

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

GRAND JURY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
GRAND JURY

*Final
Report*

1960

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	1
Committees	3
Foreman's Letter to Judge John G. Barnes	5
Secretary's Letter	11

Committee Reports

Audit Committee	13
Criminal Complaints	23
Jails	25
Juvenile	27
Narcotics	31
Schools	35
Smog	37
Social Services	39

ADDENDA

Special Report on Adoption Procedures	47
Resolution recommending Two Grand Juries for L. A. County	51
Resolution concerning Criminal Abortion	53
Resolution re Civil Service Employees	55

PREFACE

The members of the 1960 Grand Jury of Los Angeles County and the names of the Superior Court judges who nominated them are listed below:

COL. K. CHARLES BEAN	JUDGE BAYARD RHONE
MR. LA VERNE W. BROWNE	JUDGE HAROLD W. SCHWEITZER
MR. RALPH J. GALLAGHER	JUDGE FRED MILLER
MRS. THOMAS H. GIBSON	JUDGE F. RAY BENNETT
MR. FRANK I. HALE	JUDGE WM. P. HAUGHTON
MR. WILLIAM T. HOLDEN	JUDGE WALTER C. ALLEN
MR. LEON L. HORCHITZ	JUDGE MC INTYRE FARIES
MRS. LILLIAN LEE	JUDGE CARYL M. SHELDON
MRS. ROBERT C. MORIARTY	JUDGE ROGER A. PFAFF
MR. KENNETH A. MURRAY	JUDGE HAROLD W. SCHWEITZER
MR. GEORGE E. O'BRIEN	JUDGE OTTO EMME
MRS. A. J. PASHGIAN	JUDGE JEROLD E. WEIL
MRS. MARJORI HUNT PIERSON	JUDGE ROGER A. PFAFF
MRS. GEORGE B. ROSS	JUDGE LLOYD S. NIX
MR. HARRY T. SHERIDAN	JUDGE EUGENE P. FAY
MR. FRANK TANG	JUDGE RICHARD C. FILDEW
MRS. ANTHONY JOHN TELICH	JUDGE ELMER D. DOYLE
MR. F. A. WALSH	JUDGE CLYDE C. TRIPLETT
MR. HARRY A. WEMBRIDGE	JUDGE CHAS. R. THOMPSON

COMMITTEES

1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

ADMINISTRATIVE

F. A. Walsh, Chairman
 Col. K. Charles Bean
 La Verne W. Browne
 Ralph J. Gallagher
 Leon L. Horchitz
 Mrs. Robert C. Moriarty
 Mrs. Marjori Hunt Pierson
 Mrs. Anthony John Telich
 Harry A. Wembridge

AUDIT and LEGISLATIVE

Harry A. Wembridge, Chairman
 Frank I. Hale
 K. A. Murray
 Mrs. A. J. Pashgian, Secretary
 Harry T. Sheridan
 Frank Tang
 Mrs. Anthony John Telich

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS

Col. K. Charles Bean, Chairman
 Ralph J. Gallagher
 William T. Holden
 Leon L. Horchitz
 George E. O'Brien
 Mrs. George B. Ross, Secretary

JAILS

Ralph J. Gallagher, Chairman
 Col. K. Charles Bean
 William T. Holden
 Leon L. Horchitz
 George E. O'Brien
 Mrs. George B. Ross, Secretary

JUVENILE

Mrs. Robert C. Moriarty, Chairman
 Mr. La Verne W. Browne
 Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson, Secretary
 Mrs. Lillian Lee
 Mrs. Marjori Hunt Pierson
 Mrs. Anthony John Telich

NARCOTICS

Mr. Frank I. Hale, Chairman
 Col. K. Charles Bean
 Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson
 Mrs. Robert C. Moriarty
 Mr. K. A. Murray
 Mrs. Marjori Hunt Pierson, Secretary
 Mr. Frank Tang

SCHOOLS

Mrs. Marjori Hunt Pierson, Chairman
 Mr. La Verne W. Browne
 Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson, Secretary
 Mrs. Lillian Lee
 Mrs. Robert C. Moriarty
 Mrs. Anthony John Telich

SMOG

Leon L. Horchitz, Chairman
 Col. K. Charles Bean
 Ralph J. Gallagher
 William T. Holden
 George E. O'Brien
 Mrs. George B. Ross, Secretary

SOCIAL SERVICES

Mrs. Anthony John Telich, Chairman
 Mr. La Verne W. Browne
 Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson, Secretary
 Mrs. Lillian Lee
 Mrs. Robert C. Moriarty
 Mrs. Marjori Hunt Pierson

LA VERNE W. BROWNE
FOREMAN PRO TEM

FRANCIS A. WALSH
FOREMAN

MRS. THOMAS H. GIBSON
SECRETARY

COL. K. CHARLES BEAN
LA VERNE W. BROWNE
RALPH J. GALLAGHER
MRS. THOMAS H. GIBSON
FRANK I. HALE
WM. T. HOLDEN
LEON L. HORCHITZ
MRS. LILLIAN LEE
MRS. ROBERT C. MORIARTY
K. A. MURRAY

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1960 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE

LOS ANGELES 12

MA 9-2451

GEORGE E. O'BRIEN
MRS. A. J. PASHGIAN
MRS. MARJORI HUNT PIERSON
MRS. GEORGE B. ROSS
HARRY T. SHERIDAN
FRANK TANG
MRS. ANTHONY JOHN TELICH
FRANCIS A. WALSH
HARRY A. WEMBRIDGE

December 8, 1960

Honorable John G. Barnes
Presiding Judge, Criminal Division
Superior Court
Los Angeles, California

Dear Judge Barnes:

On behalf of the 1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury, I respectfully submit herewith our final report.

The year now coming to a close is one which we shall remember with a genuine sense of pride, and a humble feeling of having contributed to some small degree toward the success and betterment of our County government.

In keeping with the suggestion of our predecessors, we have continued with the procedure of streamlining the Committee personnel and have found this practice most helpful and productive.

As has been the custom of previous Grand Juries to request advice from their presiding Judge, it became my duty as Foreman to call upon you from time to time, seeking your assistance and counsel on various important subjects. In this regard the other members of the Jury and I should like to express our sincere appreciation for the help and guidance which was so readily afforded, and we sincerely trust that our service during the year has, at all times, been in keeping with your charge of conduct and procedure as meted out to us at the beginning of our term of office.

Throughout the year there were occasions when we found it prudent to call upon District Attorney William B. McKesson to lend the aid of his staff toward the solution of some of our problems, and his assistance, together with that of his Chief Deputy, Mr. Manley J. Bowler, when we asked for enlightenment and guidance, was readily forthcoming, and always of extreme help and value.

The other members of the District Attorney's staff who were delegated to the Grand Jury contributed in no small degree toward making our year of service one of success and a real pleasure. The ever-willing and helpful Deputy District Attorney, Mr. Fred M. Henderson, with his genial but firm manner, has been of inestimable value in bringing many of the complex and important cases that were before us to a successful conclusion. It is indeed a pleasure and a duty to commend this dedicated gentleman for the splendid manner in which he conducts his Office.

Lieutenant Walter J. Sullivan was never found wanting in his willingness and ability to gather any and all information pertinent to the cases at hand, and to assist any of the Jury members in the many requests and tasks delegated to him.

Acknowledgement is due Mrs. Lila S. Boyd, our Staff Secretary, and her able assistant, Mrs. Mary T. Higa, for the efficient and cooperative manner in which they served the Jury members with respect to secretarial requirements.

It is indeed pleasing to begin our busy days after having first been greeted by either or both Thomas Mabson, the County Guard, or Ed. Spiers, the parking attendant who so courteously handled our requirements with respect to the parking lot.

Our Contract Auditor, Mr. Harry Moore, is deserving of special mention and credit for his seasoned and competent advice as rendered the Audit Committee.

Mr. James E. Vaughn, our Court Reporter, and, during his absence, Mr. Clair Van Vleck, recorded the proceedings of most, if not all, of our meetings, and they are to be highly commended as is Jury Bailiff Mike Kiselyk, who so patiently watched over our many witnesses.

Tribute should be paid Mr. Tom Cameron of the Los Angeles Times; Mr. Lloyd Emerson, of the Los Angeles Examiner; Mr. Pat Foley, of the Los Angeles Herald Express; Mr. John Springer of the Mirror News and Mr. Ed Kessler, of the City News Service, for their cooperative assistance in their daily coverage of news items emanating from the Jury Room.

I bespeak the sentiments of the entire Grand Jury to each of the above-mentioned individuals when I express our thanks and appreciation.

At a time like this one feels prone to comment and call attention to the many and varied contributions of certain of our Jury members, their committees and/or the Chairmen of same. However, in justice to each of these fine individuals, or group of individuals, I feel that the reports of the various Committee Chairmen contained herein are self-evident of the many hours of indus-

trious and arduous activity, and for this they each have my respect and appreciation.

Notwithstanding the above, I would feel remiss if I did not acknowledge the gratitude which is held by the entire Jury for the service rendered by our elected Secretary, Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson, who so capably recorded the minutes of each of our meetings, and to Mr. LaVerne W. Browne, our Foreman Pro Tem, who conducted the hearings during the absence of the Foreman.

The good fortune of serving as Foreman of the 1960 Grand Jury was indeed a singular honor and privilege, and I question the fact that any of my predecessors had a finer, more capable and conscientious group of public-spirited citizens with whom to work.

In conclusion, may I express to you my sincere thanks and gratefulness for your having selected me as Foreman of the Jury, and my gratitude to Judge Clyde C. Triplett for having nominated me to membership on the same. I sincerely trust that the confidence placed in me by each of you was proper and that I have conducted the Office in a manner that was in keeping with your ideals and in conformity with your expectations.

Cordially yours,

FRANCIS A. WALSH, FOREMAN
1960 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

LA VERNE W. BROWNE
FOREMAN PRO TEM

FRANCIS A. WALSH
FOREMAN

MRS. THOMAS H. GIBSON
SECRETARY

COL. K. CHARLES BEAN
LA VERNE W. BROWNE
RALPH J. GALLAGHER
MRS. THOMAS H. GIBSON
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FRANK TANG
MRS. ANTHONY JOHN TELICH
FRANCIS A. WALSH
HARRY A. WEMBRIDGE

December 5, 1960.

Mr. Francis A. Walsh
and
Members of the 1960 Grand Jury

As Secretary of the 1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury, I wish to make the following report:

Having been elected Secretary at the first session on January 29th, I have performed all the duties required of the office, including the checking of attendance, recording all proceedings, and assuming responsibilities for all exhibits.

I have really enjoyed serving as your secretary and wish to take this opportunity to thank you for electing me.

I am very grateful to have had the opportunity to serve on a Grand Jury composed of so many actively interested citizens. It has been deeply rewarding and tremendously stimulating to be associated with you.

My thanks, too, to my nominating judge, F. Ray Bennett, for giving me what has surely been one of the most educational and fascinating years of my life.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to Lila Boyd and Mary Higa for all the help they have given me throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY GIBSON

LA VERNE W. BROWNE
FOREMAN PRO TEM

FRANCIS A. WALSH
FOREMAN

MRS. THOMAS H. GIBSON
SECRETARY

COL. K. CHARLES BEAN
LA VERNE W. BROWNE
RALPH J. GALLAGHER
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FRANK TANG
MRS. ANTHONY JOHN TELICH
FRANCIS A. WALSH
HARRY A. WEMBRIDGE

December 2, 1960

Mr. F. A. Walsh
Foreman
1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

Your Audit Committee was somewhat delayed starting its activities pending an interpretation of its duties and responsibilities as contained in section 928 of the Penal Code, which states in part as follows:

928. "Examination of books, etc.: Report and recommendations: Employment and compensation of expert and assistants. It shall be the duty of the grand jury annually to make a careful and complete examination of the books, records and accounts of all the officers of the county, of all hospital districts which were organized in the county, and especially those pertaining to the revenue and report as to the facts they have found, with such recommendations as they may deem proper and fit; and if, in their judgment, the services of an expert are necessary, they shall have power to employ one, at an agreed compensation, to be first approved by the court; and if, in their judgment, the services of assistants to such expert are required, they have power to employ such, at a compensation to be agreed upon and approved by the court."

Based upon an opinion of the County Counsel, Harold W. Kennedy, an agreement was reached and your committee proceeded at once to select Harry W. Moore, whose appointment being approved, the different departments to be audited were selected.

As the County Government of Los Angeles is made up of fifty separate departments, it of course would be impossible to make an adequate examination of all of them. Your committee selected eight departments, some of which requested an audit by the Grand Jury. The contract auditor presented a budget and recommended a list of accounting firms, which was approved by your committee. The departments chosen were:

County Assessor
Department of Parks and Recreation
Sheriff's Department
Building Services
Purchasing and Stores Department
Road Department
Bureau of Resources and Collections

Before or during each examination the committee, with the contract auditor, visited all of these departments and discussed the particular problems involved. When the reports were submitted, with their suggestions and recommendations, and after a thorough perusal by the committee, these reports were sent to the head of each department, to the Auditor-Controller, and to the Chief Administrative Officer. Upon receiving responses a hearing was arranged in the jury room with all parties present. A thorough discussion was held on each report.

All of these reports and replies have been bound and copies have been sent to the individual members of the Board of Supervisors, the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the Auditor-Controller, the Chief Administrative Officer, the members of the Audit Committee, and to the Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Attached is a resume of the examinations of the different departments selected.

Respectfully submitted,

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Harry A. Wembridge, Chairman
Frank I. Hale
K. A. Murray
Mrs. A. J. Pashgian, Secretary
Harry T. Sheridan
Frank Tang
Mrs. Anthony John Telich

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT
COUNTY ASSESSOR

At the request of the Audit Committee, the firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, certified public accountants, made an examination of the procedures being followed in the Los Angeles County Assessor's office, relative to the processing of veterans tax exemption claims.

The committee finds that the County Assessor is following the procedures which are required in the act in regard to veteran's exemptions. A separate division in the Assessor's office handles approximately 550,000 claims annually.

The Property Owners Taxpayers Association of California has claimed that enough veterans in the county falsify their affidavits of net worth to shift as much as \$8,000,000 a year to the tax load of other tax payers. Further, it has been recommended repeatedly by Assessor John Quinn that the extra \$5,000 property limitation allowed under the community property law should be removed, since 75% of veterans' exemptions would be ruled out if the law were changed. The committee is in accord with this recommendation and believes the people of California had this in mind when the exemption provision was placed in the constitution. The loss to the county of \$34,000,000 a year in tax revenue from people who can pay is not fair to the tax payers of Los Angeles County.

Upon recommendation of the committee, Assessor Quinn has submitted to the Board of Equalization and received approval in the 1961 tax year of an "Affidavit and Claim of Exemption" by the veteran, to which the veteran swears as to his worth, listing thereon all of his personal and real property, whether in California or elsewhere, his bank and savings accounts, stocks, bonds and other securities, autos, trailers, trucks, etc., mortgages and trust deeds, and any other tangible property.

The publicity concerning this matter early in 1960 caused a large number of veterans to withdraw their claims for exemption for the 1960 tax year. The new form for 1961 will save a more substantial amount of the revenue loss to the county, due to claims not presented.

GRAND JURY AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

At the request of the Audit Committee, the firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, Certified Public Accountants, made an examination of the books, records and accounts of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. The resultant fourteen recommendations have either been accepted and put into effect by the department or are under study by the department and the offices of the County Counsel, the Chief Administrative Officer and the County Auditor-Controller.

On the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the leasing and rental collections of concessions is now jointly administered by the Parks and Recreation Department and the Real Estate Leasing Department.

It is recommended that a thorough study be given to the cost of the installation, equipping, maintenance, and operation of county-owned golf courses, swimming pools, etc. in comparison with the amount of the fees or other income derived by the county from such services. The committee finds, for instance, that the income from swimming pools is approximately 40% of the operating expense, and agrees that the income from such services should be in a more equitable ratio to cost.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT OF THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

According to the law the Sheriff is responsible for enforcing the laws of the state and county, and to provide cities with personnel to enforce local ordinances. During the past years, because of increase in population and in laws and ordinances, this function has become greater and greater. Associated with his activities he has been required also to collect over a million dollars in fees, funds, and selling services.

Since the Sheriff's Department has not been audited for many years, the Audit Committee engaged the services of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. to examine and audit the records. Altogether there were 36 recommendations, which in the main concerned cash and inventories. Of this number, 23 were immediately put in operation. Of the 13 remaining, 11 were being studied with the object of putting them in effect in the new jail and changing some of the operations in order to operate more effectively. Two of the recommendations were objected to. One was the use of litigants' signed blank checks. Although the committee believed this was not good accounting practice, nevertheless, it found the procedure convenient and properly safeguarded. The other objection was made to the recommendation that the Marshal's office take over all serving of writs and thus relieve the Sheriff of this function. The auditors showed considerable difference in cost in the two departments, the Marshal's cost being considerably lower. However, the business manager of the Sheriff's Department assured us that the cost had been materially lowered by new methods of serving writs and that they were almost comparable in each department. In addition, it was clearly shown that the state law required the Sheriff to continue this function.

The committee was gratified to be advised by the Sheriff and the Undersheriff that their suggestions and recommendations had been very helpful.

The committee also noted that, from its observation, the esprit de corps of the Sheriff's Department was excellent throughout.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT
BUILDING SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The Contract Auditors made an examination of the Building Services Department and reported to the Audit Committee the results and recommendations of their study.

This report was also submitted to the Director of the Building Services Department, the Chief Administrative Officer, and County Auditor. The committee discussed the findings and recommendations with these officers or their representatives.

Many of the recommendations were accepted and put into effect by the Director. Others, requiring major changes, are under study and discussion.

As in some other departments, there was found to be a lack of records reflecting unit cost of operations. The committee recommended that a cost record be established to show comparative costs of work in various buildings and to better control operations. This could be done with no great cost of clerical work.

The committee recommended that the three store rooms at 505 New High Street and 524 North Spring Street be abolished and requirements of materials and supplies be shipped from Purchasing and Stores main warehouse direct to each building requiring materials. This would effect a considerable savings in labor costs, make for more efficient handling of material, and reduce obsolescence to a minimum.

A general program of personnel direction and instruction should be developed within the department with the aim of greater efficiency and better service.

The committee strongly recommended that a positive record of time worked by all employees be established and kept instead of assuming every employee works a full day, or shift, when no absence is recorded. The use of time clocks in various buildings is also recommended.

The duties of the Chief Elevator Starter, as outlined in the Auditor's report, would indicate that the annual salary for that position is only \$588.00 more than that of Secretary, Stockman, and Truck Driver. A person capable of assuming these responsibilities should be employed at a proportionately higher salary scale.

The report indicates that while the total cost of janitorial work in county buildings is in excess of \$6,200,000.00, the total expenditure for the Building Services Department for the year 1959-60 was only about \$1,750,000.00. Many of the smaller buildings can be, and are, more economically serviced by other departments. However, there are other buildings where consideration should be given to the services of the Building Services Department.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the Kee Services, so successful in the new Court House and other buildings, be employed to organize and program the janitorial services in the General Hospital, and later, in other hospitals of the county.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT PURCHASING AND STORES DEPARTMENT

The Audit Committee made an inspection of a large portion of the department operations. The Contract Auditors made a thorough examination of the operations and submitted a report of their findings and recommendations to the committee, the Director of the Purchasing and Stores Department, the C.A.O., and the County Auditor. The committee discussed the findings and recommendations with those officers or their representatives.

The majority of the recommendations made by the committee were accepted by the department and placed in operation. As many changes recommended affected other departments, therefore, discussions with the C.A.O., County Auditor, and directors of departments were necessitated. If these discussions produce agreement, changes will be effected.

This study showed a great need for standardization of the same class or type of materials and supplies used by all departments. If such standards are adopted and all departments required to conform, it would simplify the purchasing of such materials and reduce the possibility of obsolescence.

It is the committee's recommendation that the branch warehouse at the Mechanical Department be abolished.

The committee recommended a thorough study of warehouses at Olive View, Rancho Los Amigos, and other smaller operations, with a view of either eliminating them or providing proper facilities to eliminate unnecessary handling of merchandise and material. Hospital storerooms where food is the greatest volume item should be immediately adjacent to kitchens to facilitate prompt and efficient handling. With proper facilities correctly located and with present delivery service the cost of operation would be reduced and better service provided.

The committee was very much impressed with the operation and management of the Purchasing and Stores Department and commends the Director, his assistant, and the entire organization of the department for their splendid services.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT ROAD DEPARTMENT

The examination of the Road Department was assigned to the firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, contract auditors, engaged by the Audit Committee.

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The department has been in the process of reorganization and procedural changes instituted by the new commissioner, Mr. N. H. Templin, and his staff to improve departmental efficiency. The commissioner is responsible for highways, bridges, and traffic signals in the unincorporated territory and for providing contract services to cities. 71 miles of new roads were designed during 1959-60; also 71 bridges. The department maintained 5100 miles of roads, in which there was a reduction in heavily traveled roads and an increase in lightly traveled rural and mountain roads due to the withdrawal of some newly incorporated cities from county road contracts.

Three problem areas were indicated by the examinations of the contract auditors and the Audit committee, as follows:

1. The need for setting up cost records of both new construction projects and maintenance work, in order to make realistic budget estimates.
2. The need to standardize and coordinate the district warehouses.
3. The need for more effort being expended to the end that the greatest amount of work is done by all crews or component parts of working forces throughout the county at all times.

An accounting survey has been scheduled by the department with the Auditor-Controller's staff to study these matters as well as the other related recommendations made by the contract auditors.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT BUREAU OF RESOURCES & COLLECTIONS

The Bureau of Resources and Collections is a division of the Department of Charities. Its duties are to follow up and collect all accounts receivable arising from the functions of the General Hospital and associated departments.

Because the accounts receivable have increased so rapidly the past few years, this department has been consistently audited by incoming Grand Juries and from year to year the result of the audit has been almost identical, with very little improvement shown.

On June 30, 1958, the accounts receivable amounted to \$144,551,861. On June 30, 1959, this amount had increased almost fifteen million dollars. Of this amount \$106,683,491 was placed in the inactive accounts receivable department. These accounts have increased in an alarming amount from year to year and we believe it is high time that the task of collecting this money be placed in the hands of experienced collectors and should commence with the first contact with the patient or representative thereof.

Under the present system, inexperienced and untrained employees secure the vital information for the credit application. The information recorded in most cases results in either success or failure in the collection department. Our auditors, in spot-checking 200 accounts, found in one instance that 136 persons had entered, been treated, and left the hospital without any form of interview. In another check of 200 cases, 14 statements were returned for improper or lack of address, 33 were never sent statements because the applications were to illegible to read.

The hundred six million earmarked "inactive" includes an unknown amount which has been on the books for many years and a large amount is undoubtedly uncollectable. Legislation should be enacted to eliminate these uncollectable accounts from time to time.

Complaints from escrow companies disclosed that painful delays are caused by their inability to secure a figure to satisfy liens on property. We understand that to furnish the amount owing sometimes requires searching records back 30 years. This should be corrected to supply the information within a reasonable time and statements to patients itemizing their accounts should be mailed within 5 days after dismissal instead of 30 days, which has been the custom.

We are informed by the Bureau of their intent to install electric computing machines for billing. We do not think, and our auditors concur, that this additional expense is necessary.

We believe that further study should be made before the installation of expensive equipment.

We believe that collections should be the responsibility of a proven credit manager and the department condensed into a unit of permanent trained persons, including those who secure credit information from the patients.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT BUREAU OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Rather late in the year, the committee received a communication from certain employees of the Bureau of Weights and Measures forwarded to us by the Chief Administrative Officer. Our Contract Auditor, Mr. Harry Moore, was dispatched to spot-examine and audit the records of this department, and then upon his recommendation, an investigation was started by Lt. Sullivan of the District Attorney's office assigned to the Grand Jury. The results of the examination and the investigation showed that although there had been some dissatisfaction in the department immediately upon its reorganization, at the present time things were running smoothly, and the complainants agreed that great improvement had been made. Mr. Raymond, the Chief Sealer, came to a hearing, and the committee was impressed by what he had already done in a short time and what his plans were for the future.

REPORT OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

Mr. F. A. Walsh
Foreman
1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

The Criminal Complaints Committee considered fifty-nine complaints, of which forty-two were referred to the Grand Jury for hearing. The disposition of matters heard prior to December 1st is shown in the following tabulation:

Number of Complaints	Type of Case
4	Murder
3	Conspiracy
4	Conspiracy to Commit Grand Theft
5	Grand Theft
6	Conspiracy and Forgery
6	Narcotics
1	Hit and Run
1	Robbery and Murder
1	Burglary
5	Abortion and Conspiracy
1	Insurance Fraud and Conspiracy
2	Fraud
1	Narcotics, Burglary, Auto Theft, and RSP
1	Bribery
1	Graft
--	-----
42	Total

As a result of its deliberations the Grand Jury returned indictments in 240 narcotics cases and 34 other cases. At December 1, 1960, one conspiracy case was still under consideration.

The committee is seriously concerned with the number of complaints alleging corruption in municipal government. While several of these complaints were apparently based on nothing but suspicion, there were three cases presented to the Grand Jury in which indictments were returned. Indictments were returned against two police officers of the City of Long Beach and one police officer of the City of Covina. One department head in the City of Culver City was indicted. In addition to uncovering an indictable offense, the investigation in that city clearly indicated inexcusably careless methods in the awarding of contracts and in auditing and approving payments. It is hoped that the results in these hearings and investigation will cause both citizens and city officials to insist upon a higher standard of efficiency and honesty in city government.

The committee deeply appreciates the full cooperation received

from the offices of the District Attorney, the County Sheriff, and the Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

K. Charles Bean, Chairman
Ralph J. Gallagher
William T. Holden
Leon L. Horchitz
George E. O'Brien
Mrs. George B. Ross, Secretary

JAILS COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Francis A. Walsh
Foreman
1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

The Jails Committee respectfully submits the following report of its activities during the year 1960:

This committee was appointed February 2, 1960 in compliance with the terms of section 923 of the California Penal Code, which reads as follows:

"The grand jury must inquire into the case of every person imprisoned in the jail of the county on a criminal charge and not indicted; into the condition and management of the public prisons within the county."

The committee held its organizational meeting on February 9, 1960. All members of the committee were present; Chairman Gallagher, presiding, suggested that the committee organize itself, by naming a Secretary. On motion duly made, and unanimously adopted, Mrs. George Ross was named Secretary to the Committee.

With the approval of all the committee members, the committee was divided into three teams of two members each for the purpose of inspecting:

1. All facilities which had not been inspected for a period of two years or longer.
2. All jails where unsatisfactory conditions had been reported by past Jails Committees.

As of this date, the following penal institutions have been inspected by the three teams:

Alhambra	Juvenile	Redondo Beach
Altadena	Lakewood	San Dimas
Bell	Lennox	San Gabriel
Compton	Long Beach	San Marino
Covina	Malibu	Sierra Madre
East Los Angeles	Manhattan Beach	Signal Hill
El Monte	Mira Loma	South Gate
Gardena	Monrovia	Temple City
Harbor Division	Monterey Park	Van Nuys
Hermosa Beach	Montrose	Vernon
Highland Park	Newhall	West Hollywood
Hollywood	North Hollywood	West Valley
Inglewood	Palos Verdes	Wilshire

We feel in those instances in which the facilities were clean and properly operated, special commendation should be given to the Chiefs of Police and other officials concerned. A letter to that effect has been sent to each official concerned.

The individual jail reports of all jail visits are filed under "Jails Inspections." The respective Jails Committee teams, in checking these facilities, found very few irregularities and none of major importance.

The entire Grand Jury made the following inspections:

Central Jail
City Jail (Lincoln Heights)
County Jail
Sybil Brand Institute
Wayside Honor Farm

With the exception of the main county jail where crowded conditions still exist, it was the opinion of the entire Grand Jury that the Sheriff and his staff are to be commended for the outstanding job being done, at this facility, under adverse conditions; that the above named facilities most certainly deserve praise for their method of operation, resulting in the rehabilitation of many of the inmates.

We are happy to report that the bond issue for a new women's jail, to replace the Sybil Brand Institute for Women on Terminal Island was approved and that construction of a new, modern facility will begin shortly.

It was most gratifying to the entire committee to note the number of new, modern facilities which have been built in the past two years.

The members of the Jails Committee want to express sincere appreciation to Fred M. Henderson, Lieutenant Walter J. Sullivan, Mrs. Lila S. Boyd, and Mrs. Mary Higa for their fine cooperation and assistance during the year. It has been indeed a pleasure to work with them.

Respectfully submitted,

Jails Committee
Col. K. Charles Bean
William T. Holden
Leon L. Horchitz
George E. O'Brien
Mrs. George B. Ross, Secretary
Ralph J. Gallagher, Chairman

REPORT OF JUVENILE COMMITTEE

Francis A. Walsh, Foreman
1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

In a county as vast in size and population as Los Angeles, the problems of the Juvenile Probation Department are enormous and complex. This committee, feels that the limited amount of time that could be given to juvenile work made it impossible to probe very deeply into any particular problem or to evaluate completely its observations.

We believe that Mr. Karl Holton, County Probation Officer, is outstanding in the field of juvenile rehabilitation. We commend his camp program which makes possible the retention of boys in small groups where individual attention, training and consideration give to each a better chance to return to society as an adjusted individual. The size and number of these camps project into the future to allow for an increase in residence needs for a number of years to come. The forest firefighting training presented for older boys at Camp Bouquet Canyon is excellent and the trades training about to start at Camp Afflerbaugh will present another opportunity for older boys who do not have the inclination or ability for school programs. We are not satisfied that permissive methods followed in the school programs are in the best interest of juveniles who, it must be assumed, are lacking in stable judgment.

The crowded condition at Juvenile Hall is deplorable and we wish to state that we believe Mr. David Bogen, Superintendent of the Hall, and his staff do a remarkable job of direction and maintenance under very difficult circumstances. We also wish to commend Mr. Clarence Cabell for his able direction of Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall. It is hoped that the crowded conditions in the institutions may be alleviated somewhat by action already taken. Two years ago Mr. Holton recognized the need for an objective analysis of administrative and juvenile placement methods, and Miss Catherine Dunn, former Welfare Director in Connecticut, has been engaged in this study. Many of her recommendations regarding administrative procedures have already been implemented. These are relative to more complete and accessible records on case histories, better coordination between the Area Probation Departments and Shelter and Placement Divisions and the cooperation of Child Welfare and the Bureau of Public Assistance. It should be possible to cut appreciably the time of a child's stay at the Hall, and in some cases it should not be necessary for a child to be in residence at all for the disposition of its case. The Board of Supervisors has requested immediate recognition of the responsibility of the California Youth Authority to remove from county detention those youths committed to it. Many occupy space in our Juvenile Halls for weeks while awaiting space in State facilities.

The Grand Jury was aware of the Juvenile Hall, Unit X, incident in September. Most of the members visited the unit and felt that reports regarding its physical set-up and treatment of juve-

niles were exaggerated. They found the unit clean, well-staffed and adapted for the therapeutic and disciplinary needs for which it must at times be used. Supervisor Debs, Chairman of the Juvenile Committee of the Board of Supervisors, and Mr. Holton of the Probation Department have kept us informed of the investigation being conducted. However, to this committee of the Grand Jury it appears that isolation rooms are necessary in institutions having the care of boys and girls, in ages up to eighteen, in numbers as large and with problems as diverse as those housed in Juvenile Hall.

When McLaren Hall is completed in the early part of 1961 all non-delinquent children in county care will be removed from Juvenile Hall. It is proposed that Lathrop Hall then be used as a Psychiatric Treatment Unit for Girls. We have been informed that the emotional state of the delinquent girl makes adjustment very difficult without mental therapy. Dr. Joseph Robinson, Medical Director of the Probation Department appeared before the entire Grand Jury in November and outlined his plans for this new unit. We congratulate him on his concept of the problem and hope he will have adequate funds and cooperation to make this project successful.

FIELD TRIPS:

Juvenile Hall (twice)
 Camp Bouquet Canyon
 Camp Walter Scott
 El Retiro School for Girls
 Georgia Street, Juvenile Detention (Chairman)
 Los Padrinos
 Las Palmas
 Camp Afflerbaugh
 Camp Paige
 McLaren Hall (Chairman)
 Federation of Community Coordinating Councils of Los Angeles
 County (Chairman)
 for report on White House Conference of
 Children and Youth

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 1960 GRAND JURY

1. This Grand Jury is aware of the enormous cost of the Juvenile program. We are told that the success of the rehabilitation of juveniles is difficult to judge as they are not photographed or fingerprinted and after reaching the age of eighteen, no record is kept. Estimates of the percentage of recidivism vary. It could be that the program of retention, probation and guidance is inadequate for the present moral atmosphere of society and a new approach might be sought.

THEREFORE, we recommend an appropriation be allowed for a survey of the results of the Juvenile Rehabilitation Program.

2. This Committee is not in complete agreement with the "family centered home" idea and feels that the permanent removal of a child, whether delinquent or not to a foster home or institution contributes to the stability and well being of the child in many cases. Any juvenile permitted to return to delinquent or neglectful parents or to an immoral home or neighborhood atmosphere can become quickly a returnee to Juvenile Hall or go on to an adult institution. We have been told by camp directors that the more cooperative boys respond to routine and to the security of discipline and become apprehensive when the time approaches for their release from detention.

THEREFORE, we recommend that thought be given to the provision of "Half-way Homes" that would provide a restrictive living environment while allowing a boy to continue his education in the public school system or to hold employment after his release from a camp.

3. After a visit to El Retiro the Juvenile Committee was very disturbed about the inadequacy of the living facilities and the program for girls. The completion of Las Palmas will improve the physical requirements but it appears to us that outside of the school center the program is still inadequate. It is reasonably accepted that there is emotional stabilization in physical action and we regret that the therapeutic value of a swimming pool was not accepted. We are told that most of the plumbing requisite to a pool has already been incorporated into the building construction.

THEREFORE, we recommend that funds be allowed for the construction of a swimming pool at the Las Palmas School for Girls.

4. The California State Code does not allow smoking in the older boys' camps. This curtailing of an accepted social habit causes disciplinary problems for camp directors and misunderstandings with the parents of the boys. Smoking, with the consent of parent or guardian, is permitted for boys sixteen and over under the jurisdiction of the California Youth Authority.

THEREFORE, we recommend that the Board of Supervisors ask that the words "and County Boys' Camps" be inserted following the words "Youth Authority" into the first sentence of Section 308 A of the Penal Code.

We are aware of the tremendous divergence of opinion between law enforcement and the social worker's approach to the juvenile problem. We urge greater communication between officials representing both viewpoints. The care of juveniles in county custody is of paramount importance to the members of the Grand Jury.

The Juvenile Committee is very grateful to the members of the Probation Department and to other county officials who have so willingly assisted in acquainting them with juvenile facts and

problems. We wish to thank Lieutenant Walter Sullivan for planning and routing our many field trips and Mrs. Lila Boyd and Mrs. Mary Higa for their unfailing courtesies.

Respectfully submitted,

JUVENILE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert C. Moriarty, Chairman
Mr. La Verne W. Browne
Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson, Secretary
Mrs. Lillian Lee
Mrs. Marjori Hunt Pierson
Mrs. Anthony John Telich

NARCOTICS COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Francis A. Walsh, Foreman
1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

A comprehensive survey of the narcotic problem as it exists today has been conducted throughout this year. The survey has included attendance at the Federal hearings held in Los Angeles; documentary motion pictures; reports received from national, state and local levels; invited guests who imparted valuable information; facts and figures garnered from every available source.

The conclusions we have drawn from this extensive research will be stated briefly. For anyone who so desires, amplification may be had by referring to the voluminous files.

The obvious conclusion is what we call "the vicious circle". Narcotic offenders - be they addicts, addict-pushers, or non-user peddlers - are arrested, given short sentences, sent to prison (where addicts get little if any rehabilitation or "curing"), paroled long before sentence has been completed, are turned back into the same environment from which they came, and in no time at all, are back on another narcotic offense. The same process starts again---even though prior convictions begin to pile up, the sentences remain light, the paroles just as early. The vicious circle continues to 11th, 12th, ad infinitum arrests, convictions, paroles. The overall cost is also vicious, and as unending as the circle itself.

The next conclusion was much more difficult to arrive at - and it is this very important conclusion that has been our main concern. The conclusion answers the question - Why is this vicious circle allowed to perpetuate itself year after year after year?

OUR CONCLUSION:

Those who are most concerned with the narcotic problem face it in one of two ways -

- (1) the Criminal Approach,
- or (2) the Medical Approach.

(1) The Criminal Approach is most naturally taken by the majority of law enforcement agencies--firmly and with good reason. Their experience tells them that if narcotic offenders are not put in jail, kept there under stiff penalties, which become increasingly stiff with each further offense, within a matter of years the seriousness of the problem in this community will be beyond the resources of the law enforcement agencies. Their honest belief is that the narcotic offender is contagious - he contaminates society in a staggering number of ways, as long as he is out of custody.

(2) The Medical Approach is usually adhered to by most social workers, doctors, research scientists, etc.--again firmly and with

good reason. Their experience convinces them that the narcotic addict is not a criminal, but a sick person - just as the alcoholic or the mental patient; that when we realize the narcotic addict is usually the pusher because he needs his "medicine", we are in most cases sending a sick man to prison for doing something over which he had no control; that stiff penalties to try to halt the loathesome non-user peddler results in too many unfair prison terms for the sick addict, and only a rare prison term for the most vicious of all - the non-user peddler who takes advantage of the addict to make him push in order to acquire the drug to satisfy his craving.

These two views are completely diverse, and seemingly have no meeting-ground. Society is on the proverbial horns of the dilemma.

Our third conclusion is a workable system of both Approaches - whereby all elements may be considered, all rights observed, and a resulting decrease almost to obliteration of the narcotic problem may be accomplished.

1. Stiffer penalties - to conform with the Federal penalties; with a mandatory minimum; no parole or probation under stated circumstances; and even the death sentence possible by jury if heroin is sold or transferred to a minor.
2. Separate the offenders into two classes - Addict, and Non-User. The same penalties involved, but the non-user would be sent to prison; whereas the addict would be sent to a narcotic prison-hospital, where he would be given the best medical, psychiatric, and rehabilitative processes available, and where research might find the answers they need to help all future addiction.
3. When the addict is released, he would be under the supervision of mental health counselors who would guide him back into society - not throw him back into the same pit from which he came. If he reverts to the habit, he would be returned to the prison-hospital and kept until the Doctors authorize his release, again to the mental health counselor's supervision.
4. When we have cleaned up our own state, then demand that the Federal Government wipe out the source of the narcotics which flood our state from the borders.

All the authorities make certain infallible statements:

- a. As long as there is a narcotic available, we will have addicts. If the source of illegal contraband is destroyed, there can be no extensive sale of illegal narcotics. This is why the British system of licensed stations is not our answer - the narcotic is still available.
- b. The costs involved from the criminal results of narcotics alone, would pay for the narcotic prison-hospitals, mental

health supervision, increased facilities and manpower required in prisons to take care of long-term convictions. It seems too ridiculous to print, but we have been told that the reason for short terms on narcotic offenders is that we simply do not have adequate prison space!

- c. There is no known cure for a narcotic addict. But he can be controlled, and he can be stopped from contaminating others. The Nallorphine Test (commonly called Nalline Test), discovered and developed in our own state, and successfully used at Chino, is the best regulation system yet found. As a state-wide control, addicts would report once a week, would be given the Test which immediately ascertains if there is any narcotic in the blood stream, and if so - the addict would be sent back to the prison-hospital immediately.
- d. Statistics re narcotic addicts are a straw in the wind. Only those who are known addicts are registered. There are over 6,000 addicts registered in the State of California. A fairly accurate assumption from those working in the allied fields relates a more realistic probability of over 60,000 addicts in this state.

As to statistics re the amount of illegal contraband available for sale in this state - only those seizures made are known, wherein each seizure usually tallies in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is appalling to imagine the amount of contraband that a completely under-staffed narcotic division is unable to stop. There are roughly 500 narcotic officers in the state - including all assigned by federal, state, county and city - competing with every known kind of transportation moving in from every direction on land, in the air, and on the water.
- e. Narcotic addiction is not confined to just the under-privileged, by any means.
- f. According to Federal Committee reports made as late as June, 1960, and reliable local sources, there are many Junior and Senior High Schools in this area where the students can get at least marijuana.
- g. The profit in illegal narcotics is so great that it will always be a major enterprise for gangsters unless the penalties are much stiffer. Prices vary, but on an average a kilo of heroin costs about \$3,000 and will bring about \$100,000. The gangster money too often finances the source of supply, as well as the resultant sales.

We asked everyone involved the same question: Why isn't the public alarmed to the point of demanding that the necessary action be taken to at least control this problem?

We received the same answer: It is human nature to not want to believe it can happen to you or your family.

The next question we asked: How can they be made to realize that it can and, with the increasing incidence of narcotic addiction, very well might happen to them, and something should be done before it does?

The answer: Take the shackles off law enforcement; more people will become involved, and then the public will begin to realize it could happen to them too.

The considered judgment of the leading medical men today - even though their concern has been with the Medical Approach - is that the narcotic addict is so devious in his ways and means of getting his own drug - by pushing to others, burglary, theft, shoplifting, assault, etc., etc. - that society must fight fire with fire - we must arrest, convict and place in custody the addict as if he were a criminal. We must get him off the streets and out of society, and we must keep him there until he is able to be controlled on the outside.

This is now bending the horns of the dilemma to a possible meeting-point.

IF the rest of the Medical Approach group will concede the criminal necessity of getting the addict off the street and keeping him off long enough to effect a control---

IF the Criminal Approach group will concede that the proper prison-hospital-rehabilitation facilities are the answer to the sick addict---

IF ---

And so ends the report. As with all reports, it is only as useful as the action taken by those who read it.

Our deepest appreciation is extended to the many who contributed to a year's research of a vast field and a vital problem.

Respectfully submitted,

NARCOTICS COMMITTEE

Mr. Frank I. Hale, Chairman
 Mrs. Marjori Hunt Pierson, Secrty.
 Col. K. Charles Bean
 Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson
 Mrs. Robert C. Moriarty
 Mr. K. A. Murray
 Mr. Frank Tang

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE REPORT

1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

Duplication of effort, although not a crime, should be. Particularly where the taxpayer's money is paying the freight. This explains the purposeful inactivity of this committee during the current session, and probably will prompt exceptional activity in 1961.

In 1958, by legislative act, a Citizens Advisory Commission was appointed to examine the entire Public Education System of the State of California. For over two years this Citizen's Commission has been studying thoroughly every phase of our state educational program, and only recently made its report - actually received by this committee the day before our report was written, and quite obviously too late for us to adequately digest its hundreds of recommendations.

However, as a legacy to the incoming Schools Committee, we have gathered together in the files most of the pertinent information. This will facilitate any immediate action deemed necessary, since 1961 is a legislative year. These vital recommendations probably will be early in the agenda since Governor Brown has released public statements that Education has the Number One priority on his legislative program.

For our School Committee to have exerted any extensive activity this year would have been duplication of effort, a waste of time, and the taxpayer's money.

Respectfully submitted,

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Marjori Hunt Pierson, Chairman
Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson, Sec'y
Mr. La Verne W. Browne
Mrs. Lillian Lee
Mrs. Robert C. Moriarty
Mrs. Anthony John Telich

SMOG COMMITTEE REPORT

F. A. Walsh, Foreman
1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

Your Smog Committee has held four meetings, two of which were attended by various interested members of the Grand Jury sitting with the committee.

At our invitation Mr. S. Smith Griswold gave us an entire morning, during which he outlined the structure of his organization, and by word, pictures and charts explained their methods of approach to the over-all problem of smog and the various steps that have been taken toward its control and eventual elimination. We find that much progress has been made by the APCD in controlling smog producing emissions from industrial plants by policing and the issuance of citations in many cases. The main source of smog producing elements continues to be the automobile. In attacking this problem the approach is being made:

- (1) by the formation of a Joint Research Program by APCD, the Western Oil and Gas Association, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and the U.S. Public Health Service in the development of practical fuel specifications that will have lesser smog producing by-products resulting from their combustion;
- (2) the acceptance and approval of at least two types of devices that can be recommended as an accessory for installation on all types of automotive vehicles that will remove the harmful products of combustion from the exhaust gases before the gas is released into the air. Although legislation has been enacted setting a limiting date by which time such an accessory must be installed on cars and trucks, there has not as yet been found any practical device.

Your Committee has had only one citizen's complaint and it was acted upon by inviting the complainant, Mr. Francis M. Olson, to appear before the Smog Committee and the Grand Jury for a full discussion of his views. It was found that his suggestions had been given full study by the APCD and a written report by them pointed out the impracticability of his ideas.

It is the considered opinion of the Smog Committee that our meetings have failed to develop any information or facts requiring this Grand Jury to take any formal action.

The transcript of the hearing before the Board of Supervisors on August 9, 1960, with reference to the proposed amendment to Rule 62 has been reviewed and we suggest that our successors on the 1961 Grand Jury acquaint themselves with this transcript so they may correctly understand the importance of Rule 62 and why the proposed amendment would undermine the efforts of APCD to solve the smog problem.

Inasmuch as the APCD seems to be functioning efficiently and making progress in harmony with the complexity of the problems it has to deal with, which problems are not unique to Los Angeles County but are being recognized in every major metropolitan area in the United States, we commend the efforts of the APCD and its Director, Mr. S. Smith Griswold.

SMOG COMMITTEE

Leon L. Horchitz, Chairman
K. Charles Bean
Ralph J. Gallagher
Wm. T. Holden
George E. O'Brien
Mrs. George B. Ross, Secretary

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORT

1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

Things we saw -- things we learned -- things we suggest --

RANCHO LOS AMIGOS

We saw:

-- aged and senile -- arthritics -- muscular distrophy -- polio -- Parkinson's Disease -- spinal cord injuries -- paralysis -- broken necks -- bed-ridden -- wheel chair victims -- ambulatories -- wards in which the only sound was the breathing of the iron lungs

BUT

We learned:

-- of medical miracles at Rancho -- of devices which provide function to twisted and paralyzed hands -- of designs for malfunctioning arms and legs -- of the dramatic development of the artificial muscle.

We also saw:

-- a group of dedicated people who work with zeal, whether on duty or off -- laboratories where heart disease is being studied -- where the effects of Air Pollution on chronic pulmonary diseases are being evaluated -- where testing techniques are being developed to detect mental deterioration in the aged.

We learned:

-- that at Rancho two-thirds of the so-called "no hope cases" are being rehabilitated--that not only have they developed, but have successfully performed surgical techniques which include transfer of muscle power, methods of determining a disabled person's work potential, a substitute technique for breathing (a technique which today is being performed around the world!)

We further learned:

(1) -- that Research Grants supply the money for the clinical investigation at Rancho -- that these grants must be re-applied for each year -- as a result, these highly qualified, creative, dedicated research people can be retained only on a year's basis;

(2) -- that the officials of this county have given highly commendable support to this program in many ways; providing space, buildings, utilities, etc. and that Los Angeles County is further ahead in rehabilitation of the physically handicapped than any other county in the U. S.

We know:

-- that every person rehabilitated and back to work, once again contributes to the National Income.

THEREFORE, we suggest:

(1) -- that the miracles of Rancho be allowed to extend to other so-called hopeless, crippling diseases --

(2) -- that every possible means of continued and expanded support of this clinical investigation program be thoroughly explored.

L. A. COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL

--the largest hospital of its kind in the United States! General Hospital was built when out-patient clinic practice was virtually unknown--

--today out-patient clinics and "in the home care" are the answer to our increasing population and critical man-power and bed-space shortages--

We saw:

--Doctors and nurses trying to care for the hundreds of out-patients in the most make-shift surroundings, examination rooms separated only by sheets, lack of privacy, the sick waiting long hours for their turn.

--the World War I Army barracks where the nurses live, cold in winter and hot in summer--

--the ancient buildings, now condemned, that were a part of the original hospital, but the only home available to the residents and interns who must live on the hospital grounds.

BUT

--during our 1960 term a fifteen and a half million dollar Bond Issue was passed that will provide a four-story out-patient clinic building, a Nursing School and Dormitory for nurses, and a building that will provide housing for 300 resident physicians and interns.

--we want to congratulate the voters on passing this important Bond Issue, and we know that 1963, the year of completion, cannot come too soon for the staff at General Hospital.

PSYCHIATRIC.....GENERAL HOSPITAL

We saw:

--seventeen people in Psychiatric Court at General Hospital between the hours of nine and ten-thirty A.M. They were advised of their rights and given a full and complete hearing.

The senile elderly were committed to geriatric sanitarium, under the care of the Mental Health Counselor; the alcoholics who had asked for voluntary commitment were ordered to Camarillo; one

woman described by the psychiatrists as neurotic but not psychotic was dismissed; the paranoid schizophrenics were committed to mental hospitals.

We learned:

--that due to the number of cases, the Psychiatric Unit of General Hospital is one of the best in the country, if not in the world, in which to study the acute psychotic reactions of schizophrenia

But we learned.....that very little significant research has been done there because of inadequate staffing within the Unit itself

Therefore, we suggest:

--that the administrative budget of the Psychiatric Unit be restored to its former status, thus allowing for its original complement of three physicians.

We saw:

--"Closed" Geriatric sanitaria (those to which the senile are committed) and we learned that though these people may stare vacantly into space, they, unfortunately, often remember every detail of the Court commitment.

--"Open" Geriatric sanitaria (where senile patients may go voluntarily)

We learned:

--that the Bureau of Hospitals, under the State Dept. of Public Health, recently acquired Federal funds to set up training programs for Nursing and Rest Home operators. We believe there is urgent need for that type of training, and in line with that---

We strongly suggest

--that the licensing and inspection of every kind of Rest Home and Sanitarium in this state, be placed under one Agency.

We believe that the Psychiatric Court should be commended for the reduction in non-psychotic senile cases under its jurisdiction, in recent years.

We suggest:

--continuing studies of ways in which all these elderly people can be cared for, without resorting to court commitment.

"DRUNK" COURT

At Lincoln Heights Jail on a Monday morning

We saw:

--hundreds of men who had been picked up over the week-end and were unable to post the \$21 Bail (the women were to follow in the afternoon).

--these men filled all the available seats, and stood three deep along the walls of the Court room

--the charge----"Plain Drunk"

We heard:

--Judge Robert Clifton explain their rights; his efforts to make them realize that drinking is a problem that is affecting their lives, jobs, health and reputations; he suggested ways in which they could seek help with this problem.

We learned:

--that there are nearly 100,000 arrests a year in Los Angeles for intoxication and that some of these men might have appeared in "Drunk Court" three hundred times or more--at a cost of \$35 per arrest!

--that Judge Clifton believes that emphasis should be placed on early treatment of alcoholism; that compulsory treatment of alcoholics by referral to Alcoholics Anonymous or to State Clinics has been proven beneficial, and should be used extensively.

We suggest:

--that Judge Clifton's plan for a total state program, using compulsory treatment, is well worth studying.

--that every citizen of this State should be aroused! California has more alcoholics than any other state in the nation!

AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN PROGRAM

We have heard:

--a great deal of criticism of the Aid to Needy Children program--

--that the Program is constantly under study, not only by the Bureau of Public Assistance, who administers it, but by the Press, Judges, interested citizens, other counties in California, notably San Diego County.

We suggest:

--that an evaluation of the results of those studies might prove interesting and worth while to the 1961 Grand Jury.

CONCLUSIONS

During this year we have become increasingly concerned with the complexity of the administration of the Health and Welfare Programs in this state and county.

We learned

--that the Old Age Security Program alone requires a manual of 648 pages to assist and direct the Social Worker

--that with the implementation of the Federal Old Age Rehabilitation Program in January, 1961, the laws, rules and regulations could become more complex and confusing, and the manuals even weightier--

We know:

--that studies of administration and improved procedures in all the Welfare programs have been made and implemented at the county level

BUT

We suggest:

--that only at the State level can a study be made that will result in the simplification of laws, rules and regulations that is so urgently needed.

The Social Services Committee wishes to thank the staff, D.D.A. Fred Henderson, Lt. Walter Sullivan, and the Secretaries, Mrs. Lila Boyd and Mrs. Mary Higa, for writing our letters, arranging our trips and interviews, and giving us the benefit of their wisdom and experience.

Respectfully submitted,

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mrs. Anthony John Telich, Chairman
Mr. La Verne W. Browne
Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson, Secretary
Mrs. Lillian Lee
Mrs. Robert C. Moriarty
Mrs. Marjori Hunt Pierson

ADOPTIONS -- See Addenda

Addenda

SPECIAL REPORT ON ADOPTION PROCEDURES
BY THE SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
TO THE 1960 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY
May 2, 1960

Having received complaints concerning overcharges by attorneys and doctors, and large payments to the natural mother, in independent adoption cases, and unduly long delays and unjust decisions as to the suitability of prospective adoptive parents in agency adoptions, the Social Services Committee has held several hearings on the subject. At various times, the following persons have testified before the committee and other interested members of the Grand Jury:

Mr. Walter A. Heath -- Los Angeles County Bureau of Adoptions
Superior Court Judge Ben A. Koenig -- Presently presiding in adoption cases

Superior Court Judge Lewis Drucker -- Formerly presided over adoption cases

Dr. Frances Holmes -- Chairman, Committee on Adoptions, Los Angeles County Medical Association

Mr. Frederick Field -- Legal Advisor, Los Angeles County Medical Association

Mr. James H. Dennison -- Member, California State Bar Association Committee on Adoptions

Mr. Robert M. Dulin -- Member, California State Bar Association Committee on Adoptions

The following conclusions have been reached:

- A. Due to the emotional factors involved, it has been found difficult to secure sufficient evidence to successfully prosecute either doctors or attorneys involved in the "traffic in babies."
- B. The only statute in California which prohibits the sale of persons is antiquated and outmoded, having been passed shortly after the close of the Civil War. Its primary purpose is to prohibit the sale of persons into slavery. (Penal Code Section 181)
- C. Neither the medical nor the legal associations are able to adequately punish or control the members of their own professions.
 1. Many doctors do not belong to the medical associations.
 2. The only control over non-association members is exercised by the State Board of Examiners.
 3. They have no way of determining which doctors or attorneys are instrumental in the placement and adoption of unusually large numbers of children.
- D. Both independent and agency adoptions should be retained.
 1. In independent adoptions, the natural mother is given great-

er discretionary powers as to with whom the child is to be placed.

- a. Adoptions can be better controlled as to ethnic and religious background.
 - b. Children may be placed with persons of good health, good standing in the community, better than average financial position, even though they may be over the arbitrary age limit set for agency adoptions.
 - c. There is less embarrassment for the natural mother.
2. In agency adoptions, the child must be relinquished to the agency and placed wherever they decide.
- a. Agencies are well qualified to meet the needs of the abandoned child, the orphan, and those children given up by the natural parent who has no relations that can take the child, and those who are unable to place the child through independent sources.
 - b. Agencies are equipped to find homes for many "hard to place" children, i.e., minority groups or the physically handicapped.
- E. We feel that the following suggestions are very worthy of consideration and should heartily like to add our endorsement to the introduction of legislation to cover them.
1. The Los Angeles County Medical Association recommends:
 - a. An over-all "adoptions screening board" to receive independent reports from the social service agencies, doctors and attorneys, and to make the final decision as to the qualifications of the adopting family, the physical, mental, religious, and ethnological background of the minor child being considered for adoption.
 - b. In the case of independent adoptions, that all fees be paid into the attorney's trustee account, he in turn making all disbursements for legal and medical charges, being required to declare, under oath, the manner in which said monies have been disbursed.
 - c. Scale of fees which may be charged.
 2. The State Bar Association Committee on Adoptions recommends the same procedure as in 1-b above.
 - a. Fees of attorneys should be set by court in each case.
 - b. Adopting parents should pay only hospital, doctors, drugs, and legal fees. They are opposed to support payments to the natural monther on two counts:

- (1) Constitutes "buying" of baby.
 - (2) Have been paying for their own support during that time and should not be obligated for the support of the natural mother as well.
- c. If the lawyer handling the legal end of the adoption for either the natural parent or the adopting parents finds any monies are being paid outside of the trustee account, he should withdraw from the case.
- F. The Social Services Committee of the 1960 Los Angeles County Grand Jury endorse the recommendations of the State Bar Association and of the Los Angeles County Medical Association and make the following further recommendations:
1. The inclusion in any legislation concerning adoptions, the requirement that a record be kept of all doctors and attorneys participating in any adoptions in the state of California, and the fees charged, in the office of the Attorney General, so that any indication of too heavy a "work load" in this field and consistently high fees could be properly and immediately investigated.
 2. Uniform adoption laws for all states, so that interstate adoptions could be properly controlled.
 3. A series of round table conferences between legal, judicial, medical, and social service agency representatives in the attempt to reach an accord in the procedures to be followed by all in adoptions.

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

MRS. ANTHONY JOHN TELICH, CHAIRMAN
MR. LA VERNE W. BROWNE
MRS. THOMAS H. GIBSON, SECRETARY
MRS. LILLIAN LEE
MRS. ROBERT C. MORIARTY
MRS. MARJORI HUNT PIERSON

RESOLUTION OF THE 1960 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY
RECOMMENDING THAT THERE BE AT LEAST TWO GRAND JURIES
NAMED FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WHEREAS, the Grand Jury is charged by law, Penal Code Section 928, with "the duty ... to investigate and report upon the needs of all county officers ... including the abolition or creation of offices and the equipment for, or the method or system of performing the duties ..."; and,

WHEREAS, the Grand Jury is also charged to investigate any suspected violation of the law, Penal Code Section 911 and 917; and

WHEREAS, the population of the County will continue to increase in the foreseeable future; and

WHEREAS, county government now comprises some fifty-seven departments with a budget of over half a billion dollars; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement activities and related responsibilities have been increasing twice as rapidly as population; and

WHEREAS, the present Grand Jury of nineteen members cannot effectively examine both law enforcement and county government each year;

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that the State Legislature be asked to revise the statutes applying to the Grand Jury System to provide that:

There be at least two concurrent Grand Juries named by the Superior Court for Los Angeles County:

One for the hearing of felony cases;

One for the examination of county government.

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED FURTHER that the Board of Supervisors be asked to use its office to secure from the State Legislature a revision of the Penal Code which will put the above recommendation into effect.

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED FURTHER that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to:

Each member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors;
Judge of the Superior Court presiding over the Grand Jury;
Each member of the State Legislature from Los Angeles County;
Chief Administrative Officer;
County Counsel.

Respectfully submitted,

F. A. WALSH, Foreman
HARRY WEMBRIDGE, Chairman
Audit and Legislative Committee

RESOLUTION OF THE 1960 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY
CONCERNING CRIMINAL ABORTION

WHEREAS, this Grand Jury, through its investigations and inquiries, has become aware of an increasingly serious criminal abortion problem, existing not only in Los Angeles County, but throughout the State of California as well; and

WHEREAS, it has been reported to this Grand Jury that abortion and abortion-mill prosecutions have greatly increased in Los Angeles County during the last two years, reaching a peak of approximately one dozen case filings per month by the District Attorney's Office, and approximately fifteen prosecutable abortion-homicide case filings per year; and

WHEREAS, there apparently has been substantial disregard of the abortion laws of this state, with resulting human hardship, suffering and tragedy for many unfortunate members of an uninformed public; and

WHEREAS, a small number of abortee-witnesses, in cases heard by this Grand Jury, would have been spared from undue hardship and suffering had there been available a procedure for obtaining a lawful therapeutic abortion; and

WHEREAS the Senate Interim Judiciary Committee has recently conducted a preliminary investigation into this matter;

BE IT RESOLVED AND RECOMMENDED BY THIS GRAND JURY that the Senate Judiciary Committee further investigate and inquire into the growing problem of criminal abortion in the State of California, and seriously consider submitting for passage to the California State Senate legislation allowing (with proper controls) therapeutic abortion in the small percentage of cases where human hardship so dictates, that is:

- (1) Where sound medical judgment indicates that pregnancy would seriously endanger a woman's physical or mental health, and
- (2) Where sound medical judgment indicates that the child may very likely be born with a serious congenital defect, and
- (3) Where pregnancy results from forcible rape, incest or moral irresponsibility or in girls under the age of fourteen.

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED FURTHER that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Chairman and each member of the Senate Judiciary Committee of the State Legislature, each member of the State Legislature from Los Angeles County, each member of the County Board of Supervisors, Presiding Judge, Criminal Master Calendar Department of the Superior Court, County Counsel, and Los Angeles County District Attorney.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

F. A. WALSH, FOREMAN

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

A RECOMMENDATION OF THE 1960 L. A. COUNTY GRAND JURY

In the course of our Grand Jury service there has been brought before us cases where law enforcement officers and other Civil Service employees have taken advantage of their official positions and have violated their oath of office by the commission of felonies, for which they have been indicted, brought to trial, and adjudged guilty. Such acts are not only shocking to the citizenry who have placed their trust and confidence in these individuals but it becomes a travesty on their oath of office when they are paid pensions, supposedly earned for their accomplishment of a term of faithful service.

We understand that it will require legislative action to correct this evil. To this end, we strongly urge that both houses of our California Legislature take steps to bring about immediate changes in our laws so as to deny any pension or other service connected payments or bonuses to any civil service employee who has been convicted by due process of law of a felony involving moral turpitude while so employed.

To permit a Civil Service employe convicted of a felony to become a pensioner during his term of confinement for his crime or after his release is a mockery of our society.

In fairness to the individual so convicted, we suggest that the law denying him a pension would provide for the repayment to him of his contributions to the pension fund and at no future time would he be entitled to receive any further amounts.

Furthermore, we strongly urge that this matter be brought to the attention of future grand juries and to the Past Grand Jurors Association, as it is our feeling that they will appreciate and endorse this recommendation to our Legislature in the interest of strengthening the moral character of our civil servants in whom we, as citizens and taxpayers, place our trust and confidence to safeguard and protect our laws and to conserve our public resources.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
1960 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY