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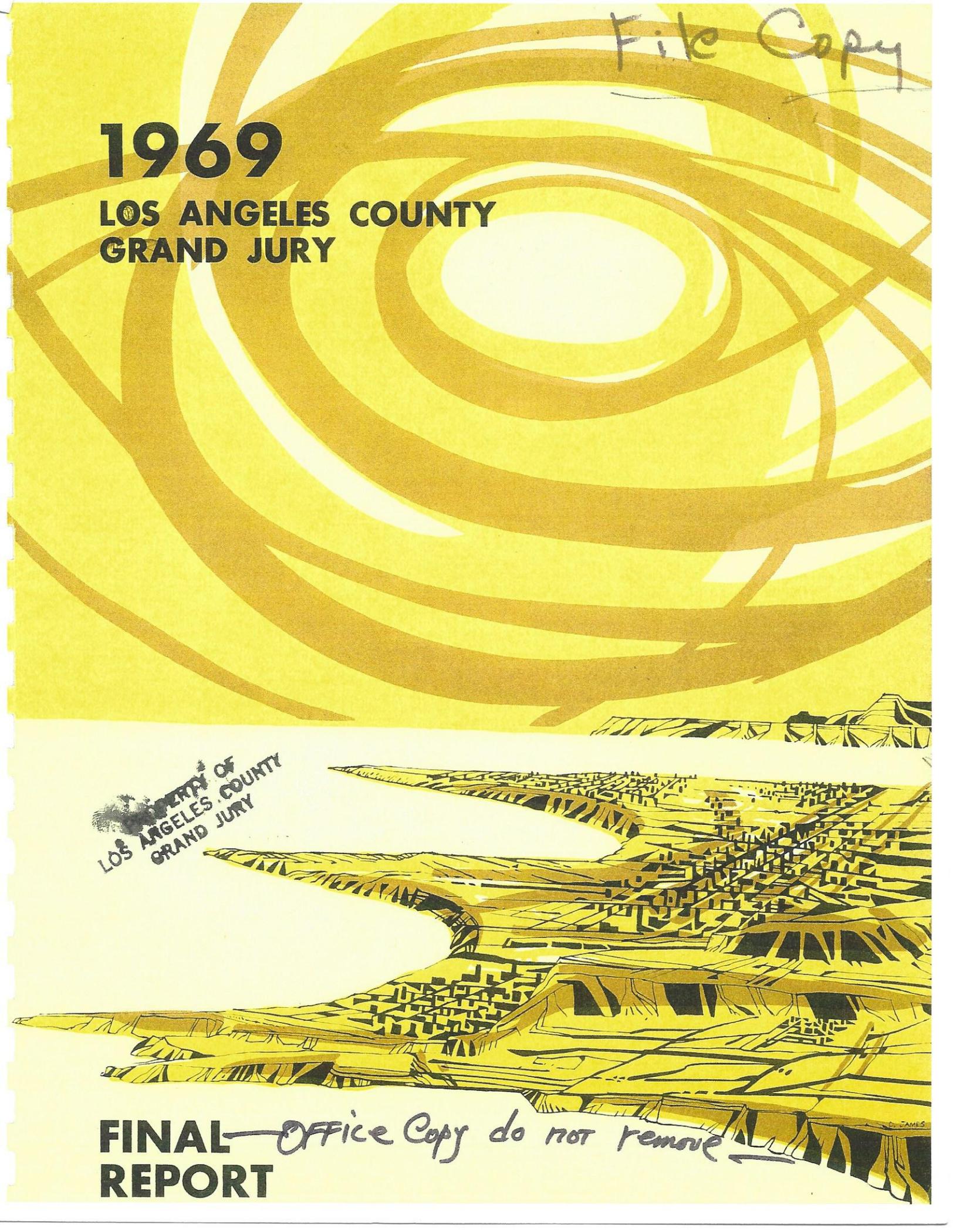
1969

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
GRAND JURY

PROPERTY OF
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
GRAND JURY

FINAL
REPORT

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FINAL REPORT

1969

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY



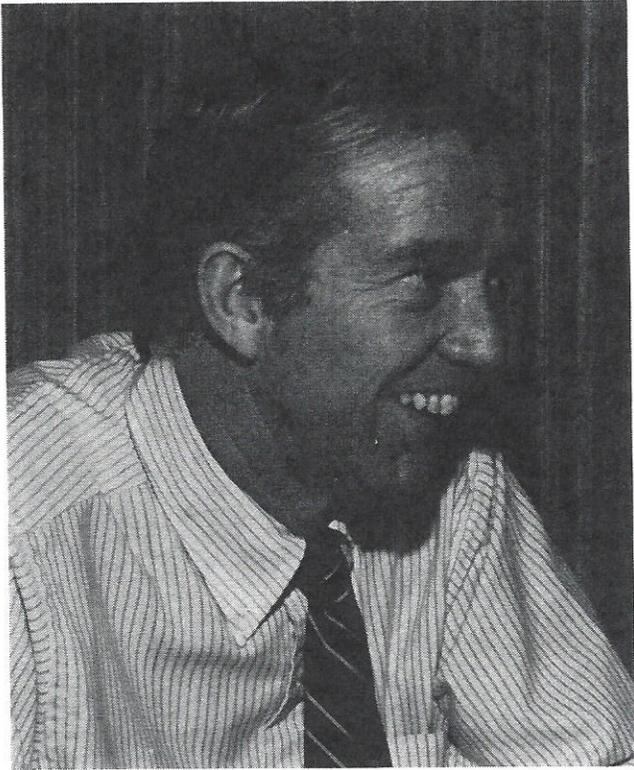
548 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

The cover of this report was designed by Don James, a student of Otis Art Institute, a Los Angeles County facility.

We hope that the Grand Jury will establish a competition for a yearly award for the cover design from Otis Art students. We have two objectives in mind: first, to bring recognition and attention to the work of students to all County personnel; second, to encourage the students and make them aware that they are a part of government.

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JUDGE WILLIAM B. KEENE



HELEN FIELDS



EDWARD KRAUS



EILEEN BROWN, JOYCE MAR



MARY WEST



HERMAN O.
SCHLOBOHM

MARIANNE A.
NEISSER

VIRGINIA G.
OLIVER



ANNE M. KUPPER



JOSEPH F. BISHOP, Foreman



MEL H. BUETHER



VIRGINIA G. OLIVER



DOROTHEA G. FOSTER



CORRINE KOPER



TESS LINDGREN



ANNE C. LINGLE



RICHARD E. DAVIS

JOHN JAY HONIG

DOROTHY S. BLANKFORT

MARIS FEHR

HELEN FIELDS

FRANCES CRISOSTOMO

SAM FELDMAN

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN

1969

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

JURORS

NOMINATING JUDGE

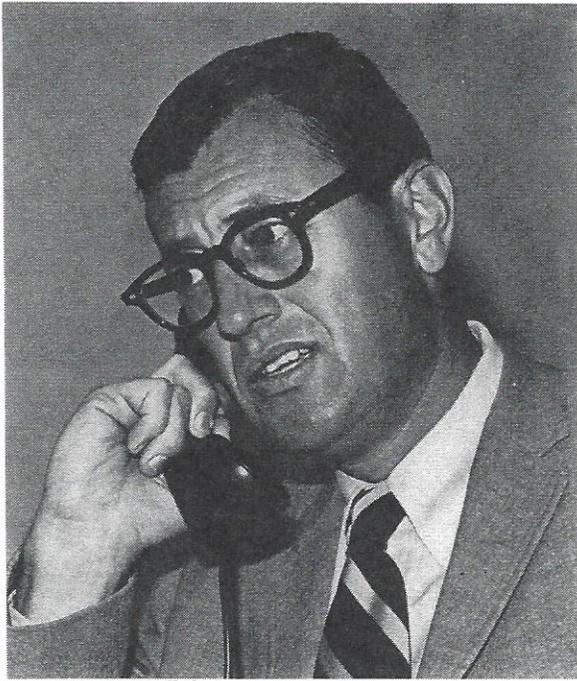
Joseph F. Bishop, Foreman	Judge Frank Charvat
	Judge Charles Stratton
	Judge Thomas McCarry
Dorothy S. Blankfort	Judge Pearce Young
Eileen M. Brown, Secretary	Judge William Keene
Mel H. Buether	Judge Vernon Spencer
Frances Crisostomo	Judge Norman Dowds
Richard E. Davis	Judge Steven Weisman
Maris Fehr	Judge Ralph Nutter
Sam Feldman	Judge Max Wisot
Helen Fields	Judge Adolph Alexander
Dorothea G. Foster	Judge Newell Barrett
Harry Groman	Judge Alfred Gitelson
John Jay Honig	Judge Richard Schauer
Corrine Koper, Sergeant-at-Arms	Judge Bernard Selber
Edward Kraus	Judge William Selber
Anne M. Kupper	Judge Jerry Pacht
Joseph A. Lederman, Foreman Pro-Tem	Judge Samuel Greenfield
Tess Lindgren	Judge Allen Miller
Anne C. Lingle	Judge Alfred Peracca
Joyce Mar	Judge Delbert Wong
Marianne A. Neisser	Judge William Levit
Virginia G. Oliver	Justice John Aiso
Herman O. Schlobohm	Judge James Whyte
Mary C. West	Judge Sherman Smith

IN APPRECIATION

It is proper and appropriate for the Grand Jury to express its appreciation to those who have contributed their guidance and assistance to us throughout the year, and we take this opportunity to tender our sincere "Thank You" to the able and experienced Staff assigned to the Grand Jury:

Deputy District Attorney Morio L. Fukuto	Legal Advisor
Deputy District Attorney Robert P. Imerman	Legal Advisor
Lawrence W. Worch	Investigator
Johanna S. Friederich	Exec. Secretary
Joyce M. Shannon	Secretary
Joseph M. Cavanagh	Secretary—Final Report
Anne F. Smith	Court Reporter

No Grand Jury could function efficiently without the patience, understanding, and tact constantly given to the Grand Jury by the Staff throughout the year.



ROBERT P. IMERMAN
Deputy District Attorney, Legal Advisor



ANNE F. SMITH
Court Reporter



JOSEPH M. CAVANAGH
Secretary – Final Report



JOHANNA FRIEDERICH
Executive Secretary



MORIO L. FUKUTO
Deputy District Attorney,
Legal Advisor

**Grand
Jury
Staff
1969**



ELAINE SLAGLE



LAWRENCE W. WORTH
Investigator



JOYCE M. SHANNON
Secretary

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
FOREMAN PRO TEM

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
FOREMAN

MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
SECRETARY

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
MRS. DOROTHY S. BLANKFORT
MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
MEL H. BUETHER
MRS. FRANCES CRISOSTOMO
RICHARD E. DAVIS
MRS. MARIS FEHR
SAM FELDMAN
MRS. HELEN FIELDS
MRS. DOROTHEA G. FOSTER
HARRY GROMAN
JOHN JAY HONIG

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
1969 GRAND JURY
548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
629-2451

MRS. CORRINE KOPER
EDWARD KRAUS
MRS. ANNE M. KUPPER
JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
MRS. TESS LINDGREN
MRS. ANNE C. LINGLE
MRS. JOYCE MAR
MRS. MARIANNE A. NEISSE
MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

December 10, 1969

The Honorable Joseph A. Wapner
Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
and
The Honorable William B. Keene
Criminal Court Master Calendar Judge, Superior Court

Dear Sirs:

The 1969 Los Angeles County Grand Jury is pleased to submit
herewith its Final Report.

We know the Judges who nominated us to the Grand Jury were
confident that we could get the job done. I cannot believe
that they will be disappointed.

We tried faithfully to follow the Charge to the Grand Jury, in-
cluding Grand Jury Procedure and Statutory Provisions.

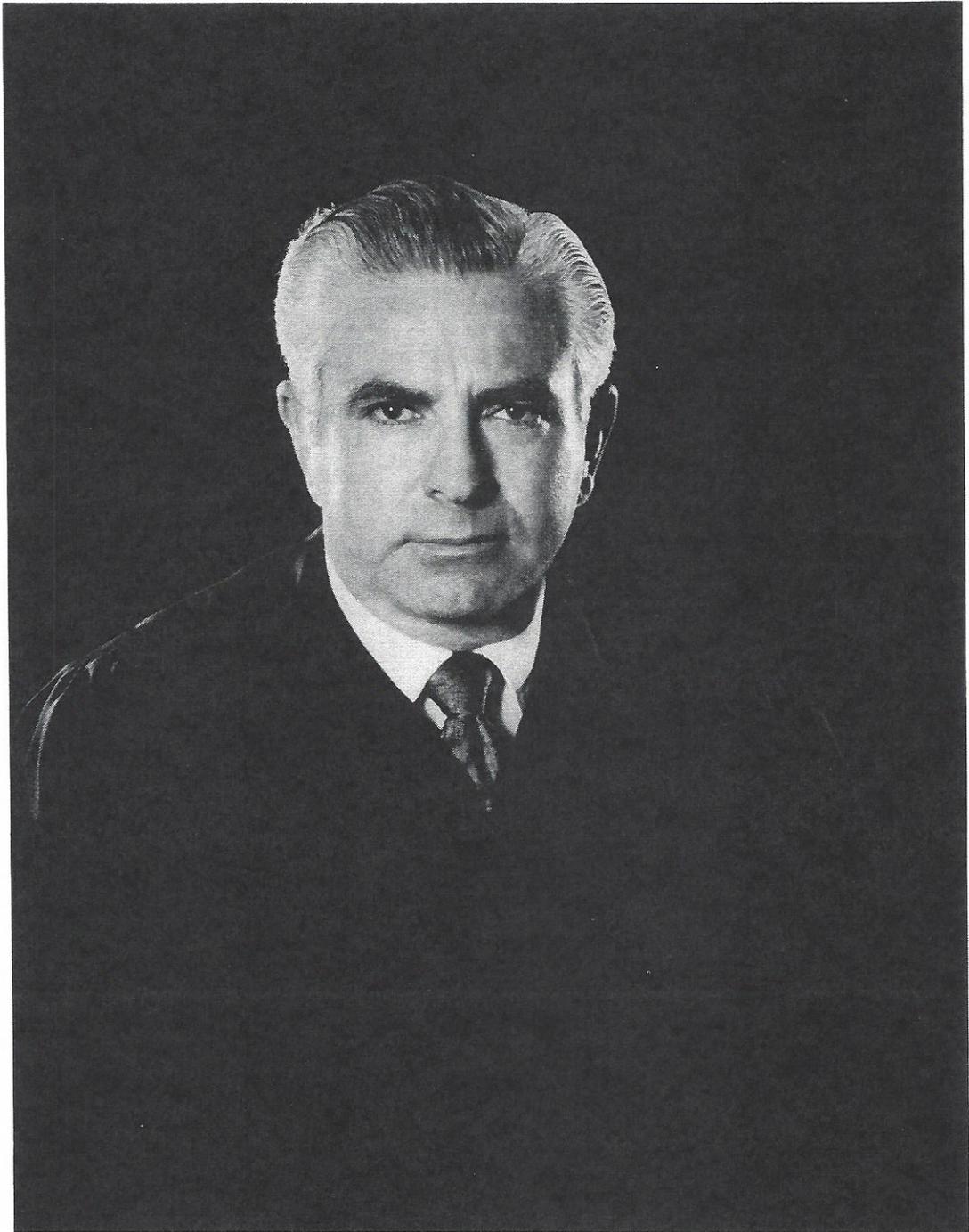
This Grand Jury is a community of talented, hard working, cre-
ative people on the march.

You may feel assured that I was flattered that you appointed
me as Foreman, thus affording me the opportunity to serve the
People of Los Angeles County.

Cordially and sincerely,

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
Foreman

jsf



The Honorable
JOSEPH A. WAPNER

Presiding Judge of the Superior Court



The Honorable
WILLIAM B. KEENE

Presiding Judge of the Criminal Departments
and
Advisor to the Grand Jury

THE FOREMAN'S REPORT

I

THE YEAR'S EVENTS IN CAPSULE

The work of the Grand Jury of the County of Los Angeles is divided into two parts: its criminal function, as an arm of the Court; and its civil or "house-keeping" function, wherein it examines and reports on County offices, their accounts, and their transactions. In the performance of the former, the Grand Jury in 1969 has heard more than 100 felony cases; it has been the privilege of the Foreman (and in his absence, the Foreman Pro Tempore) to preside over these hearings. In the performance of its housekeeping function, the Grand Jury has, both as a body and through its numerous committees, examined the vast and complex workings of County government. The variety and interest of these joint functions can be sensed from even a skeletal listing of some of the year's events in which the Grand Jury as a body participated:

JANUARY 7, 1969

The newly-impaneled and sworn-in 1969 Los Angeles County Grand Jury was addressed and instructed by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, The Honorable Joseph A. Wapner.

The Honorable William B. Keene, Presiding Judge of the Criminal Departments and Advisor to the Grand Jury, charged the Grand Jury with its duties and read procedure and statutory provisions to them. A copy of this Charge was given to each member of the 1969 Grand Jury.

Upon the decision of the Superior Court judges, The Honorable Joseph A. Wapner and The Honorable William B. Keene, Joseph F. Bishop was appointed Foreman, and Eileen M. Brown was appointed Temporary Secretary (later to become the Permanent Secretary for 1969) of the Grand Jury.

JANUARY 9, 1969

The Grand Jury heard its first criminal case.

JANUARY 14, 1969

The Foreman appointed the Officers, Committee Chairmen and Secretaries of the 1969 Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

FEBRUARY 4, 1969

The members of the Grand Jury were luncheon guests of the Board of Supervisors. The Supervisors offered their good offices and their complete co-operation at all times to the Grand Jury.

FEBRUARY 5, 1969

Following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Grand Jury was unanimous in the selection of Mr. Donald R. Rager, of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, as Contract Auditor for the Grand Jury in 1969.

FEBRUARY 26, 1969

Tour of the San Fernando Juvenile Hall, and lunch.

MARCH 12, 1969

Visited Camp Holton for orientation of the camp, and lunch.

MARCH 26, 1969

Tour of Central Juvenile Hall, luncheon hosted by Probation Committee. Guest speaker, Judge Alfred McCourtney.

APRIL 14, 1969

Toured the Queen Mary. Our host was Admiral John J. Fee.

APRIL 25, 1969

Communications sent to Federal and State government officials on the seriousness of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs problem.

Communication sent to the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, supporting the Architectural Evaluation Board.

APRIL 29, 1969

The Grand Jury recessed to attend a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, at which time the County Budget for 1969-1970 was presented.

MAY 6, 1969

Letter from Mr. James S. Mize, Executive Officer of the Board of Supervisors,

informing the Grand Jury that, on motion of Supervisor Frank G. Bonelli, the Board of Supervisors adopted an order instructing the Chief Administrative Officer and the County Counsel to report to the Board on the feasibility of implementing the recommendations of the 1969 Grand Jury concerning the increasing of the staff of the Auditor-Controller's Audit Division. (The Chief Administrative Officer's report was to outline the remedial steps that could be taken toward meeting the recommendations of the Grand Jury, with a time table for their implementation.)

MAY 8, 1969

Tour of the Sybil Brand Institute for Women, and lunch. Our hosts were Assistant Sheriff James F. Downey, Undersheriff William H. McCloud, and Jail Chief Harold B. Cramer.

MAY 14, 1969

The Grand Jury passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to consider favorably Senate Bill 698, which would add fifteen judges to the Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

MAY 21, 1969

Visited the Los Angeles Police Building (Parker Center) and toured the facilities. The Grand Jurors were guests of Acting Chief of Police Roger Murdock. At lunch we were addressed by Mr. Michael Kohn, President of the Board of Police Commissioners.

MAY 29, 1969

Tour of the facilities of the Los Angeles County Central Jail. Hosts at luncheon were Chief H. B. Cramer and Deputy Sheriff Danny Castrillo.

JUNE 3, 1969

The Grand Jury visited, and later made a study of, MacLaren Hall and the Cottage Program at Olive View Hospital.

JUNE 5, 1969

Tour of the Wayside Honor Rancho and luncheon. Hosts were Undersheriff William H. McCloud, Captain John Norris, and Chief H. L. Stallings.

JUNE 11, 1969

Lunch at Police Academy honoring Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess. Judge Herbert V. Walker was the guest speaker.

JUNE 12, 1969

The Grand Jury made an all-day visit, inspecting the facilities and observing the fine work being done, at the California Rehabilitation Center at Corona, as guests of Superintendent Roland W. Wood.

JUNE 19, 1969

A full day was devoted by the Grand Jury to visiting the California Institution for Men at Chino, as the guests of Superintendent Elmer J. Oberhauser.

AUGUST 11, 1969

Tour of the Youth Authority Training School at Ontario, and lunch. Our host for the day was Assistant Superintendent Thomas S. Montgomery.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1969

Grand Jury hearing on Proposed Merger of the Marshal and Sheriff's Departments.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1969

Grand Jury hearing on Fees Charged for Law Enforcement Services to Contract Cities.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1969

Attended the Los Angeles County Fair as the guests of Mr. R. J. Arbuthnot, President, and the Officers and Directors of the Los Angeles County Fair Association.

OCTOBER 8, 1969

Peace Officers' luncheon honoring District Attorney Evelle J. Younger. Mr. Donald Miller, Chief Counsel, Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, spoke.

OCTOBER 30, 1969

Visit to County Medical Examiner Thomas Noguchi's facilities in the Hall of Justice.

DECEMBER 4, 1969

Luncheon as guests of the Grand Jury Association at Music Center.

DECEMBER 6, 1969

Grand Jury Party—Dinner for Grand Jurors and their nominating judges.

DECEMBER 19, 1969

Recess.

DECEMBER 31, 1969

Termination.

II

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For courtesies in addressing its sessions and participating in question-and-answer periods, the 1969 Los Angeles County Grand Jury expresses its sincere gratitude to the following persons (in the order of their appearance):

Hon. Joseph A. Wapner, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
Hon. William B. Keene, Presiding Judge of Criminal Departments
District Attorney Evelle J. Younger
Assistant District Attorney William L. Ritzi
Chief Deputy District Attorney Lynn D. Compton
Mark H. Bloodgood, County Auditor-Controller
Robert A. Gill, Chief Deputy Auditor-Controller
Lindon S. Hollinger, Chief Administrative Officer of Los Angeles County
Herbert L. Carter, Director of Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission
Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess
Assistant Sheriff James F. Downey
Undersheriff William H. McCloud
Ellis P. Murphy, Director of the Department of Public Social Services
Marvin Freedman, Assistant Director, Programs, of the Department of Public Social Services

Philip E. Watson, Assessor
Burke Roche, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles County Citizens
Economy & Efficiency Committee
William Carr, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce
Robert L. Daugherty, member of the Air Pollution Hearing Board
Louis J. Fuller, Air Pollution Control Officer
Robert L. Chass, Chief Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer
Darrell Flanery, Regional Planning Commission
Dr. Jack P. Crowther, Superintendent of Los Angeles City Schools
James Taylor, Assistant Superintendent of Los Angeles City Schools
Joseph Landon, Supervisor of Health Education of Los Angeles City
Schools
Richard S. Buckley, Public Defender
John R. Mansell, City Manager of Long Beach
Harold J. Ostly, Treasurer and Tax Collector of Los Angeles County
Chief Albert E. LeBas, Sheriff's Civil Division (Legal Representative)
Judge John C. Landis, Los Cerritos Judicial District (represented by let-
ter)
Marshal Leslie R. Keays
Judge Samuel W. Spizer (Chairman, Municipal Judges Association)
George J. Barbour, Clerk of the Municipal Courts
Dr. Thomas J. Clark, Councilman of City of Long Beach
Dr. Arthur Rosett, Attorney for Independent Cities
Dr. Donald Shoup, Economist for Independent Cities
John Todd, Attorney for Independent Cities
Harold Schultz, Councilman of Cudahy; Chairman of County-City Con-
tracts Committee
Bill Cheek, Councilman of Walnut (member of Committee of Contract
Cities)
George Voight, Executive Director of Contract Cities Association
Hon. John Junk, Mayor of City of Carson
Jack Tyrell, Councilman of Temple City

Ernani Bernardi, Councilman of the City of Los Angeles

Gene Padelford, Councilman of the City of Artesia; President of California Contract Cities Association

Assistant Marshal L. M. Price

Arthur Will, Director, Los Angeles County Real Estate Management

G. A. Heidbreder, M.D., M.P.H., County Health Officer and Staff

Marcus Crahan, M.D., Chief Medical Officer, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

Los Angeles Police Chief Edward Davis; Assistant Chief Robert Houghton; Deputy Chief Robert Fisk.

III

RECOMMENDATIONS

Toward a Certified Balance Sheet for the County

For years (including the current year), the examination of County revenue and records with which each Grand Jury is charged has not resulted in the presentation of an "opinion" (by certified public accountants) on the financial position of the County of Los Angeles. It simply has not been possible for the Contract Auditors (engaged by the juries) to perform, in the time available to them and with the funds provided, the volume of auditing required for arriving at such an opinion. We believe, however, that the citizens of the County are entitled to the assurance that their funds have been utilized in accordance with existing statutes and the official directives of the Board of Supervisors. This can be accomplished through a comprehensive audit of all County operations.

The 1969 Grand Jury has recommended an increase in the staff of the County's Internal Audit Division. This increase should permit much better audit coverage of County operations. If the efforts of the County's Internal Audit Division are properly co-ordinated with the Grand Jury Contract Auditor's efforts, it appears feasible that an opinion could be given on the financial statements of the County. We recommend that appropriate action be taken to insure co-ordination of financial audits performed by the County's Internal Audit Division and by the Grand Jury Contract Auditor, to the end that an opin-

ion may be given on the annual financial statements of the County of Los Angeles.

This co-ordination of effort should not detract from the review of financial stewardship that has been an extremely valuable part of the Grand Jury's work. As stated in the 1969 Contract Auditor's proposed letter, "... it is equally important to determine that the resources acquired for the dollar—whether it be a man-hour of labor, a pound of material or the right to a service—be properly accounted for." The statement certainly is valid and a proper requirement for the Grand Jury. Therefore we recommend that this stewardship review also be co-ordinated with the County's Internal Audit Division, so that more complete coverage of County activities may be accomplished and over-all County efficiency improved.

Law Enforcement Contracts for Contract Cities

A one-year contract for Law Enforcement services performed for Contract Cities by the Sheriff was recommended by the Grand Jury to permit further study of the prescribed rate. This recommendation was adopted by the Honorable Board of Supervisors in lieu of the previous five-year contracts.

The matter was referred back to the Grand Jury and its Contract Auditor for further study. The report of the Contract Auditor has been completed and approved. The report summarizes the rates that would be obtained by adding, on a step-by-step basis, the costs of the Sheriff Department's divisions most closely related to the patrol car. The Grand Jury asked for an opinion from the County Counsel and was advised that each city has the primary responsibility for law enforcement within its limits. The Sheriff cannot make a gift of such services but must charge for them. The basic question is what is the proper method of arriving at this rate.

After a careful study of the Contract Auditor's report, the reports of the interested parties, the hearings, and the opinion provided by the County Counsel, we have concluded that the Board should adopt the method of "full absorption" costing in establishing the rate. This method would require the Contract Cities to pay for a portion of the Patrol Division overhead, Detective Division, Technical Services, and departmental overhead. We also recommend that the patrol car as the basic unit be continued in the formula.

We see no justification for providing the Contract Cities with any portion of the Law Enforcement services for anything less than proper accounting procedures would dictate. To do otherwise would not only constitute an illegal gift

of public funds but would be obviously unfair to the Independent Cities, which in addition to paying general County taxes also support their own local police departments. All items of cost, whether direct or applicable overhead, therefore should, we feel, be included in determining the equitable rate to be charged.

Land Use, Capital Project Financing

At the request of the Audit Committee of the 1969 Grand Jury, the Contract Auditor was directed to undertake a preliminary review of the real estate management functions of the County of Los Angeles. His review covered the procedures and plans used by the County of Los Angeles relating to real estate management, including acquisitions, sales, leases, franchises, re-assignment of control to other departments, etc.

The complexities and problems involved in real estate management were quickly seen to be of great magnitude. Therefore, due to the fact that time available to the current Grand Jury and its Contract Auditor is severely limited, the Jury contacted representatives of the Los Angeles County Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee, suggesting that that body, with its longer continuity, undertake such a study, including an updating of its unpublished report prepared during 1967.

Members of the 1969 Grand Jury are very pleased at the co-operation of the Committee in appointing a sub-committee to implement the first two of the three recommendations included in the Contract Auditor's Report No. 3—Land Use, on file with the Grand Jury. We suggest that the 1970 Grand Jury pursue this project during its tenure, and we would appreciate being advised of the status of the study when its tenure is completed.

IV

PYRAMIDING OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Within the past 30 years the cost of governing Los Angeles County has soared from \$94,333,218. to \$1,771,142,559., well over one billion dollars of that increase occurring in the last decade. Our County budget is now larger than most states' budgets.

Although our population has also increased during the 30-year interval, ris-

ing from 2,738,390 to 7,185,229, only 1,315,929 of that increase has occurred in the past decade.

Granting that inflation has contributed materially to the increase in spending, it is obvious that so severe a rise in expenditures must reflect substantial additions and elaboration of services. Although the number of County employees has not risen with the same dizzying speed as expenditures, it has risen, in the 30-year interval, from 16,394 to 66,428, the last decade having seen a rise of nearly 20,000.

We question how long a pyramiding of public payroll, expenses and, inevitably, taxes can continue without inflicting severe damage on the County's economy, and impairment of its competitive economic position. It seems imperative, therefore, to exercise the greatest restraint and austerity in operating the County government and in evaluating further enlargements of public services, consistent with the needs of the people.

V

THANKS FOR THE MEMORIES!

The co-operation of the Grand Jury members will be unforgettable. Their willingness to spend extended hours of investigation and inspection of County operations; their integrity in administering justice; their efforts on all Grand Jury committees have made my task a satisfying experience.

Thank you, Joseph A. Lederman, Foreman Pro-Tem, for making my workload lighter throughout our year of service.

The members of the Grand Jury join me in their appreciation to our Secretary, Mrs. Eileen M. Brown, and our Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Joyce Mar, for their efficient performances of all secretarial duties. In addition we wish to thank our Sergeant-at-Arms, Mrs. Corrine Koper, and her assistant, Mrs. Mary C. West.

While it may be unfair to single out any particular Juror for special mention, I would be remiss if I did not make note of the contribution made by the Chairman of the Audit Committee, Mr. Richard E. Davis.

A special word of appreciation is due Mr. Donald R. Rager, our Contract Au-

ditor (partner of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Certified Public Accountants). His wise counsel has been of immense help to us.

VI

The Grand Jury joins me in expressing appreciation to the many officials of County institutions who co-operated with our visiting committees. We found the personnel in most instances dedicated to their work in County government; often they were found to be authorities in their particular specialties.

Thanks to Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess for his many courtesies, including providing buses to take the Grand Jurors on visitations.

The Foreman was nominated to the Grand Jury by three Superior Court judges, namely:

Hon. Charles C. Stratton
Hon. Frank C. Charvat
Hon. Thomas McCarry

Never have I been more flattered, and while I have some mixed emotions about why they nominated me, I wish to take this opportunity to thank them.

Finally, my great thanks to The Honorable William B. Keene, Presiding Judge of the Criminal Departments of the Superior Court and Legal Advisor to the Grand Jury. He never volunteered his advice, but it was always available upon request.

My appreciation and thanks to the Honorable Board of Supervisors; to the Chief Administrative Officer, Lindon S. Hollinger; to the County employees; and to the taxpayers, for their continued interest and loyalty in furthering the objectives of the County of Los Angeles. With this kind of co-operation, the future looks bright.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
Foreman



JOSEPH F. BISHOP, Foreman

OFFICERS and COMMITTEES

1969 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

Joseph F. Bishop, Foreman
Joseph A. Lederman, Foreman Pro-Tem

Eileen M. Brown, Secretary
Corrine Koper, Sergeant-at-Arms

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Joseph F. Bishop
Eileen M. Brown
Richard E. Davis
Sam Feldman
Anne C. Lingle
Harry Groman
Corrine Koper
Edward Kraus
Anne M. Kupper
Joseph A. Lederman
Joyce Mar
Marianne A. Neisser
Virginia G. Oliver

Anne M. Kupper
Tess Lindgren
Anne C. Lingle, Secretary
Joyce Mar
Herman Schlobohm

FINAL REPORT COMMITTEE

Anne M. Kupper, Chairman
Dorothy S. Blankfort, Co-chairman
Eileen M. Brown
Richard E. Davis
Maris Fehr, Secretary
Dorothea G. Foster
Joseph A. Lederman
Joyce Mar
Virginia G. Oliver

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Richard E. Davis, Chairman
Dorothy S. Blankfort,
Chairman Pro-Tem
Mel H. Buether
Maris Fehr
Sam Feldman
Harry Groman
Corrine Koper, Secretary
Edward Kraus
Joseph A. Lederman
Virginia G. Oliver

JAILS COMMITTEE (WOMEN)

Virginia G. Oliver, Chairman
Frances Crisostomo
Richard E. Davis
Maris Fehr
Helen Fields, Secretary
Dorothea G. Foster
Marianne A. Neisser

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

Joseph A. Lederman, Chairman
Dorothy S. Blankfort
Eileen M. Brown
Mel H. Buether
Richard E. Davis
Maris Fehr
Helen Fields
Dorothea G. Foster
Harry Groman
Corrine Koper
Edward Kraus

JAILS COMMITTEE (MEN)

Harry Groman, Chairman
Mel H. Buether
Sam Feldman
Helen Fields, Secretary
John Jay Honig
Edward Kraus
Joseph A. Lederman
Herman O. Schlobohm

JUVENILE COMMITTEE (GIRLS)

Marianne A. Neisser, Chairman
Eileen M. Brown
Frances Crisostomo
Maris Fehr
Helen Fields

Corrine Koper
Tess Lindgren
Joyce Mar
Virginia G. Oliver
Mary C. West, Secretary

JUVENILE COMMITTEE (BOYS)

Edward Kraus, Chairman
Frances Crisostomo, Secretary
Sam Feldman
Harry Groman
John Jay Honig
Tess Lindgren
Anne C. Lingle, Acting Secretary
Joyce Mar
Herman O. Schlobohm
Mary C. West, Acting Secretary

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS COMMITTEE

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Eileen M. Brown
Frances Crisostomo
Sam Feldman
Helen Fields
John Jay Honig
Anne M. Kupper
Anne C. Lingle
Virginia G. Oliver
Mary C. West, Secretary

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Joyce Mar, Chairman
Dorothy S. Blankfort
Eileen M. Brown
Frances Crisostomo
Maris Fehr
John Jay Honig
Anne M. Kupper
Anne C. Lingle, Secretary
Mary C. West

SMOG COMMITTEE

Sam Feldman, Chairman
Dorothy S. Blankfort, Secretary
Mel H. Buether
John Jay Honig
Virginia G. Oliver
Herman O. Schlobohm

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Anne C. Lingle, Chairman
Dorothea G. Foster, Asst. Chairman
Frances Crisostomo
Maris Fehr
Helen Fields
John Jay Honig
Corinne Koper
Anne M. Kupper, Secretary
Tess Lindgren
Marianne A. Neisser
Herman O. Schlobohm
Mary C. West

COMMITTEE REPORTS

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Penal Code Section 925 charges the Grand Jury with making a complete examination of, and report upon, the accounts and records, especially those pertaining to revenue, of all officers of the County. That function is the concern of the Audit Committee.

Consider the overwhelming task imposed upon the Grand Jury, this group of laymen unfamiliar with the intricacies, demands and extent of our County government. The ponderous proportions of the problem are demonstrated by these figures:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Number of County Employees</u>	<u>Budget</u>
1939-40	2,738,000	16,394	\$ 94,300,000.
1949-50	4,172,000	26,454	184,100,000.
1959-60	6,068,000	39,476	613,100,000.
1969-70	7,185,000	66,428	1,771,000,000.

Thus, within 30 years, for a population increase of 2-1/2 fold, the number of public servants has risen a relatively modest 4 fold, but expenditures have soared 18 fold.

We were fortunate, after hearing various interested experts, to obtain the services of Mr. Donald R. Rager of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. as our Contract Auditor. He and his associates have been our most able and objective aides and mentors.

Very early, we came to realize that in two major areas the County and its officials are confronted with momentous problems incident to the County's phenomenal and continuing growth.

First: The County Auditor-Controller, charged with internal examinations of the various County departments, has been unable to examine each department annually. His staff has increased only from 424 in 1939-40 to 673 in 1968. De-

spite the efficiencies introduced by the use of electronic data processing, his office clearly has been seriously understaffed for a number of years.

Private enterprise regards a certified balance sheet (technically referred to as an "Accountant's Report" or "Opinion") as indispensable. The Grand Jury's contract auditor is unable to supply that prerequisite for the County. Augmentation of the Auditor-Controller's staff and program, with an ultimate goal of a yearly examination of each department, would provide a base upon which the contract auditor could prepare such a balance sheet. As noted hereinafter, a long leap forward in this direction has been taken this year by the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

Second: Problems of staggering proportions have accumulated and are continuing to haunt the Board of Supervisors in connection with the use of County lands and the acquisition, construction and funding of capital projects. A more detailed review of this problem also follows.

PROCEDURES

At its first meeting with the contract auditor, the committee decided the objectives and policy to be followed in making each examination and report. Procedures were established providing for these preliminaries to the dissemination of each report: study by the committee; consultation with the County Counsel; hearing of concerned parties in appropriate cases; reviewing the proposed report with the County officials concerned; approval by the entire committee and the Grand Jury as a whole; and obtaining the views of the Honorable William B. Keene, our advisor and the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division of the Superior Court.

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS

At the outset, the committee, in consultation with the contract auditor, decided which County functions were to be examined and the time schedule to be observed. The following criteria were considered:

Size of the department and its impact on County operations.

Whether the department exercised relatively new functions.

Whether the department recently had undergone any significant changes.

Evident public interest.
Potential for loss to the County.
Extent of contact with the public.
Time elapsed since last audit.

It was decided to examine:

Auditor-Controller, Internal Audit Division
Contract Cities, Law Enforcement Contracts
(A further study of this problem was made at the request of the Hon-
orable Board of Supervisors)
Land Use and Capital Project Financing
Personnel Department
EYOA, Manpower Programs Division
Juvenile Reimbursement Billing and Collection
Public Social Services Department, Adult Aid
Department of County Engineer, Building and Safety Division
Mira Loma Hospital
Rancho Los Amigos Hospital
Assessor
Road Department
Follow-up on 1968-69 Grand Jury recommendations

It also was decided to review the program at mid-year to determine whether further examinations could be added. Pursuant to that review, it was decided to examine the following:

Purchasing and Stores
Inglewood Municipal Court
Citrus Municipal Court

In addition, the contract auditor and the committee examined the report of the Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee entitled, "Los Angeles County Architectural Services." After extensive consideration and hearings, the Grand Jury strongly endorsed that report. The Board of Supervisors is to be commended for having abandoned certain long-standing prerogatives in the appointment of architects for County projects and for having adopted and implemented the Citizens Committee report.

The Audit Committee also reviewed the recommendation by the Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee that the Marshal's office be merged into the Sheriff's Department. After hearing interested parties, the Grand Jury,

consistent with the actions of several past Grand Juries, strongly endorsed that proposal.

The committee also made a detailed inquiry into allegations that improprieties occurred in connection with the following County real estate transactions: 1) the leasing of DPSS quarters at 539 South Rampart Boulevard; 2) the acquisition of land for civic center buildings in Newhall; 3) the acquisition of property in the Castaic area for fire station #149; 4) the acquisition of property for a County library facility in Southgate; and 5) the condemnation and use of the de Lisa Building at Temple and Grand, Los Angeles. The committee and the Jury found that there was no basis for Grand Jury action in any of these matters, there being no evidence of criminality involved nor of misfeasance or nonfeasance.

All examinations and reports were completed on schedule. Each report has been serially numbered and all have been engrossed in the contract auditor's Final Report, with a suitable over-all index.

The contract auditor and the committee have followed up on the implementation of the numerous recommendations made in the reports. It is a tribute to the contract auditor and to the County officials concerned that most of our recommendations were put into effect either during the time that our report was in preparation or promptly thereafter. Those not susceptible to immediate compliance are, in general, in course of being put into effect.

We will review here only those reports which we deem most important. For those interested, copies of the detailed Contract Auditor's Final Report are open to inspection at the Grand Jury offices.

Auditor-Controller, Internal Audit Division

The demands upon the Auditor-Controller have burgeoned greatly over the past 30 years. The incumbent Auditor-Controller, Mr. Mark H. Bloodgood, has co-operated fully and enthusiastically with our auditor and with us and we commend him as being able and conscientious. However, it has not been possible, within budget and other limitations, to maintain a staff adequate to cope with the ever-mounting burdens of his office.

We recommended that every County department and function be audited at least once every three years and that the departmental staff and bud-

get be increased to enable achievement of that goal. Various other important but less crucial recommendations also were made, including removal of collection responsibility from the department; re-evaluation of the proper segregation of audit responsibilities from the revision, design and installation of accounting systems; and the implementation of various means of coping with a rather high rate of personnel turnover.

We are pleased to report that our recommendations were ably supported by the Chief Administrative Officer, that their inclusion in the 1969-70 budget was approved by the Honorable Board of Supervisors and that they are being implemented as rapidly as possible.

It must be noted that, by reason of budget strictures, it will be necessary to take affirmative steps to preserve to the Auditor-Controller the gains accomplished this year and to obtain for him further gains required by the long-range objective of enabling the contract auditor to produce an annual certified balance sheet for the Board.

Land Use, Capital Project Financing

From our preliminary study, it became apparent that a study in depth is required into the methods used to finance County capital projects and into the processes by which requests are initiated and analyzed and funds are appropriated for County land and building needs. It also became apparent that a detailed study should be made of capital projects recently completed or in process, to determine if the projects are being constructed within reasonable lengths of time.

The importance of the problem is demonstrated by the County's use of long-term lease-purchase agreements which, as of January 1969, involved obligations of \$189,912,000; joint-powers agreements involving \$25,175,000; and non-profit corporation arrangements involving \$13,000,000. Further commitments of \$121,525,000. are contemplated. Under normal circumstances, the financing costs of such obligations exceed those of public authority bonds, hence cost the taxpayer more. Additional County obligations are incurred in the form of rentals due under lease or rental agreements with private persons. Recent precipitate interest rises make the picture all the more complicated.

The County and its citizens are fortunate, indeed, that the Los Angeles County Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee has agreed to assume the burden of making a long-range study in depth into the methods used to finance the capital projects and into the processes by which requests are initiated and analyzed and funds appropriated for County land and building needs.

We also are pleased to report that the Chief Administrative Officer has agreed to make a detailed study of capital projects recently completed or in process, to determine if those projects are being constructed within reasonable lengths of time.

Merger of Bailiff and Civil Process Functions
of the Marshal and the Sheriff

In response to prior Grand Jury recommendations, the Board of Supervisors, on March 7, 1967, requested the Los Angeles Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee to study the feasibility of combining the above functions and to report back to the Board. On September 13, 1967, the Committee reported, recommending consolidation under the Sheriff.

The 1967 Grand Jury and the 1968 Grand Jury contract auditor joined in that recommendation. Both in 1967 and 1968 the Board approved the recommendation and sponsored appropriate legislative bills. Those bills were enabling acts. They did not seek to compel consolidation under one office or the other; they did seek authority for the Board to make the consolidation.

The bills have been killed to date, largely by the efforts of the Marshal's Association and of the Municipal Court Judges Association, despite broadly based public support of the measures, including endorsements by the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, The Los Angeles County Contract Cities Association, the Los Angeles County and the State of California Peace Officers Associations and most of the news media.

The 1969 Grand Jury has further studied the merger proposal and has heard at length from representatives of the Marshal's Office and the Sheriff's Department.

There can be no dispute that the two services are costly duplicates. That fact is conceded by all parties.

The 1969 Grand Jury endorses the Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee report and recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We strongly recommend consolidation of the bailiff and civil process functions under the Sheriff.

We further recommend that the Honorable Board of Supervisors energetically support enabling legislation.

We further recommend that the 1970 Grand Jury follow up on the foregoing recommendations.

Contract Cities, Law Enforcement Contracts

As requested by the Honorable Board of Supervisors on March 18, 1969, the contract auditor thoroughly examined the County's Contract Cities Program, with specific reference to the Law Enforcement Contract Services Program.

The committee and the Jury studied the contract auditor's report of that examination and heard at length from interested parties, including the Sheriff and representatives of the Contract Cities and of the Independent Cities. Comprehensive data submitted by those parties also were studied and evaluated.

An opinion was obtained from the County Counsel emphasizing the fact that the County has no right to make a gift of public funds and defining the duties of incorporated cities and of the Sheriff in law enforcement.

The committee and the Jury approved the contract auditor's report and **recommended** to the Board that, in determining the charge to be made to the Contract Cities for Law Enforcement Services, it adopt the "absorption costing" approach outlined in the report. The Jury **further recom-**

mended that the Board apply all five increments or cost factors outlined in the report.

The final determination of the rate is unlikely to occur during the tenure of the 1969 Jury.

RECOMMENDATION

The 1970 Grand Jury follow up on the 1969 contract auditor's report and on the 1969 Grand Jury's recommendations set forth above.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP IN 1970

In the interests of continuity, at our request, the contract auditor has set out in his final report a list of our audit recommendations which should be followed up in 1970.* The most important are:

Continued augmentation of the staff and functions of the Auditor-Controller's Audit Division;

Completion of the Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee in-depth study of County Land Use and Capital Project Financing;

Application of the "absorption costing" approach to the setting of the charge to the Contract Cities for Law Enforcement and inclusion in such charge of all appropriate and equitable cost elements.

Merger of the Marshal's Office into the Sheriff's Department and the enactment of enabling legislation for that purpose.

*Copies of the Contract Auditor's Final Report are being sent to:

Hon. Joseph A. Wapner
Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Hon. William B. Keene
Presiding Judge, Criminal Division
of the Superior Court
Each Member of the Honorable
Board of Supervisors
Mr. James F. Mize
Clerk, Board of Supervisors
Mr. L. S. Hollinger
Chief Administrative Officer
Mr. R. E. Durkee
Assistant Administrative Officer

Mr. Mark H. Bloodgood
Auditor-Controller
Mr. Daniel O. Ikemoto
Chief, Audit Division for Auditor-Controller
Citizens Economy & Efficiency Committee
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
Town Hall
California Taxpayers' Association
Property Owners Tax Association of
California

COMMENDATIONS

Although we have noted from their reports that some past Grand Juries have stated that they found "attitudinal defenses" on the part of County personnel and reluctance to take imaginative action when opportunities have been present, we are happy to report that our experience has been to the contrary. The contract auditor and his staff have been afforded consistent courtesy and cooperation. The Chief Administrative Officer and his staff have outdone themselves in assisting us and in making available requested information and studies. We think they do a fine job.

We also would like to thank the Board of Supervisors for their active and objective assistance and for their prompt implementation of our recommendations. It was a heartening association and one which we wish more of the members of the public might have.

We wish to praise and thank Mr. Donald R. Rager and his associates and staff for their patience, their skilled schooling of our committee in the ways of government and governmental auditing, and for the intelligence and delicacy with which they have proceeded to accomplish their sometimes unpalatable prescriptions.

Because the Audit Committee has pre-empted an unconscionable amount of their time and effort, we especially wish to thank Jo Friederich, our Grand Jury executive secretary, who with more than ordinary zeal worked all hours for us, and John Larson, of the County Counsel's office, who did his level best to keep us out of legal trouble and never made us feel as inexperienced as we were.

CONCLUSION

It must be emphasized that the contract auditor's activities and, to a large measure, those of the committee were confined to fiscal examinations and internal control evaluations of the departments or functions inspected. Our results, in that context, were unexpectedly gratifying. We did not, however, review policy or philosophical matters.

We do not wish to be considered as viewing with complacency the pyramiding size and cost of government. Such growth is, in substantial part, a result of policy decisions. It is our view that such decisions, being mainly the function

of the Board, must be governed not alone by clamor for expansion of governmental services, but must also reckon with the fascinating question of how much government we can afford. We feel most strongly that, from the Board of Supervisors on down through department heads to the most humble County employee, it constantly must be borne in mind that we are all County taxpayers in one way or another. The addition of a single employee to a County payroll, the reduction of a single work load, the purchase of a single piece of equipment, the lease of a single office, the removal—by County purchase—of a single piece of property from the tax rolls, all add to the burden of taxes which all of us must bear.

Without the most severe and austere control of every facet of government activity, taxes, already oppressive, will become intolerable. We concur with the statement of the 1967 Grand Jury in its Final Report, that "We are recommending to the Board of Supervisors and the Chief Administrative Officer to say annually to their executives and department heads that those managers should aggressively and continually probe for efficient, economical, necessary operations." We would add that the same philosophy should pervade every act of the Board itself when screening proposals for expansion of governmental activities.

Respectfully submitted,

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Richard E. Davis, Chairman
Dorothy S. Blankfort,
Chairman Pro-Tem
Corrine Koper, Secretary
Mel H. Buether
Maris Fehr
Sam Feldman
Harry Groman
Edward Kraus
Joseph A. Lederman
Virginia G. Oliver

Approved by the Grand Jury
November 6, 1969.



CORRINE KOPER

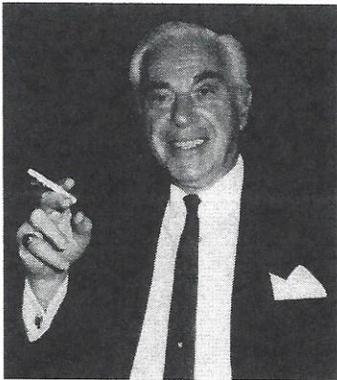


RICHARD E. DAVIS



HARRY GROMAN

Audit Committee



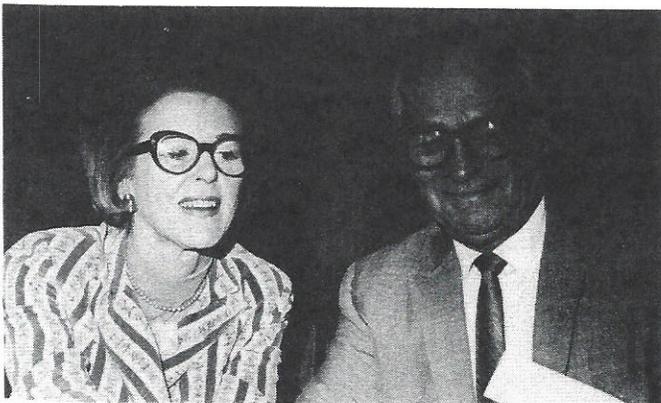
JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN



SAM FELDMAN



VIRGINIA G. OLIVER



MARIS FEHR, EDWARD KRAUS



JOSEPH F. BISHOP, DOROTHY S. BLANKFORT

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE REPORT

The sixteen-member Criminal Complaints Committee was the largest committee of the 1969 Los Angeles County Grand Jury. It met each Tuesday at 9 a.m. to determine the cases which should be heard by the entire Jury. As a rule, the Jury devoted Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays to Criminal Hearings.

FUNCTIONS AND PROCEDURES OF A GRAND JURY HEARING

One of the most important functions and responsibilities of any Grand Jury is its role in the Criminal Court procedures. A Grand Jury hearing is an alternative to a preliminary hearing of a felony case in a Municipal Court before a magistrate. A Grand Jury indictment sends a case directly to the Superior Court. A hearing by the Grand Jury is sought when special circumstances exist, such as:

1. The necessity to shield a possible suspect or victim from premature publicity.
2. The necessity to protect the identity of an undercover agent or informer.
3. The necessity to prosecute a possible suspect before the statute of limitations expires.
4. Complicated matters involving out-of-state witnesses and records.
5. A question of malfeasance in office by a public official.

There are 23 Grand Jurors. A decision to indict requires the affirmative vote of 14. Only those Jurors who have viewed all the exhibits and heard all the testimony may vote. A Grand Jury hearing is NOT a trial. It is a secret procedure, under the law, to determine IF a crime has been committed, and IF a possible suspect or suspects should stand trial for that criminal act in a Superior Court.

ROLE AND PROCEDURES OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

All hearings reach the Jury through the Criminal Complaints Committee.

This procedure is a prerogative of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury. Most other California County Grand Juries have no choice in determining which cases they hear.

Cases are presented to the committee by the District Attorney, the State Attorney General, or by a citizen's complaint. The most common method of presentation is by a Deputy District Attorney who outlines the known facts of a case to the committee, including the reasons why the District Attorney's Office desires a Grand Jury hearing. The committee members then ask pertinent questions of the Deputy District Attorney and of the investigator assigned to the case. Thereafter, by a secret vote, a majority of the members determines whether a case will receive a hearing.

Every complaint letter received by the Jury is read, evaluated, and initialed by the committee's letter-screening sub-committee, and is subsequently numbered and filed in the permanent Jury files. If the screening committee feels that the facts outlined in the letter warrant further investigation, the letter is read to the entire committee and, by majority vote, the committee may order further investigation by the Jury's investigator.

In 1969, the committee chairman acknowledged receipt of each letter bearing name and address of the sender. Some letters were anonymous; some had no return address. The majority of the letters cited complaints which were not within the legal responsibility of the Jury, and were referred to the proper authority.

RECOMMENDATION

Many police tasks, such as patrol duties in high crime areas, community relations work and similar assignments, require the highest level of proficiency. Therefore it is recommended that incentive pay be given in order to attract experienced officers to key assignments in law enforcement.

CASES IN 1969 — SUMMARY

The cases which the committee brought to the Jury represented a wide spectrum of society's malaise, running the gamut from sordid sex crimes, loan sharking, drugs, campus militants, blackmail, swindles, arson, murder through bookmaking. The Jury learned a new vocabulary of street and drug terms.

The earlier cases in 1969 concerned sales of narcotics and dangerous drugs, cases which accentuated an alarming picture of the widespread use of narcotics and dangerous drugs by young people from all strata of society. A special Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee was formed to study and hopefully recommend effective community programs by which our County can cope with this insidious social evil.

One case deserves special mention because of the superb performance by the Los Angeles Police Department. In the late hours of January 19, 1969, a young foreign nurse, en route from Canada to her home, arrived at Los Angeles International Airport. She was three months pregnant, and confused in ascertaining her connecting flight. Under the guise of helping, two men kidnapped her, drove to a dark, secluded street where she was forcibly attacked. Thereafter the men stole her luggage, valuables and money, and dumped her out on the street. Despite her shock and terror, she memorized their car's license number. A passing motorist picked her up and took her immediately to the nearest police station. The Los Angeles Police Department promptly ran a computer vehicle check and within minutes had the name and address of the registered owner of the car and dispatched a police unit to that address. There, the police found the car, the victim's belongings and one man. He not only fitted the young woman's description, but had exactly one half of the amount of her missing currency. Within ONE HOUR after the girl had been turned loose by her abductors, the police had a prime suspect in custody. Two days after the crime the committee voted to hear the case and on January 22nd, three days after the crime, the Jury heard the case and returned an indictment against the suspect and his unknown companion. On January 23rd, FOUR DAYS after her ordeal, the young woman was on her way to her husband and family.

(On July 29, 1969, the suspect was found guilty in Superior Court on charges of kidnapping and robbery and received a life sentence, with no possibility of parole. The identity of the second suspect has never been determined and he is still at large.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The committee bestows high praise on the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the Los Angeles City Police Department, and the local police departments within Los Angeles County. These departments and their personnel work long and diligently at their difficult, arduous and often dangerous as-

signments. They constantly strive to achieve better law enforcement through new programs of human relations and community understanding. The citizens of Los Angeles County should indeed be grateful and proud to be served and protected by such competent, able, and dedicated law enforcement agencies. The committee wishes as well to compliment District Attorney Evelle J. Younger and all the members of his staff. The cases heard by the Jury were ably and thoroughly prepared and presented. The "People" of Los Angeles County are well represented by this outstanding office.

The committee expresses its special appreciation and gratitude to two young men of District Attorney Younger's staff who served as the Grand Jury's legal advisors in 1969. They were unfailingly patient and objective in rendering their counsel and advice to the committee and to the entire Jury. Their able and willing help made the year much easier for each member of the Jury. Our thanks to Deputy District Attorney Morio Fukuto, who initiated us into our year's duties, to Deputy District Attorney Robert Imerman, who steered us through to the year's end, and to Larry W. Worch, Investigator.

The committee thanks Mrs. Johanna Friederich, the Jury executive secretary, and her staff, who provided all the legal paper work for hearings and indictments.

Also, our thanks to Mrs. Anne Smith, our Official Court Reporter.

Respectfully submitted,

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

Joseph A. Lederman, Chairman
Anne C. Lingle, Secretary
Dorothy S. Blankfort
Eileen M. Brown
Mel M. Buether
Richard E. Davis
Maris Fehr
Helen Fields

Dorothea G. Foster
Harry Groman
Corrine Koper
Edward Kraus
Anne M. Kupper
Tess Lindgren
Joyce Mar
Herman O. Schlobohm

Approved by Grand Jury
October 28, 1969

(Statistics regarding 1969 Grand Jury Cases and Indictments follow.)

STATISTICS OF CASES HEARD BY THE GRAND JURY
(AS OF DECEMBER 8, 1969)

Number of Cases	Type of Case	Indictments
2	Arson	2
5	Assault With a Deadly Weapon	3
2	Bookmaking	2
1	Bribery	1
2	Burglary	2
1	Conspiracy to Commit Gambling	1
2	Conspiracy to Commit Murder	1
1	Criminal Conflict of Interest	1
3	Extortion	3
2	False Claims	2
5	Forgery	5
11	Grand Theft	10
2	Kidnapping	2
6	Murder	5
88	Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	88
1	Rape	1
2	Revenue and Taxation Code	2
1	Stealing or Removing a Record from a Public Office	1
1	Involuntary Manslaughter	0
<hr/>		
Total 138		Total 132

Number of counts considered by the Grand Jury in connection with the above cases was 436, and in connection with the said cases, testimony was received from over 700 witnesses.



DOROTHEA G. FOSTER



HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM



MARIS FEHR



ANNE C. LINGLE

ROBERT IMERMAN

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN

Dept. D.A.
AARON STOVITZ

Dept. D.A.
VINCENT BUGLIOSI

Criminal Complaints



CORRINE KOPER



MEL H. BUETHER



EDWARD KRAUS, DOROTHY E. BLANKFORT



TESS LINDGREN, JOYCE MAR



HARRY GROMAN



ANNE M. KUPPER

HELEN FIELDS



RICHARD E. DAVIS



EILEEN M. BROWN

JAILS COMMITTEE REPORT

The Jails Committee, in compliance with Section 919 of the California Penal Code ("The Grand Jury shall inquire into the condition and management of the public prisons within the county"), consisted of 14 members. To facilitate visitations the committee was divided into teams.

The Grand Jury accompanied the Jails Committee on visits to the following institutions:

Los Angeles County Jail	Wayside Honor Rancho
California Rehabilitation Center	Sybil Brand Institute
Los Angeles Police Department	Chino (California Men's Colony)
Administration Building and	Crime Laboratory

District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess, Acting Chief of Police Roger Murdock, Marshal Leslie R. Keays, each representing major law enforcement agencies, addressed the entire Grand Jury.

Dr. Gerald Heidbreder, the County Health Officer, and his staff spoke before the Grand Jury. Dr. Marcus Crahan, Medical Director for the Sheriff's Department, also spoke to the Jury.

The following jails were visited:

SHERIFF'S STATIONS

Altadena
Antelope Valley
Avalon
East Los Angeles
Firestone
Industry
Lakewood
Lennox
Malibu
Montrose
Newhall
Norwalk
San Dimas
Temple
West Hollywood

INDEPENDENT CITIES

Arcadia
Alhambra
Azusa
Baldwin Park
Bell
Beverly Hills
Burbank
Claremont
Compton
Covina
Culver City
Downey
El Monte
El Segundo
Gardena

(Independent Cities, continued)

Glendale
Glendora
Hawthorne
Hermosa Beach
Huntington Park
Inglewood
Irwindale
La Verne
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Central Division
Foothill Division
Harbor Division
Highland Park Division
Hollenbeck Division
Hollywood Division
Newton Division
North Hollywood Division
Rampart Division
77th Street Division
University Division
Van Nuys Division
Venice Division
West Los Angeles Division

West Valley Division

Wilshire Division

Lynwood
Manhattan Beach
Maywood
Monrovia
Montebello
Monterey Park
Palos Verdes Estates
Pasadena
Pomona
Redondo Beach
San Fernando
San Gabriel
San Marino
Santa Monica
Sierra Madre
Signal Hill
South Gate
South Pasadena
Torrance
Vernon
West Covina
Whittier

A majority of the facilities were found to be in satisfactory condition. The County has experienced an explosive population, crime and arrest increase in the last ten years. Under Section 4015 of the California Penal Code, the Sheriff is required to receive all duly committed prisoners, book them, store personal property and clothing, and provide necessary housing.

The County has a total of almost 11,000 inmates, the sixth largest penal system in the United States. The daily transportation of over 2,500 prisoners with maximum security is required between the many jails and the courts.

The custodial responsibility is divided between two divisions, one of which maintains pre-sentenced inmates and the other, sentenced inmates.

The jail system of Los Angeles County consists of three major facilities: the Sybil Brand Institute for Women, Central Jail and Hall of Justice Jail. The Sheriff is responsible for temporary detention facilities.

Central Jail

This is the largest facility. It has a maximum-security custodial unit and was designed for a capacity of 3,323 inmates, including a 281-bed hospital. It is modern and well-maintained.

Despite the newness of this facility it is already overcrowded, which necessitates many inmates sleeping on the floor. The second and third floors are completely devoid of air tempering equipment. Coupled with the overcrowded conditions this results in a stifling atmosphere, especially during warm weather. There is an insufficiency of mattresses and new clothing for inmates and the jail is unable to supply sufficient fresh laundered clothing and towels. Many mattresses are torn.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Board of Supervisors and the Chief Administrative Officer expedite the existing plans to expand this facility to provide for future needs.
2. Metal fabrication of ceilings to increase security and inhibit escape attempts. Repair of sidewalk areas which have become safety hazards.
3. Another laundry should be provided in addition to the one presently located at Mira Loma or delivery schedules should be set up so that supplies are delivered to the Central Jail at more frequent intervals.
4. More efficient pest control is needed.

Hall of Justice Jail

This jail was built in 1927 and was designed to house 1,750 inmates. At present it houses 2,900. As a result, 1,250 inmates sleep on the floor. Such overcrowding and congestion pose serious health and security problems. This facility shows the effect of a 24-hour-a-day operation over the past forty-two years and needs constant repair. Although some new showers have been installed, there is imperative need for more.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Despite recommendatlons by previous Grand Juries, no action has been taken on the following:

1. Sufficient showers be provided to insure daily bathing by all inmates.

2. Investigate construction of a dining room in the air-well section of the building.
3. Space be provided at Biscailuz Center to relieve the congestion of the Hall of Justice Jail.
4. A vermin and pest extermination contract should be given to one firm to insure responsible control and safety.

Sybil Brand Institute

The Sybil Brand Institute for Women is a very modern structure, completed and occupied in 1963. It is exceptionally well managed and maintained without the forbidding atmosphere so frequently encountered in a security facility. This institution is to be commended for its outstanding staff. It has a capacity of 979 inmates. Nearly all of the female prisoners from the 77 cities in Los Angeles County are brought directly here. It is one of the facilities which does not have an overcrowded condition.

Wayside Honor Rancho — Maximum and Minumum Security

The Jury was impressed with the efficient administration of this vast multi-purpose operation. Fifty-seven per cent of the maintenance cost is saved for the County from the raising of cattle, hogs, vegetables and fruit, and by its bakery, dairy and sewing operations.

The Honor Rancho supplies meat, dairy products, bakery goods, vegetables and fruit to other County departments and hospitals. A part of the land and equipment formerly productive was destroyed by the recent flood and has not been reclaimed. Damage to agricultural crops and equipment has been estimated at \$46,000.

RECOMMENDATION

Reclamation studies should be made by qualified engineers in order to restore this land to productive use immediately.

Jail Facilities

Lennox Station: The condition of this jail is deplorable.

RECOMMENDATION: It should be phased out immediately.

Monterey Park City Jail: The Monterey Park City Jail is poorly planned for the surveillance of the inmates. The committee found this jail to be badly maintained.

RECOMMENDATION: Better supervision to prevent suicides and better maintenance.

Venice Jail: This jail was found to be in a very bad condition. Maintenance was poor and needed immediate attention. On its second visit the committee found the general housekeeping improved and that definite plans for steam cleaning and painting had been made.

West Valley District

RECOMMENDATION: Some change in policy be set up to prevent property damage by drug addicts and abuse to jail personnel.

Avalon (Catalina Island)

RECOMMENDATION: The present jail was built in the late 1890's. It is recommended that new facilities be built immediately in conjunction with a new Sheriff's Station.

Biscailuz Center: It was found that the facility was neat and clean with a high degree of organization and maintenance.

Covina City Jail: It was found to be inadequate in every respect.

RECOMMENDATION: Its use should be discontinued immediately as recommended by previous Grand Juries, and a substitute facility should be provided.

West 77th Street Division: The space available is grossly inadequate. The reception area, the officer quarters, the working area and the record rooms are all so congested that personnel efficiency is greatly hampered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The work furlough program should be continued. Some offenders do not need a 24-hour custodial setting and can help rehabilitate themselves by remaining productive members of society. Their transition to full civilian life is thereby greatly facilitated.
2. Youthful first offenders should be held separate to reduce exposure to sexual attacks and the influence of repeated offenders.
3. The productive work and training programs offered at Wayside Honor Rancho and Mira Loma should be expanded and increased wherever possible.
4. In spite of the fact that detainees must be available to their attorneys and the courts, some system should be worked out whereby empty jails could be utilized to alleviate the serious and potentially dangerous overcrowding of the Hall of Justice Jail.

The members of the Jails Committee express their appreciation and gratitude to the staff of the Sheriff's Departments and the City Police Departments for their co-operation and time, without which our task would have been more difficult.

Respectfully submitted,

JAILS COMMITTEE (Men)

Harry Groman, Chairman
Mel H. Buether
Sam Feldman
Helen Fields, Secretary
John Jay Honig
Edward Kraus
Joseph A. Lederman
Herman O. Schlobohm

JAILS COMMITTEE (Women)

Virginia Greelis Oliver, Chairman
Frances Crisostomo
Richard E. Davis
Maris Fehr
Helen Fields, Secretary
Dorothea G. Foster
Marianne A. Neisser

Approved by Grand Jury
November 26, 1969

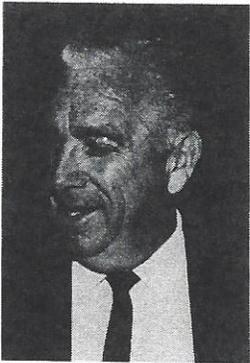


VIRGINIA G. OLIVER



EDWARD KRAUS, HELEN FIELDS

Jails Committee



MEL H. BUETHER



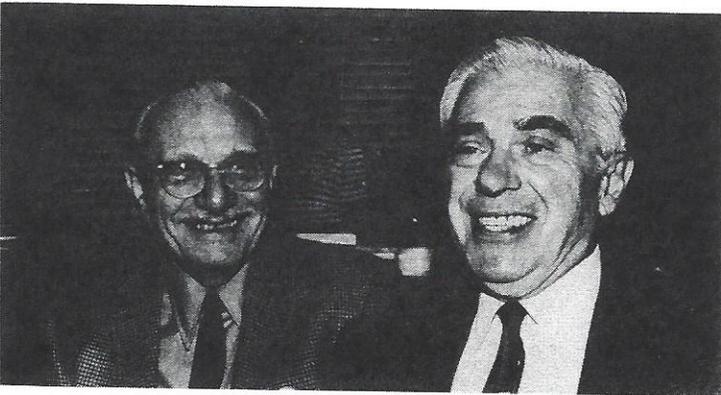
HARRY GROMAN



MARIS FEHR



MARIANNE NEISSER, HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM



SAM FELDMAN, JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN



RICHARD E. DAVIS, JOHN JAY HONIG

JUVENILE BOYS COMMITTEE REPORT

During the year, this committee of 10 members held numerous meetings and was informed by qualified guest speakers about the many responsibilities and programs involving detention facilities, adjudications, rehabilitation, and intensive follow-up treatment of juveniles.

The committee visited and inspected all detention-hall facilities and the eleven Juvenile Probation Camps. To all the directors and staff personnel of these facilities who greeted and hosted us, we are grateful.

Since there are overlapping assignments within the general juvenile program to be reported by the Juvenile Girls, Schools, and Narcotics Committees, we refer you to their separate reports. Therefore, we will confine our comments and recommendations specifically to those involving only the juvenile boys and their facilities.

ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE HALLS AND MAC LAREN HALL

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1967	24,492	17,498	6,994
1968	30,504	21,906	8,598
1969	(Figures are not complete)		
	<u>Percentage Increase</u>		
1948-1968	552.8	674.6	366.0
1963-1968	59.0	63.1	49.2
1967-1968	24.5	25.2	22.9

Annual admissions to Juvenile Halls and MacLaren Hall during a twenty-year period have increased over 552 per cent. The overcrowded conditions in all detention facilities are deplorable and have long been the concern of previous Grand Juries. We suggest that a long-range study be made of the feasibility of decentralizing Juvenile Halls, so that in place of large central facilities, a system of branch halls might serve local communities more efficiently. Such a system might alleviate present problems arising from: overcrowding; mixing of age groups (wherein youngsters come under the influence of older boys); lengthy travel-time and distance for both parents and probation workers; lack of familiarity with the juveniles' local environment, on the part of probation and field workers.

San Fernando Juvenile Hall (Syimari)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Overcrowded intake facilities must be corrected; needs have long exceeded existing capacity. (Over 100 boys are sleeping on floors.)
2. Adjustment security units with 40 additional beds for boys should be provided, for:
 - a. deeply disturbed juveniles
 - b. homosexuals requiring intensive psychiatric care
 - c. incorrigibles
3. Court facilities for Public Defender and Deputy District Attorney should be expanded.
4. Teacher personnel should be increased.
5. Storage room in Service Building still needs enlarging.
6. Intake units (rooms) should be painted a pleasing, warm color to eradicate the cold, dismal environment.
7. More bed facilities should be provided immediately.

Central Juvenile Hall

With a bed capacity of 561 as compared with an intake of 775 (on the date of our visit), over 214 were sleeping on the floors. Although all initial hearings must be, and are, held within 48 hours after admission, the ultimate disposition of many cases necessitates continuances, which in some cases are for several months. This becomes a factor in the overcrowding of Juvenile Hall.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expansion of bed facilities.
2. A special room or area be provided for use of the Public Defenders where they may consult with juveniles and families or guardians in private before scheduled hearings.

Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall

Maximum capacity on April 28 was 311; intake admissions were 404.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Immediate addition of 100 beds.
2. New courtrooms to avoid present necessary transportation to other court facilities.
 - a. Space for County Clerk, Bailiffs and staff.
3. Enlargement of existing medical clinic.

MacLaren Hall

This is a temporary holding facility for dependent and neglected children, ages 2 months to 18 years, who are runaways, battered, abandoned or from broken homes. Until the courts can make arrangements for their placement (generally in foster homes), they are held in protective custody at MacLaren Hall.

In 1967 a cottage-plan concept was instituted for dependent children under the Department of Public Social Services, through which MacLaren Hall would have been discontinued or converted as an additional Juvenile Hall.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This committee made a recommendation to defer the cottage plan until two existing cottages on the Olive View Hospital grounds can be tested as a "pilot project" to determine the feasibility of the cottage concept for dependent children. (See letter from Grand Jury at end of report.)
2. This committee recommends endorsement and approval of the action by the Board of Supervisors in authorizing a bond issue on the 1970 ballot to replace MacLaren Hall.

RECOMMENDATION TO 1970 GRAND JURY

We recommend that the 1970 Grand Jury follow up the immediately needed

expansion and increased personnel requirements in the various departments of the Juvenile Halls as listed specifically in this report.

JUVENILE CAMPS

The County Probation Department operates eleven camps for juvenile boys and one girls school, accommodating a total of 1136. (Refer to Juvenile Girls Committee report.) These camps are divided into the following categories:

- (4—senior Forestry Camps; boys, ages 16-18
- (8 hours work per day; 2 hours education
- 571 (
- (2—senior camps, full school program; boys, 16-18 years
- (4 hours work per day; 4 hours education
- 465 (5—junior camps; boys, 13-16 years
- (full school day, 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
- 100 (1—girls school; girls, 13-18 years
- (work and school

Our committee has visited all of these camps and found the staff personnel courteous and most co-operative, with a dedicated desire to help all troubled youngsters.

The County Fire Department and the Probation Department have agreed that camp boys will be used to work in fire-suppression activities only where the fire has been contained. Boys will participate in "mop-up" operations in a burned-over area and will be excluded from "slopover" fires, "spot" fires, or active fire lines.

Only wards whose parents or legal guardians sign a consent shall participate in fire-suppression activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We suggest a more comprehensive testing program for all prospective senior camp boys, using both psychological personality tests and IQ's to determine their placement in either the 8-hour-work-and-2-hour-school camp or the 4-hour-work-and-4-hour-school camp.
2. We suggest a longer and more intensive follow up after release, es-

pecially during the first month or two. This would involve the juvenile's adjustments within the community by participating in group sessions with parents, school counselors and other allied groups.

3. Case loads of deputy probation officers, which at present range from 50 to 75 juveniles, should be reduced, so that more time would be available for work with and supervision of the boys and their re-entry into community life.

Camp Holton

Junior camp, ages 13-15 years; major problem: runaways.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Security fence be installed.
2. Security treatment facilities for incorrigibles be provided.
3. Dayroom be expanded.

Camp Mendenhall

Senior camp, ages 16-18 years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Gully and bridge washed out in rear of camp, due to floods, to be repaired, with a request for Federal funds.
2. Evaporator coolers needed in dormitories.
3. Relevant vocational training should be introduced to enable boys to obtain jobs.

Camp Muntz

Junior camp, 13-15 years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Evaporator coolers to be installed in dormitories.
2. Day-room to be expanded.

Camp Rocky

Senior camp, 16-18 years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Transportation of boys by Forestry Department for work should be by bus instead of open trucks.
2. Buses should be equipped with seat belts to avoid accidents. (Note: This recommendation is a follow-up of the 1966 Grand Jury which has not yet been corrected.)

Camp Gonzales

Senior camp, 16-18 years.

This camp must be complimented for its pilot pre-release program with intensive supervision and guidance by a deputy probation officer, who directly helps the boy cope with and face his problems of school, job and family. This program generally shortens his stay by 12-17 weeks.

The program is successful because the deputy probation officer's maximum caseload is only 20 cases.

Camp Scudder

Senior camp, ages 16-18 years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Enlarge present day-room.
2. Purchase new lawnmower.

3. Air conditioning for mess hall.
4. New kitchen equipment.

Camp Scott

Junior camp, 13-15 years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Air conditioning in mess hall.
2. Additional office space.

This camp should also be complimented for its pilot program (similar to the program at Camp Gonzales) of intensive supervision and guidance by dedicated deputy probation officers.

Camp Miller

Senior camp, ages 15-17.

This camp is unique in conducting a 4-4 program: 4 hours work, 4 hours school. Presently a few of the boys are being temporarily employed by a nearby Market Basket store as bag boys, at \$1.75 per hour. Another vocational training program is conducted by the Standard Oil Company; when the boys graduate after six weeks' training, they are phased in as Standard Oil Station employees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A further study be made toward inducing other industries to utilize the camp facilities for specific job training.
2. Air conditioning in mess halls.

Camp Kilpatrick

Junior camp, ages 13-15.

These boys are unable to function in a larger camp setting. They are smaller physically, introverted and passive. Most are truants, runaways, and incorrigibles.

RECOMMENDATION

An additional portable classroom. This was first requested over three years go.

CONCLUSION

We commend the existing policy of Juvenile Court of allowing juveniles whenever possible to remain in their home communities, with intensive treatment and close supervision by probation counsel. This policy not only relieves the overcrowded condition of the detention facilities; it hastens the rehabilitation of the juvenile while, at the same time, "involving" the important elements of the community (parents, teachers, etc.) of which the juvenile is a part.

We suggest the PROBATION DEPARTMENT follow through on the above recommendations made to the Board of Supervisors. Since the primary responsibility for the implementation of a number of preceding recommendations would rest in areas other than the Probation Department (e.g., Juvenile Court, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, etc.), it is suggested that the Probation Department serve as liaison agency in calling such recommendations to the attention of those other departments where responsibility would lie.

We wish to commend the Board of Supervisors for negotiating the acquisition of the Federal Job Corps facility in Fenner Canyon, for the purpose of establishing a much needed vocational training center for senior juveniles. (See letter following this report.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We express appreciation to Mr. Harold Muntz, Assistant Chief Probation Officer; Mr. Sam Ostroff, Division Chief of Schools and Camps of the Probation Department; Mr. Ellis P. Murphy, Director, Department of Public Social Services; Ronald E. Fry, Division Assistant Chief, Los Angeles County Fire Department; Mr. David Bogen, Chief of Detention Facilities, Probation

Department,—all of whom have given of their time to appear before this committee.

We wish also to thank the members of the Los Angeles County Probation Committee and their chairman, Mr. Walter H. Yerkes, who invited us to their regular meeting at the Central Juvenile Hall. We heartily compliment and commend their dedicated interest and the spirit of their "Prevention-Correction-Guidance" program.

Respectfully submitted,

JUVENILE BOYS COMMITTEE

Edward Kraus, Chairman

Frances Crisostomo, Secretary

Sam Feldman

Harry Groman

John J. Honig

Tess Lindgren

Anne C. Lingle, Acting Secretary

Joyce Mar

Herman O. Schlobohm

Mary C. West, Acting Secretary

Approved by the Grand Jury
October 15, 1960

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
FOREMAN PRO TEM

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
FOREMAN

MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
SECRETARY

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
MRS. DOROTHY S. BLANKFORT
MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
MEL H. BUETHER
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JOHN JAY HONIG

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
1969 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
629-2451

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MRS. MARIANNE A. NEISSER
MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

June 3, 1969

TO: The Members of the Board of Supervisors

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury, having visited and made a study of the MacLaren Hall and cottage program at Olive View Hospital, recommends:

1. The two cottages now in operation on the Olive View Hospital grounds be considered the pilot project to determine the feasibility of the cottage program.
2. Construction and operation of four (4) additional cottages on the grounds of Rancho Los Amigos Hospital not be approved and not be included in the pilot program.
3. A new and adequate juvenile facility for dependent children be constructed.

JOSEPH F. BISHOP,
Foreman

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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
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MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

August 6, 1969

To the Members of the Board of Supervisors:

A recent editorial in the Los Angeles Times and an editorial message on KNX-TV of July 25, 1969, has brought the closing and abandonment of the Federal Job Corps facility in Fenner Canyon, near Palmdale, to the attention of the 1969 Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

The deplorable conditions of overcrowding in our three Juvenile Detention Halls and the eleven Probation Camps creates an urgent need for expansion to house properly and train those juveniles who become wards of our Juvenile Courts.

It is our understanding that this abandoned Federal camp has facilities for establishing specific vocational training and advanced academic programs for a selected group of Senior Juveniles. These youngsters could adjust their desires and attitudes and benefit by such programs, and could return to society as useful citizens.

We, therefore, first wish to compliment the Board of Supervisors for instituting negotiations to acquire this facility, and furthermore recommend their continued effort to obtain the use of this facility as quickly as possible.

JOSEPH F. BISHOP,
Foreman

Juvenile Boys Committee



EDWARD KRAUS



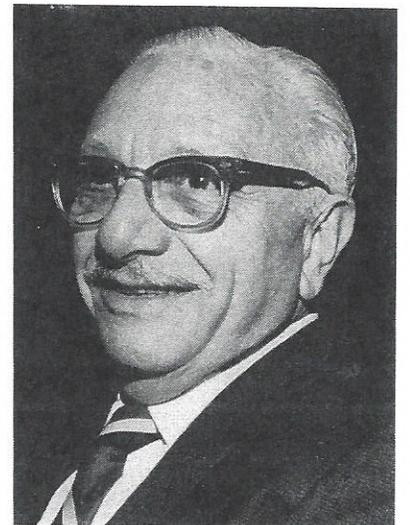
TESS LINDGREN, JOYCE MAR



ANNE C. LINGLE



FRANCES CRISOSTOMO



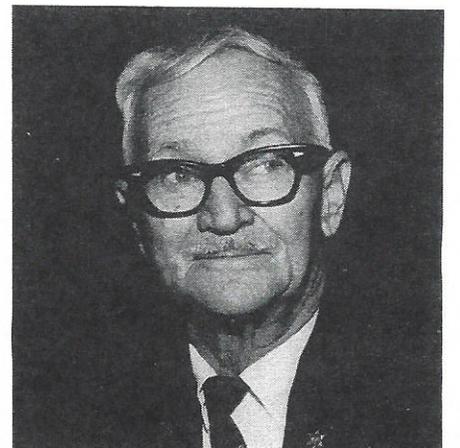
SAM FELDMAN



MARY C. WEST



HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM



JOHN JAY HONIG

JUVENILE GIRLS COMMITTEE REPORT

To help us understand the scope of Juvenile Probation work for girls, we have visited the following facilities. We wish to thank and commend the personnel for their dedication in helping delinquent girls. Central Juvenile Hall, Mr. Gordon Pederson, Director; Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall, Mr. Walter E. Lynd, Director; San Fernando Juvenile Hall, Mr. Milner Clary, Director; Las Palmas School for Girls, Mrs. Dorothy Kirby, Director; Lathrop Hall, Dr. Bernard L. Finley, Director; MacLaren Hall, Mr. Robert W. Corrigan, Director; RODEO Program, Mrs. Ruth Rushen, Project Director; Olive View Hospital Grounds, Cottages—Mrs. Charlene Carodine, DPSS Head Child Welfare Worker.

Other areas of interest in this field, and people who were most helpful to this committee are: VISTO Program, Mrs. Viola P. Golightly, Program Co-ordinator; Probation Department, Group Housing—Mrs. Ann Crawford; Los Angeles County Research Analyst, Mr. C. Hopkinson; Public Defender's Office, Miss Katherine McDonald, Assistant Deputy.

Invited to address the Juvenile Committees and Grand Jury: Mr. Kenneth E. Kirkpatrick, Chief Probation Officer; Mr. Harold Muntz, Assistant Chief Probation Officer; Mr. David Bogen, Chief of Detention Facilities; The Honorable Robert A. Wenke, Presiding Judge of Juvenile Courts; Mrs. Ruth Rushen, Project Director, RODEO Program; Mrs. Reginald Gardiner, Los Angeles County Probation Committee; Dr. Alice Thompson, Department of Psychology and Education, California State College at Los Angeles.

COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS

After a thorough investigation, we feel that institutions tend to compound problems rather than relieve them. Therefore, our attention has been focused on community-based programs.

RODEO

The RODEO project (Reduction of Delinquency Through Expansion of Opportunity), a State subsidy program, is an outstanding example. Families, as well as community aides, are involved in the rehabilitation of

the minors. Tutorial services should be included in these programs. The problems usually begin in school. If a child were able to keep up his studies truancy would be curbed, and as a result he would be less likely to become a delinquent. Since building additional large facilities is not required in the community approach, savings to the taxpayer are great.

VISTO

We support the VISTO Program (Volunteers in Service to Offenders) in its work in teaching volunteers how to tutor. We strongly endorse an adequately funded program for comprehensive tutorial assistance for children on probation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Director of State Subsidy Programs should be provided with discretionary funds.
2. Funds for a comprehensive tutorial program should be provided.
3. Implement more community-based programs.
4. Train and use more community aides to work with Field Deputy Probation Officers.

CONCLUSIONS

Following a review of the Juvenile Court procedures, we realize that the aim of the Juvenile Court is not to institutionalize minors, but to return them to the community; and we commend its efforts in that direction. However, with respect to the hearings themselves, it has come to our attention that often juveniles and their families, being unfamiliar with legal terminology, appear to be confused about what is taking place in the hearing room. We feel more thought should be given to clarifying the legal process. This might be accomplished by the judge, referee or public defender through more careful explanation of the language and proceedings. We understand the pressures of time which make careful briefings difficult; nevertheless, we feel that lack of familiarity with a case, on the part of anyone involved, is a serious weakness.

Ultimately, it has been our conclusion that the success of any project relating to the delinquent minor is in direct proportion to the size of the Deputy Probation Officer's case load. In areas where the Deputy Probation Officer's case load is relatively light, better results are invariably apparent. Consequently it is important to increase the staff of the Field Probation Officer.

MAC LAREN HALL

It is our understanding that in 1970 a bond issue will be placed on the ballot to re-establish a MacLaren Hall-type facility for children in protective custody. It is necessary to maintain this kind of facility for the battered and abused dependent child.

At the MacLaren Hall site, cottage-type facilities to provide a homelike atmosphere for the very young should be included.

The following **recommendations**, dated June 3, 1969, were presented to the Board of Supervisors:

1. The two cottages now in operation on the Olive View Hospital grounds be considered the pilot project to determine the feasibility of the cottage program.
2. Construction and operation of four (4) additional cottages on the grounds of Rancho Los Amigos Hospital not be approved and not be included in the pilot program.
3. A new and adequate juvenile facility for dependent children be constructed.

RECOMMENDATION

A Master Plan should be developed to care for the needs of the non-delinquent child. The plan should cover the projected needs for the next five years.

Respectfully submitted,

JUVENILE GIRLS COMMITTEE

Marianne A. Neisser, Chairman

Mary C. West, Secretary

Eileen M. Brown

Frances Crisostomo

Maris Fehr

Helen Fields

Corrine Koper

Tess Lindgren

Joyce Mar

Virginia G. Oliver

Approved by Grand Jury

October 15, 1969



EILEEN M. BROWN



MARIANNE NEISSER



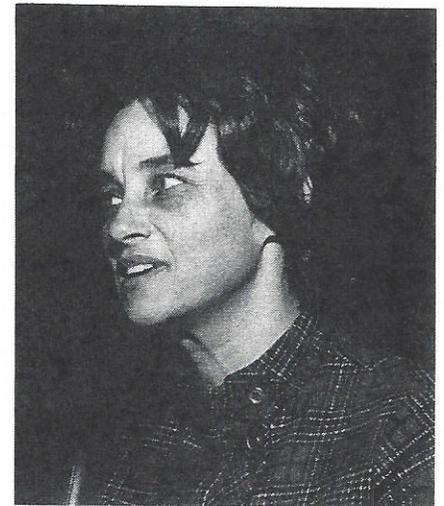
MARY C. WEST



MARIS FEHR



HELEN FIELDS



CORRINE KOPER

Juvenile Girls Committee



JOYCE MAR



TESS LINDGREN



FRANCES CRISOSTOMO



VIRGINIA G. OLIVER

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS COMMITTEE REPORT

In order to understand the dangers and effects of dangerous drugs and narcotics this committee undertook a comprehensive study which included:

1. Reading research reports from various authorities throughout the United States.
2. Listening to knowledgeable people in the field of law enforcement, prevention, education and rehabilitation.
3. Visiting centers devoted to prevention, care and rehabilitation.
4. Attending conferences and Senate and Congressional hearings devoted to new means of attacking the problem.

In 1968 the Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center and Harbor General Hospital Admitted 5,632 Patients For Drug Overdose.¹

Authorities agree that any opiate addiction is extremely harmful. The risks associated with excess doses of barbiturates, amphetamines, or hallucinogenic substances are becoming increasingly apparent and include brain damage and toxic psychosis. Medical authorities find that young people who have become dependent on drugs are more in danger of permanently damaging their brains than those on hard narcotics, such as heroin. It is clear that marijuana is less perilous, but for some young people has genuine psychological dangers.²

Fifty Per Cent of the Dangerous Drugs Produced by the Pharmaceutical Houses in the U.S. Find Their Way to the Black Market.³

The Grand Jury noted as early as 1958 that Dangerous Drugs were exported to Mexico in quantities far exceeding what could be considered

normal. Recently two pharmacies in Tijuana alone ordered enough amphetamines to give every man, woman and child in Tijuana 90 pills for eight months. Law enforcement agencies seized six tons of amphetamines and barbiturates in 1968, one-third from well-known U.S. drug firms.⁴

At a recent hearing of the Narcotics Committee held in Los Angeles by Congressman John V. Tunney, it was stated that amphetamines should be reclassified with hard narcotics in production and distribution since they are more harmful than heroin. Forty tons (8 billion) amphetamine tablets are produced each year in the United States—enough to give every man, woman and child 35 doses.⁵ Mr. Robert Sager, Chief Chemist of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics at San Francisco, said he personally favored banning their manufacture completely.

Section 2.1c Export Control Act states: "The Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of the United States to use export control to the extent necessary to exercise vigilance over our exports from the standpoint of their significance to the national security of the United States." Congressman Tunney believes as we do that our nation is threatened by the flood of mind-shattering drugs now available. We endorse his request that "validated export licenses" be required immediately, so that there may be control over the volume of exports of dangerous drugs.

Evidence showed that the production of the dangerous drugs may be three to four times greater than legitimate medical needs call for. This over-production should be stopped.

Juvenile Drug Arrests Are Occurring at a Rate of Six Times That of Adults.⁶

Improper drug usage by young people can be classified into three broad groups:

The experimenters—those who enjoy meeting danger and taking risks. They sometimes feel alienated from the older generation. They take drugs only a short time.

Others seem to be burdened by a feeling of frustration. They are in some ways victims of a narrow, inflexible system of education which

merely supports society's views. They use drugs frequently as they have no real goals.

The third group attempts to bring about basic changes in personality and are the most likely to become permanently addicted to drugs. They have decided, on little evidence, that they are somehow abnormal, possibly in a sexual way. They are unhappy and feel that drugs will bring them peace of mind or help them make friends, or will relieve loneliness. Even though they soon become disillusioned, the temporary pleasure keeps them on the drug scene.⁷

Never before in history has there been readily available such an abundance of artificial and chemical releases from normal adolescent problems.

The Cost to the Los Angeles County Taxpayer for Juvenile Arrests and Detention Is Well Over \$1,000,000 a Month. Of this Total, 80 to 90 Per Cent Relates to the Use of Dangerous Drugs or Narcotics.

It is impossible, of course, to affix a dollar value to the intangible costs,—the suffering, the broken homes, and disrupted lives.

In 1968 a total of 14,133 juveniles were arrested in Los Angeles County. This would average about 1200 a month.⁸

We found it extremely difficult to uncover accurate per capita costs for arrest, court processing and treatment of narcotics and drug abuse cases alone. At Los Padrinos Intake Center, the detention cost is estimated to be \$22 per day for boys and \$24 per day for girls. The average length of stay is estimated at 29 days for boys and 38 days for girls. Related costs such as law enforcement, court costs, and general overhead add another \$6 to \$7 per day. Hospital psychiatric care is estimated at roughly \$72 per day.

If one-half of the 1200 monthly arrests were held in the Intake Centers for a full month, the monthly cost would be approximately \$540,000. for the 600 alone. Add to this the costs of Juvenile Camps and short-term detention of the remaining 600 arrests and you have a figure well over one million dollars a month.

We feel that this money could be put to better use in early education and other preventive measures which do not involve the criminal court system.

In 1961 California Enacted the Strictest Drug Laws in the Nation Against Sale and Possession; in Spite of This, Since That Time There Has Been a 2000 Per Cent Increase in Narcotics and Drug Abuse.⁹

The enactment of new laws to provide stiffer penalties with certain prerogatives left to the discretion of the police, probation officers and judges for the first offense seems to be a debatable policy. Harsh penalties sometimes result in inequality of application of the law or dismissal of all charges with the result that an emotionally disturbed or troubled young person gets no help or correction at a time when it could be the most beneficial. The existing laws prescribing penalties for possession, selling and addiction are such that they have the effect of hiding our social problems instead of openly exposing them as a first step to their solution. By criminalizing the young user instead of understanding his psychology, we create a "drug sub-culture."

There is a constant search for ways to protect society as well as to protect young people from mistakes which will mark them for life. The professionals working in this field say that corrective measures, with some exceptions, are best taken by experts working at the community level where parents and schools can be directly involved.

High School Surveys Show That 30 to 80 Per Cent of Last Year's Freshmen Have Tried Dangerous Drugs or Marijuana.¹⁰

Statistics from elementary schools, junior high schools, and most high schools, purporting to show the number of pupils involved in dangerous drugs or narcotics are not very reliable. Many principals are reluctant to admit that there is any serious drug problem in their schools. Some school personnel actively resist involving themselves or their staff.

However, in one school a survey, taken by a student, in which students filled out questionnaires anonymously, showed that 92 per cent of last year's freshmen had tried drugs or marijuana before entering high school.

The most commonly used drugs were barbiturates, amphetamines and marijuana, in that order.¹¹

Although the Federal government currently spends \$50,000,000. per year to combat dangerous drugs, less than 5 per cent of this amount is programmed into educational efforts.¹²

This committee believes that the method of educating children and the community about drug abuse should be re-studied. We support Congressman Bell's proposed Drug-Abuse Education Act which promises to research new methods of teaching. Also, we endorsed the change in the California School Administrative Code, Title 5, to include drug dependence in the physically handicapped category,—which now gives a school an alternative to suspension, arrest and incarceration.

In Los Angeles County There Is No Comprehensive and Integrated Plan For Drug-Abuse Education, Information, or Treatment.

There seems to be no single solution to the drug-abuse problem. Numerous programs for the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics and drugs users have been initiated. Some are sponsored by the Department of Community Services. Many more have been initiated by concerned young people and other citizens of the community who volunteer their services to work with professionals, school officials and law enforcement to try to aid those involved and to offer alternatives to the potential drug user. Each group has its own approach especially adapted to the needs of the community. These community-based programs are the most successful.

At each narcotics symposium we have attended, there has been expressed the need for the County to clarify who is to be the center of responsibility in this field. We note that Mr. L. S. Hollinger (CAO) has recognized this need for central co-ordination. He proposes than an inter-departmental committee composed of representatives of the Department of Hospitals, Public Health, and Mental Health, with advice and guidance from the Department of Community Services, conduct a study and make recommendations by December 1st, 1969. This is an excellent proposal and could form the nucleus of a permanent co-ordinating group.

To adequately serve the needs of society in this ever-increasing problem, it appears evident that every resource of each of these departments is badly needed. We would hope the roles of each department could be defined and so applied as to best meet the needs of the individual community. We

might suggest that the Department of Community Services act to involve all volunteer community programs so they may use the services of the departments and be funded by them when needed. It is time that interdepartmental rivalries be avoided and the needs of the people met without any further delay.

Drug abuse is said to be a disease, chronic and relapsing. We cannot expect law enforcement to handle this illness. Once a problem largely restricted to the misery of the ghetto, drug abuse has now spread to all levels of society.

During our study, we became increasingly aware that the most prevalent drug abuse is that of alcohol. Statistics show more crimes are related to the use of alcohol than to any other drug. It is often the first step to the abuse of other drugs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. All County health agencies and volunteer community programs be coordinated and properly funded.
2. Schools must take a new approach to health education, beginning in kindergarten. The aim should be total involvement of each child so as to help him solve his own problems.
3. Schools must, in their curriculum, teach the laws and penalties pertaining to the abuse of drugs and narcotics and in the case of arrest or detention, the rights of the juvenile and his parents.
4. A study be made to determine whether the use of Methadone and other newly developed drugs would be a benefit to certain carefully screened heroin addicts in place of the expensive incarceration now used.
5. A continuing study of all narcotics, dangerous drugs and raw material to produce a more realistic classification and to limit the production be instituted.
6. Thought should be given to periodic public or televised round-table discussions aimed at closing the gap between educators, medical authorities, legislators, law enforcement officials, youth and the public.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are indebted to the many people who took the time to appear before our committee in an effort to improve our understanding of this ever-increasing problem. Each one had a special contribution to make.

The Department of Community Services under direction of Mr. Burton Powell presented talks by:

Mrs. Dorothy Gildersleeve, Los Angeles County Narcotics Information Service

Mr. William Gutierrez, Director, Los Angeles County Narcotics Information Service

Mr. Arturo Bastidos, Los Angeles County Narcotics Information Service

Mr. David Bisno, Los Angeles County Narcotics Information Service

Mr. Roy Evans, Los Angeles County Narcotics Information Service

Mr. Erios Lovats, Los Angeles County Narcotics Information Service

Dr. Marjorie Braude, Los Angeles County Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Commission

Mr. James Brennan, Palos Verdes Interaction Program
and many youthful, concerned students and ex-addicts.

We had careful explanation of the law by:

Honorable Robert Wenke, Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court

Sergeant J. B. Hitchings, Narcotics Officer, Long Beach

Lt. J. E. Miller, Long Beach Police Department

Dr. Fred Wetzal, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

Very interesting and informative talks were given by Mr. William Byrnes, California State Narcotics Regional Administrator; Mrs. Ann Devere, Los Angeles County Probation Department; Mr. Mike Allen, Los Angeles County Probation Department; representatives of Los Angeles City Schools, Dr. Ruth Rich, Mr. Leon Kaplan; representatives of the Lockheed Drug Education Program, Mr. Jan Shoup and Mr. J. B. McCloskey; Dr. Sidney Adler, Olive View Hospital; Mr. Gene Loukakis from "Rafe"; Dr. E. M. Blumberg of Long Beach Drug Clinic and Mr. John Mansell, Long Beach City Manager.

We also attended all the presentations given to the Grand Jury by juvenile authorities and visited all Juvenile Halls and Special Schools.

To get first-hand information, we visited these rehabilitation programs:

Teen Challenge (Mr. Don Hall)
Synanon (Mr. Bill Murray)
California Youth Authority (Mr. Thomas Montgomery)
Chino Honor Farm
Vinewood Center and Hamburger House (Halfway houses for girls)

In company with the entire Jury, we visited the California Rehabilitation Center at Corona. A full day was spent at this facility during which time Mr. Roland Wood, the Director, explained to us in detail the counseling techniques and intensive group therapy at the Center. This facility is for the treatment of heroin addicts only, who are 18 years or older.

We visited community-initiated programs such as:

Long Beach Children's Clinic
Fairfax Free Clinic
Foothill Clinic
Palos Verdes Interaction Program
DAWN

We also visited Teen Posts and numerous caucuses, or round-table discussions, in which many effective community-based programs were explained and ideas exchanged.

NOTES

1. Report to Senate Hearing by Burton Powell, Director of Los Angeles County Community Services.
2. "Study of Effects of Marijuana on Human Beings," Zinberg & Weil, Boston University, 1968.
3. Congressman John V. Tunney—Ad Hoc Committee on Narcotics and Drug Abuse; Dr. Stanley Yolles, Director of Mental Health—article from Medical Counterpoint, physician's journal.
4. Testimony of Congressman John V. Tunney before Select Sub-committee on Education and Labor, August 20, 1969.
5. Dr. George Lundberg, University of Southern California Medical Center.
6. Attorney General Thomas Lynch, "Drug Arrests and Dispositions in California Department of Justice Bureau of Criminal Statistics."
7. "Modern Medicine," Graham B. Blaine, M.D., Harvard University, June, 1969.

8. Figures from Juvenile Halls; Intake Centers; Bureau of Statistics, California Department of Justice.
9. United States Senate Hearing—testimony of Assemblymen and Attorney General on Drug Arrest Statistics in California.
10. High School Surveys by Fort and Goldstein—and Long Beach Children's Clinic Report.
11. Palos Verdes News.
12. U.S. Congressional Drug Abuse Hearings—testimony by Congressman Lloyd Meeds.

Respectfully submitted,

NARCOTICS & DANGEROUS
DRUGS COMMITTEE

Tess Lindgren, Chairman

Mary C. West, Secretary

Eileen M. Brown

Frances Crisostomo

Sam Feldman

Helen Fields

John Jay Honig

Anne M. Kupper

Anne C. Lingle

Approved by the Grand Jury
October 29, 1969

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
FOREMAN PRO TEM

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
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MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
SECRETARY

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MRS. DOROTHEA G. FOSTER
HARRY GROMAN
JOHN JAY HONIG

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
1969 GRAND JURY
548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
629-2451

April 25, 1969

MRS. CORRINE KOPER
EDWARD KRAUS
MRS. ANNE M. KUPPER
JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
MRS. TESS LINDGREN
MRS. ANNE C. LINGLE
MRS. JOYCE MAR
MRS. MARIANNE A. NEISSER
MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

The following letter was sent to:

All California Congressmen
All California Senators
Honorable John N. Mitchell, Attorney General, Department of Justice
Honorable Robert N. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Honorable Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce
Mr. James L. Goddard, Commissioner of Food and Drugs
Honorable Robert Monagan, Speaker, California Assembly

Dear Sir:

We have been very seriously concerned with the narcotics and dangerous drugs uses in Los Angeles County, which have now reached epidemic proportions among our young people. In particular we are concerned with the primary source of the numerous dangerous drugs now being widely and promiscuously used by such a large number of them.

The Regional Director of the Bureau of Narcotics in California has surmised that 80% of these drugs or the raw materials for their manufacture are sent to Mexico from the United States, where they are sold over the counter or on the streets to any buyer, and then returned illegally to this country.

There is also evidence, from the County police and local agencies which appeared before our committee, that United States drug companies in Mexico are manufacturing excessive amounts of drugs, and the surplus is covertly exported to the United

States. The drugs from Mexico are reaching not only Southern California in particular, but all parts of the United States.

It is our feeling that the cost of conviction of users, courts, bailiffs, judges, juvenile halls, law enforcement agencies, as well as rehabilitation and remedial costs, to name a few, are so astronomical that more border patrol and inspection would be minimal by comparison.

In connection with the aforementioned problems we must also consider the misery endured by the families of these people involved, together with the consistent decay in our society and the future of our country.

We are hopeful that we can enlist your aid and cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. BISHOP,
Foreman

TESS LINDGREN, Chairman
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
Committee

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
FOREMAN PRO TEM

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
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SECRETARY

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JOHN JAY HONIG

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1969 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
629-2451

August 6, 1969

MRS. CORRINE KOPER
EDWARD KRAUS
MRS. ANNE M. KUPPER
JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
MRS. TESS LINDGREN
MRS. ANNE C. LINGLE
MRS. JOYCE MAR
MRS. MARIANNE A. NEISSER
MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

The following letter was sent to:

United States Senator George Murphy
United States Senator Alan Cranston
Congressman John V. Tunney
Congressman Edward R. Roybal
Dr. Stanley K. Crook, L.A. Field Office, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Gordon R. Wood, director, L.A. District, Food and Drug Administration.

Dear Sir:

The interest you have shown in illicit drug and narcotics traffic has prompted us to send you this clipping.

In our opinion, the United States pharmaceutical manufacturers who export large quantities of drugs without properly identifying them or establishing the legitimacy of the buyer are guilty of gross negligence.

The Grand Jury believes that the best preventive action is to eliminate the export of excessive quantities of manufactured drugs to Mexico with the subsequent illicit re-entry of a substantial portion of these exports back into the United States. We are now shocked and dismayed to read that many of these suspect products never actually reach the border.

We believe that prompt and effective measures should be taken right now to investigate the truth of Mr. Springett's report.

If true, who licensed these customs brokerage houses? Who maintains surveillance over their operation? What are the responsibilities of United States Customs? Are our laws inadequate? We trust you will initiate the necessary inquiry and advise us of the results. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

TESS LINDGREN, Chairman
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
Committee

jsf
encl.

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
FOREMAN PRO TEM

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
FOREMAN

MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
SECRETARY

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
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MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

August 27, 1969

Congressman Lloyd Meeds
Congressman Alphonzo Bell
Congressman Augustus Hawkins
California Assemblyman Phillip Burton

Gentlemen:

Representatives of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury were in attendance at the Select Education Committee Hearing on Drug Abuse on August 20, 1969.

We heartily endorse the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969. Our studies during the year have led us to believe that the present drug abuse education, as it is taught in the schools, is deficient in many respects. Some new approaches as presented by those testifying at the hearing would be valuable in establishing new curricula, especially some type of counseling session for students to air their feelings with an empathic teacher.

We were encouraged to know the concern of your committee on this important matter.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH F. BISHOP,
Foreman

Copies to:

Mr. Herbert L. Carter, Director of Human Relations Commission

Dr. Richard M. Clowes, County Superintendent of Schools
Superintendents of Schools in Los Angeles County (96)
Mr. Evelle J. Younger, District Attorney of Los Angeles County
Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess, Los Angeles County
Chief Edward M. Davis, Los Angeles Police Department
Mr. Burton Powell, Director of Community Services

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
FOREMAN PRO TEM

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
FOREMAN

MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
SECRETARY

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
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JOHN JAY HONIG

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
1969 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
629-2451

September 2, 1969

MRS. CORRINE KOPER
EDWARD KRAUS
MRS. ANNE M. KUPPER
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MRS. TESS LINDGREN
MRS. ANNE C. LINGLE
MRS. JOYCE MAR
MRS. MARIANNE A. NEISSER
MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

Mr. Howard Day
President
California State Board of Education
35005 Long Beach Blvd.
Long Beach, California 90807

Dear Mr. Day:

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury supports the California Administrative Code, Title 5, for Instruction for Drug Dependent Minors as proposed by the Bureau of Physically Exceptional Children.

During the year the Schools Committee and Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee of the Grand Jury have made extensive studies of the growing drug abuse problem. The present system is inadequate. Some kind of provision for medical treatment as well as education is vitally needed. The usual procedure of expelling these drug dependent students from the public schools is NOT the solution. Arrest and conviction has not and will not end the psychological craving nor will it cure the physical ailments caused by drug abuse. The cost of incarceration is astronomical and has not acted as a deterrent or cure.

Drug dependent minors are entitled to continue their education while under medical care just as others who are physically handicapped.

We sincerely urge the State Board of Education to approve the California Administrative Code, Title 5, for Instruction for Drug Dependent Minors.

Yours very truly

JOSEPH BISHOP
Foreman

jbd

cc: Mr. Allan Arrow
Office of Los Angeles County Supt. of Schools

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
FOREMAN PRO TEM

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
FOREMAN

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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1969 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE
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September 25, 1969

MRS. CORRINE KOPER
EDWARD KRAUS
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JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
MRS. TESS LINDGREN
MRS. ANNE C. LINGLE
MRS. JOYCE MAR
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MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

Honorable John Mitchell, Attorney General
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and 10th N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Sir:

The news media have been informing the public of the Administration's determination to wage an all-out war against the use of marijuana, LSD, and heroin. Stiffer penalties for their sale or possession are suggested.

We are grateful for the concern of our government for our young citizens, but terribly worried that it will result in increased abuse of dangerous drugs, particularly barbiturates and amphetamines.

We have heard testimony from medical people and chemists advising that amphetamines and barbiturates should be reclassified as hard narcotics or even completely banned as too dangerous to use. Continued overdose has resulted in permanent brain damage or death.

It has been well documented that drug companies are manufacturing these dangerous drugs for export in quantities far in excess of any possible medical needs. This results in large amounts being available for illicit use.

We urge you to use all your influence to limit the production and control the exportation of these drugs.

The present Export Control Act has been extended from its expiration date of June 30 to October 31 to provide for time to consider new legislation. We feel that this act should require specific export license which would limit and control the quantity of dangerous drugs manufactured for export. Greater efforts should be made to fix the responsibility for the horrendous quantities of drugs now being sold to school children.

Sincerely yours,

TESS LINDGREN, Chairman
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
Committee

js

cc: William P. Rogers,
Secretary of State
Richard G. Kleindienst,
Deputy Attorney General
United States Senator Alan Cranston
United States Senator George Murphy
Congressman Claude Pepper, Chairman,
House Select Committee on Crime
Congressman Alphonzo Bell
Congressman Edward Roybal
Congressman John V. Tunney

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
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MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

October 28, 1969

President Richard M. Nixon
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Nixon:

Mr. Donald Miller, Chief Counsel for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs spoke to the Los Angeles County law enforcement authorities on the administration's Control of Dangerous Substances Act.

After his talk several people approached the speaker with the question, "Why did not the bill include controls on the excessive production of dangerous substances by U.S. pharmaceutical houses?"

His answer was to the effect that the drug companies have such powerful lobbies than any bill which would reclassify, limit, or control drug production would have no possibility of enactment.

The members of the 1969 Grand Jury hope that although drug companies do have strong lobbies the government would overcome these pressures where public welfare is concerned.

We urge that steps be taken to curb the production of these mind-shattering substances which have become so readily available to school children across the nation. In our opinion,

this is a matter of national health and security and is of the greatest concern.

Most respectfully,

js

JOSEPH F. BISHOP, Foreman

c: Secretary Robert Finch
United States Senator George Murphy
United States Senator Alan Cranston
United States Congressman Claude Pepper
United States Congressman John Tunney
John Ingersoll, United States Department of Justice
Governor Ronald Reagan
Lieutenant Governor Edward Reinecke
California State Assemblyman William Campbell



State of California
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 95814

ED REINECKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

December 2, 1969

Mr. Joseph F. Bishop, Foreman
County of Los Angeles
1969 Grand Jury
548 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Mr. Bishop:

Thank you for the copy of your letter to President Nixon of October 28th. It was encouraging to see a group such as the Los Angeles Grand Jury take an active position on this serious problem.

I have enclosed a copy of testimony which I delivered to Congressman Pepper's Select Committee on Crime recently in San Francisco which I thought you might find of interest. Particularly, since controls are mentioned for export and import of dangerous drugs.

Again, thank you for writing. I would appreciate your keeping me informed of any other action by the Grand Jury in the dangerous drug field.

Sincerely,

Ed Reinecke
Lieutenant Governor

ER:cms
Enclosure

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs



TESS LINDGREN, MARY C. WEST



ANNE M. KUPPER



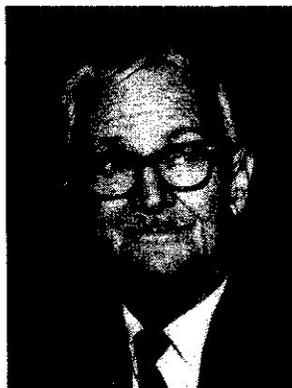
FRANCES CRISOSTOMO



ANNE C. LINGLE



HELEN FIELDS



JOHN JAY HONIG



EILEEN M. BROWN



SAM FELDMAN

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE REPORT

The Schools Committee of the 1969 Grand Jury visited many schools which provided for children with special educational needs. Included were the Special Schools in the County juvenile detention facilities, schools for the handicapped, and Head-Start classes. To better understand the particular problems of all the schools in the County we attended lectures, discussions and committee meetings focused on such items as school unrest, school finance, curriculum content and legislation regarding drug-abuse education.

The framework for evaluation was provided by many dedicated people who offered their time freely.

From the County Superintendent's Office we heard from Mr. Frank Wyckoff, Dr. Gus Dalis, Mr. Jack Hassinger, Miss Jean Wood, Mr. Allen Arrow, Dr. Robert McCaughin, Dr. Fred Bewley and County Superintendent Dr. Richard Clowes.

In addition, we were privileged to hear from members of the Board of Supervisors, members of other county departments, Los Angeles City School Administrators, legislators of the State and Federal governments, community people whose interests covered some field of education, the directors of the juvenile facilities and the school principals and teachers. These included The Honorable Frank Bonelli; Mr. Harry A. Marlow, Deputy to Kenneth Hahn; Mr. Ronald Fry, Division Assistant Chief, Los Angeles County Fire Department; Mr. Sam Ostroff, Division Chief of Schools and Camps; Dr. Alice Thompson, Associate Professor of Psychology, California State College at Los Angeles; Dr. T. Stanley Warburton and his staff from the Division of Junior Colleges; Dr. Jack Crowther, Superintendent of Los Angeles City Schools and his staff; Congressmen Alphonzo Bell, Augustus Hawkins, Philip Burton; and Dr. Dave Martin and Dr. Don Perrin. To all these people our committee expresses its appreciation for the information from which we were able to work.

JUVENILE HALLS and MACLAREN HALL

Although the children at MacLaren Hall are under protective custody, and not delinquents, many have special problems due to the home environment from which they come. Some have been tested and found to be in the mentally retarded category. Time spent in MacLaren Hall School varies from a day to as long as several months.

Detention at the Juvenile Halls should provide the best possible diagnostic tests to determine which camp or school program can benefit a particular juvenile. The schools at the Juvenile Halls have the problem of a constantly changing population.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Insure that a remedial teacher be available at MacLaren Hall.
2. Place a teacher in MacLaren Hall to work with those children who are mentally retarded.
3. Use all necessary diagnostic tests to help determine the best possible placement and/or treatment for youngsters in Juvenile Hall.

JUNIOR CAMPS

Junior camps provide schooling for boys between 13 and 16 years of age who have a pattern of chronic delinquency. Before a boy is placed in camp a diagnostic test is administered to determine which camp best suits his needs. Attempts are made to place him where he can best develop through intensive guidance.

The school program, including mathematics, science, English and reading, is arranged to coincide with his community school program as much as possible. Classes are small to insure intensive supervision. Emphasis is placed on remedial education since most boys in Junior Camps are educationally retarded by several years. Art and some pre-vocational training are offered.

The committee highly commends the furlough program which enables a boy to go home for short periods before his release. Conferences conducted during these periods with parents and school counselors can insure a more successful transition to the community school. Since intensive aftercare frequently re-establishes the boy most successfully, the committee also commends the Deputy Probation Officers and federally funded pupil personnel workers for their help in this particular part of the program.

RECOMMENDATION

Provide more pupil personnel workers to assist boys in their re-entry

to the community school program.

SENIOR CAMP SCHOOLS

There are six Senior Camp Schools which offer two distinct programs. The 4-4 program includes 4 hours of work and 4 hours of school. The 8-2 program provides 8 hours of work and 2 hours of school. There is value to each program. However, the committee feels that the most meaningful program of benefit to the boy upon leaving camp should be developed.

There is great need to continue all efforts in remedial education. Some camps have found success with the use of college students as tutors. More effort should be made to identify the boys who show academic potential or desire and to give them the educational opportunities which are found outside the camp school. Library books should be chosen to stimulate the boys' interests.

A few private industries are now working with this group of boys. The committee realizes that there are problems in finding suitable programs, but it is hopeful that more industries and businesses will become involved in this area of education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop the necessary basic skills and job skills which prepare the boys for a meaningful life after camp while continuing to recognize the value of personal pride, discipline and hard work which result from the fire suppression and forestry program.
2. Encourage private industries which are willing to develop, with the Special Schools, a job-skills oriented program.
3. Use Mrs. Millie Davis' "Mind Your Manners" type of manual in all senior camp schools to give boys confidence and knowledge in filling out job applications, in conducting themselves at job interviews, and learning other social graces for life situations.
4. Identify boys whose academic potential is high and use educational opportunities such as those offered in some of our local colleges to stimulate boys into furthering their education.

LAS PALMAS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The Las Palmas School for delinquent girls houses 100 girls in 10 cottages. Their ages are 13 through 18 years, and the school includes grades 7 through 12. It offers intensive psychiatric care, constant evaluation and psychiatric group sessions. Families are incorporated in the counseling.

It is a unique facility with utmost security and a highly structured program. Those with the most hopeful educational prospects are screened for admittance based upon information received from the Juvenile Halls. Girls are often detained in Juvenile Halls for more than four months awaiting placement at Las Palmas. Since girls feel privileged by placement at Las Palmas they strive to "make it." The average stay is eight months.

Within the school there are academic, remedial, activity and vocational programs. The teaching staff consists of a principal, a vice-principal, a clerk and six teachers.

One security cottage houses 10 girls who are the extreme disciplinary cases. They also have the greatest educational needs. Because of long drug use they cannot adjust to regular school classes. The same teachers used for the rest of the school also staff this group.

RECOMMENDATION

Hire an additional teacher for the security unit at Las Palmas.

LATHROP HALL

Lathrop Hall is a medical facility of 42 beds with a three-month intensive treatment program for girls 12 to 18 years. These girls have the most severe emotional and psychiatric problems and are unacceptable at any other County facility. There are 300 to 400 evaluations for admittance made here each month.

At Lathrop the entire family must come for counseling; previously only the child may have been treated. The girls' days are tightly structured and include everything: school work, social activities and psychiatric group sessions. The school staff includes one principal, one vice-principal and three school teachers.

The girls return home each weekend with strict probation officer controls which continue for some time after release. Ninety per cent of the girls do return to their homes and five per cent undergo more treatment.

There is a revolving admitting process from the various probation areas.

RECOMMENDATION

Enlarge the treatment program at Lathrop.

REMEDIAL EDUCATION

In each juvenile facility school except Los Padrinos, there is a special remedial program in progress funded by Title I, Federal Education Code. The teachers, new books, teaching devices and methods used in this program are outstanding. In many cases a youngster learns to read and write and do simple mathematics for the first time in his life. The fact that many of these youngsters reach adolescence without these fundamental Basic Skills is an indication of the failure of our educational system. Social and behavioral problems of youngsters can be directly related to school deficiencies.

This program focuses its entire curriculum upon the individual young person's academic level and needs. If these young people are to achieve any kind of productive role in society, every effort must be made to insure their education in basic fundamentals.

RECOMMENDATION

Insure that more teachers are made available for remedial education through Title I.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING ALL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

1. Evaluate the Special Schools program through an independent organization, for the purpose of finding new, innovative methods to motivate all students.
2. Use more college students as tutors.

3. Stock the libraries with more books which are relevant to the interests of the pupils.
4. Build storage facilities to alleviate the crowding of classrooms. Valuable classroom space is often used for storage.

HEAD START

Head Start is attempting to develop the most important product, the young human mind, through exposure to a wholesome and culturally enriched environment. A child is given literary and academic advantages that would be impossible to attain if he relied on his family.

The objective of the program is to give the child a fair start in life. It is believed that when Head Start children enter kindergarten and first grade, their academic level will be equal to that of children in general.

Head Start is a half-day pre-kindergarten program, supported by State and Federal funds. The program offers the usual nursery-school experiences, emphasizing development of language and art skills, and providing a rich background of experience.

The child is given a chance to work with arts and crafts, woodwork, music, science and indoor and outdoor play equipment. Other services provided include parent education, medical and dental care, nutrition, social services and field trips.

To be eligible a child must be old enough for kindergarten the following September, and the family income may not exceed amounts set forth by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

Since July 1, 1969, the Head Start Program has been operated by HEW. Funds will continue to be appropriated to the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) and then transferred to HEW. A formal agreement as to the way in which the program is to be administered will be entered into by OEO and HEW. OEO will continue to monitor the way in which Head Start operates. However, there are a number of changes: HEW is establishing an Office of Child Development which will report directly to the HEW secretary; Head Start will be placed in the Office of Child Development.

At the regional level there will also be an Office of Child Development which will report directly to the regional director of HEW. All current Head Start grants will continue in effect. Renewals will be handled on an orderly basis and there should be no interruption in the program because of delegation of funds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue to pursue evaluation activities of HEW on Head Start.
2. Expand the Parents as Partners program.
3. Involve more parents in the Parent Participation Task Force.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

There are two major documents which deal with Special Education in Los Angeles County: the State Education Code sets forth legislation and intent; the Administrative Code of the State Board of Education defines limits and difficulties. The County is the delegated authority to co-ordinate the Special Education programs of the local school districts or directly operate those programs in districts with less than 8,000 daily attendance.

Special Education programs are both mandatory and permissive. Physically handicapped and mentally retarded children from 6 to 18 years are provided for in the mandatory category. The Educationally Handicapped program (for emotionally disturbed) is permissive and accounts for only two per cent of the Special Education population. Programs for the mentally gifted are also permissive.

The multiple handicap child who does not fit into any of the categories is a special problem and there is a long waiting list for placement.

The greatest number of Special Education classes are the Educable Mentally Retarded (EMR) with an inordinate amount in the schools where most of the children are from minority groups. This poses several questions.

Are children who have language difficulties, or who are culturally or otherwise deprived, being placed in classes for the mentally retarded? Do they real-

ly need compensatory education instead? Will Head Start and pre-school programs make a difference?

Although the pre-school and Head Start programs have not been in operation long enough for us to draw valid conclusions, there are signs that the referrals to the EMR programs are dropping slightly in spite of the population growth.

Recent studies showing that malnutrition in-utero and during the first five years of life contributes to mental retardation demonstrate the need for immediate attention if we wish to decrease the number of children requiring special education. The EMR program requires intensive study. The new law, AB 606, which went into effect in August, 1969, requires annual re-evaluation of each child in the EMR program. There is only one EMR consultant for all of Los Angeles County.

RECOMMENDATION

Make available more County consultants for the EMR programs to insure that the needs of these children are being met.

AREAS OF IMMEDIATE STUDY

Society is looking to schools and educators for preparing young people for a meaningful future. Priorities in education must be considered by State legislators, Boards of Education, the County Board of Supervisors, as well as school administrators.

Schools need all the financial support that the State can provide. With the increased population the needs of the schools and students are greater than ever. When tax over-rides and school bonds are continually voted down it seems inconceivable that the state will not increase its share of the responsibility to enable the local districts to function at their highest level.

Demands for better drug-abuse education come from the entire community. A realistic approach, rather than scare tactics, included in the sequential health educational program, Project Quest, is a major development. The present in-service training which is offered to teachers on this subject is inadequate.

Students feel the need for a relevant curriculum. All forms of group discus-

sion should be encouraged between students and teachers, especially in the high schools. Lack of communication can precipitate the unrest with which we are confronted.

Guidance and tutorial programs are needed at the primary grade level. Those children with problems, either academic or behavioral, often become the drop-outs or the truants and delinquents who fill our juvenile detention facilities. It is at this level that referrals to other agencies for more intensive counseling could also be made.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Make training mandatory for teachers who will teach health education classes, to insure a successful program in all phases of health education, with special emphasis on drug abuse. Such training must not be delayed.
2. Create a health education curriculum patterned after Project Quest.
3. Include students in the planning of school curriculum. Encourage all forms of discussion among students, teachers, and principals.
4. Endorse continuing efforts and measures used by the County Superintendent's Office to deal with unrest within the schools.
5. Use more techniques as developed by the University of Southern California in the presentation of "Ear to the Ground - Eye to the Future," to help teachers deal with the disadvantaged youth and his community.
6. Make available guidance and tutoring in lower grades for students who show behavioral or academic problems.
7. Provide time for high school counselors throughout the County to visit Trade Technical College so they can see first hand the many job-training opportunities which are available. Realistic vocational counseling can then be related to their students.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE 1970 GRAND JURY

1. Secure directories from the County Superintendent of Schools offices

as soon as possible:

- a. Special Education Facilities.
 - b. Head Start classes and pre-school classes.
 - c. Special Schools.
2. Determine whether H.R. 9312, the Drug-Abuse Education Act of 1969, was enacted; if so, seek out ways for its implementation.
 3. Follow up on questions posed in Special Education section.

CONCLUSION

As our committee made its investigations into the many areas of education we were gratified to find so many dedicated people who were working toward the benefit of all the children of the County. We do commend this group. We are optimistic that improvements can be made in all areas of education, even beyond the schools which the County operates. We will surely cheat our children and ourselves if we do not make certain that major improvements in all areas of education are met now.

Respectfully submitted,

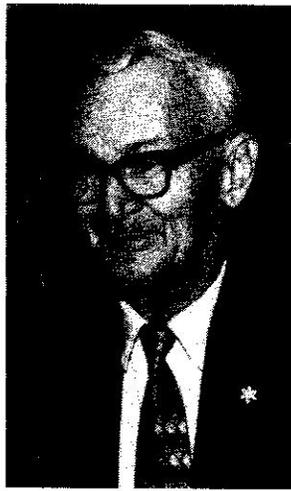
SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Joyce Mar, Chairman
Anne C. Lingle, Secretary
Dorothy Blankfort
Eileen M. Brown
Frances Crisostomo
Maris Fehr
John Jay Honig
Anne M. Kupper
Marianne A. Neisser
Virginia G. Oliver
Mary C. West

Approved by the Grand Jury
October 16, 1969



JOYCE MAR



JOHN JAY HONIG



EILEEN M. BROWN



MARIS FEHR



DOROTHY S. BLANKFORT

Schools Committee



ANNE C. LINGLE



MARY C. WEST



ANNE M. KUPPER



FRANCES CRISOSTOMO

SMOG COMMITTEE REPORT

Every citizen of Los Angeles County is a captive of the famous inversion layer of upper air that periodically hovers low and, like a lid, keeps air pollution close to the ground and concentrated. It appears impossible to lift the lid. But each of us has it in his power to help clean up the mess underneath.

Of the 13,500 tons of contaminants emitted daily into the air of Los Angeles County, approximately 90 per cent is the result of emissions from its nearly 4,000,000 motor vehicles. By law the control of this 90 per cent lies with the State of California under standards set by its Legislature and enforced by its Air Resources Board, with the involvement of other state agencies such as the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Highway Patrol. (Local government shares in this enforcement only to the extent of being able to cite violators for visible excessive smog emission.)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT (APCD)

The remaining 10 per cent of present air pollution, which comes from stationary sources, is the responsibility of the County.

Over the past 20 years the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) has developed an effective, comprehensive program of standards and enforcement, which presently accounts for the daily prevention of nearly 6,000 tons of contaminants from stationary sources. It has virtually eliminated all pollution from incineration (industrial, commercial, municipal, as well as backyard). It has, with often commendable co-operation from industry, brought under control (under set standards) the emission of: power plants; chemical and metallurgical plants; the petroleum industry (through sulfur recovery plants, floating roofs on storage tanks, smokeless flares, enclosed vapor systems; change in the composition of gasoline sold in the Los Angeles basin to reduce smog-forming hydrocarbons); and numerous other industrial and commercial processes formerly the source of heavy pollution (such as spray painting, asphalt laying, use of solvents). These APCD measures have been accepted as the national model. This year the United States Public Health Service published an air pollution engineering manual based on technology developed by the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District.

The World Health Organization of the United Nations invited Mr. Louis J. Fuller, Air Pollution Control Officer, to address its meetings.

Included in the APCD Program is the rule which requires power plants and industry to use natural gas, or, when gas is not available, low-sulfur oil,—each significantly cleaner-burning and lower in contaminating emissions (such as the dangerous nitrogen oxides) than standard fossil fuel. Prior to this rule, the burning of high-sulfur residual fuel oil by steam electric generating plants had become the outstanding stationary source of air pollution. To help assure sufficient low-sulfur oil for the winter of 1970-71, the 1969 Grand Jury supported the APCD's appeal to President Nixon's Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control for an extension of expiring legislation which presently permits the importing of low-sulfur oil.

Yet despite the best efforts of the APCD, unless constant vigilance prevails the future for clean air in our county appears grim: with the rapid growth of industry in Los Angeles County, even the present stringent control of its emissions is a losing battle. While each unit today may conform to acceptable standards of emission, the growing number of units must in a few short years add up to an intolerable sum. It is apparent that this future reality must be met by ever tougher standards than those now set. This is the responsibility of the County. And concurrently it is its responsibility that the most stringent policy be adhered to by the Air Pollution Hearing Board in the granting of temporary variances to existing APCD rules.

STATE AIR RESOURCES BOARD

The effort of the State to reduce air pollution caused by emissions from motor vehicles was advanced by its securing an exemption from the terms of the too-lenient Federal smog law. (It was a vigorous, massive write-in campaign by the citizens of Southern California to their elected representatives in Congress that played a large part in securing this exemption.) This summer, clean-air standards stricter than ever before were set by the State Air Resources Board. (And for the first time in the nation a state law was enacted setting strict limitations on air pollution emissions from jet aircraft, beginning January 1, 1971. This law was initiated by the Los Angeles County APCD; its implementation is being assured by the aircraft industry which has successfully been developing engines, already in test use, to meet the standard.)

PROJECTION

These are splendid standards—and yet only by 1976, according to the APCD, will there be a noticeable improvement in eye irritation and the number of alerts. And the projection is that not for 10 to 15 years will smog cease to be a problem, providing that the California Pure Air Act of 1968 (with motor vehicle emission controls to take effect with the 1970 model cars) is fully implemented and that the scheduled automotive controls do in fact perform far more effectively than has been the case on the 1966-through-1968 models (with their alarming increases in the emission of nitrogen oxides).

The Smog Committee of the 1969 Los Angeles County Grand Jury is fully committed to the belief that this projection is not good enough.

In a year when man has walked on the moon, he finds himself with a deepening concern for his earth environment. But he has seen what wonders can be achieved when priorities are clearly set and dedication is put to their fulfillment. The problem of smog is one of many which call for new and creative responses from those in control and for new commitment on the part of every citizen. Public pressure can shorten the projected years of school alerts, if citizens decide they are unwilling to wait it out on the present schedules.

SOME NEW DEVELOPMENTS

There are indeed signs that the natives are restless: the public response to the announced settlement out of court of the Federal suit (1969) which accused the major automobile manufacturers of conspiring to delay development of smog devices (the 1969 Grand Jury communicated its concern on this matter to the Attorney General of the United States); the County's independent suit for damages against the auto manufacturers, in behalf of its citizens; the California Legislature bill of State Senator Nicholas Petris, proposing to ban the internal combustion gasoline engine in California; the new concentration on development of the steam engine for automobiles; the conversion of cars from gasoline-burning to natural gas-burning and the experimental use of these cars by private and public agencies (Pacific Lighting Corporation for its Southern California Gas Company cars; California Highway Patrol for patrol cars); the formulation of a busway project which may be the beginning of that inter-city rapid transit system which Southern California has so desperately needed to take the ever-increasing number of cars off the streets and freeways.

It is not within the competence of this committee to judge which of the possible scientific alternatives offer the best solution to our smog problem. What is clear is that **now** is the time for every citizen to use the means open to him to convince his elected representatives that the solution is a matter of top priority. It is not enough to "blame Detroit" or the oil industry; each of us who is apathetic is as much to blame. It may be that, for the present, the individual citizen should be called on to make his personal sacrifice of convenience: e.g., car pooling during peak rush hours; tolls for single-car occupancy. All of us must commit ourselves to creating a social and political climate intolerable to smog. If we have had enough, let us say so loud and clear to those at local, state and federal levels who govern our land and the air above it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That no additional permit ever be issued for a power plant burning fossil fuel in the Los Angeles Basin or for an addition to an existing power plant.
2. That the policy of the Air Pollution Control Hearing Board be one of increasing stringency in the issuing of variances and in the checking of performance after a variance has expired.
3. That the County undertake an immediate public relations program relating the Smog Crisis to the necessity for an inter-city rapid transit system, and that it continue to pursue all possible steps towards its construction.
4. That the County expedite a program, now under consideration, to convert its fleet cars to run on natural gas.
5. That since smog does not observe county lines, legislation be initiated or supported by which the 11 regional air basins into which the State of California has been divided will be given the control powers now vested exclusively in county air pollution control districts.
6. That succeeding Grand Juries join the Board of Supervisors and the APCD in continuing to act as watch dogs for the strictest adherence to state programs for the control of motor vehicle pollution.
7. That the Board of Supervisors and the Air Pollution Control District exert all possible appropriate means of pressure toward hastening the development of an automobile engine capable of meeting the stricter air standards which the future demands. That every citizen reading this report do likewise.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The committee is grateful to the many County officials and to the representatives of industry and of citizens groups who appeared before it (and, in the case of the County officers, before the entire Grand Jury): Mr. Louis J. Fuller, Air Pollution Control Officer of the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District; Mr. Robert L. Chass, Chief Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer; Mr. Robert L. Daugherty, Member of the Air Pollution Control Hearing Board; Mr. Darrell Flanery, Member of the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission; Mr. William Sells, Mr. Hans Sonderling, Mr. John Novobilski, and Mr. John O. Russell, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power; Mr. David Fogarty and Mr. Don Felgar, Southern California Edison Company; Mr. Russell Mapston, Atlantic Richfield Company; Mrs. Sherman Slade and Mrs. Michael Levee of SOS, a volunteer committee to Stamp Out Smog.

The office of Mr. Louis J. Fuller, Air Pollution Control Officer, has been open to us at all times. Mr. Fuller, with the assistance of Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer Robert Barsky, has been responsive to all inquiries, and generous in supplying time and information to this committee.

Respectfully submitted,

SMOG COMMITTEE

Sam Feldman, Chairman
Dorothy S. Blankfort, Secretary
Mel H. Buether
John Jay Honig
Virginia G. Oliver
Herman O. Schlobohm

Approved by the Grand Jury
October 15, 1969

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
FOREMAN PRO TEM

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
FOREMAN

MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
SECRETARY

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
MRS. DOROTHY S. BLANKFORT
MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
MEL H. BUETHER
MRS. FRANCES CRISOSTOMO
RICHARD E. DAVIS
MRS. MARIS FEHR
SAM FELDMAN
MRS. HELEN FIELDS
MRS. DOROTHEA G. FOSTER
HARRY GROMAN
JOHN JAY HONIG

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1969 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
628-2451

MRS. CORRINE KOPER
EDWARD KRAUS
MRS. ANNE M. KUPPER
JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
MRS. TESS LINDGREN
MRS. ANNE C. LINGLE
MRS. JOYCE MAR
MRS. MARIANNE A. NEISSER
MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

August 4, 1969

The Cabinet Task Force on
Oil Import Control
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Gentlemen:

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury has read the statement submitted to you by the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District on July 10th, and after examination of the facts, concurs completely with that statement.

It is the conclusion of the members of the Grand Jury that unless some arrangement is made in the near future to extend the oil import regulations for District V which expire next March, Los Angeles County will be faced with a very serious situation from air pollution emitted by power plants in the winter of 1970-71.

We invite your attention to the description of this problem given in the statement of the Air Pollution Control District and urge that timely action be taken.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. BISHOP,
Foreman

SAM FELDMAN, Chairman
Smog Committee

JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
FOREMAN PRO TEM

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
FOREMAN

MRS. EILEEN M. BROWN
SECRETARY

JOSEPH F. BISHOP
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MRS. HELEN FIELDS
MRS. DOROTHEA G. FOSTER
HARRY GROMAN
JOHN JAY HONIG

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
1969 GRAND JURY
548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
629-2451

September 10, 1969

MRS. CORRINE KOPER
EDWARD KRAUS
MRS. ANNE M. KUPPER
JOSEPH A. LEDERMAN
MRS. TESS LINDGREN
MRS. ANNE C. LINGLE
MRS. JOYCE MAR
MRS. MARIANNE A. NEISSER
MRS. VIRGINIA G. OLIVER
HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM
MRS. MARY C. WEST

Honorable John N. Mitchell
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and Tenth, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Sir:

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury has been made aware of the possibility that the civil complaint filed by your office on January 10, 1969, and listing as defendants the Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company, Chrysler Corporation, and American Motors Corporation, may be settled out of court. Recent statements by public officials, including members of Congress, that this may occur prompts this letter to you urging strongly that the matter be allowed to proceed to final adjudication by the court.

This body, as well as previous Grand Juries in Los Angeles County, maintains a continuing surveillance and inquiry into our most serious problem of air pollution. To these ends, this body interrogates public and private agencies and persons who have responsibilities and duties in connection with solving this problem. This Jury, as well as previous Grand Juries during the past ten years, has concluded as a result of testimony before us that motor vehicles are responsible for the major

proportion of air pollution from which millions of people in this area are suffering and to which they are daily exposed.

One of the great statesmen of early American history, Thomas Jefferson, once stated, "Man is inherently capable of making proper judgments if he is properly informed." In the present instance, it is the feeling of this Jury that the public should be properly informed if, as stated in the complaint filed by your office, a conspiracy of major proportions did, in fact, exist over many years and did result in a lengthy delay in installing control systems and devices on motor vehicles. Had this delay not been occasioned by the activities of the defendants named in the complaint, it is the conclusion of informed governmental and educational agencies and institutions that the problem of air pollution from motor vehicles in this area would have been greatly relieved by this date if, in fact, not almost completely eliminated.

That this alleged conspiracy has resulted in a continuation of the suffering by persons exposed to this type of air pollution cannot be controverted. Consequently, this body feels that all facets of this conspiracy should be made known to the public by the legal procedures of a hearing in open court. No other course should be even lightly considered.

In conclusion, it is urged that the full force and legal talents of your office be brought to bear on a complete presentation of all of the facts in this case in a court of law. In our opinion, the American people are entitled to know these facts and your office has a duty to see that they are "properly informed."

Respectfully,
Joseph F. Bishop, Foreman
Sam Feldman, Chairman
Smog Committee

js

[The preceding letter was also written to Robert H. Finch, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with copies to: California's Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; Governor Ronald Reagan; Lt. Governor Ed Reinecke; Robert T. Monagan, Speaker of the California State Assembly; Members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors; Louis J. Fuller, Air Pollution Control Officer.]

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

September 26, 1969

Joseph F. Bishop, Foreman
Sam Feldman, Chairman
Smog Committee
County of Los Angeles
1969 Grand Jury
548 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

Gentlemen:

The Attorney General has requested me to reply to your letter dated September 10, 1969, with reference to the Department's antitrust suit against the four automobile manufacturers and the Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

In considering the entry of a consent decree in this case, which sought equitable relief only and not criminal sanctions, we gave heavy weight to the fact that the entry of a decree now will substantially hasten the development and introduction of emission control devices, with resulting benefits to the public health and welfare. We could not justify delaying these benefits to the public health in the interest of holding a full trial for the sake of providing additional assistance to private litigants seeking monetary damages.

We concluded that the public interest would be best served by entering into a consent judgment. We will thereby achieve both immediate and highly satisfactory relief, rather

than delayed and possibly unsatisfactory relief, following full trial and appellate proceedings.

I should emphasize that the Department's suit was a civil, rather than a criminal, action. It did not seek to impose punishment or collect monetary damages for past conduct. Instead, it sought equitable injunctive relief to insure competitive conduct in the future. The proposed consent decree, we believe, provides relief which is fully adequate to hasten research and development in this field and, moreover, all the relief we could have expected to obtain after a full trial that might take two or three years.

We recognize, of course, that treble damage actions have been filed and are likely to be filed in the future on behalf of both governmental units and private individuals. The same documents obtained by the federal grand jury from the automobile manufacturers and their trade association can be obtained by any person or organization possessing subpoena power, including private litigants. Should it develop in the course of private litigation that witnesses' memories have become clouded, application can be made to the Court for the release of appropriate portions of the grand jury testimony.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD W. McLAREN
Assistant Attorney General
Antitrust Division



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

October 17, 1969

Joseph F. Bishop, Foreman
County of Los Angeles
1969 Grand Jury
540 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Mr. Bishop:

We appreciate your writing to us about the settlement of the civil anti-trust action which the Attorney General filed against the Automobile Manufacturers Association, General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors.

You may be assured that we are as concerned as you are about air pollution contributed by motor vehicles. We have imposed emission standards applicable to the major automobile pollutants, beginning with crankcase emissions from the 1968 and later models, hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions beginning with the 1968 models, and fuel evaporation emissions beginning with the 1971 models. These emission controls are expected to grow progressively more stringent as technological advances permit. And we are supporting research on unconventional engines and on improving the gasoline internal combustion engine itself, with the goal of developing a pollution-free means of automobile propulsion.

At the same time, we are developing air quality criteria and control technology documents applicable to stationary sources of pollution. These are to be applied on a regional basis to tackle the problem of air pollution which may affect citizens

in all parts of any locality with a common air basin. Los Angeles has been designated as an air quality region, criteria and control technology for particulates and sulfur oxides have been announced, and the State is preparing control mechanisms to press its attack on the entire air pollution problem in the Los Angeles basin. The National Air Pollution Control Administration is also developing criteria and control technology documents for the automobile emissions, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, and oxidants, that can be enforced in air quality regions.

And we have permitted California's more stringent emission standards, including standards applied to oxides of nitrogen, to be placed into effect beginning with the 1971 model automobiles.

So we believe that there is an aggressive program to control and to abate air pollution both in Californian and nationally.

Nonetheless, we agree with you that a conspiracy to slow the development and use of available control technology for the internal combustion engine, if it existed, cannot be tolerated.

You no doubt know that the day after your letter was written the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division filed with the United States District Court in Los Angeles a proposed consent decree. He explained that the decree gave the United States all the relief it could have obtained after a trial. The Commissioner of the National Air Pollution Control Administration stated to the press in California that the proposed consent decree would remove one of the more serious stumbling blocks presently in the way of coming to grips with motor vehicle pollution.

We are confident that the decree obtained by the Anti-Trust Division achieved all of the relief that could have been obtained in that proceeding. Although that proceeding did not result in a lengthy trial involving the introduction of evidence of the alleged conspiracy, most, if not all, of this evidence can be obtained by Los Angeles County in a much more expeditious manner.

Recently, at the request of Mr. Warren Dorn of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Mr. Robert Mardian, General Counsel of the Department, contacted the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division with the view to assisting the County in obtaining the results of the Department of Justice investigation. We are informed by Mr. Richard McClaren, Assistant Attorney General, that he discussed the procedures necessary for obtaining the information with Mr. John Maharg, Los Angeles County Counsel. We would suggest that you discuss the matter with Mr. Maharg for further information.

Sincerely,

Bob Finch

Secretary



LOS ANGELES COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

434 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California 90013/629-4711

LOUIS J. FULLER
Air Pollution Control Officer

ROBERT L. CHASS
Chief Deputy

November 5, 1969

Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Gentlemen:

Subject: Addition of Rule 67 and amendment of Rule 11f to the Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District.

Recommendation: That your Honorable Board set a date for a public hearing on the proposed addition and amendment to the Rules and Regulations, and that public notice be given.

On September 17, 1969, the Air Resources Board of the State of California adopted an air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) of 0.25 part per million as an hourly average.

Analyses of the District's air monitoring data indicate that this air quality level is expected to be exceeded in Los Angeles County on approximately 140 days per year.

There is a wide spectrum of stationary combustion processes which discharge oxides of nitrogen and which range from small domestic gas appliances to large thermal power plants. Between these two extremes is a great variety of industrial and commercial processes.

The Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District conducted a source emission study of these various categories which are classified as small, medium, and large.

The proposed rule will control the large sources of oxides of nitrogen. The amendment is necessary to clarify the application of Rule 67.

This rule has been approved by the County Counsel as to form.

Respectfully,

Louis J. Fuller
Air Pollution Control Officer

LJF:nl

Attachment

cc: Each Supervisor
County Counsel
Chief Administrative Officer
Communications Section(6)

[See following page for Attachment of Rule 67.]

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT-COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

November 5, 1969

PROPOSED RULE 67

Rule 67. Fuel Burning Equipment.

A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any non-mobile fuel burning equipment unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:

- (1) 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2);
- (2) 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2);
- (3) 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 2m and derived from the fuel.

For the purpose of this rule, a fuel burning equipment unit shall be comprised of the minimum number of boilers, furnaces, jet engines or other fuel burning equipment, the simultaneous operations of which are required for the production of useful heat or power.

Fuel burning equipment serving primarily as air pollution control equipment by using a combustion process to destroy air contaminants shall be exempt from the provisions of this rule.

Nothing in this rule shall be construed as preventing the maintenance or preventing the alteration or modification of an existing fuel burning equipment unit which will reduce its mass rate of air contaminant emissions.

[Rule 67 was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on December 4, 1969.]



SAM FELDMAN, DOROTHY S. BLANKFORT

Smog Committee



HERMAN O. SCHLOBOHM, VIRGINIA G. OLIVER



MEL H. BUETHER



JOHN JAY HONIG

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Public Social Services is responsible to the Board of Supervisors for implementing social welfare programs, including categorical and indigent aid, as set forth by Federal and State laws and County ordinances. The Department maintains, at present, twenty-four district offices, a division for the Blind, and other sub-offices, which provide material relief and social services to eligible persons.

Since 1965 many changes and additions to the existing medical and social welfare programs have been mandated by Federal and State legislation. Los Angeles County is faced with the enormous task of administering these programs. The County has no choice in their selection, regardless of its own appraisal of their merit or practicability. The County must meet Federal and State health and welfare standards. To receive Federal and State funds in so doing, the DPSS must follow Federal and State directives.

The DPSS receives the largest share of the total County budget. The total welfare budget for 1969-70 is \$634,187,276. The Federal and State share of this total is \$521,392,805. The Los Angeles County share is \$123,794,471. The County Administrative Cost is \$27,764,102. and County General Relief (GR) \$18,383,369. GR and Administrative Cost constitute approximately 37.2% of the total County welfare costs.¹

It is to the great credit of the personnel within the Los Angeles County DPSS that these multitudinous programs, changing regulations and new directives are administered at all. The future social service projections seem to indicate more changes and more programs within the next fiscal year. The President's "Job Incentive Program," if implemented, will require new approaches and new organization concepts. The growing voice and power of various Welfare Rights organizations will also influence legislation and programs.

FOCUS OF SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

The committee decided to concentrate its study upon two areas: the first, to follow up the 1968 committee's recommendations; the second, to research

1. Budget figures from contract auditor October 30, 1969, based upon County budget comparison 1969-70 and 1968-69.

the recommendations of the 1969 Audit Committee which pertain to the DPSS. To do this, the committee divided into teams.

AREAS OF INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

The 1968 committee urgently supported the passage of A.B. 1380, pertaining to licensing Boarding Homes for persons between the ages of 16-65 years. This bill failed to pass in the 1968 State Legislature. This same bill was introduced as A.B. 1901 for consideration by the 1969 Legislature. It also failed. The 1969 Grand Jury supports this bill and recommends it for the 1970 Grand Jury follow-up.

Central Registry, Boarding Care and Nursing Homes

Investigation showed that the Central Registry is functioning with competence and courtesy. The difficulty of "DO NOT REFER," mentioned by the 1968 committee, has been corrected. There is no longer a lag between the time a violation has been corrected and the Registry is notified. The system used for referring homes to a potential client or his family seems to be objective and free from preferential listing.

Most Boarding and Nursing Homes visited in 1969 met the Hill-Burton Standards. It would be desirable if all homes could have a multi-purpose room, a utility room and good ventilation. The team found a few sub-standard homes filled to capacity, while nearby homes which met all the standards were almost empty. The operators of homes in the Compton area felt strongly that their area was not being referred by the Central Registry.

The numbers of facilities needed for nursing and boarding home care will continue to increase with the expansion of Medicare and Medi-Cal programs. To insure that standards are maintained, it is suggested that the 1970 committee continue constant surveillance in these areas as well as supporting legislation concerning this kind of facility.

It was recommended by the 1968 committee that mature women be recruited to work with geriatric patients and elderly clients. The DPSS is now actively recruiting this type of person. Since July 1, 1969, the majority of all personnel hired by the Department are "Eligibility Workers" or clerks. Currently, it is required that all social workers have a Master Social Worker's Degree with the exception of Spanish-speaking college graduates.

Aid For Dependent Children (AFDC) and Protective Services

This program provides for children who are deprived of parental care due to death, imprisonment, desertion or incapacitation. It also provides for children whose father is unemployed. All requirements for eligibility, assistance and/or placement are set by State law, based upon Federal directives, and must be followed without exception by Los Angeles County.

Mars and Wars Programs

"Man Assuming Role of Spouse" and the "Woman Assuming Role of Spouse" programs are designed around a family unit, for the benefit of the children living in the home, rather than a moral concept. The program is realistic and is working, although sometimes abused. Aid For Dependent Children, Unemployed Father, (AFDC-U), is also designed to help the total family unit.

Work Programs

"WIN," Work Incentive Program, was the only work program evaluated by the team. The original concept of this program was that it would be administered by the State Department of Employment. Instead, it was turned over to the DPSS. The paper work involved in WIN is lengthy and cumbersome for the eligibility worker, the social worker and the client. There are not enough job-slots available for all the applicants, so there is a long waiting period before a WIN prospect can actually participate in the training program. If the new Federal Welfare Programs for jobs and self-help are going to be successful, there should be a complete reorganization and implementation of their function and processes. Present programs, although based on constructive ideas, incur large expenses and wasted efforts without providing real benefits to the persons whose need and desire for jobs is the greatest.

Welfare Rights

There are many Welfare Rights groups now organized and operating in Los Angeles County. Their funding is from membership dues of \$1.00 per year. Their immediate goal is for 170,000 free lunches in the Los Angeles City Schools. Their long-range goal is to achieve a guaranteed annual income of \$5,500. for a family of four. These W. R. groups claim that the whole social welfare program is not meeting the basic needs of welfare clients. They feel that the administrative cost of these programs is greater than the aid disbursed. The Welfare Rights organizations are also very critical of existing job opportunity and training programs. The reasons cited are a year-and-a-half waiting list, 60,000 applicants for 5,000 jobs and no adequate childcare programs. They also feel that the jobs available are menial and offer little potential for the client's future.

General Relief

This part of the County Welfare Budget, which is 100% County-financed, keeps rising in cost and would appear to be increasing out of all proportion to the case-load growth. The committee feels that consistent standards for all clients with special needs should be applied by all eligibility workers and case workers and each district supervisor should be responsible for this policy.

One of the General Relief areas covered by Special Needs is the supplying of certain items of home furnishings which are considered essential for adequate health and living conditions of a family.

The team began an exploratory study concerning the possibility and practicality of the purchasing of standard furniture and appliance items from a private vendor. Prices of these furnishings would be based upon a delivered cost and awarded by a competitive bid. Several large commercial dealers were interested in such a possibility. Currently, the following household items are supplied to clients under a maximum-amounts-allowable schedule.¹ Under present regulations they are provided by General Services or, in most cases, by a special check to the client who has done the shopping. After receiving the check, the client must provide a receipt of the purchase and verification of the cost. These furnishings then become the personal property of the client. The team studying this area found that the complete District cost figures and exact numbers were difficult to obtain.

1. DPSS Manual #3, 1/16/69.

G. R. Household Items Supplied April-June Qrt.¹

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount Allowed</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
Refrigerator	\$122.85	2,230
Stove	119.70	1,784
Box Springs and Mattress single and double	63.00	
Bed Frame	9.45	9,179
Bunk Beds	65.10	
Crib and Mattress	31.50	
Cot	31.50	
Dinette Set, 4 chairs	63.00	3,429
Other		752

Expenditure Report—AFDC Emergent Special Needs²

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
January-March, 1968	\$ 148,213
April-June "	195,398
July-Sept. "	262,430
Oct.-Dec. "	433,747
Jan.-March 1969	597,949
April-June 1969	1,363,346

The DPSS has now undertaken a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a total expenditure limitation for the Special Needs Program. New State regulations will soon permit the County to be repaid for those special needs which are "service regulated." This committee also supports the position of the County and the DPSS, who have long claimed that since the State prescribes the "basic need" standards, the State should provide adequate allowances to meet these standards. So far, such legislation has failed.

It is suggested that the 1970 Social Service Committee continue to study and explore the possibility of the purchasing of uniform furnishings from a commercial vendor. Also, that they aid and support the DPSS in any measures which can lessen this rising expenditure without depriving needy families of their basic health needs.

1. DPSS Manual, 10/8/69
2. DPSS Manual, 9/11/69

Foster Homes

The need for additional foster homes in Los Angeles County constantly exceeds the number of homes available. Because the fees allowed for a youngster with special problems are higher, the minority child without physical or emotional difficulties is often the last one placed. There were over 13,000 children in foster homes in Los Angeles County during the month of August, 1969. DPSS workers are assuming the role of public relations directors in their efforts to recruit more foster homes and foster parents.

Cottage Plan and MacLaren Hall

This committee joined other Grand Jury committees in a study regarding the future of MacLaren Hall and the proposed cottages to care for non-delinquent, dependent children. In 1968, the DPSS was assigned the responsibility for care and placement of all these dependent children. These so-called "600 case" (Health and Welfare Code) youngsters were formerly handled through the Probation Department. The study considered several possibilities concerning MacLaren Hall and the proposed cottage plan. In June, 1969, the Jury sent a letter to the Board of Supervisors recommending that the two Olive View cottages be regarded as a pilot program and that the Board of Supervisors not approve construction of additional cottages. The letter also suggested that a new and adequate facility for dependent children should be constructed (See Juvenile Boys Committee Report). This committee strongly supports the recommendations of the Juvenile Girls Committee regarding MacLaren Hall and a comprehensive study concerning non-delinquent, dependent juveniles.

Maternal and Infant Care Project

This program is doing an excellent job in Los Angeles County. It is operating through the County Health Centers and General Hospitals. It is funded through combined County, State and Federal monies for contract services. Unmarried mothers and teenage mothers receive close supervision to insure that the mother and baby have proper nutrition as well as pre-natal and post-natal care. Spanish-speaking nurses and social workers are on duty at the East Los Angeles Center. Family planning services are also available at these projects.

DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS

The need to provide a standard of patient care consistent with that found in the community has necessitated an entire re-evaluation of the hospital system. Consequently, a plan under which the Federal Government would allocate funds for hospital construction, modernization and staffing was formulated by the Federal Government. In order to meet these requirements a plan for the present and future needs of the County's hospitals was submitted by William A. Barr, Director of the Los Angeles County Department of Hospitals and approved by the Board of Supervisors, December 31, 1968. This committee commends the Board of Supervisors for their prompt and responsible action in approving the following plan:

1. Care for the medically indigent as a first priority.
2. Comprehensive care in a system of hospitals offering specialized treatment as well as acute services.
3. Needed patient care services that are not readily available in the community (renal dialysis center, burns center, spinal cord injury centers, etc., etc.).
4. Care of other patients who choose to receive care from the County's hospitals to the extent that available facilities permit.
5. Training of intern and resident physicians, nurses and other allied health personnel.
6. Research connected with patient care.

The hospitals mentioned in this report were visited either by the entire committee or by a team. Los Angeles County can be justifiably proud of its County hospitals and the caliber of medical services. The same complaints which plague private hospitals as far as admissions, particularly emergency cases, are also a problem for County hospitals and are relative to the size of hospitals and numbers of patients at a particular time. Hospital costs and medical costs in both the private and public and private sector have continued to rise in recent years.

Olive View Hospital

The new buildings of Olive View Hospital will be completed in 1970. The hospital provides the following services: Acute Medical Care, Surgical Care, Chest Medical, Rehabilitation, Psychiatric, including In-patient, Out-patient and Day Care, Psychosomatic and Observation both In-patient and Out-patient. There will be a teaching agreement with UCLA Medical School by 1971. There are

at present teaching programs in physical therapy and nursing. There are staff pathologists but no teaching program.

	Licensed beds	Budgeted	Real Capacity
Capacity of hospital	<u>774</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>706</u>
Patient census—Sept. 1969	545		
Cost per day—Sept. 1969 (acute medical)	\$74.38		
Total physician staff	68		
Board Certified physicians	23		
Board Eligible physicians	32		
Remainder	13		

Rancho Los Amigos

This hospital is a rehabilitation center for all types of physically handicapped patients, both adults and children. These patients' disabilities stem from injury, burns, disease, congenital disorders, and strokes. There is an extensive rehabilitation program for children suffering from brain damage, post-polio and congenital difficulties.

The hospital provides continuing education programs for physical therapists and teachers of handicapped children as well as teaching, treatment and research in prosthetics. There is no pathology teaching staff. The whole program at Rancho Los Amigos is outstanding in its care and innovative rehabilitation of patients.

	Licensed beds	Budgeted beds	Real Capacity
Capacity of hospital	<u>1460</u>	<u>1050</u>	<u>1460</u>
Patient census—Sept. 1969	959		
Cost per day (chronic medical)	\$48.47		
Total physician staff	76		
Board Certified	43		
Board Eligible	19		
Residents	14		

Harbor General Hospital

This hospital provides general comprehensive medical services and is affiliated with UCLA Medical School as a teaching hospital. Admissions of patients at Harbor are first screened by a nurse. A computer is being installed to speed up the process of admissions. The Pediatrics Unit has highly specialized equipment. The Pathology Unit is a teaching school with much new and highly specialized equipment. This department is very crowded and needs more space, particularly storage space.

	<u>Licensed beds</u>	<u>Budgeted beds</u>	<u>Real Capacity</u>
Capacity of hospital	786	630	786
Patient census, Sept. 1969	550		
Cost per day (acute medical)	\$127.40		
Total physician staff	135		
Board Certified and Fellows	80		
Physicians on call	150		
Affiliated with UCLA Medical School			

Harbor General has a nursing school for registered nurses and ward clerks. The out-patient clinic takes care of over 150,000 patients a year with all types of medical problems.

Long Beach General Hospital

This hospital is a Geriatric Rehabilitation Center. The majority of the patients are over 65 years. The emphasis is upon intensive rehabilitation and therapy. A larger Surgical unit will be in use as of January, 1970. The goal and need of this hospital is to expand the out-patient care capacities, which would decrease costs as well as lighten the in-patient load of the hospital. There is some research on geriatric medicine here, but not enough funding is available for intensive research projects.

This hospital is a training center for Long Beach City College, Long Beach State College, as well as some high school students who want to work in this

field. There is no pathology department or pathologist. They use the pathology department at Long Beach Memorial Hospital.

	Licensed <u>beds</u>	Budgeted <u>beds</u>	Real <u>Capacity</u>
Capacity of hospital	428	344	397
Patient census, Sept. 1969	291		
Cost per day	\$71.02		
Total physician staff	8		
No residents or interns			

LOS ANGELES COUNTY-USC MEDICAL CENTER

This is the largest General Hospital in the United States. It is composed of 36 different types of hospitals operating under one medical administrator. It is affiliated with the USC School of Medicine as a teaching hospital and trains the majority of physicians in the Southern California area. As a result of the association with USC, the people of Los Angeles County have received substantial medical benefits from research, professional talents and funds.

There are many new programs underway in 1969. One which particularly interested this committee is a proposed new 100-bed ward for drug users and alcoholics which will be in operation in 1970. This ward will be functioning with a qualified teaching director. Thirty per cent of the beds will be for alcoholics and seventy per cent for drug and narcotics patients. More than 30 barbiturate over-dose patients per day have been admitted to the Medical Center during recent months.

The hospital buildings are obsolete and should be brought up to standard as soon as possible in order to provide for more adequate teaching methods and facilities and to conform to Medicare and Medi-Cal standards. Pathology residents are used full time at the Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center.

There is no rotation of the pathology residents through the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner's Office.

	Licensed <u>beds</u>	Budgeted <u>beds</u>	Real <u>Capacity</u>
Capacity of hospital	2377	2025	2377
Patient census—Sept. '69	1921, plus 175 babies, plus 144 admg. beds		
Cost per day (acute medical)	\$108.97		
Total resident physician staff	910		
Board qualified	250		
Residents	420		
Interns	240		
Consulting Physician staff	2000		

Psychiatric Unit

The Psychiatric Unit contains 185 beds and includes 9 wards. There are 7 adult wards, 1 adolescent ward and 1 children's ward. The unit also operates three out-patient psychiatric clinics. A six-classroom school, under the direction of the Los Angeles County Board of Education, began operating in January, 1969. This Psychiatric Unit is the only 24-hour-admitting psychiatric facility within Los Angeles County. A serious problem for this unit is providing emergency evaluations on weekends or at night because of insufficient staff.

At present, the unit has no drug abuse or detoxification center per se (April, 1969).

Jail Unit

This is an "Acute Medical" unit only. There is a great need for more space and more staff in this unit. The capacity is 45 beds. In April, 1969, there were 65 patients. The examining room is totally inadequate. The women's ward is filled beyond its capacity. The waiting room where prisoners are brought for out-patient clinic treatment is seriously over-crowded. There are very few long-term patients in the Jail Unit, but the facilities must be expanded to give adequate treatment and care to patients and provide the staff with enough

room to function properly. The future plans for the Jail Unit include five basic needs. Money has been budgeted for architectural drawings to provide for these essentials:

1. Admitting room
2. A female ward
3. Expanded clinic area—out-patient care
4. Separate intensive-care room.
5. Larger area for male patients care.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Permit changes in certain minimum grants without the necessity of additional paper work.¹
2. Consolidate Old Age Security, Aid to Blind and Aid to the Totally Disabled into ONE CATEGORY as permitted by Title XII, Social Security Act.²
3. Provide adequate allowances to meet any basic need standards which are set up by the State Welfare Code.
4. That there be a tightened control of the Emergency needs and cash flow in each DPSS District Office.³
5. That the director of each district DPSS office be RESPONSIBLE for all information from his office to the Data Processing Center.⁴
6. That the Board of Supervisors in the best interests of the People of Los Angeles County implement the plan of the County Department of Hospitals as rapidly as is reasonably practicable.

1. Audit Committee Report #7—pg. 23
2. " " " "—pg. 23
3. " " " "—pg. 11
4. " " " "—pgs. 27, 28

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The help, aid and enthusiasm of all the many persons professionally involved with social service programs cannot be measured. If we have forgotten anyone, it has been unintentional. Human betterment cannot be achieved overnight, but there are many persons in Los Angeles County who are working with great dedication and competence towards this goal.

We are indebted and grateful to these people who assisted us throughout our year of service.

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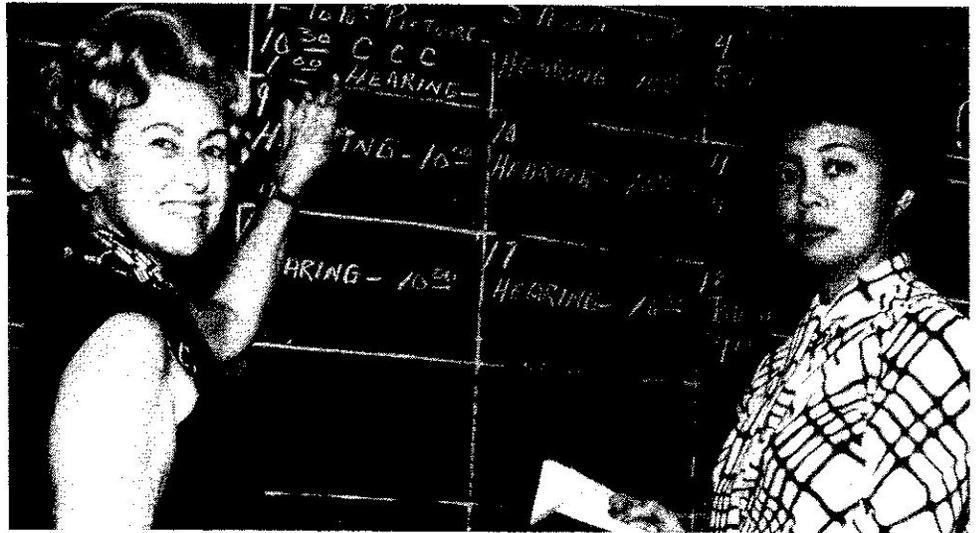
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