creative needs.

Regular classes will be held both for the intellectual defectives and for the emotional defectives, the type of class depending upon the intellectual level and needs of the person. We anticipate that we will be required to teach both illiterates and people on the college level. Each individual will be required to attend both classes and to perform some duty in the Institution.

When all stages of the building operation are completed, the Institution will house 500 inmates.

At the present time, two wings of the institution are open and there is a population of 178; 60% white and 40% colored.

There is one shop that is in full operation, the mattress factory, where 16 men are employed.

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The institution attempts to segregate the inmates on the basis of offenses at this time.

There is a good library at the institution. Religious services are regularly held and there is a psycho therapy program well under way. The institution will also use the new behavior drugs.

The entire committee was very much impressed with their visit and wished Dr. Boslow and his associates every success.

The Committee would like to recommend that in view of the proximity of the Institution to the Maryland State Reformatory for Females, that the Department of Correction make the services of the Patuxent Institution available to such of the inmates of the Maryland State Reformatory for Females as can profit from the care and treatment in use at Patuxent.

The Committee desires to call attention to the experimental nature of the institution, and hopes that succeeding Grand Juries will report on the progress made here.

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MARYLAND PENITENTIARY

A visit was made to the Maryland Penitentiary on October 17, 1955. Warden Vernon L. Pepersack spoke to the Committee on the program of the institution, after which the Committee was escorted through the institution by Colonel Watson, Educational Director, the Assistant Warden, Mr. Brough and the Classification Officer, Mr. Panopoulos.

The Committee visited the shops and noted that most of the men were working and that they seemed to be as contented as they could be under the circumstances. There were a total of 1616 prisoners, of whom 1043 were colored and 573 white. There are 67 inmates segregated due to continuous misbehavior, etc., as they cannot get along with the other inmates and must be guarded at all times.

The prisoners are fed at two separate servings of 800 each, three times daily. The dining room would appear to need a new roof and floor.

The Committee was impressed with the Classification Department and learned that through its work that a hearing by the Parole Board is held each month and that 163 men were paroled in the fiscal year July 1954 to June 1955, and that 8 of these men violated their parole. Two inmates were being interviewed in the Classification Unit at the time of our visit.

The Committee was very much impressed by the Warden and his staff. There is a total staff of 250, of whom 150 are guards. To be completely staffed, Warden Pepersack could use 50 additional personnel. It was felt that the salary is too low to attract competent men. It was noted that the budget for next year calls for two full time Chaplains.

The cell blocks seemed to be overcrowded and men have to sleep outside of the cells.

Even though the institution is greatly overcrowded, the shops were very busy, and to one who visited there several years ago, there was a vast improvement. The place was clean and odorless. The Committee felt that the "Calvert Courier" was a real instrument for good at the institution. They also felt that the Warden had a great deal of vision and enthusiasm and should be commended for the excellent job he is doing.

The Committee felt that in order to reduce overcrowding that more people should be placed on road gangs and in state labor camps.

Effort should be made to acquire additional property to expand the facilities of the Penitentiary.

The property on the West side of Greenmount Avenue from Eager Street to Madison (2 blocks) is a slum area and fast becoming commercial. Trucks

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE

parked on Forest Street, - adjoining the Penitentiary wall are a hazard to the security of the institution. Since the present area of the institution is only $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, this committee strongly recommends that immediate steps be taken to acquire additional adjoining property for the necessary expansion of the Penitentiary.

The educational classes were in session and seemed to be well handled by good instructors. The current educational program inaugurated in July, 1949, with classes beginning in November, 1950, is excellent and is administered under the able guidance of its director, Lt. Col. Paul B. Watson, USMC, Ret'd. His staff included three academic instructors, four (one vacancy) vocational instructors, and eight inmate teachers. At present the program consists of the lower school which closely parallels the first eight grades of the public school, classes preparing to take the State Board of Education's High School Equivalence Examinations, and one freshman level course given by the University of Maryland.

Approximately half of the inmates upon admission, have less than a fifth grade achievement level, and hence are functionally illiterate. The men attend academic school one hour per day, and the average achievement grade increase, after school attendance of at least six months, is nearly three grades. The success of the school's program is shown by the fact that the daily enrollment for the fiscal year July 1954 to June 1955 was equal to its present capacity of about 300 men. However, the total enrollment for 1955 number 756. Since October, 1951, 163 men have received their High School Certificates. In addition, there are 30 men currently taking the College freshman course.

With a view toward improving the educational program at this institution, this Committee recommends that higher salaries, comparable to those in effect in the public schools of Maryland, be authorized in order to attract needed academic and vocational instructors and a recreational supervisor.

We visited the hospital, treatment room and diet kitchen. The new hospital, which we did not visit, will be completed by February 1, 1956.

Warden Vernon L. Pepersack and Assistant Warden Brough are doing an excellent job considering the limitations imposed upon them by an old, out-moded and over-crowded building. One of the major improvements effected by Mr. Pepersack has been the gradual development of an employment program, whereby all inmates who are able to work (90%) are employed. This goal was reached five years ago and has been maintained at this high level ever since.

In order to increase the ability of this penal institution to rehabilitate its inmates, this committee makes the following recommendations:

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To construct a new, modern state penitentiary which would have adequate space and personnel. This would allow for:

- (a) Separate buildings to provide for more complete classification of the inmates;
- (b) More needed space for recreational and educational activities; and
- (c) Space in which a constructive hobby program may be initiated.

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MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

The Committee visited the Maryland House of Correction on October 24, 1955. This institution, located at Jessup, Maryland, is for various types of prisoners. Generally, those convicted of misdemeanors and serving short sentences are incarcerated here. There is a large farm operation connected with this institution. The Committee was met by Warden William F. Steiner who gave us a great deal of information about the institution.

The following shops were visited and inspected: tobacco, paint, soap, wood and sewing. While a number of people were employed in these shops we were informed that more could not be employed until additional or larger shops were set up. There was a great deal of idleness and overcrowding. It is our understanding that men with longer terms get the jobs in the shops. The Committee feels that the men with the short terms should be used for painting and general cleaning. The Committee felt that there was definitely an odor about the institution. They also felt that concentrated efforts should be made to reduce idleness.

The Committee has had the opportunity to study a report on Domestic Relations Cases made by the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission during the past summer and learned through this and observation that over 20% of the population of the institution is composed of these cases.

The Committee has been very much impressed with the proposals regarding Domestic Relations cases and with the plans of the Supreme Bench to inaugurate a new system for dealing with such cases.

The Family Court's efforts to keep families together, and to assist people in keeping employed by utilizing community resources such as medical care, should result in keeping many families off the public relief roles.

Homes that are broken by domestic discord are the sources of problems for the police, the special service section of the school system, for the Juvenile Court, and for the units of the Department of Public Welfare which must provide protective services and foster care. An effectively operated Family Court can reduce, at the source, the demands made upon these various agencies of government.

At present, many men are being sentenced to the House of Correction for failing to support their dependents, and are kept in that Institution at a cost to the taxpayers of over \$700 per year for each man. At times, the number of prisoners in domestic cases has reached 25% of the House of Correction's population. With more effective facilities for remedying the real problems behind these men's neglect of dependents, the taxpayers will be saved not only the cost of keeping them in prison but the cost of keeping their families on public assistance while they are incarcerated.

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Experience has indicated, however, that no matter what facilities are provided, a substantial number of men must still be sentenced to the House of Correction for willful neglect of dependents. As part of the Family Court program, it is proposed that arrangements be made between the City and State Department of Correction to utilize these prisoners on public works projects such as maintenance of parks and water-sheds, cleaning public buildings and recreation areas, etc. The City can obtain this supply of supervised unskilled labor for maintenance work at approximately 65¢ per man hour. Under the proposed plan, the City benefits by having a guaranteed supply of labor at moderate cost for essential functions; and the State benefits because the prisoners thus engaged (who are not dangerous individuals) can be housed in labor camps at far less cost than keeping them in a medium security prison. The amount which the City will pay for the hourly labor of each man will cover the cost to the State of feeding and clothing the prisoner, maintaining the camp, and providing necessary guards and other personnel. Such a plan would also tend to relieve overcrowded conditions at the House of Correction.

A new wing is nearing completion which will house approximately 525 men when completed. The Committee inspected this building. It was noted that on four floors there will be dormitories in place of cells as dormitories are less expensive than cells to build.

It was learned that all outside workers, desertion, non-support and bastardy cases, and some long term prisoners will be in this building as well as some prisoners not considered as security risks.

As soon as the new wing is completed, the recreational yard of the institution will be enlarged. It is also hoped by the Committee that the educational facilities will be resumed and a more modern method of education be adopted.

The Committee learned that there were 1972 men at the House of Correction on the day of its visit; 766 white and 1206 colored. It was also learned that approximately 250 were on public works; 286 were in process of classification and 500 were not assigned. The institution needs custodial officers.

The Committee was aware that there are many problems at the House of Correction that need attention and it is earnestly hoped that the opening of the new wing will help materially in solving some of the problems there.

The Committee wishes to thank Warden Steiner for his courtesies.

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STATE REFORMATORY FOR MALES

The State Reformatory for Males at Brethedsville, Maryland was visited by the Committee on November 14, 1955. Mr. C. J. Ferling, Superintendent, welcomed the group and did an excellent job of acquainting us with the various features of the institution.

Mr. Ferling has been at the Reformatory for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. He is carrying on the correctional program in effect before his arrival. Has an orientation program for all new inmates as to rules and discipline. In addition he has inaugurated a training program of four days for all new personnel. Each new employee spends time in every department, which proves very helpful.

After our indoctrination, we were served a very delicious luncheon by Mr. Callis, the steward.

At the time of our visit the population of the institution was 890, - 426 white and 464 colored. The average length of sentence is 18 months.

Under supervision men were at work on the farm. They were raising 3500 chickens, 2500 turkeys, 300 hogs and a herd of 200 cattle, - 85 of which are milkers.

We visited the following shops: - Laundry (doing work for the Victor Cullen State Hospital), Brush Shop, Sewing Shop, Metal Shop, Book Binding Shop, Mat Binding Shop and also the Cannery.

Men were busily working in all of the above occupations.

The institution has an excellent educational program. The school enrollement averages approximately 200 inmates per annum. For those who are under the 5th grade achievement level it is mandatory for them to attend classes. It is optional for all others and many take advantage of this educational program. At the present time, 17 were enrolled in high school. In addition, there is a vocational school, including theory as well as on the job training.

For recreation there are 3 movies a week shown - 1 of which is educational. They need and hope to get a new screen.

At the Maryland State Reformatory for Males, a vaccine experiment is being undertaken under the direction of Dr. Thomas G. Ward of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Since 1949, 700 men at the institution have participated in the experiment. Many feel a desire to in some way make amends for their transgressions in this manner. The Committee wishes to commend this work.

The religious program at the institutions is worthwhile. The men have religious training programs with 2 part time Chaplains doing excellent

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE

work. However, because they are part time, they are limited. The Big Brother group is doing fine work with the Jewish Boys. At the time of our visit, the break down of the religious population was as follows:

231	Catholics
629	Protestants
5	Jews

On Sunday, November 13, 1955 (the day preceding our visit) 75 Catholic and 225 Protestant boys attended services. This is not a very good percentage and Warden Ferling feels that two full time Chaplains are very much needed.

We were also interested in learning that an A.A. group is active at the institution.

We were fortunate enough to hear and enjoyed very much 15 trained voices in Glee Club practice.

There was new construction under way of a garage and automotive shop, also a woodwork shop. They plan to start shortly on a Feed Mixing Shop and Hog Shelter.

The institution was very clean and odorless. Due to the transfer to Patuxent of some of the boys, the institution is not now overcrowded. It is fully staffed.

The Committee felt that Mr. Ferling is doing a very good job.

There is an institutional classification and parole Committee which does everything it can to screen material for the State Parole Board.

All sentences to the Institution for some years have been of the indeterminate nature and men may be paroled at any time the Parole Board feels they are qualified. Because of the Youths of the inmates, a higher percentage are paroled from here than from any other institution.