

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

GRAND JURY



*Final  
Report*

1961

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Preface .....	1
Committees .....	3
Foreman's Letter to Judge Evelle J. Younger .....	5
Secretary's Letter .....	11

Committee Reports

Audit .....	13
Criminal Complaints .....	31
Jails .....	33
Juvenile .....	35
Narcotics .....	41
Schools .....	43
Social Services .....	51
Recommendations concerning Future	
Grand Jury Impaneling and Procedure .....	63
ADDENDA .....	65

## PREFACE

The members of the 1961 Grand Jury of Los Angeles County and the names of the Superior Court judges who nominated them are listed below:

MR. LINDLEY M. BRYANT	JUDGE H. EUGENE BREITENBACH
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY	JUDGE FRED MILLER
MR. WILLIAM G. COOK	JUDGE WALLACE L. WARE
MR. MARION DICE	JUDGE FRANK G. SWAIN
MR. JAMES L. DUFF	JUDGE J. F. MORONEY
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY	JUDGE JOE RAYCRAFT
MRS. WILMA IMM	JUDGE WILLIAM B. NEELEY
MR. HAYDEN F. JONES	JUDGE CARYL M. SHELDON
MRS. CONSUELO S. LOWE	JUDGE ARNOLD PRAEGER
MRS. KATHRYN HERTZOG MESSNER	JUDGE THOMAS C. YAGER
MR. ARTHUR A. NELSON	JUDGE WALTER H. ODEMAR
MR. JAMES ROBERT PAINE	JUDGE WILLIAM E. FOX
MR. WARD S. PITKIN	JUDGE WILLIAM P. HAUGHTON
MR. FRANK H. ROBB	JUDGE LEON T. DAVID
MR. RAYMOND H. ROEMER	JUDGE WALLACE L. WARE
MRS. ESTELLE H. SPURCK	JUDGE WILLIAM J. PALMER
MR. COURTNEY A. TEEL	JUDGE ROGER ALTON PFAFF
MR. GEORGE S. THOMPSON	JUDGE WILLIAM E. FOX
MRS. HELEN THORMIN	JUDGE LLOYD S. NIX

## COMMITTEES

## 1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

## ADMINISTRATIVE

Hayden F. Jones, Chairman  
 Lindley M. Bryant  
 William G. Cook  
 Mrs. Ralph P. Lowe  
 A. A. Nelson  
 Ray H. Roemer  
 Mrs. J. Selby Spurck  
 George S. Thompson

## AUDIT

Lindley M. Bryant, Chairman  
 Marion E. Dice  
 James L. Duff  
 Mrs. Wilma M. Imm  
 Ward S. Pitkin  
 Frank H. Robb

## CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS

William G. Cook, Chairman  
 Mrs. Jean W. Haley  
 A. A. Nelson  
 J. Robert Paine  
 Ray H. Roemer  
 Mrs. Anthony Thormin

## JAILS

Ray H. Roemer, Chairman  
 William G. Cook  
 Mrs. Jean W. Haley  
 A. A. Nelson  
 J. Robert Paine  
 Mrs. Anthony Thormin

## JUVENILE

George S. Thompson, Chairman  
 Mrs. Lauren H. Conley  
 Mrs. Ralph P. Lowe  
 Mrs. Ernest Lincoln Messner  
 Mrs. J. Selby Spurck  
 Courtney A. Teel

## NARCOTICS

A. A. Nelson, Chairman  
 William G. Cook  
 Mrs. Jean W. Haley  
 J. Robert Paine  
 Ray H. Roemer  
 Mrs. Anthony Thormin

## SCHOOLS

Mrs. J. Selby Spurck, Chairman  
 Mrs. Lauren H. Conley  
 Mrs. Ralph P. Lowe  
 Mrs. Ernest Lincoln Messner  
 Courtney A. Teel  
 George S. Thompson

## SOCIAL SERVICES

Mrs. Ralph P. Lowe, Chairman  
 Mrs. Lauren H. Conley  
 Mrs. Wilma M. Imm  
 Mrs. Ernest Lincoln Messner  
 Mrs. J. Selby Spurck  
 Courtney A. Teel  
 George S. Thompson

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1961 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE

LOS ANGELES 12

MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

Hon. Evelle J. Younger  
Presiding Judge  
Criminal Division, Superior Court  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Judge Younger:

I deem it an honor, on behalf of the 1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury, to submit our final report.

This is the first Grand Jury, so far as I know, which has served under two Presiding Judges. The Honorable McIntyre Faries, who empaneled us, gave clear and concise instructions, inviting us to remain in close touch with him for advice and legal counsel. We appreciated his attitude throughout the time he remained as Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division of the Superior Court.

When you were elected to this position, Judge Younger, you immediately made yourself available for any help we might need and we have enjoyed our association with you.

Acting in accordance with Judge Faries' charge to the jury, particularly to investigate the income producing departments of the County Government, not only the Audit Committee but all the grand jurors have been very cost-conscious and have found it instructive to inquire into the financial picture of the departments with which they came into contact. Some of the interim findings of the various committees, as well as their final reports, reflect this intelligent interest.

The time which is required of a grand jury for the hearing of cases seems to be greater each year. Besides the usual routine cases and a few of the sensational, I should like to call attention to the fact that, in addition, approximately 283 narcotics indictments were returned this year, compared with none returned by the 1951 Grand Jury, of which I was also a member.

Hon. Evelle J. Younger

2.

Some committee assignments appeared at first to be outside the paramount interest of the individual jurors. However, as the work developed under the conscientious direction of the various chairmen, each of us has grown in interests vital to the community. I am especially gratified that all our members have been reasonable in giving consideration to the views of others.

At this point I should like to review particularly the special finding formulated in November, calling attention to the reservoir of talent for further public service, not only of former Grand Jury members, but of others in the community whose experience could in part take the place of scholastic training for certain services where it is impossible to secure sufficient staff under present regulations, such as for interviewing foster parents, etc.

Both instructive and enjoyable were the several field trips which it has become customary for grand juries to take. In carrying out their committee work, each of our members also has participated in other inspection visits. All these contacts with county departments are valuable and many of the important conclusions you will note in the attached committee reports have come about because of first hand knowledge of the situations.

It has been a gratifying experience to work closely with District Attorney McKesson and Sheriff Pitchess. The heads of many county departments have become known to us through meetings arranged by the various committees and each of us has been impressed with the uniformly high calibre of those who have the responsibility of the 47 departments.

The 1961 Grand Jury has been fortunate indeed to have had the guidance of Deputy District Attorney Fred M. Henderson. We are grateful also to James Vaughn, court reporter, to the Deputy Sheriffs who served as Bailiffs in charge of the witness room, and to Lieutenant Walter J. Sullivan, our investigator, who was never-tiring and always courteous. We missed him greatly after he became ill. Mrs. Lila Boyd and Mrs. Mary Higa always remained calm even under pressure. I could wish nothing better to future grand juries than that they may keep this knowledgable staff.

Hon. Evelle J. Younger

3.

Ron Einstoss, Los Angeles Times, Patrick Foley, Los Angeles Herald-Express, Lloyd Emerson, Los Angeles Examiner, Jim Denyer, Los Angeles Mirror-News, and B. H. (Billy) Matherly, City News Service, all deserve our thanks and appreciation, not only for their good coverage of Grand Jury news, but for respecting confidence where necessary.

It is impossible to delineate each of the members and I know they respect the limitations of the situation when I single out, only because of their elective positions, the Foreman Pro Tem, Courtney A. Teel, who conducted the hearings during the absence of the Foreman, and the Secretary, Mrs. Wilma Meredith Imm, who worked so conscientiously and hard, Sergeant-at-arms, Ward S. Pitkin, as well as Frank H. Robb, who took over that post occasionally, and did a fine job. These officers also served on committees and assisted the Foreman in many ways.

It has been a privilege to serve as Foreman of the 1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury and I speak for all of us in expressing, through you, our thanks to the judges who nominated us.

Respectfully submitted,

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
1961 GRAND JURY  
548 HALL OF JUSTICE  
LOS ANGELES 12  
MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

December 5, 1961

Mr. Hayden F. Jones, Foreman  
and  
Members of the 1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

I have appreciated the opportunity of serving as your Secretary, and extended my best efforts in performing the duties of the office, which were most interesting.

As Secretary, it has been my privilege to work closely with our Foreman, Mr. Hayden F. Jones. I remember the prayer with which he opened our deliberations. This, in my opinion, set the standard he has maintained throughout the year. He has guided our committees toward full expression of their views and has shown consideration toward all who have come before the Grand Jury. Also, his sense of humor has been a saving grace at times. Membership on the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, besides being a year of public service, is a unique opportunity for education and growth. There has been an added plus for me in the personal associations with each of you -- something which I shall always cherish.

One could not praise too highly the helpfulness of Mr. Fred M. Henderson and the other Deputy District Attorneys. Lieutenant Walter J. Sullivan, Mrs. Lila Boyd and Mrs. Mary Higa have been unfailingly cooperative and, in behalf of all the committee secretaries, as well as myself, I thank them so very, very much.

MRS. WILMA MEREDITH IMM  
SECRETARY



## REPORT OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Hayden Jones, Foreman  
1961 Grand Jury of Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your Audit Committee functions under Sections 925, 926, and 929 of the Penal Code of the State of California, which reads, in part, as follows:

"925. Annual Examination of records. The grand jury shall annually make a careful and complete examination of the books, records, and accounts, especially those pertaining to revenue, of all of the officers of the county and of all hospital districts organized in the county, and report as to the facts it has found, with such recommendations as it may deem proper and fit."

"926. Employment of expert and assistants. If, in the judgment of the grand jury, the services of an expert are necessary for the purpose of Section 925, the grand jury may employ one, at an agreed compensation, to be first approved by the court. If, in the judgment of the grand jury, the services of assistants to such experts are required, the grand jury may employ such assistants, at a compensation to be agreed upon and approved by the court."

"929. Examination of books, etc., of officers ex officio. When making an examination of the books, records, and accounts of all the officers of the county and when investigating and reporting upon the needs of all county officers in its county, the grand jury shall include an examination and report upon all the books, records, and accounts of all the officers of such county which are kept in their ex officio capacity, as incumbents or officers of any special legislative district or other district in the county, created pursuant to state law."

Your Audit Committee, with the approval of the Grand Jury and Judge Faries, selected Mr. Harry W. Moore, a partner of the firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, to work with your Committee in the capacity of Contract Auditor. He was assisted by Mr. Fred E. Rhodes, also a partner of that firm.

DEPARTMENTS AUDITED BY 1961 GRAND JURY

The Audit Committee, with the assistance of the Contract Auditor, selected certain departments for examination in 1961. The choice was based on the budget appropriation available and on a ten-year record of departments audited by prior Grand Juries during that period. The firms selected and the amounts budgeted for each assignment were approved in advance by the Audit Committee.

The principal examinations made during the year 1961 and the firms of auditors selected are as follows:

<u>Departments</u>	<u>Auditors</u>
Assessment and Collection of Taxes	Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery
Bureau of Public Assistance and General Hospital - Drug and Prescription Programs	Kahan, Seltzer & Eckstein
Bureau of Resources and Collections	Kahan, Seltzer & Eckstein
County Engineer	Ernst & Ernst
County Recorder	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Health Department	Steres, Brown, Kelman & Kraft
Marshal of Municipal Courts	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Revenues (42 departments)	Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery
Review of recommendations of prior Grand Juries, five years 1956-60	Audit Committee and Chief Administrative Officer

#### ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES

The examination in connection with the assessment and collection of taxes covered the procedures involved in the office of the County Assessor, the office of the County Treasurer (Tax Collector), and the office of the County Auditor-Controller (Delinquent Taxes). It was found during the examination that, in general, control over the operations of the various offices appeared to be adequate, and that two areas possibly requiring study were the collection of delinquent unsecured taxes by the County Tax Collector and the processing of veterans' exemptions by the County Assessor.

The Chief Administrative Officer advises that only approximately 1% of the personal property taxes remain uncollected and this is generally due to bankruptcy, persons leaving the State, or the inability of the County Tax Collector to locate the persons. It was felt that to add personnel in this department to increase the collection effort would not materially do so, and therefore is not recommended.

With reference to veterans' exemptions, the following is a tabulation of the total number of claims filed, the total number of claims granted, the total number of claims denied, and the total assessed value of all property so exempted for the past three years.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
<u>CLAIMED</u>			
Number of individuals claiming the veterans' exemption:	<u>553,678</u>	<u>549,372</u>	<u>519,707</u>
<u>DENIED</u>			
Exemptions denied because values over \$5,000 limitation:	25,500	25,000	29,500
Exemptions denied for other reasons:	<u>6,087</u>	<u>6,053</u>	<u>4,750</u>
Total exemptions denied:	<u>31,587</u>	<u>31,053</u>	<u>34,250</u>
<u>ALLOWED</u>			
Number of veterans' claims allowed:	<u>522,309</u>	<u>518,319</u>	<u>485,457</u>
Total assessed value of property exempted from tax by veterans' exemptions granted:	<u>\$416,080,120</u>	<u>\$408,796,275</u>	<u>\$389,516,143</u>

The table shows a 5% decrease in claims filed for veterans' exemptions in 1961 vs. 1960, and a 6% decrease in exemptions granted. It also shows a 5% decrease in the total assessed values exempted from tax by these exemptions.

These figures show the results of a Grand Jury inquiry into veterans' exemptions in 1960, as reflected in the 1961 declarations and claims. This progress is commendable, and yet further gains can be made through expanded effort to abolish laxity in receiving and handling the claims.

As one evidence of laxity, we find that many veterans who own substantial real estate values are declaring no bank balances or other assets. This does not appear realistic.

To test the facts, a pilot examination was made of a group of claims selected at random from those where the assessed value of real community property owned was more than \$7,500 and where the only other assets usually declared by the claimant were automobiles. Absent or concealed were such other assets as bank accounts, stocks and bonds, business proprietorships, and so on.

These claims were investigated for your Committee by an investigator from the District Attorney's office. In approximately 50% of them, undeclared assets were discovered with values sufficient to bring the total value of community property owned to above the eligible limit of \$10,000. This shows that about half of this group of ex-

emptions would not have been granted if all assets had been declared in the claim.

Based on the sample tested, we estimate the total number of such questionable claims at 10,000 to 15,000. We therefore concluded that further improvements in the property declaration and claim review procedures are needed.

Conferences were held with the County Assessor and his department heads. As a result, the form of the claim to be filled in by the veteran has been further expanded to include, among other things, the following:

More space for listing commercial and savings bank balances;

A space to record credit union deposit balances;

A query as to whether or not the individual has an interest in a business and, if so, where located.

Also, it was agreed in conference that the Assessor would instruct his deputies to inform veterans more explicitly regarding the proper basis of eligibility for exemption, and wherever a veteran owns assessed values exceeding \$7,500 the inquiry regarding his total assets and valuations will be broadened in scope. Also, the Assessor was requested to institute procedures for cross-referencing each veteran's claim papers to any other assessed properties owned by the veteran, as a step in determining his eligibility.

All of the 13 recommendations contained in the report on Assessment and Collection of Taxes have been implemented except one, which was rejected for convincing reasons.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND GENERAL HOSPITAL - DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION PROGRAMS

The Bureau of Public Assistance, through its Medical Care Division, administers the California Public Assistance Medical Care Program. The Los Angeles County General Hospital, through its Outside Medical Relief Unit, administers the Outside Medical Relief Program. These two programs provide the procedures under which certain designated recipients of public assistance may obtain medical care, including drugs and prescriptions.

A limited examination was made of the drug and prescription portion of the above programs with particular emphasis on the procedure being followed and the controls being exercised.

Two major problems, for which no ready solutions were apparent, were disclosed by this examination. One concerned the annual identification cards issued to recipients. Under the program, it is necessary for the dispenser of drugs to find out whether the recipient is eligible for relief at the time the drugs are dispensed. Compara-

tively little difficulty is encountered in the adult program, but the status of recipients under the Aid to Needy Children program is subject to frequent modification, and pharmacists may find themselves dispensing drugs on the evidence of an annual identification card when, in fact, the card is no longer valid. In order to avoid confusion in this area, County officials were requested to conduct a study to develop a better identification program.

The second problem had to do with those prescriptions which are telephoned to a pharmacist by a prescribing doctor. It appeared there could be considerable loss of control in these cases, because a physician's signature is not obtained on the prescription form. The main concern of your Committee in this area arose from the very nature of the transactions and the facility with which fraudulent practices can and do creep in. The physician often orders merchandise by telephone from a pharmacist, for the benefit of a patient who is not responsible for the bill and never sees it because it is paid from public funds. Thus, a pharmacist can charge the County for prescriptions never ordered and never filled, claiming a telephoned authorization of which there is no record. In the event of collusion between the doctor and the druggist, loss of control is so complete that such fraud is extremely difficult to detect.

Therefore, conferences were held with officers of the State of California Department of Social Welfare, with County department heads, and with all medical and pharmaceutical groups interested in this program to seek better ways of handling these prescription authorizations. This subject is more fully covered in the report of the Social Services Committee.

#### BUREAU OF RESOURCES AND COLLECTIONS

The 1960 Grand Jury of Los Angeles County conducted an investigation at the Bureau of Resources and Collections in connection with:

- (1) the length of time taken to bill a patient for hospital services rendered, and
- (2) the length of time taken to furnish information to title companies and escrow agents in connection with properties being transferred upon which the County has a lien.

As a result of the prior year's investigation, the Department of Charities agreed to institute a procedure to be tested for a six-month period whereby invoices would be mailed to hospital patients within five days of their discharge. They also agreed to attempt to set up an accounts receivable ledger on property liens so that information would be more readily available when needed.

During the current year a review was made to evaluate the results of these changes. The department had been delayed in instituting the billing program agreed upon, but a subsequent review disclosed that bills are now being mailed to hospital patients within five days of

their discharge. There is evidence that collections are thereby increased. However, the program has been in effect too short a time to determine how much additional money is being collected.

Accounts receivable records covering property liens had not been started, and a sampling test made of the older liens to find how many are still valid showed that many of them had been paid or otherwise liquidated.

A better approach seemed to be for one or two Bureau of Resources and Collections' employees to search the records and verify the status of these old liens, eliminate the deadwood and reduce the size of the job. The Bureau agreed and the program is under way. Results will not be available this year.

#### COUNTY ENGINEER

The County Engineer performs engineering functions within the unincorporated areas of the County and in contract cities. The major responsibilities of the County Engineer include the design and supervision of the Capital Projects Program, building plan check and inspection, sewer and storm drain design, industrial waste plan checking, sewer maintenance, survey services for all County departments, administration of County water works districts, and allocation of assessments for local improvements. In addition, the County Engineer is responsible for the operation of two County Airports located near La Verne and Lancaster.

An examination was made covering the internal controls and procedures within the Department. This resulted in 18 recommendations, of which 9 were promptly implemented and 2 were rejected or withdrawn. Upon 2 of the recommendations, instructions have already been issued by the Department to implement the recommendations and 5 are under study by the Department. The recommendations that are open for further study cover the following:

1. Program for reconciliation of differences between book inventory and physical inventory.
2. The maintaining of payroll records for overtime, sick leave, and vacations in the division and in the field offices.
3. Standardization of time reports in all divisions.
4. Approval of time cards by authorized division or field office representatives.
5. A study of utilization of data processing equipment, particularly relating to data processing equipment currently used in other departments.

COUNTY RECORDER

The primary responsibility of the County Recorder is to accept for filing and to make a permanent record of all recordable instruments, to file copies of certificates of birth and death where the event occurred in any area of the County except within the City of Los Angeles, and to function as the local registrar of marriages.

A special examination of procedures and operations of the Department of Recorder was made during the year. The examination set forth only 3 minor recommendations, all of which were immediately implemented.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Health Department of the County of Los Angeles administers the Public Health Program through 14 health centers at various locations throughout the County. The examination dealt with the controls of the receipts of the Department, which consist mainly of fees for health permits, vital records, and billing to contract cities. The procedures in connection with payroll, purchasing, receiving, and inventorying supplies in the main office and various branches and the controls existing in the district health centers were also reviewed.

The report contained 20 recommendations, of which 13 were accepted by the Department and have been implemented. Five of the recommendations were rejected and further study by your Committee showed valid reasons for the rejections. One of the two remaining recommendations related to approval of dental work in the East Los Angeles district, which will be implemented as soon as a vacant position of Senior Medical Social Worker can be filled. The other recommendation, which is currently under study by the Department, relates to a review of the general functions of ordering and storing supplies and materials throughout the Department.

MARSHAL OF THE MUNICIPAL COURTS

The Marshal of the Municipal Courts provides one marshal for each municipal court established in the judicial districts in Los Angeles County and has the powers and duties with respect to the municipal courts that the Sheriff has with respect to the superior courts. The Marshal's duties consist in executing, serving, and returning all writs, processes, and notices directed to him by the courts or other competent authorities. The revenues of the Department consist of fees for services and mileage in connection with his duties as Marshal.

The report contained 6 recommendations, of which 3 have already been implemented. The procedures covered by 3 of the recommendations were believed by the Department to be adequate. Your Committee concurs.

REVENUES - 42 DEPARTMENTS

Many of the smaller departments throughout the County have miscellaneous items of receipts and the scope of the operations of these departments is not sufficient to call for complete examinations of the departments. Therefore, the Audit Committee caused a limited review to be made in each of the departments of the County as to the control over revenues. In general, it was found that the procedures followed throughout the County are adequate to safeguard collections. The report covered 42 departments and contained 46 recommendations. Of the 46 recommendations, 37 have been accepted and implemented, 2 are believed to be properly covered by present procedures, and 7 are to be studied. The 7 recommendations are as follows:

CHARITIES, DEPARTMENT OF:

Study and re-evaluate the experimental program in connection with the billing for admitting room services rendered to ineligible patients. (Report expected January 1962.)

COUNTY CLERK:

The Audit Committee recommended that the present contract with the West Publishing Company covering royalties be subjected to an annual audit. This recommendation has been accepted and the first audit certification can be expected in August 1962.

OTIS ART INSTITUTE:

The 3 recommendations covering registration and tuition, library fines, and more frequent deposit of funds by this department will be considered at such time as a new director for the Institute has been selected, the position currently being vacant.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT:

Study the feasibility of providing automatic direct information to the Accounting Division whenever wards are transferred. Study scheduled for early 1962.)

TREASURER:

Study the advisability of installing a postage meter machine. (Study scheduled for early 1962.)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRIOR GRAND JURIES

One of the first projects undertaken by your Audit Committee was to request a review of the present status of recommendations of prior Grand Juries. Through the Chief Administrative Officer, each department examined by a Grand Jury in the five years 1956 through 1960 was asked to report the present status of each recommendation contained in the auditor's report on such examination.



Reading these reports had prompted the review for two reasons:

- (1) Many recommendations had not been acted upon before the time the Grand Jury report was written, and, because some of them were not followed up by the succeeding Grand Jury, their disposition was unknown to us.
- (2) Some situations seemed chronic, with repeated recommendations and little record of progress toward a remedy.

Of 354 prior recommendations traced, 67 were found to be dormant, still pending, or not acted upon; 286 had been implemented in one form or another, and one had been rejected for stated reasons.

Renewed attention to the 67 uncompleted items resulted in 40 being adopted or implemented, while 14 were rejected or abandoned for satisfactory reasons. This left only 13 still pending, and substantial progress has been made on all of these.

The 13 recommendations still in process are:

1. GENERAL HOSPITAL (1959):

Handling of outpatients: solution to be tested in new outpatient building, scheduled for completion in June, 1963.

2. RANCHO LOS AMIGOS (1959):

Low rentals charged for employee cottages: new and more equitable schedules have been recommended by the Department of Real Estate Management and adopted by the Board of Supervisors. Changes in the Administrative Code are needed before some of the rental rates recommended can be put into effect.

3. BUREAU OF RESOURCES AND COLLECTIONS (1956-1960).

Improved procedure for monthly installment repayments: awaiting Electronic Data Processing accounting system. (Follow up about April 1962.)

4.  
&

5. ROAD DEPARTMENT (1960):

Separation of warehousing function from engineering control: establishment of cumulative records of repair and maintenance costs on equipment. To be implemented through newly created position of "Shop & Equipment Engineer".

NOTE: The 5 recommendations numbered 1 - 5 above have progressed through a solution and need rechecking only as to whether actually in effect.

6. FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT (1958):

Feasibility of using Electronic Data Processing equipment to advantage: study by Chief Administrative Officer has been completed and is awaiting action by the District.

7. ROAD DEPARTMENT (1956):

Inventory records in various warehouses: study by Auditor-Controller in progress. (Follow up.)

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

&amp;

13. ROAD DEPARTMENT (1960):

Six recommendations concerning unexpended project balances, preparing shop orders for maintenance jobs, and duplicate record keeping are being studied as a group by the Auditor-Controller, with monthly reports being made through Auditor-Controller. (Follow through monthly reports; copy being received by Grand Jury.)

NOTE: The 8 recommendations numbered 6 - 13 above are being studied actively, under a definite schedule. Results should be ascertained when available.

---

MARINA DEL REY AND ZUMA BEACH

On August 22, 1961, Supervisor Burton W. Chace requested the Grand Jury to review the entire Marina program as well as the renegotiation of the concession agreement at Zuma Beach. His request was referred to the Audit Committee for investigation.

MARINA DEL REY

Conferences were held by the Audit Committee with Marina del Rey department heads, consulting engineers, and other County department heads responsible for the construction and operation of the Marina. Our inquiry did not develop any irregularities in the awarding of contracts or leases in connection with the development of the Marina.

Our investigation showed that public misunderstanding of the Marina del Rey arose largely because certain basic facts were not made sufficiently clear.

1. The Marina del Rey is not designed as a tax-supported recreational area. It is a self-liquidating project, financed by a large revenue bond issue.
2. Rental rates per square foot for the entire Marina are designed to service and retire the bond issue and must be so priced and maintained under the bond agreement.
3. Adequate financing in some cases was not available at the outset due to factors which required time to negotiate.

#### ZUMA BEACH

The Audit Committee also investigated the concessionaire leasing at Zuma Beach. Soon after the Committee opened its hearings, it learned that a civil action on the same matter had been filed in Superior Court. (Richard Merrifield, et al. vs. Joseph Morris, County of Los Angeles, and Board of Supervisors, Superior Court No. 777481.) Accordingly, the inquiry was discontinued and Supervisor Chace was so advised.

#### BASIS FOR GRANTING VETERANS' EXEMPTIONS

The Audit Committee inquired into the present legality of using the assessed value of a veteran's taxable property as the Assessor's basis of determining the eligibility of a veteran for the veterans' property tax exemption.

Under California law, a veteran is exempt from property tax on the first \$1,000 of his taxable property provided his total assets do not exceed \$5,000 if single, or \$10,000 if married.

In determining the exemption, real estate is taken at its assessed value, automobiles at blue book value, and bank accounts, securities, and various other assets are taken at cash value.

The committee found that the use of the assessed value of real estate, as distinguished from market value, is state-wide and long established. However, the recent enactment of the Coolidge Bill, establishing a definite percentage relationship between assessed value and market value, raised a question by providing a possible new eligibility basis of value for consideration by the State Board of Equalization.

An interim report was made by the committee October 18, 1961, and this was referred by the Grand Jury to the Board of Equalization of the State of California. The interim report, the transmittal letter, and the Board's reply are appended hereto.

SUMMARY AND PRINCIPAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The principal accomplishments from this year's Audit Committee activities, giving full credit to the departments, include the following:

1. Disclosure was made of improper claims for veterans' exemptions. Based on the limited sample investigated, the situation appears widespread.
2. Vigorous attention was given to public welfare disbursements and their inherent abuses. We know of no more serious problem confronting this County. We recommend continued efforts to solve it.
3. Better procedures in the Bureau of Resources and Collections resulted in prompt billing and increased collection of hospital fees from County hospital patients who are able to pay.
4. A new kind of investigation was made of the procedures used in most of the major departments (42 in number) to control the receipt and handling of revenues.  
The study was limited in scope to two questions:  
(1) what controls are in effect; and (2) are they working properly? Many improvements were brought about, although no changes of major scope were deemed necessary.
5. A more thorough examination was made in nine departments, including complete audits in four of them. In all, 51 departments were examined to the extent indicated herein, and these various examinations resulted in a total of 106 recommendations. Of these, 79 have already been adopted or implemented, 13 have been rejected for convincing reasons, and 14 are still pending.
6. In addition, this year's Audit Committee reviewed the Audit Committee recommendations of five prior years and reactivated 67 dormant recommendations. Renewed attention resulted in 40 of them being adopted, while 14 were rejected for convincing reasons, and 13 are still pending. Progress has been made on all of these.
7. The total number of recommendations adopted during 1961 was 119, including 79 from current examinations and 40 from prior years out of 173 recommendations handled. As a comparison, the total score for the five prior years was 354 recommendations made, of which 286 were adopted. The outside auditors and the departments involved deserve commendation for the degree of cooperation they have demonstrated in this search for improvement.
8. The Committee held or attended conferences during 1961 with the heads of 25 departments. Members of the Committee visited 21 field offices or County facilities. These visits, together

with numerous interviews in the Grand Jury chambers, brought understanding of many facets of County activities. The Committee is grateful to all who participated or assisted.

Respectfully submitted,

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Lindley M. Bryant, Chairman  
 Marion E. Dice, Vice Chairman  
 Mrs. Wilma M. Imm, Secretary  
 James L. Duff  
 Ward S. Pitkin  
 Frank H. Robb

Attachments: 1. Interim report of Audit Committee  
 2. Transmittal letter to Board of Equalization  
 3. Board's acknowledgment

December 1, 1961

INTERIM REPORT OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Hayden F. Jones  
 Foreman  
 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

BASIS FOR VETERANS' EXEMPTIONS

In connection with other studies on the assessment and collection of taxes, your Audit Committee has investigated the processing of veterans' exemptions by the County Assessor.

One element which we questioned was the Assessor's practice of using the assessed value of a veteran's taxable property as the basis of determining his eligibility for exemption.

The California Constitution provides in Section 1-1/4 of Article XIII that property in the amount of \$1,000 owned by a veteran of the armed services shall be exempt from taxation provided he does not own property of the value of \$5,000 or more.

In determining the value of the property owned by a veteran, since 1911, the Assessor has employed the assessed value of taxable property and the market value of non-taxable property in determining the \$5,000 limitation.

We are informed that the matter of determining the \$5,000 limitation for the veteran's exemption is governed by instructions of the State Board of Equalization which are promulgated in accordance with state law, and which the Assessor is bound to follow. We understand the

present practice of the Los Angeles County Assessor is the uniform practice of all assessors in the State of California.

One of the recent developments precipitated by the enactment of the Coolidge Bill is that the State Board of Equalization has made it a matter of public record that real property in Los Angeles County is assessed by the County Assessor for tax purposes at approximately 24% of the full value, which means that property assessed at \$2,500 or more has a value of more than \$10,000.

In view of this development, it is the opinion of the Audit Committee that the State Board of Equalization should be asked to review the Board's rules and regulations concerning veterans' exemptions and request new opinions from the State Attorney General.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

L. M. BRYANT, CHAIRMAN

Dated: October 18, 1961.

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1961 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE

LOS ANGELES 12

MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

ASSESSMENT STANDARDS DIVISION

One of the responsibilities of a Grand Jury is to inquire into the assessment and collection of taxes and to make recommendations based on its findings.

The present practice of using the assessed value of a veterans' real property as the value intended by the Constitution to determine a veteran's eligibility for the \$1000 of value to be exempt from taxation has been questioned by the Property Owners Tax Association of California and others.

The Audit Committee of the Los Angeles County 1961 Grand Jury has made the enclosed recommendation to the Foreman of the Jury and the full membership of the Jury has concurred in the recommendation.

In accordance with that recommendation, the Los Angeles County Grand Jury requests that your Board review your present rules and instructions to the Assessors of the State and that new opinions from the State's Attorney General on the subject be requested by your Board.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

By \_\_\_\_\_  
HAYDEN F. JONES, FOREMAN

GEORGE R. REILLY  
FIRST DISTRICT, SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN W. LYNCH  
SECOND DISTRICT, TULARE

PAUL R. LEAKE  
THIRD DISTRICT, WOODLAND

RICHARD NEVINS  
FOURTH DISTRICT, LOS ANGELES

ALAN CRANSTON, CONTROLLER  
SACRAMENTO



JOHN W. LYNCH  
CHAIRMAN  
GEORGE R. REILLY  
VICE-CHAIRMAN  
DIXWELL L. PIERCE  
SECRETARY

OFFICE OF  
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
333 E. WALNUT STREET  
PASADENA

Veterans Exemptions

November 13, 1961

Mr. Hayden F. Jones, Foreman  
Los Angeles County Grand Jury  
211 Temple Street  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Jones:

On Monday, November 8, the Board of Equalization discussed the Grand Jury request that we review our present rules and instructions to the Assessors of the State as they relate to determining the value of real property for Veteran's exemptions.

The Board has referred this request to my committee on Assistance to Assessors. When we convene in December, I will make it a special order of business to discuss all the ramifications of your request in order to prepare an appropriate letter to the Attorney General. After our committee meeting, I will send you a report.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Nevins  
Member  
State Board of Equalization

RN:amg

cc: Mr. Dixwell L. Pierce  
Mr. Ronald Welch  
Mr. John Keith



## REPORT OF THE CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

Hayden F. Jones, Foreman  
1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

This committee received 99 complaints. Consideration of each resulted in 49 recommendations to the Grand Jury for hearings. Eight of the 49 were groups of narcotic cases referred by police and sheriff's officers. These hearings resulted in 284 indictments. While these cases were to a large degree repetitious, there is no question of the service this rendered to the Municipal Courts.

The details of the remaining 41 cases referred to the Grand Jury follow.

Number of Cases Referred	Charge	Indictments Returned	No Bill
3	Abortion	3	
1	Assault with a Deadly Weapon	1	
2	Bribery	2	
2	Conspiracy - ADW, Kidnaping, Extortion, and Bombing	2	
2	Conspiracy - Forgery	2	
1	Conspiracy - Manslaughter	1	
1	Election Code Violation	1	
1	Escape	1	
1	Extortion	1	
6	Grand Theft	6	
1	Grand Theft - Burglary	1	
1	Grand Theft - Extortion	1	
3	Grand Theft - Forgery	3	
3	Grand Theft - N.S.F.	3	
2	Grand Theft - Corporate Securities Act	2	
4	Murder	4	
1	Murder and Arson	1	
1	Murder and Conspiracy	1	
1	Murder and Robbery	1	
1	Pornographic Conspiracy	1	
2	Robbery	2	
1	Falsification of Public Records		1

The remaining 50 complaints disposed of by the committee consisted largely of statements, in many cases imaginary, from persons who have legal problems. The committee's decision was based on a thorough investigation of those matters within its jurisdiction.

In only 2 cases was a complaint against public officials referred to the Grand Jury. However, several complaints accusing persons in public trust have been investigated, but evidence presented to

this committee was found insufficient to warrant further action. This again emphasizes the importance of every citizen to intelligently exercise his franchise at the polls.

Recent investigation has resulted in recommendation to State, County and City for legislation to assist law enforcement officers in the control of pornographic material. Unfortunately, much of this is produced in the Los Angeles area. Favorable reaction to the recommendation has been indicated by several of the legislators.

Several cases resulting in indictments have involved members of professional groups where fraudulent claims have been paid by the Department of Charities under the Welfare Medical Aid Program. From the outset of these cases, it was the opinion of the committee that periodic complete investigation of questionable bills would reduce these abuses. We note with interest recent action by the Board of Supervisors in budgeting funds for additional District Attorney's investigators to be assigned to the Department of Charities. We hope Mr. Barr's department will make full use of this personnel to the best advantage of the "Tax Payer."

With no specific reference to action taken by the courts on any of the indictments returned by this Grand Jury, this committee is deeply concerned with the lack of uniformity in punishment, as prescribed by the courts, with special emphasis on probation for repeated violators.

In summarizing the personal reactions to this most interesting year's activities, this committee commends Sheriff Pitchess and Chief Parker for the character of their personnel that have appeared before us. The District Attorney's staff are outstanding and dedicated people. Our legal advisor, DDA Fred Henderson, is now an old friend. For the past several months, due to his illness, we have missed the counsel and help of Lieutenant Walter Sullivan. Of course, we could not operate without Mrs. Lila Boyd and Mrs. Mary Higa.

#### CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

William G. Cook, Chairman  
Jean W. Haley, Secretary  
A. A. Nelson  
J. Robert Paine  
Ray H. Roemer  
Mrs. Anthony Thormin

## REPORT OF THE JAILS COMMITTEE

Hayden F. Jones, Foreman  
1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

The 1961 Jails Committee respectfully submits the following report of its activities during the year 1961. This committee was appointed January 31, 1961, in compliance with the terms of Section 923 of the California Penal Code.

The committee held its organizational meeting on March 8, 1961. All members of the committee were present. Chairman Roemer presiding suggested the appointment of a secretary and Mrs. Anthony Thormin was appointed by unanimous consent.

Due to the large number of jails in Los Angeles County the committee agreed to work in three teams of two each, with their main concern being inspection of facilities that had not been inspected the prior year, or in which unsatisfactory conditions had been reported in the past. As of this date the following penal institutions have been inspected by the three teams. Separate inspection reports are on file.

Alhambra	La Verne	San Pedro
Altadena	Long Beach	Santa Monica
Arcadia	Lynwood	77th Street
Azusa	Manhattan Beach	Sierra Madre
Burbank	Maywood	South Pasadena
Central	Montebello	University
Claremont	Monterey Park	Venice
Compton	Montrose	Vernon
Culver City	Newton Street	Watts
El Segundo	Pasadena	West Covina
Glendale	Pomona	Whittier
Hermosa Beach	Redondo Beach	Wilshire
Hollenbeck	San Dimas	Gardena
Huntington Park	San Fernando	Torrance
		Glendora

Where facilities were found to be properly operated a letter was sent to each Chief of Police in charge, expressing our commendation and appreciation. In a few cases unsatisfactory conditions were noted and suggestions made to the Chief for correction. In these cases a follow-up call was made later, and we were pleased to find that our suggestions had been adopted.

The entire Grand Jury made the following inspections:

Central Jail  
County Jail  
Wayside Honor Farm  
Rehabilitation Center (Saugus)

The jury was greatly impressed by the operation of these facilities. The same crowded condition at the County Jail that has existed for several years still exists and will continue until completion of the new jail now under construction.

A number of letters were received from prisoners alleging ill treatment or excessive sentences. Each of these letters received careful attention.

Our committee is greatly interested in the new California law which makes all arrests for drunkenness transferred into the sheriff's department. This means that as of January 1, 1962, the sheriff will take over the Rehabilitation Center at Saugus and the fourth floor of the Lincoln Heights Jail, which will reduce the present congested condition in the County Jail by at least 1,000, bring the total inmates there to approximately 2,200, which will be the lowest occupancy for many years.

The work of this committee was facilitated by the hardworking, cooperative staff of Fred M. Henderson, Lieutenant Walter J. Sullivan, Mrs. Lila S. Boyd and Mrs. Mary Higa; we express our sincere appreciation for their help.

Respectfully submitted,

JAILS COMMITTEE

Ray H. Roemer, Chairman  
William G. Cook  
Mrs. Jean W. Haley  
A. A. Nelson  
J. Robert Paine  
Mrs. Anthony Thormin

## REPORT OF JUVENILE COMMITTEE

Hayden F. Jones, Foreman  
1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

Working in close association with the Schools and Social Services Committee of the 1961 Grand Jury, the Juvenile Committee inspected the physical facilities and inquired into the administration of the following juvenile establishments:

JUVENILE HALLFacilities:

Overcrowding has long been a problem here, due to the expanding population of the county, coupled with certain inefficiencies in the placement process. The new juvenile laws, effective September 15th, 1961, and the completion of the new juvenile facility at Sylmar, now on the drawing boards, promises to do much to alleviate this situation. Using Lathrop Hall as Psychiatric Treatment Unit for Girls should also assist in this direction, and it is recommended by this committee that the work required to put Lathrop Hall into condition for use be expedited.

In an interim report to the Board of Supervisors, this committee recommended the rehabilitation of certain of the older units at Juvenile Hall. Recent inspections reveal that these recommendations are being carried out satisfactorily.

Communications between school rooms and "Security" at the Hall appear to this committee to be completely inadequate. It is therefore recommended that a system be installed that will permit a teacher of instantly advising "Security" of trouble in a classroom and that will pinpoint the specific room and location from which the alarm is being sounded.

While it is our understanding that the old iron barred maximum security building at the Hall (the so-called "Squirrel Cage") has not been used for many years, there is always the possibility that under the pressure of circumstance and with changing administrations it might be used. It is, therefore, the recommendation of this committee that this building be razed at the earliest possible moment.

Administration

Generally, it has been our observation that the administration of Juvenile Hall is in major respects satisfactory; however, during our tenure of office sufficient evidence has come before us to suggest that a review of "yardsticks" and qualifications for the employment, advancement, and retention in service of probationary personnel is in order.

At present, it appears that the care of Juvenile delinquents, properly the responsibility of the state, is costing our county in the neighborhood of a million dollars per year, and adding materially to the overcrowding of Juvenile Hall. We, therefore, wish to reiterate the recommendation, made in our interim report to the Board of Supervisors, that continued and increased efforts be made to expedite the transfer of youths from the Hall to the California Youth Authority.

### MAC LAREN HALL

#### Facilities

In general, this facility for the non-delinquent charges of the county stands as an example of what men and women of good will, working together, can accomplish in utilizing buildings designed for one purpose, to meet a crying need in another field.

In an interim report, efforts were made by this committee to obtain needed ground covering for this facility. While all county departments contacted agreed to the need for such planting, the Department of Parks and Recreation felt that a sprinkling system was a prerequisite to the planting and advised that their current budget did not permit such installation. While the preponderance of this committee feels that a few spigots with hoses manned at the "business end" by inmates of the institution would be good for the grounds and provide a therapeutic and constructive activity for the children, we nevertheless recommend that funds be allocated for the sprinkling system and the planting of lawn or other dust controlling ground covering.

In checking rooms of this facility with members of the Schools Committee, it was observed that the noise level in several areas was high. It is the belief of this committee that the installation of acoustic ceilings in several areas, as recommended by the Director of the Hall, is indicated.

The beautiful frescoes on the walls of what are now the school buildings in this facility should, in the opinion of this committee be restored before such restoration becomes impossible. Perhaps such restoration could be made the project of students attending one of the many art schools within the county, thus preserving for posterity these fine historical paintings without cost to the county.

#### Administration

MacLaren Hall is a relatively new facility set up for the express purpose of handling non-delinquent children who, through no fault of their own, become charges of the county. In interviews with representatives of the Juvenile Court, the Probation Department, and the Bureau of Public Assistance attached to this facility, we were impressed by the spirit of cooperation that pervaded the institution.

CAMPS AFFLERBAUGH-PAIGE

Facilities

These two adjoining camps were opened in 1961 and are models of good planning. Premises are being well maintained, but shade tree planting appears desirable.

Administration

Since the Probation Department, the County School System, and the Forestry Department all bear certain responsibilities in connection with the operation of these two camps, there are bound to be areas of friction from time to time. In our conversations with representatives of the departments mentioned, we sensed that such differences did in fact exist. In the General Recommendations of this report will be found our recommendations for the minimizing of such frictions.

MUNZ and MENDENHALL CAMPS

Facilities

Here we can only repeat what we have said about Camps Afflerbaugh and Paige. Munz and Mendenhall are beautifully laid out and maintained.

Administration

In our view, Camp Munz shows what can be accomplished when representatives of two departments--Probation and Schools--have a tolerance for and understanding of one another's problems. Here the camp directors appeared to have a detailed understanding of the school principal's aims and goals, and the school principal appeared to have an understanding of the camp director's responsibilities and problems, with both being sympathetic to the idea that rehabilitation of the child was the ultimate goal. In our observation, Camp Munz is setting a pattern that might well be followed in other facilities.

LAS PALMAS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Facilities

The 1960 Grand Jury in its Final Report recommended that a swimming pool be provided for this institution. Quite frankly, the Chairman of this year's Juvenile Committee, upon reading this recommendation, wondered what kind of a "country club" the 1960 group was trying to build with taxpayers' money. Investigation, however, has radically changed this viewpoint.

Here at Las Palmas, many of the girls are very emotionally disturbed. Such girls are difficult to reach, and the establishment of

any rapport between girl and counselor is oftentimes a long, slow, tedious process. Obedience, too, is here a problem. A swimming pool is logically the answer to these problems. Certainly, rapport between student and instructor is essential in learning to swim. Surely, obedience is almost an instinctive reaction when to disobey might mean drowning. Additionally, it is reasonably established that swimming releases tension and pent-up emotions, and that learning a skill such as swimming provides a success experience oftentimes greatly needed by emotionally disturbed individuals. In view of these considerations, your Juvenile Committee urgently recommends the allowance of funds for the completion of a swimming pool and corollary dressing rooms at the Las Palmas School for Girls.

#### Administration

Appears satisfactory.

#### LOS PADRINOS

##### Facilities

Spacious and well maintained.

##### Administration

Appears satisfactory.

#### CAMP HONDO

##### Facilities

Old but satisfactory for present purposes.

##### Administration

Here understanding between camp director and school principal seems lacking. Please refer to our suggestions under General Recommendations.

#### GEORGIA STREET JUVENILE FACILITY

While this is a City facility, it was inspected by members of the committee. Facility and administration seemed adequate for the purposes for which used.

#### GENERAL

During our tenure of office, members of the Juvenile Committee attended the Governor's Conference on Youth, the Board of Supervisors' dinner meeting at the Beverly Hilton Hotel on the "16 to unemployed and out of school" youth problem, meetings of the Juven



Committee of the Past Grand Jurors' Association, and a number of other meetings on juvenile problems. Additionally, the committee met with representatives of the Board of Supervisors, the Probation Department, the Juvenile Courts, the Police Department, the Superintendent of Schools, the Bureau of Licensing, the Bureau of Public Assistance, and private citizens interested in juvenile problems. During the course of the year, the Juvenile Committee read and reviewed a multiplicity of reports dealing with juvenile problems in general and the problems of Los Angeles County in particular. As the result of these conferences, studies and visits, the following General Suggestions and Recommendations appear to us as being worthy of consideration:

In common with the 1960 Grand Jury, we recommend that thought be given to the establishment of "Halfway Homes" for both boys and girls eligible for release from detention whose family home environment is unsatisfactory.

Also in common with the 1960 Grand Jury, we recommend greater communication between law enforcement and social agencies on juvenile problems.

From our observations at Camp Munz, the thought occurs to us that greater understanding of custodial problems on the part of school principals and greater understanding of educational problems on the part of probation directors will go far toward building mutual respect and removing friction in the camp program. We therefore suggest that thought be given to a program of regular meetings between school and probation personnel and that orientation of each in the other's field be considered as a prerequisite to the appointment of camp directors and school principals.

Whereas plans are in progress for the expansion of the physical facilities of the Probation Department as it relates to juveniles, relatively little thought is being given to the expansion of preventative programs. The El Monte Study of a few years back strongly suggested the truth of the old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This committee, therefore, recommends that very serious thought be given to savings of both our youth and our tax dollars through limiting the case load of probation officers.

With the strong feeling that "sin is misdirected energy," we urge that consideration be given to laws and regulations circumscribing the employment of youth to ascertain whether or not such laws and regulations are adding to our already serious juvenile problem.

The members of the Juvenile Committee, having served simultaneously on the Schools and Social Services Committees, have had the opportunity to examine several facets of youth's relationship to the community. This experience suggests that juvenile problems are community problems and can only be solved through all elements of the community working together. Insofar as government is concerned, our

observations bring us into agreement with the recommendations of Messrs. Muntz, Laughlin and Barr, who, in a report to the Board of Supervisors dated October 25th, 1961, suggested the formulation of a public policy on child welfare services in Los Angeles County.

#### APPRECIATION

This committee could not close its report without thanking the many public officials who have so graciously and willingly acquainted them with the facts concerning juvenile problems.

Our thanks, too, go to the Grand Jury staff who have been ever mindful of our needs and without whose help this report could not have been completed.

#### JUVENILE COMMITTEE

GEORGE S. THOMPSON, Chairman  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL

## REPORT OF NARCOTICS COMMITTEE

Mr. Hayden F. Jones  
Foreman  
1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

Because of the close coordination between the Narcotics Committee and the Criminal Complaints Committee, it was decided at the beginning of the year that these meetings would be held concurrently.

284 secret indictments were returned.

We deplore the fact that these indictments included few, if any, large-scale operators in the narcotics trade. It will be necessary to apprehend and convict more of the wholesale suppliers before any effective dent can be made in the narcotics traffic.

We recognize that some steps have been taken this year to strengthen the law enforcement processes in narcotics cases. This is commendable but much more will be needed, principally at the federal and state levels, before the supply sources can effectively be dried up. We urge the fullest attention to this problem.

NARCOTICS COMMITTEE

A. A. NELSON, CHAIRMAN

MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN, SECRETARY

WILLIAM G. COOK

MRS. JEAN W. HALEY

J. ROBERT PAINE

RAY H. ROEMER

## REPORT OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

To Mr. Hayden F. Jones  
Foreman  
Los Angeles County Grand Jury

Subject: Schools Committee

This report is arranged so you may conveniently study the recommendations, suggestions and observations which developed as a result of the work of this committee.

In addition, there is also an explanation of procedures and several acknowledgements. We regret that we cannot thank the many people and agencies who made the work of the Schools Committee so rewarding and gratifying.

SPECIAL  
SCHOOLS

OBSERVATIONS

A cursory glimpse through classrooms of the Special Schools in Probation facilities, does not, in our opinion, warrant us in an evaluation of the work achieved in these schools.

Afflerbaugh-Paige and Munz are exceptions. In these camps we observed the coordination of three agencies--Parks and Recreation, Probation Department and Special Schools. The work in the shops is guided by talented teachers. The work of the adolescents in beautifying the grounds is supervised by the Parks and Recreation personnel. To coordinate these two departments with academic hours is a huge task.

The skills in the classrooms at Afflerbaugh-Paige were amply demonstrated in the physical set up of the rooms, and on the bulletin boards and by the academic work on the blackboards. At Munz, the skills were amply demonstrated through the remedial reading program.

Other indications in classrooms were silent witnesses to the fact that Afflerbaugh-Paige and Munz will be the outstanding schools of their kind in the nation.

In such facilities, work and work activities from the probation viewpoint are all important. From the educational viewpoint the skills that are learned and sharpened in the classroom are all important. With these observations in mind, we suggest a closer cooperation between the principal of the special school and the director or superintendent of the probation facility.

We would also suggest that there be frequent and scheduled conferences of respective staffs in order to achieve mutual understanding and agreement. This would tend to raise the morale of the youth to be rehabilitated and in turn raise the effectiveness of the whole program.

We further suggest that annually group visitation by the Schools Committee or entire Grand Jury be made of as many facilities as possible and that individual visits be arranged unscheduled, whenever feasible, so that a normal situation may always be appraised.

We commend

The department of Special Schools for its efforts to secure well qualified personnel and we further suggest all out efforts be continued to bring this group to the highest level of proficiency.

\* \* \* \* \*

BASIC PRINCIPLES

OBSERVATION

The California Legislature's Citizens Advisory Commission on Education took a sharp look at California elementary schools. The commission recommended reading, with major emphasis on phonics, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, with emphasis on basic principles and techniques.

In our opinion three other disciplines need to be stressed to make our youth literate, viz., history civics and geography.

When these disciplines are taught separately, as the basic curricular tools of citizenship, our youth will gain an ordered sense of history, a sense of geographical place and a fundamental knowledge of the principles of American citizenship.

We commend

The effort of our county schools to return to the systematic phonics instruction and analysis of language and the stress on word structure and spelling.

\* \* \* \* \*

EDUCATION  
CODE

OBSERVATIONS

Education Code 8454 states that,

(a) NO BULLETIN, CIRCULAR, OR OTHER PUBLICATION OF ANY CHARACTER WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO SPREAD PROPAGANDA OR TO FOSTER MEMBERSHIP IN OR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUNDS OF ANY ORGANIZATION NOT DIRECTLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES, OR TO BE USED AS THE BASIS OF STUDY OR RECITATION OR TO SUPPLEMENT THE REGULAR SCHOOL STUDIES SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED OR SUFFERED TO BE DISTRIBUTED OR SHOWN TO THE PUPILS OF ANY PUBLIC SCHOOL, ON THE SCHOOL PREMISES DURING SCHOOL HOURS OR WITHIN ONE HOUR BEFORE THE TIME OF OPENING OR WITHIN ONE HOUR AFTER THE TIME OF CLOSING OF THE SCHOOL. (b) NO PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SHALL BE SOLICITED BY TEACHERS OR OTHERS TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE FUNDS OF, OR WORK FOR ANY ORGANIZATION NOT DIRECTLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. (c) NO INSTRUCTION SHALL BE GIVEN THROUGH LECTURES OR OTHER MEANS, UNLESS THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE BULLETIN, CIRCULAR, OR PUBLICATION, OR THE PURPOSE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION OR INSTRUCTION HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, OR BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION, OR BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT IN WHICH THE SCHOOL IS SITUATED.

Education Code 8851(c) states that,

FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS SHALL BE ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION BEFORE THEY ARE PURCHASED BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Therefore,

WE RECOMMEND,

That the Education Code of California be faithfully adhered to by all trustees, administrators and members of local boards.

\* \* \* \* \*

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES

The American Heritage Program proposed by Dr. Trillingham is a program recognized as one teaching the principles that underlie our national life and developing in our youth appreciation of the rights, privileges and protections guaranteed by the Constitution of our nation.

In our opinion this program can also serve as a foundation to reinterpret for our children the initiative, the courage and the faith of the Founding Fathers, their belief in, and dependence upon, Almighty God.

THEREFORWE COMMEND

Dr. Trillingham on the formulation of this program and,

WE RECOMMEND

That all legitimate means to include the concept of God's existence be emphasized on all levels of education.

WE COMMEND

The Los Angeles Board of Education on its unanimous action to amend a board rule which clarifies the right of prayer at public group meetings in schools.

WE COMMEND

The State Board for making mandatory the pledge of allegiance with the words, ONE NATION UNDER GOD, to be articulated each day our schools.

WE COMMEND

The teachers everywhere who take cognizance of the ruling of t Attorney General of California, June 10, 1955,

"THE BIBLE MAY BE USED AS REFERENCE FOR LITERATURE, HISTORICAL OR OTHER NON RELIGIOUS PURPOSES."

## COUNTY SCHOOL SERVICE FUND

OBSERVATIO

Upon the request of the Butte County Grand Jury the Schools Committee inquired into the County School Service Fund examining Education Code Ch. 6, Part 2, Divisi 7. We learned, through Mr. Richard T. Hanna, Chairman of the Ass bly Committee on Education, that California may have a full-scale study on educational financing in 1962.

In light of this fact the School Committee summarized the formula, detailing what it is, what it p vides and suggests that this study be continued by the 1962 School Committee. The summary is appended to this report.

## PROCEDURES

The above recommendations, commendations, and suggestions v based upon observations, interviews with school personnel, and fi trips to camps, corrective institutions and special schools, suc

as, Munz, MacLaren, Las Palmas, Afflerbaugh-Paige, Los Padrinos, and others.

Work was also accomplished through many conferences, telephone conversations and correspondence with school administrators and officials.

Often the work of the Schools Committee overlapped into the Juvenile Committee and in one instance overlapped into the Jails Committee. Our visit to the Sybil Brand Institute found great progress in the work program of the inmates, the only educational program feasible under the present housing. It is suggested that the 1962 Schools Committee keep advised on classroom design and planning when construction begins on the new facility of the women's division of the jail.

We also leaned heavily on the report of the Citizen's Advisory Commission on Education and on the analysis and interpretation brought to us by its Vice-Chairman and member of the sub-committee on curriculum, Mrs. Henry McCarthy. Several recommendations grew out of the investigation of the Starbuck School relative to its "social studies" program.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Whereas, the 1960 Schools Committee left us the report of the Citizens Advisory Commission on Education as a legacy, much of it we found beyond the scope of our work. However, the interview with its vice-chairman assured us that we had properly oriented the status of all issues.

Our evaluation of the County School Service Fund is left as a legacy to the 1962 Schools Committee.

The various observations directed to the special schools in conjunction with the juvenile committee's comments also provide the 1962 Schools Committee with a basis of understanding for the exploration of continuing problems.

The investigation of the Starbuck School examined the violation of Education Code 8454 and Public Law 471. The committee examined material, viewed films, listened to records--none of which had been seen or heard by the local board of school trustees. The jury accepted the report of the school committee and approved the recommendations.

Unfortunately, in the field of moral and spiritual values, time did not allow study necessary to bring into focus the facts and varying viewpoints related to the problem as we came across it in the special schools.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sincere appreciation is extended to Lila Boyd and Mary Higa for assistance without which the committee could not have functioned and for the tact and wisdom of our Foreman, Mr. Hayden F. Jones, who will long be remembered.

## SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK, CHAIRMAN  
 MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
 MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
 MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER  
 COURTNEY A. TEEL  
 GEORGE S. THOMPSON

## COUNTY SCHOOL SERVICE FUND

Early in the year we received a communication from the Butte County Grand Jury urging us to consider the rising costs of indirect services to education and, if in agreement, request legislators of the State of California to review this matter and to enact necessary remedial legislation.

A letter to Richard T. Hanna, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Education, relative to the subject brought the reply, "...regarding the whole field of educational financing in California -- I am hopeful that during the next interim a full scale study of this whole complicated area can be undertaken by an appropriate interim committee. It seems to me that we have built up a large and complex structure which needs a detailed and searching examination."

Through study of the Education Code, chapter 6, part 2, division 7, article 1, the Schools Committee learned:

1. That monies in the County School Service Fund are allocated and controlled by state legislation.
2. That this fund or formula provides coordination of the educational program among districts under the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent of Schools and professional and financial assistance to school districts which otherwise would not be able to furnish a satisfactory program of education for their children.
3. That the fund provides professional services to coordinate courses of study, guidance services, health services, special education, attendance activities, and advisory services in school business administration.
4. That the fund provided for professional services is a transitory function to be assumed by school districts when through growth or reorganization they will be able to perform the services themselves.

In lieu of the above, there could result serious overlapping of services and a growing demand for more and more activities such as Industrial Arts, Home Arts, etc., which could and probably would obviate cutbacks to districts. It is also possible that the transitory function could thwart the school districts' determination that they could and ought to perform the services themselves.

There appears to be a widespread opinion that there is a state-wide trend in county offices to continue supervisory services to schools under their control, and to extend the contract system under which they operate.

It is also the opinion of some that there is agitation for county boards to have taxing powers similar to those of district boards.

If, as Mr. Hanna suggests, a study by an interim committee can be made and reported back in the 1962 legislative session, the inequities, if any, that creep into such formulas may be discovered and corrected.

It would seem, then that the County School Service Fund is indeed "unique, complex, and confidential" and it would need thorough study to reconcile facts with figures.

So it is with no hesitation that we recommend that the 1962 Schools Committee of the Jury continue this study. We hope that our efforts to understand the formula -- what it is, what it provides -- may be of some help in alerting the incoming Jury to this responsibility.

## REPORT OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Hayden F. Jones, Foreman  
1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury

The Social Services Committee, during the course of the year, made 12 visits to hospitals and other facilities operated by the Department of Charities of Los Angeles County. It interviewed some 50 individuals on the operation of programs administered by the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Department. In addition it arranged for conference meetings with seven professional groups in the county, acting in cooperation with the Audit Committee. These activities were carried on under Section 928 of the Penal Code of the State of California, which reads as follows:

"Every grand jury shall investigate and report upon the needs of all county officers in the county, including the abolition or creation of offices and the equipment for, or the method or system or performing the duties of, the several offices. It shall cause a copy of such report to be transmitted to each member of the board of supervisors of the county."

HOSPITALS:

On visits to the Los Angeles County General Hospital, the Rancho Los Amigos and the Harbor Hospital, the committee was favorably impressed with the standard of care provided. An awareness of the newest trends in the treatment of illness was evident, due undoubtedly to the fact that these hospitals provide teaching facilities for local medical schools and research facilities. There was every evidence of the rapid changes that have taken place in the treatment and techniques used in dealing with the acutely ill, the chronically ill, the mentally ill, and the illnesses and debilities of age. The trend is toward more intensive treatment, a shorter period of hospitalization, the greater use of convalescent facilities, and an emphasis on rehabilitation. The general impression created by the staff was one of genuine devotion to the task.

The administration showed a marked resourcefulness in adapting old buildings to new uses and in planning new buildings with flexibility of use in mind. In some areas the willingness "to put up with things" may have been carried too far, as in the case of buildings in use at Rancho Los Amigos which were condemned in 1937. At the Harbor Hospital the new Acute Unit building is of vertical construction with service areas below. Wards are grouped around an operating core with rooms on the outside. This arrangement will reduce the time and energy spent by the staff in covering the dispersed wards of the former naval reception unit with its miles of corridors. Instead of buying entirely new equipment for this unit, various pieces of hospital equipment, such as sterilizers are being renovated to fit into the new quarters.

THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:

The Medical Care Program. The jury's attention was called to abuses that had developed in the operation of this program. Since this is not a completely controlled program and the recipient is free to select his own doctor or pharmacist, the responsibility for the honest operation of the program lies in some measure with the doctor, practitioner or pharmacist. The percentage of practitioners involved in fraud is small, but some were found to be billing the county for services never rendered. Other abuses discovered were: (1) billing for prescriptions not filled; (2) billing the county for standard articles and substituting an inferior grade; and (3) over-treatment of patients.

The Social Services Committee, in cooperation with the Audit Committee, consulted with county administrators on the need for setting up better controls and three areas of responsibility for improving the operation of the program were outlined. Recommendations will be found in the Jury's report to the State Welfare Study Commission, which is appended.

It was agreed that it was the responsibility of the Medical Care Division of the Department to require all participants to follow the regulations governing the program, to drop participants who do not cooperate in filling out the proper forms, to keep records in such a way as to make it possible to detect abuses and frauds, and to make spot checks from time to time.

Secondly, conferences were held with representatives of the Los Angeles Medical Association, the Osteopathic Society, the California Pharmaceutical Association, and the Southern California Pharmaceutical Association, the Optometric Society, and the Los Angeles County Dental Society. These groups agreed to inform their members on the rules regulating the program, to encourage the same standards of professional integrity in serving aid recipients as in serving the general public, and agreed to participate in the review of cases of individuals guilty of abusing the program.

Finally, a conference was arranged at which the Director of the State Department of Social Welfare, the Director for the Southern California Area, the Director of the Department of Charities, the Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance, and representatives of county professional groups were present. After a review of the problems from the point of view of the local groups, the responsibilities of the State Department of Social Welfare were discussed. These included its responsibility for keeping information about the program up to date, for acting promptly in clarifying questions as to the county's authority in dealing with abuses, and for giving prompt attention to suggestions sent in by the county for the improvement of the administration of the program.

The County Administrative Officer is currently studying the administrative procedures of the Department with a view to the mechan-

ization of the record keeping. Mechanization strengthens controls and is approved by the committee.

At its November meeting the State Welfare Board approved regulations for the removal of dishonest practitioners from participation in the program. The State Department of Social Welfare has included representatives of county administrators and local professional people on its Advisory Committee. The matter of telephoned prescriptions is under review by the department.

The Welfare Study Commission appointed by the Governor began its work of reviewing California's welfare laws in September, 1961. A report offering suggestions for the improvement and simplification of the welfare programs was prepared by the Social Services Committee, approved by the jury, and presented to the Commission at its hearing in Los Angeles on October 27, 1961. This report was also mailed to each county grand jury in the state. A copy is appended herewith.

The committee recommends that that the Bureau of Public Assistance be alert to find any weaknesses or loopholes that may develop in the administration of welfare programs and that it take immediate steps to remedy them. Matters that call for a change in regulations should be vigorously pursued with the State Department of Social Welfare until a satisfactory procedure is developed. The Department should also work in close cooperation with the District Attorney when necessary.

#### Aid to Needy Children Program:

This program has attracted much unfavorable comment because of abuses which have developed, and has been the subject of numerous studies. The program is designed to provide financial aid to keep families together when the breadwinner is lacking and to provide children with substitute care when their homes are found to be unsuitable. Los Angeles County has approximately 40% of the state's population under 18 years of age. The county has 30% of the State's Aid to Needy Children load. The average residence of mothers in California is 15 years and the average duration of the aid in the county is 19 months. The average assistance check per family is about \$156.53. Over 90% of the families do not receive in excess of \$250 per month. In the operation of the program in the county every effort is made to locate absent parents and enforce support responsibility, to require parents able to do so, to work, to rehabilitate parents who have health problems, and train those who are unskilled.

Two studies made in Los Angeles County of the employment of mothers of A.N.C. recipients showed that mothers with one child over two years of age who were unemployed were either ill or had no vocational skill. Another study of mothers whose cases had been closed because of employment showed that 80% of these cases were still closed at the end of the year. Those who reapplied for assistance were either ill or untrained.

The committee recommends prompt consideration of the following suggestions for improvement of the program made by county administrators:

1. That responsibility of law enforcement officers be made mandatory and state wide.
2. State-sponsored research into the cause of dependency and family break-up.
3. The elimination of birth of a child in California as residence eligibility and the substitution of one year's residence in the state.
4. Flat grants to the A.N.C. family (a specific amount rather than a budgeted amount paid).
5. Reduction of the county's share to the level of those in most of the other public assistance programs.
6. Increased state and federal participation in the cost of maintaining children who must be placed in foster homes or institutions.

Legislation passed in 1961 increased the amount the state will pay for foster care to 67.5%, up to a maximum of \$80 per child per month, requires the setting up of a scale of minimum contributions that a parent should make, requires absent parent financial statements, expands and spells out the duties of the district attorney, and provides state funds for county projects which involve employment, counseling, training and placement programs for public welfare recipients.

The Handling of Dependent and Neglected Children:

The Placement Study of the Probation Department completed in 1960 recommended that the Probation Department and the Department of Charities should share responsibility for children's services in the county in a more appropriate manner; the Probation Department, as an adjunct of the Court, to be responsible for children in need of detention and to devote itself to the function of probation and the prevention of delinquency, while the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Charities should assume responsibility for neglected and dependent children, whether on welfare rolls or not, whose cases do not call for court action.

Several steps have been taken towards putting into effect this recommendation.

Intake Unit at MacLaren Hall:

The Child Welfare Division of the Department of Charities opened an intake unit at MacLaren Hall, the Probation Department facility for non-delinquent children, in February, 1961. Children

not in need of detention by the Probation Department are handled through this office and placement is found for them as soon as possible. Formerly these children would have gone to swell the already large number held in detention by the Probation Department for delinquent behavior. The Committee approves the progress made in this direction.

#### Subsidized Receiving Homes:

Seven homes have been established which will accept children in need of shelter brought to them by the Child Welfare Division or by law enforcement officers at any hour of the day or night. The committee visited four of these homes and was greatly impressed by the home-like surroundings, as compared to those of any institution in which large numbers of children are kept. These homes are under contract to the county. The cost of keeping a child in such a home is about 1/3 of that for keeping him in an institution and the effect on the child is less disturbing. Other homes of this type should be established.

#### Bureau of Licensing:

This was set up by the Department of Charities for the purpose of having a single agency for licensing, inspecting and recruiting foster homes for the use of public and private agencies engaged in the placement of children. Information about the homes is available to individuals, private agencies, and to the three county agencies which place children, the Department of Charities -- Child Welfare Division and Bureau of Adoptions, and the Probation Department. Licensing and inspection by a central agency prevents competition by the different agencies, frees department workers for more specialized duties, provides a common source of information about a home, and could provide an active file of information on available homes. The Bureau has had difficulty in staffing its organization and has not gone ahead with some of the recruitment projects which were planned at first. However, it would seem inadvisable to return recruitment, inspection and re-licensing duties to the three agencies.

The Department of Charities should move forward faster in implementing the recommendations of the Placement Study relating to their handling of non-delinquent children.

#### NURSING HOMES AND SANITARIA:

Nursing homes and sanitarium in Los Angeles County are in greater demand than ever before for the handling of convalescent and chronic cases, since hospital care puts the emphasis on intensive, short-term treatment. Nursing homes, which require the presence of a registered nurse, serve the convalescent, the chronically ill and the aged needing long-term care.

The committee was pleased to note that the term "Rest Home," as a name for a facility providing long-term care for the aged or men-

tally ill, is no longer in official use. In addition to nursing and convalescent homes described above, there are boarding homes licensed by the Licensing Bureau for the well aged who do not need nursing care. There are also homes providing custodial care for the senile who are not mentally ill, licensed by the State Department of Mental Health. These distinctions reflect a greater awareness of the differing needs of the individuals who make up the aging portion of the population.

The committee visited four nursing homes and found a great variety in the facilities provided, in the staffing, in the keeping of records, in standards of nursing care, and in the feeding of patients. The fees charged were by no means always related to the services rendered, the standards and attitudes of the proprietor being a very important factor in the quality of care provided. The Los Angeles County Nursing Home Association is undertaking a program to help raise the standards of nursing home care. Institutes have been held at the Rancho Los Amigos for operators of such facilities. These are commendable efforts and should be continued on a scheduled basis.

Inspection of nursing home facilities in Los Angeles County is done by city, county and state at the present time under standards set by the state. Systematic inspection is an important factor in the maintenance of good standards and must be followed by return visits if unsatisfactory conditions are to be corrected. License revocation procedures at the present time are lengthy and involved, and should be reviewed and simplified.

The Kerr-Mills law providing financial assistance for the aged for nursing home care will go into effect in January, 1962. This may lead to more facilities being built and the need for additional inspectors.

The committee recommends that the placing of inspection under one agency be considered in the interests of economy and efficiency.

The Central Registry, under the B.P.A., has a list of nursing homes and sanitarium and provides a referral service for hospitals, the Bureau of Public Assistance, and for private individuals. The registry and its services should be better known. It is possible that a citizens' advisory group could be of service in preparing a simple leaflet describing the services of the registry and in distributing the leaflet to hospitals, doctors, older citizens groups.

#### THE HANDLING OF ALCOHOLICS:

A visit to the "Drunk Court," over which Judge Clifton presides, revealed to the members of the committee that the process of putting these individuals through the routine of commitment still continues and that in a large number of cases this process has little effect on the individual. Through the study of the problem of alcoholism in a metropolitan area, some more intelligent and less expensive method of handling consistent "repeaters" should be found.



It is the thinking of the committee that future grand juries might activate a Committee on Alcoholism in view of the magnitude of the problem, the loss in human values to the community, and the cost to the taxpayer.

As the result of recent legislation, most arrest for intoxication will be under state law rather than municipal ordinance and offenders will be in the custody of the sheriff rather than that of the municipal police department.

#### CONCLUSION:

The committee recommends that more attention be given to prevention and rehabilitation in the administration of welfare programs in Los Angeles County. We found that county facilities are providing on-the-job training for many unskilled workers, that the Welfare Bureau requires recipients to undertake some type of training for employment, and that the Bureau provides information about available work to those who are employable. These efforts are to be commended, and should be supported and expanded. Every recipient of welfare should be required to work if able.

#### Prevention and Rehabilitation

The committee recommends:

1. That greater emphasis be given to preventive work with families and children through:
  - (a) A definition of policy for dealing with problems involving children.
  - (b) Special projects financed by funds recently made available by the state legislature.
2. That greater attention be given to discovering training opportunities for the unskilled group of aid recipients.

#### Shortages:

The Department of Charities, and particularly the Bureau of Public Assistance, is faced with two shortages which could seriously impair the quality of its program in working for the rehabilitation of families and individuals on the welfare rolls.

1. The shortage of workers in social service.

In-training programs are carried on and trained workers are used in the assignments requiring the greatest skill, but if professional skills are spread too thin, the quality of the rehabilitation program which should accompany public aid suffers.

The committee recommends that schools and colleges be alerted to the need for recruiting more students in this area. More intensive training courses might be devised to meet the need.

The committee also calls attention to the group of qualified and experienced workers who can no longer devote full time to a job, and to individuals nearing or past retirement age, some of whom have training and experience in related fields, who could be trained on a short-term basis to fill temporary or part-time assignments.

2. The shortage of foster homes.

The committee recommends that a continuing effort be made to recruit foster homes for the use of individuals, private and public placement agencies in the county. Foster care is the alternative to institutional care for children whose homes are inadequate. If more homes were available, improved placement would result.

The Responsibility of the Public

The committee saw for itself how the relief load rose when unemployment increased during the recession in the early part of 1961, and it learned that the load would have been vastly greater if it were not for unemployment insurance and social security. It realizes that unemployment is connected with lack of training. It believes that the public should be better informed about problems of this nature and that it should take a more active part in finding solutions. It is not in the tradition of citizen responsibility to leave such tasks to government alone.

During our term on the Grand Jury, we read with interest excellent articles on various departments of county government which appeared in local newspapers. There were balanced presentations on television programs. Various advisory groups of citizens have been at work. Representatives of business, industry and labor attended the recent conference on the need for training and job opportunities for unskilled and unemployed youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. These are some of the methods by which the interest of the public can be captured and its efforts enlisted to deal effectively with welfare problems affecting Los Angeles County. We recommend that methods such as these be used even more extensively in the years of rapid growth and development that lie ahead.

The committee expresses its appreciation to administrators and to the Grand Jury staff, Mr. Fred Henderson, Lt. Walter J. Sullivan, Mrs. Lila S. Boyd and Mrs. Mary T. Higa for their unfailing courtesy and helpfulness.

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

MRS. RALPH P. LOWE, CHAIRMAN  
 MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
 MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
 MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER  
 MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
 COURTNEY A. TEEL  
 GEORGE S. THOMPSON

1961 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY  
SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING AND SIMPLYFYING WELFARE PROGRAMS  
IN CALIFORNIA

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles County has noted with interest the appointment of the Welfare Study Commission by the Governor of the State. No study of this nature has been made since 1937 when the Welfare Code was adopted, and even at that time many of the public welfare laws were incorporated into the Code without revision. During the intervening twenty-four years federal and state programs have come into being through legislative action, the State Department of Social Welfare has formulated and amended rules for the operation of these programs, and conditions in the various counties have changed greatly, because of industrial as well as agricultural development and unprecedented growth in population. For these reasons, we strongly urge the Commission to undertake a comprehensive study of the various programs as they exist today for the purpose of correcting abuses and simplifying and integrating the programs, so that each county's needs may be met in the most effective way.

I. THE MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM

The Jury has spent some time on the problem of abuses and frauds in the Medical Care Program as administered in Los Angeles County. Although the percentage of fraud is small, the amounts of money involved are not. These funds go into the hands of dishonest practitioners and are never used for the purpose for which they were intended.

A. The following recommendations are made as a result of independent investigations and after conferences with the Department of Charities of Los Angeles County:

1. Medical Care Program

A. The State Social Welfare Board should establish a regulation providing for removal of any medical care vendor who willfully abuses the program.

B. There are many who feel that telephone prescriptions should not be encouraged under this program. There is a precedent in that the Veterans Administration, the Medicare Program, and the County Outside Medical Relief Program do not permit telephone prescriptions. If telephone prescriptions are to continue under emergency conditions in the program, the pharmacist should be required to forward a copy of the prescription to the doctor and the doctor should be required to examine and retain those copies for a reasonable period of time for audit purposes.

C. Vendors should be required to secure the recipient's signature on the statements used for billing the county after the services rendered and after the form has been completed by the vendor or his representative.

D. The State's General Information and Billing Instructions form should be kept current so that vendors may be better informed about the program. The latest instructions were issued on October 1, 1959, and are incomplete and inaccurate.

E. The practitioner's fee schedule should be revised to include many commonly used medical procedures and to establish uniform fees for these procedures.

F. The experience and recommendations of county welfare departments and local medical associations must be given more consideration by State Department of Social Welfare in planning program expansion, policies, and procedures, e.g., the Old Age Security Health Evaluation program.

The Jury is concerned about the lack of controls which is apparent in the operation of the Medical Care Program. It may be relatively easy to prevent fraud in counties with small populations, but the problem is great in a county like Los Angeles, in which thousands of practitioners take part.

We are also concerned about lack of controls in regard to recipients of Medical Care. We believe that a token payment by the recipient will strengthen the financial responsibility of the individual and reduce the cost of the program to the taxpayer.

B. The Jury has held a series of conferences with representatives of professional groups participating in the program. The Jury recommends the use of some professional people as consultants and as members of advisory committees both at the State and County level. We have received assurance from the professional groups interviewed of their willingness to cooperate in the following ways:

1. In disseminating reliable information to their membership regarding the Medical Care Program.
2. In encouraging the same standards of integrity in dealing with recipients of Medical Care as in dealing with the general public.
3. In providing professional committees to review cases of suspected fraud.

The Jury believes that the correction of abuses in the Medical Care Program in Los Angeles County is the joint responsibility of the Department of Charities and the professional groups. Further, we believe that the proposed mechanization of the recording process, making it possible to set up controls within the department; the use of local advisory committees and consultants; and closer cooperation between the County Department and the District Attorney's office will aid in the reduction of abuses.

## II. NEED FOR SIMPLIFICATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN THE SOCIAL WELFARE FIELD

After independent study and observation and after conferring with administrators in the Department of Charities of Los Angeles County, which operates a program comparable in size to many state programs, the Jury urgently recommends that the Commission consider the following points in its review of the State's Welfare Program:

1. The simplification and integration of all welfare laws should be undertaken. Every means of accomplishing this should be explored. Action should be recommended at both state and federal levels.
2. The rules and regulations of the State Social Welfare Board should be in general terms, as comprehensive and simple as possible.
3. There should be improved communications between the State Department of Social Welfare and County Departments. In formulating regulations, ample consideration should be given to suggestions and objections from County welfare directors.
4. There should be uniformity in eligibility requirements for assistance, particularly in the Old Age Security, Aid to Needy Blind, and Aid to Totally Disabled Programs. There should be uniform requirements regarding such factors as citizenship, residence, personal and real property, relative responsibility, consideration of income, and determination of needs.
5. The "Flat Grant" principle of budgeting should be applied wherever practical to all aid programs to prevent costly administrative time by social workers in computing minute details of thousands of budgets and making frequent budget changes, and to exert pressure on the recipient to budget his spending.
6. More thought and planning should be given by the State Department of Social Welfare when statistics and surveys are requested.
7. The distribution of costs between State and County should be uniform in the categorical aids programs; for example, we suggest the ratio now existing in the Old Age Security Program.
8. Serious effort should be made to attract people into social service training so that more qualified workers will become available.

We believe that after basic needs are met, the goal of a welfare program should be the rehabilitation of the individual or family so that they can be removed from the welfare rolls and restored to a normal way of life. At present, because of the number of individual cases involved, the amount of record keeping necessary, and the lack of trained workers, there is danger that rehabilitation is being overlocked, thus developing a dependent group in our society. We believe a goal of rehabilitation should be clearly restated for the benefit of those responsible for welfare programs, for the benefit of recipients, and for the benefit of the taxpaying public.

1961 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

October 18, 1961.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FUTURE  
GRAND JURY IMPANELING AND PROCEDURE

The work load which now confronts the Los Angeles County Grand Jury makes it urgent to develop new ways to share this load in some manner not now possible.

There are few counties in the United States in which the size of the population and the multitude of corollary activities equal those of Los Angeles County. Our Jury's duties and obligations have grown with the population, yet our Grand Jury remains identical in size with that of 75 years ago.

There is no likelihood that this growth is at an end. It is likely to continue, and thereby multiply the legitimate demands upon the Grand Jury.

Actually, law enforcement activities and related responsibilities have been increasing twice as rapidly as population.

In the circumstances now existing, the present Grand Jury of nineteen members cannot effectively examine both law enforcement and county government each year.

Recognizing these facts, the 1960 Grand Jury recommended legislation to provide two concurrent Grand Juries in Los Angeles County, one to hear felony cases and one for the examination of county government.

This recommendation has lain dormant for one full year. Conditions have not improved during this period. They have worsened.

We now urge an alternate suggestion, and we urge immediate attention to it by the Board of Supervisors and the Presiding Judge while there is still time to make a proper study of ways to expand the Jury before a crisis arises. Continued indifference will invite a crisis, and this in turn will invite expedient remedies which are no credit to a good management.

We recommend that a study be made to determine what legislative steps are needed so that an additional special Grand Jury can be impaneled by the Presiding Judge at the request of the Grand Jury whenever the case load interferes with committee work and other duties. One method to consider, for example, would be for the Presiding Judge, upon resolution of the Grand Jury, to impanel a special Grand Jury from the names remaining in nomination but not drawn in the first nineteen. This special Grand Jury could serve for such a period of time as needed, relieving the Grand Jury of its excess load. We recommend a thorough study before the details are settled upon.

We recommend that the Grand Jury be impaneled at an earlier date, shortening the present period of six weeks or more between juries so that the new jury can get under way earlier in the year.

We recommend the continuation of the 1961 practice of eliminating a month's vacation for the entire Jury, taken in August in prior years. Instead, we recommend that the Foreman, as in 1961, allow members a leave of absence whenever requested and for whatever period requested so long as at least 15 grand jurors are available each jury day.

More adequate committee room facilities are needed in or near the Grand Jury chambers. There are seven active committees, of which three frequently meet at the same time. Effective committee work is essential to an effective Grand Jury, and this year's committee work has been hampered by having only one small committee room available. We recommend early attention to this problem to assist the 1962 Jury.

We recommend that prospective jurors for the 1962 Grand Jury be better informed of the activities and procedures of interest to them before they are sworn in. As a part of such information, we recommend that each candidate whose name is drawn in the first 30 be furnished with the following items before they appear in court for the final drawing:

1. A copy of the final report of the 1961 Grand Jury.
2. A roster of the 1961 Grand Jury, showing the various committee assignments.
3. A copy of the most recent issue of the county publication, "Guide to Departmental Organization and Functions, County of Los Angeles."



*Addenda*

## A D D E N D A

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Interim report of Juvenile Committee; letter of June 20, 1961, to Board of Supervisors, recommendations regarding MacLaren Hall School and Las Palmas School for Girls	69
2. Interim report of Juvenile Committee, letter of June 28, 1961, to Board of Supervisors regarding conditions at Juvenile Hall	73
3. Interim report of Jails Committee, letter of July 27, 1961, to Board of Supervisors with recommendation to include a limited amount of air conditioning in plans to ventilate new men's jail	79
4. Interim report of Schools Committee dated October 25, 1961, with findings concerning Starbuck School, Lowell School District	81
5. Letter from Grand Jury to California State Bar Association dated November 3, 1961, with recommendations arising from hearings resulting in indictment of Edwin B. Lucas, member of the bar in good standing, and reply of California State Bar Association dated November 27, 1961	87
6. Recommendation of Grand Jury to Board of Supervisors dated November 8, 1961, for a review of procedures used by the Coroner's office with respect to the determination of the cause of death and the signing of customary documents	97
7. Recommendation of Grand Jury to Board of Supervisors dated November 29, 1961, requesting a study by the Salary and Personnel Committee to find ways to alleviate current shortages in unfilled approved positions by filling these with qualified persons on a part time basis under plans to be developed	99
8. Letter from Criminal Complaints Committee dated November 21, 1961, to Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles City Council, and other legislators recommending legislation to control so-called "figure studios"	103
9. Letter from Criminal Complaints Committee dated November 21, 1961, to Senator Richards, with copies to Assemblymen from Los Angeles County and others, recommending legislation to control the distribution of obscene literature	105

ITEMS INCLUDED AS A PART OF  
COMMITTEE REPORTS AND NOT  
REPEATED IN THE PAGES WHICH FOLLOW

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
10. Letter of recommendations dated October 18, 1961, from Social Services Committee to State Welfare Commission, presented at a hearing in Los Angeles on October 27, 1961	59
11. Interim report of Audit Committee; letter (mailed October 31, 1961) transmitted to Board of Equalization of the State of California, inquiring into the legality of granting veterans' exemptions on the basis of the assessed value of real estate rather than the market value; letter of transmittal; and Board's acknowledgment	25
12. Study of County School Service Fund by Schools Committee and recommendation for continuation by 1962 Schools Committee	48

## Item 1

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

## COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1961 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE

LOS ANGELES 12

MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

June 20, 1961

Honorable Ernest E. Debs  
Chairman, Board of Supervisors  
500 West Temple Street  
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury respectfully requests favorable action by the County Board of Supervisors on the following recommendations.

- MacLaren Hall School      1. That the classroom in MacLaren Hall School used for grades 9 through 12 be modernized with an acoustic ceiling.

As you realize, the children at MacLaren are non-delinquent. They are children disrupted from normal life--victims of neglect, cruelty, desertion, etc. Their social and emotional maladjustments are often more difficult to handle than those of true delinquents. They are detained at MacLaren until proper placement is made by court order. Eventually they may be returned to their homes or to foster homes--to a camp or to an institution. Their stay in MacLaren ranges from 24 hours to four months. Some placements fail and the child is in and out during this time.

The work of grades nine to twelve is done under one teacher in one room approximately 25 by 40, maintaining the educational continuity and achievement range of the various schools from which the children come. This places an overwhelming responsibility on the teacher and vindicates our request for a proper environmental area for both teacher and disturbed children so that the many diversified activities can take place simultaneously without unnecessary noise and distraction.

Honorable Ernest E. Debs

2.

June 20, 1961

MacLaren Hall  
School

2. That funds be made available for a Social Adjustment program at MacLaren Hall School.

Children who are victims of society often come close to the edge of delinquency. Their outbursts in a schoolroom are infectious for other disturbed children. The teacher knows the precise moment when such a child should be removed. His removal to a social adjustment room under the supervision of a teacher is based on modern educational theory and practice. Under this teacher, individual problems can be studied and character formation principles can be instilled. This social adjustment program is more constructive than a program to transfer or suspend the adolescent, causing the loss of average daily attendance. This is a step urgently recommended to salvage these children from the tag of delinquent and form them into future constructive citizens.

Las Palmas  
School for Girls

3. That dressing rooms be installed at Las Palmas School for Girls to facilitate the Physical Education program.

The physical education program is important not only for the health and stability of these disturbed adolescents but to the over-all program of their rehabilitation and return to society.

Dressing rooms and showers adjacent to the physical education area are vital to such a program. Scheduling a self-contained activity without such a facility makes supervision and control extremely difficult.

It is our understanding that a Citizens Committee has joined with the Probation Committee endeavoring to raise funds for a swimming pool. The dressing rooms and showers can be used in conjunction with the swimming pool if and when it is built.

We urgently recommend that these dressing rooms and showers be installed as quickly as possible.

Very truly yours,

HAYDEN F. JONES, Foreman  
Los Angeles County Grand Jury

## Item 2

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

## COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1961 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE

LOS ANGELES 12

MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

June 28, 1961

The Honorable Board of Supervisors  
County of Los Angeles  
Administration Building  
500 West Temple  
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Sirs:

Re: Resolution concerning Grand Jury  
Investigation of Conditions at  
Juvenile Hall.

During our tenure of office, the 1961 County Grand Jury and/or members of its Juvenile, Schols, or Social Services Committees have inspected the following juvenile facilities:

Juvenile Hall (twice)  
Mac Laren Hall  
Camp Afflerbaugh (twice)  
Camp Paige (twice)  
Las Palmas School for Girls

As a result of these inspections, it is our opinion that, in general, the Probation Department is doing an excellent job under trying circumstances.

On none of our visits did we observe the children being herded like animals, as was recently headlined in the public press. As a matter of fact, it strikes us that the juveniles under county care are treated with as much consideration and kindness as is possible under institutional conditions where a certain amount of discipline is essential for the welfare of the group.

In talking with the various persons administering the several facilities so far visited, we have been impressed with the open minded seeking and searching for ever better programs and methods for rehabilitating the juveniles temporarily under county care.

6/28/61

In our view, the principal problem confronting our Probation Department is that of overcrowded facilities. In Juvenile Hall, for example, some 633 boys and 292 girls were of necessity crowded into buildings designed to handle 434 boys and 166 girls. Obviously, this makes for disciplinary, control, and feeding and housing problems that would cease to exist were either the population reduced or the facilities expanded.

It is our understanding that your Board has already acquired land for a new facility at Sylmar, and that a "crash" program has been instituted to expedite the completion of this project. It is our further understanding that much of the overcrowding at Juvenile Hall could be relieved if the California Youth Authority would expand its facilities and more promptly relieve the Hall of its charges. At present, it appears that the care of delinquents, properly the responsibility of the State, is costing this county something in the neighborhood of a million dollars per year.

Due to the overcrowding at Juvenile Hall, it is necessary that all available buildings be pressed into service. As a result, unit "W", which is an old and somewhat dilapidated building, is currently occupied. Inspection of this building suggests that it should be repainted and repaired and that some furniture and fixtures be added as funds are available.

The boys' Adjustment Center at Juvenile, while somewhat grim and foreboding, appears reasonably adequate. Here again, however, a little paint appears indicated. Our inspection did not reveal "foul" odors or "unsanitary" conditions, as reported in the press.

#### Summary and recommendations:

As the result of our investigations and observations, we recommend as follows:

#### 1. UNIT "W" Juvenile Hall

Repaint interior of building and provide standard steel cabinets for the personal belongings of each inmate. Provide chairs at the approximate ratio of one chair for each four inmates. Recondition and improve floor.

Board of Supervisors

3.

6/28/61

## 2. ADJUSTMENT CENTER (Boys) Juvenile Hall

Repaint interior.

Establish a policy of separating boys under 12 years of age from older inmates.

Provide a linguist of Mexican extraction to counsel boys who do not speak or understand English.

## 3. GENERAL

Provide a nominal, revolving maintenance fund for maintenance of the older buildings.

Continue and increase efforts to relieve both the overcrowded conditions of our Juvenile facilities and the expense to the county of harboring juveniles properly assignable to the California Youth Authority.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ George S. Thompson

GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
Chairman, Juvenile Committee  
1961 County Grand Jury

The Grand Jury accepts and approves this Committee Report and suggests to the Board of Supervisors release of this letter to the press.

1961 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

/s/ Hayden F. Jones, Foreman



COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1961 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE

LOS ANGELES 12

MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

July 27, 1961

Honorable Board of Supervisors  
County of Los Angeles  
Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street  
Los Angeles 12, California

Gentlemen:

The Jails Committee of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury has reviewed the proposal for the ventilating system to be installed in the new County Jail now under construction. It is strongly recommended that sufficient equipment be installed to maintain inside temperatures not higher than outside air. It is our understanding that present architectural plans will make this entirely feasible at this time.

Very truly yours,

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

RAY H. ROEMER

CHAIRMAN, JAILS COMMITTEE

RHR-mh

cc: Mr. J. Edward Martin  
333 South Beaudry Avenue  
Los Angeles, California

## STARBUCK SCHOOL INVESTIGATION REPORT

To: The Los Angeles County Grand Jury  
Mr. Hayden F. Jones, Foreman

Re: Investigation in the Starbuck School relating to criticism of policy and administration of social studies program for grade seven and a simulated meeting of United Nations General Assembly held on June 8-9, 1961.

In complying with the direction of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, we have made the following investigation. We had the full cooperation of all school officials concerned and of the Orange County District Attorney's office.

Sources of information used in this investigation:

1. File sent by Mr. Williams, District Attorney, Orange County
2. Report made by Dr. Howardine Hoffman
3. Correspondence with Dr. Trillingham
4. Text book and teacher's guide, NEIGHBORS ACROSS THE SEAS
5. United Nations program, 1961, Starbuck School
6. Films designated or used in the six week United Nations study
7. American Association for the United Nations brochure for United Nations speakers -- school list of speakers
8. Publications and leaflets from UN, UNESCO COURIER, STATE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF EDUCATION, FAMILY OF MAN (BOOK)
9. Newspaper clippings
10. Letters of protest from citizens (with 15 signatures)
11. Telephone conversations with letter writers
12. Magnetic tape recording of United Nations mock assembly
13. Records
14. United Nations calendar, Starbuck School, May 8 - June 6
15. Notes of PTA representative on meeting held May 31 (workshop) of the Orange County Chapter of the American Association for the United Nations, in Chrysler Auditorium in Anaheim
16. Peace song, Let There Be Peace on Earth
17. Report of school activities
  - (a) Practice getting up and walking out of a meeting
  - (b) Discuss: To gain leadership and authority, we must give up some measure of freedom to act; art knows no boundary, need we?

## Findings:

## Citizens protested:

- (a) Distribution of tape recording of the mock United Nations assembly
- (b) "One World" teaching through text books and instructional material
- (c) Pacifist slanting
- (d) Mind conditioning for Soviet policies
- (e) Propagandizing for the United Nations through the American Association for the United Nations
- (f) By-passing of United States history in favor of United Nations study in 7th grade

These protests came in clear, concise, well-written letters from citizens, parents and businessmen. In telephone conversations, the letter writers were high in their praise of teachers and school officials. We found that at no time did they criticize the program as being "Communitic in nature or planning", or protest that the "UN had become a main tool of the Communist".

## We Question:

1. Whether the material for the United Nations mock assembly debates in the Starbuck School was developed by the students.
2. The understanding of the 7th graders in such problems as imbalanced wage scale, halt of nuclear testing, conversion of military strength to peaceful pursuits, the complex South African policy of apartheid and other concepts.
3. Preoccupation with the study of the United Nations under the guidance of an international organization and with:
  - pro-UN speakers exclusively
  - pro-UN resource material exclusively
  - pro-UN and specialized agencies films.
4. The time involved in preparing such an extensive United Nations program which necessarily limits the time for other studies in the 7th grade social studies curriculum.
5. The emergence of the modern concept called "social studies", replacing the broad meaning of history with current events, replacing geography with spreading attitudes that make One World possible.
6. The distribution or use of the magnetic tape of the mock assembly and the possible danger of these tapes falling into the hands of those who would use them to create the impression that Soviet policies are openly endorsed by American school children.

7. The California state policy of a single text book adoption, which makes possible the foisting on teachers and students of text books such as NEIGHBORS ACROSS THE SEAS, a text book and teaching guide which is an attitude builder toward ONE WORLD.
8. The instruction to teachers in the guide to NEIGHBORS ACROSS THE SEAS reads,  
 "To us the teachers of geography, to us more than to any others, is given the opportunity to spread attitudes in American schools that will make ONE WORLD possible."
- This instruction to teachers in view of Public Law 471, HR 8067, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session,  
 "This provision of law, enacted by Congress and signed by the President, is a specific direction against the teaching of ONE WORD CITIZENSHIP or ONE WORLD GOVERNMENT in the schools of our country."
9. The statement that "every parent was most pleased." We received no record of a poll.
10. The learning experience of the emotional mock assembly and the choice of resolutions, especially the debate on Red China.  
 The inflammatory statements of some of the students and their understanding of the principles in the United Nations Covenant of Human Rights.
11. The films used in the study and which propagandize for international political organizations.
12. The selection of instructional material placed without the review of the local board of education.
13. The objectivity of the UN unit, since even a cursory comparison of the United States Constitution and the United Nations Charter will bear out the following facts:

## UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

1. Provides for limitation of powers of government.
2. Provides for separation of powers.
3. Provides for elected officials.
4. Protects property rights.
5. Protects right of trial by jury.
6. Provides for our common defense.
7. Was written by American patriots.

## UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

1. Provides for vast expansion of government power.
2. Centralization of power.
3. UN officials appointed.
4. Omits mention of property rights.
5. Omits mention of trial by jury.
6. Admits known enemies into our councils.
7. Was written in part by Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and Vyacheslav Molotov.

### Conclusions:

One of our country's strongest beliefs has been in the wisdom of the local operation and control of public schools.

When a segment of our public outlines and calls attention to the dangers of controversial teaching in the schools, the voice of these citizens must be heard.

Democracy rests on the belief that the people are the best judge of what they want for their children.

If they do not want their children to be propagandized for the United Nations, if they do not want their children's American loyalties to be alienated and undermined through deceptive terminology, viz., world order, world mindedness, world community operated through international organizations, if they do not want their children to be called upon to sustain and strengthen the establishment of a world organization, the right of the people must be recognized.

### Recommendations and Suggestions:

1. That no instructional material be placed or used in our public schools without the review and approval of the local board.
2. That the study of the United Nations in the junior high schools be limited to an overview and factual presentation of its origin and place in current events.
3. That Public Law 471 be enforced in our schools; Public Law 471: THIS PROVISION OF LAW, ENACTED BY CONGRESS AND SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT, IS A SPECIFIC DIRECTION AGAINST THE TEACHING OF ONE WORLD CITIZENSHIP OR ONE WORLD GOVERNMENT IN THE SCHOOLS OF THIS COUNTRY.
4. That such private international organizations as the American Association for the United Nations be barred as guiding agencies in any study or educational matter in our public schools.
5. That the American Heritage Program proposed by Dr. Trilligham be implemented immediately in all of the schools; that it be implemented through practical activities in the area of the symbols of our national origin, viz., the flag, Liberty Bell, Great Seal, Eagle, Uncle Sam, and in story, song and poetry, bringing alive patriotism and knowledge of our glorious past on which to build for freedom's future.

6. That this implementation begin in the kindergarten; that it be carried on continuously, cumulatively, and comprehensively, tracing the development of personal liberties in the United States; that it emphasize the privileges, duties and responsibilities of American citizenship, in order to strengthen commitment to the American way of life.
7. That the citizens who protested slanted teaching, propagandizing for the United Nations and the mock assembly at the Starbuck School, and who demanded unbiased education, in our opinion should be regarded as friends and not as enemies of the public schools.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Dated: October 25, 1961

## Item 5

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

## COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1961 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE

LOS ANGELES 12

MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

November 3, 1961

State Bar of California  
601 McAllister Street  
San Francisco 2  
California

In re: Edwin B. Lucas, Attorney at Law.

Gentlemen:

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles County has just concluded an investigation of the activities of the subject, which has resulted in a score or more of indictments against him, for larceny and embezzlements of large amounts. The offenses in question occurred nearly three years ago, and have all but run the statute of limitations.

This party, according to sworn testimony, was complained against to the State Bar nearly three years ago, but nothing was done by you, and according to your current records he remains a member of the Bar in good standing; to continue along his nefarious ways, if the evidence just received by us is but partially true. We are of the opinion that this is very poor policing of the trust placed in your hands by the people of California and we urge that, if you do not presently have the machinery to summarily deal with such parties, you take some steps with the legislature to acquire some.

Most of these thefts were manipulated by this attorney through over-reaching and violation of the confidential relation between him and his clients, and in their reliance upon the trust which was ostensibly warranted by his apparently good record on file in the association's offices. We hold that this should be impossible.

State Bar of California

2.

11/3/61

His arrest in 1960, and his release on bail, was called to your attention over a year ago, together with the fact that he had jumped bail, and hidden out; always of course with his passport to more and bigger victims, by way of the license issued by the State of California. It appears never to have been revoked by the nonpayment of annual dues, three years overdue, and that his deportment was never questioned. He was lately seen in Ensenada, Mexico, by one of his victims.

We believe that this State Board has ample power, if it will do its job, to prevent an unfaithful lawyer from going on. Give him notice to show cause why his license should not be suspended summarily and promptly revoked if the facts warrant same. Every man of the subject type adds to the already questionable reputation of the man of law, the courts, and of those who are assigned the duty of regulation and policing them, as yourselves. Such remedial procedure should be very simple to put into operation and we strongly recommend and urge that you give this matter your full and prompt attention.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

HFJ-b

HAYDEN F. JONES, FOREMAN



## Item 5

## THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA

THEODORE R. MEYER, *President*  
 JOHN S. FRAZER, *Vice-President*  
 FORREST E. MACOMBER, *Vice-President*  
 DUNCAN ONEAL, *Vice-President*  
 J. E. SIMPSON, *Vice-President and Treasurer*  
 JACK A. HAYES, *Secretary*  
 SAN FRANCISCO  
 GARRETT H. ELMORE, *Counsel*  
 SAN FRANCISCO  
 JOHN S. MALONE, *Asst. Secretary*  
 LOS ANGELES  
 KARL E. ZELLMANN, *Administrative Asst.*  
 SAN FRANCISCO



1230 West Third Street  
 Los Angeles 17  
 HUntley 2-8220

BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
 RAWLINS COFFMAN  
 ARTHUR H. CONNOLLY, JR.  
 JOHN S. FRAZER  
 D. OLIVER GERMINO  
 WILLIAM P. GRAY  
 FORREST E. MACOMBER  
 THEODORE R. MEYER  
 DUNCAN ONEAL  
 EUGENE E. SAX  
 LEON W. SCALES  
 LEONARD A. SHELTON  
 J. E. SIMPSON  
 RONALD L. TIDAY  
 SAMUEL H. WAGENER  
 JAMES A. WYCKOFF

G. Bently Ryan

November 27, 1961

Mr. Hayden F. Jones  
 Foreman, Los Angeles County Grand Jury,  
 Hall of Justice  
 211 West Temple Street  
 Los Angeles 12, California

Re: Edwin B. Lucas, Attorney at Law

My dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you and the members of the Grand Jury for your letter of November 3, 1961, addressed to The State Bar of California, which has been referred to me by the Board of Governors for reply.

On behalf of the Board we wish to thank you for the information contained in the first paragraph of your letter and for the interest of the Grand Jury in matters involving alleged misconduct by members of the bar.

Just as the Grand Jury must follow and comply with the laws applicable to it, so must the Board of Governors and staff of the State Bar follow and comply with the laws and regulations governing them. Under the State Bar Act and the Rules of Procedure governing the same, disciplinary investigations and proceedings are confidential until a certain stage is reached.

You will no doubt be interested in knowing that in 1960, upon authorization of the complaining witness, we were requested to and did furnish to the District Attorney of Los Angeles County certain documentary evidence which we were later informed was the basis of a criminal complaint filed against Mr. Lucas on which he was held to answer to the Superior Court. Although photostatic copies of these documents were returned to us under the date of September 6, 1960, we were not advised, until some time in 1961, that Mr. Lucas had forfeited his bail. We shared the hope of the District Attorney that Mr. Lucas would be apprehended upon the warrant issued for his arrest.

Mr. Hayden F. Jones  
November 27, 1961  
Page 2.

We have always sought and still seek the cooperation of all law enforcement agencies who receive evidence indicating professional misconduct on the part of members of the bar. We regret that we were not informed promptly of the fact that Mr. Lucas had forfeited his bail, or that there was evidence of other violations of law which were apparently made the basis of criminal complaints or indictments.

You refer to the "score or more of indictments against" Mr. Lucas "for larceny and embezzlements of large amounts". It is to be regretted that the Los Angeles office of the State Bar, 1230 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles 17, California, was not promptly advised of this information or furnished with the evidence and names and addresses of witnesses supporting the charges so that the State Bar could investigate and, if warranted, institute disciplinary proceedings as provided by the State Bar Act and applicable Rules and Regulations.

We have now obtained from the District Attorney of Los Angeles County certain information and records which are now being studied, with a view to determining whether the evidence warrants the institution of disciplinary proceedings.

We suggest that whenever evidence is presented to your body, or to any law enforcement agency, indicating grounds for disciplinary action against a member of the State Bar, the State Bar be promptly advised thereof and that we be kept informed of the status of all such criminal proceedings as may be instituted against such attorneys.

You stated that according to sworn testimony the attorney "was complained against to the State Bar nearly three years ago but nothing was done by you". Our files do not support this statement. Matters involving alleged misconduct of attorneys which are called to our attention are promptly investigated and, if the facts warrant, appropriate proceedings are generally instituted promptly, except where criminal proceedings are pending involving the same transactions. We have found that it is not good practice to have two parallel proceedings, criminal and disciplinary, involving the same transactions, and that convictions of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude and resulting in suspension pending an appeal is quite expeditious. See B & P Code sections 6101 and 6102.

With respect to the fact that the current records of the State Bar disclose that Mr. Lucas is a member in good standing

Mr. Hayden F. Jones  
November 27, 1961  
Page 3.

despite the fact that he has failed to pay his annual fees for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961, you should understand that the State Bar does not have power to suspend an attorney for nonpayment of fees. Only the Supreme Court of California can do so. The power of the State Bar with respect to suspensions or disbarments, either for nonpayment of fees or on other grounds, is limited to making recommendations to the Supreme Court. The applicable statutes and rules of course require that due notice be given to the delinquent attorney as a pre-requisite to the making of a recommendation to the Supreme Court for suspension for nonpayment of fees. The practice which has been followed is to send, by registered or certified mail to the attorney at the address shown on the State Bar records, the statutory notice of delinquency required by B & P Code 6143. In the present case such notices addressed to Mr. Lucas were returned by the Post Office undelivered. The State Bar has not heretofore certified or recommended to the Supreme Court the suspension of members for nonpayment of fees when the statutory notice has been returned to it undelivered. Despite the fact that the statutory notices to Mr. Lucas were returned undelivered, the Board of Governors has directed that appropriate proceedings be taken to advise the Supreme Court of the facts in this matter in an effort to secure a determination of whether an order of suspension for nonpayment of fees may be made under such circumstances. It will be necessary for the Supreme Court to determine whether, under the facts in this case and the applicable law, Mr. Lucas may be suspended for nonpayment of fees in the light of the fact that the required statutory notices were returned undelivered.

You must of course appreciate the fact that even if he were suspended for nonpayment of fees he could be reinstated by the payment thereof.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Simpson  
Vice President and Treasurer of  
The State Bar of California

JES-aw

## Item 6

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
1961 GRAND JURY  
548 HALL OF JUSTICE  
LOS ANGELES 12  
MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

November 8, 1961.

Hon. Ernest E. Debs  
Chairman  
Board of Supervisors  
621 Hall of Administration  
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Debs:

Responsive to a recommendation by Judge David Coleman of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Los Angeles, the Grand Jury has reviewed certain matters related to the Coroner's records in the death of Mrs. Margaret Morton.

Following such inquiry, it is the recommendation of the 1961 Grand Jury of Los Angeles County that the Board of Supervisors review the procedures followed in the Coroner's office, with particular reference to the determination of the cause of death of decedents, and the signatures appearing on the autopsy reports confirming same.

Yours very truly,

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

encl.

cc: CAO  
Coroner  
Judge Coleman  
Clerk, Board of Supervisors

## Item 7

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
1961 GRAND JURY  
548 HALL OF JUSTICE  
LOS ANGELES 12  
MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

November 29, 1961

Los Angeles County  
Board of Supervisors  
383 Hall of Administration  
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Sirs:

In the course of its activities, the 1961 Los Angeles County Grand Jury has heard of various instances where the county is hampered by a shortage of qualified personnel needed to perform certain authorized services in budgeted positions. There are many areas of social work where persons of mature understanding and dedication are needed, such as, for example, in the investigation of foster homes before licensing, relief work when case-loads are seasonally increased, and a great variety of other phases of social service.

It seems to us that hitherto untapped reservoirs of qualified persons could be made available by using part-time workers of several kinds.

First: persons who are interested in community service and who are qualified by education or training to serve on a part-time or limited basis.

Second: retired or semi-retired men and women with valuable experience in industry or the professions who would welcome additional training and part-time work.

Third: fully qualified and experienced workers who can no longer devote full time to the job but who would welcome part-time service. A good example would be a social worker who resigns her full-time job to be married, but who could continue on some part-time arrangement.

Let us state at the outset that we would guard against any tendency to downgrade either regular personnel or existing pay scales. Our suggestion does not contemplate a replacement program. It is designed to create an auxiliary class of worker to be used only on an interim basis to fill actual shortages and relieve case-loads.

11-29-61

In the professions and in industry, especially at the executive levels, there would seem to be a large deposit of potential workers who, facing retirement, are far from superannuated and who would welcome an opportunity to serve the community and at the same time fill the void that retirement often leaves. These men and women, deeply experienced and able, would have a genuine desire to devote part of their somewhat enforced leisure to service where income is not the primary source of satisfaction.

It will be argued that, qualified as they are in many respects, they still lack the specialized training needed. The answer to that would be to set up courses of instruction to teach them the necessary techniques for investigative work until they can prove themselves able to carry on more advanced duties.

This could result in a money-saving procedure for the county. It is our belief that this work should not be on a volunteer basis, since the county, as employer, should be in a position to withhold jobs from those temperamentally or otherwise unfit for the work. However, they might receive a token per diem payment as do members of the Grand Jury, while another category might be set up for those who might desire the prevailing wage, but who would be treated as re-current workers in the manner already provided by the Civil Service Commission.

Our inquiries indicate that there is more flexibility in the Civil Service regulations than departments are now using. Our suggestion is for the departments to take advantage of this flexibility, but only within already approved specifications and without harming the status of any full-time employees.

We, therefore, recommend that the Salary and Personnel Practices Committee make a study of ways in which this proposal might be made effective for the benefit of the county.

Yours very truly,

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

HFJ-b  
cc. Each Supervisor

Item 8

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
1961 GRAND JURY  
548 HALL OF JUSTICE  
LOS ANGELES 12  
MA 9-2451

November 21, 1961

Mr. Harold Henry  
President, Los Angeles City Council  
City Hall  
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Sir:

The Los Angeles County 1961 Grand Jury is deeply concerned by the present complete lack of inspection or control of so-called Figure Studios, used largely for photographing or sketching nude or nearly nude models.

At about the time of the Harvey M. Glatman murder case, in which three young women lost their lives, an ordinance licensing these studios and the persons modeling therein was presented to the City Council but failed to receive even one affirmative vote.

At present there are about twenty of these studios operating in the City of Los Angeles and nearby county locations. Many of the models are girls under 18 years of age. A review of the names of persons who own or operate the studios discloses a number with police records for felonies and sex offenses.

We recommend adoption of an ordinance that would require a license for both operators and models, for nominal fees, and provide the power of police inspection at any time. This license would eliminate persons with criminal records and girls of under age and bring suitable control by duly constituted authority.

Yours very truly,

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

WILLIAM G. COOK, Chairman

- WGC-b
- cc: Each member, City County
- Each member, Board of Supervisors
- District Attorney McKesson
- Sheriff Pitchess
- Chief Parker
- Harold W. Kennedy
- Roger Arnebergh
- Clerk of the Board

COURTNEY A. TEEL  
FOREMAN PRO TEM

HAYDEN F. JONES  
FOREMAN

MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
SECRETARY

LINDLEY M. BRYANT  
MRS. LAUREN H. CONLEY  
WILLIAM G. COOK  
MARION E. DICE  
JAMES L. DUFF  
MRS. JEAN W. HALEY  
MRS. WILMA M. IMM  
HAYDEN F. JONES  
MRS. RALPH P. LOWE  
MRS. ERNEST LINCOLN MESSNER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
1961 GRAND JURY  
548 HALL OF JUSTICE  
LOS ANGELES 12  
MA 9-2451

A. A. NELSON  
J. ROBERT PAINE  
WARD S. PITKIN  
FRANK H. ROBB  
RAY H. ROEMER  
MRS. J. SELBY SPURCK  
COURTNEY A. TEEL  
GEORGE S. THOMPSON  
MRS. ANTHONY THORMIN

November 21, 1961

Hon. Richard Richards  
State Senator  
State Building, Room 112  
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Sir:

The attention of the Los Angeles County 1961 Grand Jury has been called to the present almost complete impotence of City, County or State officials to control the distribution of obscene articles.

State law, section 311 of the Penal Code, effective September 15, 1961, was originally intended to strengthen control, but as finally adopted left law enforcement officials practically powerless to obtain convictions.

We urge adoption of an injunctive law similar to the one operative in the State of New York for the past several years. This law has proved to be eminently successful.

Yours very truly,

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

WILLIAM G. COOK, Chairman

WGC-b

cc: Members State Assembly from  
Los Angeles County  
Governor Brown  
District Attorney McKesson  
Attorney General Stanley Mosk  
Sheriff Peter Pitchess  
Chief of Police Parker  
Assemblyman Louis Francis