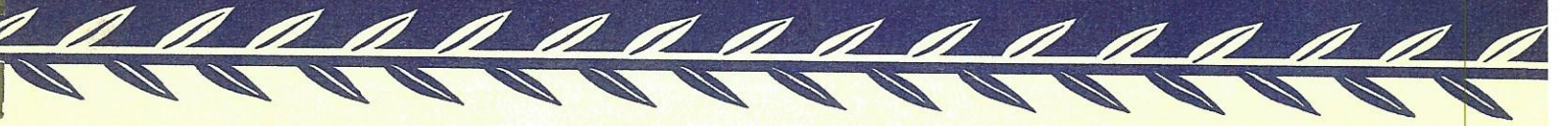


LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY



LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY
548 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles 12, California

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*Final
Report*

1962

*Please return
for Grand Jury files*

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COUNTY OF

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December 21, 1962

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

Dear Judge Younger:

It is with pleasure that I submit herewith the final report of the 1962 Grand Jury.

On behalf of the entire Jury, may I express to you our sincere appreciation for the guidance and counsel which you have extended throughout the year.

Your readiness to meet with the Jury on short notice, your valued advice and your whole-hearted backing, expressed strongly and publicly, have earned our continuing gratitude.

Most sincerely,

VERNE ORR
Foreman

PREFACE

The report of the 1962 Los Angeles County Grand Jury differs substantially from its predecessors.

The document which tersely and concisely calls for action cannot at the same time be the leisurely and pedestrian account of the year's activities.

This Jury has unanimously elected the former.

Gone from this report are the commendatory reports of committee chairmen regarding their secretaries, and the equally flattering appraisal of chairmen by secretaries.

Gone, too, are the pages listing the hundred-plus institutions wherein conditions are often listed as "clean and satisfactory."

Missing are multitudinous pages of statistics regarding cases heard, indictments returned, committee meetings held, days worked and other self-satisfying but non-motivating facts.

Instead, this report is divided into three parts:

First, a listing of those County Departments regarding which this Jury desires to make some comment. These have been grouped according to supervisorial districts.

Second, a group of headings upon which the Jury desires to comment, but which may cut across county department lines. As an example, nearly every department has plans or dreams of electro-data processing.

Lastly, an addendum, wherein will be found some committee reports which are factual, but call for no action, together with such supplementary information as the Jury felt might aid the reader.

We sincerely hope that the brevity and organization of this Report will convert many recipients to readers, and will bestir many readers to action.

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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The Jury recommends the use of a consultant trained in medicine for expert assistance in budget decisions relating to county medical services.

The Jury is aware of the intensive work being done by the Youth Studies Center at the University of Southern California.

Recognizing that an operating department might be biased, and the absence of a non-operating Department of the County in this field and to the end that there may continue to be a thoroughly trained and objective agency that can evaluate the various programs that have to do with children in this County, it is recommended that the Chief Administrative Officer secure the services of the Youth Studies Center for this purpose and that the County participate financially as may be required.

The Jury requests the Chief Administrative Officer, in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission, investigate the increasing employment problem confronting a number of County Departments.

These Departments, of which the Coroner is an example, find it difficult to secure or retain competent clerical employees due to unsatisfactory promotions.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES

Dangerous fire conditions still exist at Rancho Los Amigos and Olive View Sanitarium and should be dealt with promptly.

It is recommended that construction of new buildings or reconstruction of old be done after consultation with and approval of the County Fire Chief.

It is noted that there exist unfilled positions for fully trained medical social workers and it is therefore suggested that the Hospital Administration and the Civil Service Commission consider the establishment of a new trainee social worker classification open to those who have had specific experience in this field but who have not completed all presently existing educational requirements.

A survey has been in progress by the Department of Charities as to the advisability of continuing the \$7.00 out-patient fee for emergency service charged at the General Hospital. A report by the Department states:

“Revenue receipts continue to exceed cost of billing by a wide margin and the number of persons seen in the admitting rooms but not admitted continues to show decline. This trend fits the two-fold purpose of the admitting room billing procedure— additional revenue to the County and reduction in the number of patients seen in the admitting rooms because of the billing program.”

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES

Bureau of Public Assistance

Patrolmen on the beat, in the course of their duties, frequently run across suspicious but unverified circumstances of fraudulent claims for public assistance. When patrolmen must report to the next in charge and on and on to the Chief of Police, then across, to the head of the Department of Charities, and channeled back to the area worker of the Bureau of Public Assistance, valuable time is lost. Incidents were discussed wherein patrolmen had been reluctant to report unsubstantiated suspicions but where taxpayers' money might have been saved.

It was recommended to the Captain of the Los Angeles Police Department, Juvenile Division, and the Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance, in conference with representatives of the Social Services Committee, that some system of communication be set up for instant referral.

On a trial basis Captain Collins of the Los Angeles Police Department, a City department, and Leland Carter of the Bureau of Public Assistance, a County bureau, agreed to cross-reporting at the field level and after sixty days both reported it to be a successful venture and now indicate their adoption of the plan as a matter of procedure.

As an outgrowth of this experiment it was recommended by the representative of the Los Angeles Police Department that this procedure might be Patrol Bureau wide and also that instruction be given as a part of training at the Police Academy.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES

Bureau of Public Assistance

Medical Care Division

Jury recommendation of an additional investigator in this Division was made on an interim basis and will be found in the letter to the Honorable Ernest Debs dated November 21, 1962, Addendum page 59.

In order to effect an improvement in the processing of prescription claims by this Division in the administration of the California Public Assistance Medical Care Program, the Jury urges the California State Department of Social Welfare give serious consideration to the following:

1. Study the possibility of establishing standard prices on drugs and supplies for the purpose of eliminating different interpretations of a complicated pricing structure.
 2. Reverse the decision to impose a minimum charge of \$1.20 for broken packages of non-legend drug items.
 3. Reduce the spread of the individual price brackets on the prescription pricing chart being used by pharmacists.
-

Audit resulted in fifteen recommendations. Replies from the Division indicate agreement in all cases.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES

Bureau of Resources and Collections

Audit of the Bureau resulted in a number of recommendations, most of which were concurred in by the Bureau. Four recommendations called for studies, which are currently in process; and, in addition, one recommendation from the 1961 Jury is still being studied.

All five should be completed by the end of 1963. They are as follows:

1. A study of internal salary relationships within the Department, with particular regard to placing salaries for collection investigators on a level with other County positions where the requirements are the same or similar.

It is indicated this will be completed before the next County salary survey is conducted in February, 1963, and the 1963 salary survey will then make it possible to appropriately match Charities Department salaries with those in the community.

2. A pilot study to determine the practicability of setting up a separate skip tracing unit.

Results of a sample processing of "lost contact" cases is expected in time for the preparation of the Bureau's 1963-64 budget so that additional positions may be requested if required.

3. An analysis of the collections made by the mortgage review unit, based upon an audit observation that it appears the unit is understaffed. This analysis will be used to justify additional positions to be requested in the 1963-64 budget.

4. A study being made to determine the feasibility of maintaining all billing records at the Bureau of Resources and Collections. Audit reports indicate it is now necessary to contact six County institutions plus the Bureau of Public Assistance in order to bring an account up to date.

This study is a part of the electro-data processing study now being conducted by the Bureau, completion of which is expected before the end of 1963.

5. The following is a recommendation from the 1961 Jury which is still pending:

“As reported by the contract auditors, it was planned originally to place the billing and accounting programs of the Bureau of Resources and Collections on an electric computer to be used in conjunction with the School Claims Division of the Auditor-Controller's office. Because the Auditor-Controller's operations would require most of the machine time, however, it was decided to investigate the feasibility of placing the Bureau's programs on a separate computer.”

Current Status:

As stated above, an electro-data processing study of the Bureau's operations is underway and will be completed before the end of 1963.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT

The Jury expressed interest in the disposition of space previously occupied by departments which were moved into new buildings, where the space formerly occupied was located in other than County-owned buildings.

Investigation revealed that occupancy of the new Hall of Administration permitted the County to terminate leases on five premises and sublease eight others.

It is expected that over-all efficiency of many departments will result from better housing.

COUNTY COUNSEL

The Jury has been much concerned over fraudulent claims filed by some doctors and dentists under the Medical Care Program.

Two cases were heard, indictments returned, and if conviction is obtained, sentencing in a penal institution could result.

As an additional deterrent to this fraudulent practice, the Jury requests the County Counsel to file and prosecute claims for treble damages against violators in those cases where District Attorney investigators have uncovered widespread abuses.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

The Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Deputy Auditor-Controller indicate that they concur with the auditor's recommendations in general. However, there are certain legal problems which involve the jurisdiction of municipalities in some recommendations; but, by and large, we feel that this audit has been productive of improvements that will enhance the efficiency of the three courts involved.

We strongly urge the 1963 Grand Jury to peruse the report for possible implementations of the audit recommendations in other courts.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

It is noted that this department provides advisory services and staffing to the Federation of Community Coordinating Councils of Los Angeles County. This organization represents many hundreds of dedicated citizens who are devoting time and effort toward the solution of many community problems. The invaluable services of these citizens is of such obvious importance to County government that this jury recommends that the Supervisors thoroughly review the Department with a view to increasing its efficiency and effectiveness.

The department head in an appearance before the Audit Committee noted that a request for new and more efficient mimeographing equipment had been made due to the heavy load of over 6,000 on the mailing list.

With the approval of the department, contract auditors were instructed to send to the mailing list a double-sided postcard which in effect stated, "If you desire to remain on the mailing list, please sign and return this card."

Of 1,834 cards sent, just over 600 requested retention, while more than 1,200 requested removal or did not reply. In other words, two out of three recipients did not think enough of the mailings to want their continuance.

The department did not furnish names and addresses of the remaining 4,000-plus names, so no check could be made.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The District Attorney has discontinued a special division having responsibility for the prosecution of matters where children are the victims.

It is recommended that such a division be re-established to the end that children who are the victims of law violations, especially sex offenses, be afforded the maximum protection under the law.

Such a special division makes possible the handling of children by specially trained personnel, minimizing the unavoidable trauma of the victims.

Further, re-establishment of this division will make available in one place the knowledge of all resources, both public and private, available to victims, and will insure speedy referral to the proper agency.

GRAND JURY

Grand Juries for the past two years have recommended either a second Grand Jury for Los Angeles County, or a study leading toward the establishment of a second jury.

The 1962 group is unable to concur in this.

Reasoning of this year's jury, together with an alternative proposal, will be found in the letter to the Honorable McIntyre Faries, Addendum page 53.

The appropriate committee of the Superior Court Judges did not see fit to recommend the affidavit, which was a part of this jury's suggestion, and the Superior Court judges concurred with their committee.

However, the Jury understands that the court is giving further consideration to the problem, with a view to eliminating from prospective nominees those persons who would find it impossible to devote the necessary time.

This jury would respectfully urge the adoption of the suggested affidavit, or one similar.

Recognizing the work load upon Grand Juries in counties as populous as Los Angeles, the frequent recommendations that two or more Grand Juries operate concurrently, and the gradual erosion of the Jury's powers through legislative changes and judicial interpretations, it is recommended that a joint committee of the Legislature be formed to study the entire Grand Jury operation. Specific changes which the committee might consider include:

1. Enlargement of the Grand Jury to 21 or 23 members at the option of appropriate County officials.
2. Impanelment of past grand jurors to hear one or more long complicated cases when the calendar of the regular jury becomes too crowded.

MENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Until a few years ago, the mental health program was operated as a single county department in conjunction with the Psychiatric Department of the Superior Court. Subsequently, the functions have been divided into three separate divisions:

1. County Department of Social Service, which operates under Short-Doyle Act.
2. Psychiatric Court.
3. Public Guardian in conjunction with the court.

These divisions are the result of legislative changes and are such that it will take two or three years to make a proper evaluation of the operation.

Legislative committees are still meeting and may result in additional legislation.

Thirty-one recommendations were made as a result of the audit of this department.

Twelve of these recommendations were implemented, four rejected and fifteen are under study.

It is recommended that the 1963 Grand Jury become aware of the fifteen recommendations now under study and require a final report during their year.

Further, due to the newness of this program, it is recommended that future Grand Juries maintain a continuing watch over the progress of the program.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The Jury felt one of the gravest problems facing Los Angeles County was overcrowding at Juvenile Hall, where scores of children were nightly forced to sleep on the floor. This concern was transmitted to the Board of Supervisors mid-year.

That Board placed a 17 million dollar bond issue on the November ballot, a portion of which would have been used for construction of a new juvenile facility. By the narrowest of margins, the proposition was defeated.

However, the Board has informed the Jury that money will be found elsewhere and that construction of the much needed Sylmar facility will proceed promptly, with request for bids now scheduled for early January, 1963.

The urgency of the detention problem makes it mandatory that the Judge of the Juvenile Court and the Probation Officer continue to explore all safe and effective methods whereby existing detention facilities be utilized to the best advantage and whereby length of detention can be curtailed.

Facilities for girls in the 18 to 21 year age group are woefully inadequate. The need for diagnosis and treatment in this area calls for special study and the development of an effective program by the Probation Department, Sheriff's Department, and the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Jury so recommends to the Board of Supervisors.

Classrooms in the boys' area at Juvenile Hall were deemed substandard and it is recommended that steps be taken to remedy this situation.

Effectiveness of the so-called "El Monte Pilot Project" as a method of curtailing and treating delinquency has been demonstrated to the Jury. Concentration of effort on the part of the Probation Department, often without Court action, results not only in more effective service to children but also a substantial savings of public funds.

Under these circumstances, it is urged that immediate steps be taken to staff and implement the Probation Department to the end that the demonstrated success and reduced County costs in the El Monte Project may be extended throughout the County as rapidly as possible.

The excellent work of the Juvenile Probation Committee is noted and commended. Every effort should be made to further utilize the services of the public-spirited men and women who make up this Committee.

At the same time it is noted that this group serves in an advisory capacity to the Probation Officer and does not have direct responsibility for administration of detention facilities throughout the County. It is recommended there be no change in this arrangement.

Presently, the Probation Officer is responsible for administration of "Rule 28" of the Superior Court, chiefly involving the receipt and distribution of alimony payments.

While this must be handled by some agency of government, it must be remembered that the costs involved are not properly chargeable to adult and juvenile probation.

Further, many of the collections are from individuals who are far from destitute and who derive definite advantage from having the County handle the matter.

It is therefore recommended that an immediate study be made of the situation by representatives from the Probation Department, Auditor-Controller and Chief Administrative Officer, to the end that fees for this service be established and collected in order to reimburse the County for at least a portion of the heavy cost involved.

Audit of the department resulted in nine recommendations, three of which were concurred in and will be placed into effect.

One recommendation concerned the charging of a fee to those for whom restitution payments have been collected. A ruling by County Counsel indicates this would not be legal.

With respect to two other recommendations, the Department has agreed to conduct studies. These areas are:

1. A study of comparative operating costs of various camps designed to improve over-all operating efficiency.
2. A study of the method of assigning probation cases to deputy probation officers, with a view to keeping traveling time and expense to a minimum.

Of the remaining three recommendations, the Department objected to two and a portion of the third, while agreeing to implement the non-controversial portion of the recommendation. In those areas where the Department has advanced objections to the recommendations, the Jury has concurred in the objection.

The Jury is cognizant that at the time of writing this report, there is controversy regarding the selection of a successor to Mr. Karl Holton, who is retiring as Chief Probation Officer.

This position is of such great importance that the Jury urges those responsible for choosing a successor to agree on basic ground rules which will cover such selection, before additional time, expense and public controversy inordinately complicate the job of the ultimate successor.

The Jury has been informed that the Board of Supervisors has requested Mr. Holton to remain as Chief Probation Officer until such time as his successor can be selected and indoctrinated, and that Mr. Holton has agreed to do so.

The Jury commends this action, as it will serve to provide a smooth transition in the executive direction of this Department.

ASSESSOR

In common with Grand Juries for the past two years, this Grand Jury is concerned with the apparent widespread misuse of the veteran's exemption in connection with property taxes.

Investigators were assigned to check a small sample of the exemptions filed, to determine extent of fraud.

Results indicated that approximately 50% of the claims checked were not entitled to an exemption and in some cases the fraud was flagrant.

The jury therefore recommends:

1. All information relative to veterans' exemptions be included on **one** sheet, separate from Form 106. Combined sheets would include Veterans' Affidavit and Exemption Claim, Schedule A, and Supplemental Affidavit.
2. That all information on the Veteran's Information sheet be filled in by the veteran himself and not by the deputy assessor.
3. That a revised oath be included in the information sheet and on Form #106, and that it be signed by the veteran and also his spouse, each having been duly sworn by a deputy assessor or other person duly authorized to administer oaths.
4. That the 1963 Grand Jury check a sample of at least 200 veterans' exemptions filed, to determine the extent of the false filing.

A suggested form for oath follows:

SUGGESTED FORM FOR OATH ON
VETERAN'S INFORMATION SHEET AND FORM 106

I hereby swear or affirm **under penalty of perjury** that the statement is of **my own knowledge** true, correct, and complete, and includes all the property owned, possessed, or controlled by me at twelve o'clock, Monday, the first Monday of March.

Veteran

Subscribed and sworn to me this day of, 19.....

PHILIP E. WATSON
Assessor of Los Angeles County

By

Deputy

Spouse

Subscribed and sworn to me this day of, 19.....

PHILIP E. WATSON
Assessor of Los Angeles County

By

Deputy

MEDICAL EXAMINER — CORONER

Audit of the department was divided into two sections containing a total of 12 recommendations. Eight were concurred in by the Coroner and placed in effect.

One dealt with the feasibility of releasing all property of deceased to claimants from a central location. The Coroner pointed out the inconvenience which would be caused persons living in outlying areas and the jury concurred with his objection.

Another recommendation suggested investigation be made to determine whether influence was being used on families of decedents by mortuaries or on behalf of mortuaries in any case wherein the Coroner's office was involved.

A list of such deaths and a list of other cases handled by the Coroner for the first three months of 1962 were referred to investigators of the District Attorney's office for spot checking. Next of kin or persons to be notified in case of death were interviewed. There was no evidence that any mortuary was being given preferential treatment.

It was interesting to note that the ratio of frequency of mortuaries used was similar in proportion to those involved in all deaths reported in Los Angeles County for the same period.

An additional recommendation was that in all cases of death originating outside the metropolitan area, in which the Coroner was involved, the body be taken to the mortuary "on call" in the district in which the death occurred.

The Coroner states strict compliance except for family preference or pre-need arrangements.

A final recommendation was that information should be obtained from the twenty-five mortuaries handling the largest number of Coroner cases during March 1962, as to the total burials handled during the month and the number of those which arose from Coroner cases. The Coroner stated that this information was unavailable.

The jury was concerned at the huge volume of records preserved almost indefinitely by the Coroner, and learned that present State law prohibited micro-filming. A request was made to the Board of Supervisors that steps be taken to modify the law, and the Board instructed the County Counsel to include the necessary legislative changes in the California Government Code in the County's legislative program for the next session of the legislature.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR — PUBLIC GUARDIAN

This Department was audited and thirty-five recommendations were made. There was no evidence in the audit that a shortage of funds existed, nor that any County employee in the Department was guilty of wrongdoing.

However, the audit did reveal a laxity in the maintenance of necessary records, and the changes recommended were substantial in number and nature.

The Auditor-Controller's reply was received as this report was going to press, and the Jury had no time to compare answers with the specific recommendations to which each pertained.

Of thirty-five recommendations, the Auditor-Controller concurred in fourteen, partially concurred in several more, and indicated that further study was underway in others. These studies will not be completed until 1963.

Key to the problem was indicated in the final recommendation, No. 35, which read as follows:

"We recommend that a survey be made of the entire Public Administrator-Public Guardian Department . . ."

To this the Auditor-Controller replied:

"We concur with this recommendation and are presently making an accounting-systems survey of the Department of Public Administrator-Public Guardian. The Chief Administrative Office will make a study on the personnel and job functions . . ."

The Jury feels that a follow-up on these studies by the 1963 Grand Jury is vital and strongly urges it.

A move to larger quarters should make for greater efficiency.

The Jury recommends a Deputy Sheriff or Marshall accompany the representative from the Public Administrator's Office when an inventory is made of effects of a deceased person.

PURCHASING AND STORES

This department was inspected by the Audit Committee.

Keen competition among suppliers has benefited purchaser in two ways: willingness of sellers to warehouse materials on the West Coast to have them available on short notice, and willingness to make unit or drop-off shipments to a number of locations within the County at a price no greater than that for a bulk shipment to a warehouse.

The department has indicated their awareness of these changes and has cited instances where advantage has been taken of each factor.

The Jury urges continued attention to the problem, with a view toward reducing inventories which may well be excessive under these changed conditions.

HARBOR GENERAL HOSPITAL

Harbor General Hospital is one of three general hospitals serving Los Angeles County. These do not include seven special facilities which are designed to meet particular medical needs.

Harbor General opened in 1946 in temporary buildings vacated by the armed forces. The new hospital, re-scheduled to open September 1, 1962, is now slated to open December 1, 1962, with a capacity of 600 beds.

The jury was pleased to learn that a large group of old buildings are to be razed to provide for a proposed juvenile hall. Because so many of the hospital buildings are unfit for the use of patients, further study is urged to determine whether additional structures should be razed, and, if so, that prompt action be taken.

Audit revealed eight recommended procedural changes, all of which were concurred in by the administration and have been adopted or will be as soon as the new building is occupied.

FORESTER AND FIRE WARDEN

A possible inequity to the taxpayers of the County was brought to the Jury's attention.

A report regarding this matter was requested of Chief K. E. Klinger. This report has been filed and attention is respectfully directed to it.

In brief, it would appear that certain areas of the County have become sufficiently congested to justify the formation of a fire protection district as is provided by law to cover the needs of such areas. However, these areas, at least in certain instances, have resisted the formation of such districts apparently on the theory that they will receive adequate fire protection without assuming the cost thereof.

This, in effect, means that the areas that have met their responsibility by the establishment of fire protection districts are bearing a portion of the burden of providing adequate fire protection in the areas that have not met their responsibility.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors make every effort to relieve this apparent inequity at the earliest possible time and that this matter be subject to detailed study by the 1963 Grand Jury.

There continues to be controversy as to whether or not significant savings could be effected in the total cost of fire protection throughout the County by the consolidation of existing departments and services. It is recommended that this matter, too, be subject to detailed study by the 1963 Grand Jury.

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The County has on lease from the City of Los Angeles the Rehabilitation Center. The lease expires February 16, 1963.

Due to years of experience, the Sheriff's Department has handled the operation of Wayside Honor Rancho on a most efficient basis.

It would be wisdom for the Department to continue management of the Rehabilitation Center and it is hereby recommended.

With the assistance of Harry Moore and Fred Rhodes of the firm of Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, contract auditors to the jury, a study was made of the costs for Sheriff's services billed to contract cities.

Details will be found in the letter addressed to The Honorable Ernest E. Debs, dated November 23, 1962, page 61 of the Addendum.

ABORTION LAW

Resolution of the 1962 Los Angeles County Grand Jury On the Need of a Revised Abortion Law

WHEREAS, this Grand Jury, through its investigations and inquiries, has been made aware of the following facts concerning the abortion law of the State of California:

- (1) The abortion law has not been updated since 1850, the date of codification of California laws.
- (2) That it is a felony for a doctor of medicine to abort a pregnant woman, unless the abortion is necessary to preserve the woman's life. (Penal Code Section 274)
- (3) That under the law, no reason other than the necessity of preserving the mother's life is recognized in California as a legal justification for the performance of an abortion, even when sound medical judgment indicates that continued pregnancy and the delivery of the child would seriously endanger the mother's physical or mental health.
- (4) That it is illegal to abort a pregnancy occurring in a very young girl, or a pregnancy which results from forcible rape or incest.
- (5) That an abortion is illegal even when sound medical judgment indicates the child may very likely be born with a serious congenital defect.
- (6) That in recent years many responsible and sincere people, including members of the medical and legal professions, social workers, grand jurors, and others, have reached the conclusion that the existing abortion law is obsolete, harsh and indifferent to the human sufferings and heartache that are commonly encountered in the great number of cases involving abortions.

THEREFORE, the members of this Grand Jury recommend that an Interim Joint Committee of the State Legislature be immediately appointed and implemented to conduct an exhaustive study of the public need for a revised abortion law; and, further, that this committee be instructed to collaborate with the medical and legal professions, as well as others concerned, for the purpose of alleviating injustices and inadequacies.

COUNTY SCHOOLS

The task of administering the Special Schools program in probation facilities is an overwhelming one, since a single classroom may have a range of five grade levels.

The County Superintendent of Schools and his staff are urged to continue and extend the excellent American Heritage Program. This emphasizes teaching our youth the principles of our American way of life under the Constitution.

Continued support is recommended for the Schools Service Fund, which is the life blood of the County Special Services program.

It is hoped that the Schools Committee of the 1963 Jury will follow through on the study of school drop-outs in County schools. The Los Angeles city schools district research and guidance division has valuable statistics on drop-outs. The fact that at least 30% of those attending school do not finish twelfth grade is alarming and requires the concerned action of all public officials.

It is further recommended that statistics on so-called "kick-outs" or "push-outs" be separately kept from drop-outs.

ELECTRO DATA PROCESSING

A few county departments now have electro data processing and additional installations are on order. Feasability studies are now going on in relation to installation of computers in the following departments of the county:

- (1) Auditor's department for county employees' payroll checks.
- (2) Bureau of Public Assistance — Medical Care and Charities Department.
- (3) A record unit for use of the Sheriff's Department.

To derive the most efficient use of the electro data processing, employees should be trained and experienced exclusively for the type of work involved. The many uses resulting from this equipment is not the brain of the unit but rather the imagination and ingenuity of the person or persons experienced in its operation.

With the computer and magnetic tape a department can store and within seconds have available many kinds of information it was impossible previously to have short of hours.

In addition to daytime operations, consideration should be given to night-time operations for maximum use of equipment.

Caution should be made by responsible county officials that need must be clearly demonstrated that the volume of processing to be done must be large enough to justify the installation in more than the mind of the system's salesmen and, most important, that the reams of statistics which can be turned out are vitally necessary and not just an ego-satisfying method of filling store rooms.

Also, these officials should give consideration to coordinating the collection of similar material from different departments and avoid duplication.

Los Angeles County has invested several millions of dollars in outright purchase, also under certain circumstances leases automatic equipment. From the obsolescence viewpoint, the industry being new, leasing would appear to be advantageous; however, this decision should be left to the Chief Administrative Officer.

HOSPITAL INSPECTION

The jury heard a criminal case in which shocking practices inside a duly licensed hospital were disclosed.

Following the conclusion of the case, the jury brought before it representatives from city, state, and county agencies, having varying degrees of authority for the licensing and inspection of hospitals, licensing of medical practitioners, and approval of government paid health claims.

The jury was dismayed to find three State Boards, a Federal investigator, members of the Legislature, representatives from the Attorney General's office of the State, two departments of the municipality concerned, and the area office of the County District Attorney were aware of flagrant abuses of the Medical Practices Act, but had never met to consider remedial action for the protection of the health and welfare of the public.

The jury is concerned that hospitals are not more frequently inspected and more promptly closed when found to be sub-standard.

It is therefore recommended that the Board of Supervisors take immediate steps to insure that appropriate official bodies conduct more frequent and thorough investigation of all private hospitals, medical clinics and sanitarium in Los Angeles County and that prosecution and closure of hospitals or clinics failing to meet legal requirements be expedited.

There appears to be a tremendous void between the work done by the State in hospital inspection, on the one hand, and the work done by the boards which license physicians and surgeons, on the other.

This void is distressingly acute in the area wherein a medical practitioner owns and/or operates his own hospital.

NARCOTICS

Narcotics addiction and control is one of the gravest problems facing the nation. The United States is one of the world's largest consumers of narcotics.

Recent statistics indicate California ranks second to New York in the number of addicts with 16.5% of the total number of recorded addicts in the country. Over two-thirds of the narcotics arrests in California are made in Los Angeles County.

While identification of persons as narcotics addicts indicates that law enforcement is doing a creditable job, there is no ideal solution to the problem. Required is patience, scientific and humane approach to causes, rehabilitation of addicts and firm vigorous law enforcement.

The Jury offers the following recommendations at state and local level:

1. Expansion of the California Narcotics and Rehabilitation Program to include persons addicted to dangerous drugs.
2. Enactment by the legislature of more severe penalties for illegal possession of dangerous drugs; that the crime be changed from a misdemeanor to a felony.
3. Include in the programs of treatment and commitment persons under 18 years of age. More than half of the addicts arrested began the use of drugs before the age of 16.
4. Assignment of more officers in Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department especially trained to work on narcotics law enforcement.
5. Enactment of a law, making drug addiction a disease for which treatment is compulsory and provide that failure to submit to treatment constitutes a crime.
6. The California State Department of Education be requested to establish a realistic scientific program on narcotics to be taught in the public schools. Qualified experts in education, public and mental health, probation, medicine and law enforcement be recruited to prepare the material.
 - a. An intensive educational program be carried on to identify addict prone individuals.
 - b. Principals and teachers be given special training on narcotics.

7. Establish an adequate research program to study and evaluate causes of addiction, to test effectiveness of present commitment and parole laws and to further improve and develop new methods of treatment and rehabilitation.
8. Charge the California Department of Public Health with the responsibility for publishing and distributing to the public printed materials concerning narcotics and dangerous drugs.
9. That radio, television and the press be utilized to educate parents and children on this subject.
10. Vigorous enforcement of present narcotics laws.
11. Enlistment of community leaders and organizations in marshaling all local resources for prevention activities in the field of narcotics. Creation of the Blue Ribbon Watch Dog Committee to spearhead narcotics control in Los Angeles County is an example of such organization. Supervisors Ernest Debs, Warren Dorn and former congressman Joe Holt headed this group.

In addition the Jury, while having no immediate authority concerning Federal laws, endorses the following:

1. Establishment of a United States-Mexico Narcotics Control Commission. This Commission could strengthen liaison directed at joint narcotics law enforcement and negotiate treaties or agreements by which the countries can work on a program to wipe out opium fields and the manufacture of heroin and marijuana.
2. Increase the number of customs officers at the border.
3. Enact laws making the smuggling of dangerous drugs into the United States a felony.
4. Tighten controls on manufacture, distribution, inventory and sale of dangerous drugs.
5. Consider a plan of Federal grants for establishment of half-way houses to aid the rehabilitation of addicts.
6. Inquire into manpower and resources of Federal agencies concerned with illicit narcotics traffic and recommend measures to strengthen them.
7. Coordinate Federal narcotics enforcement activities more thoroughly instead of having the responsibility distributed between several agencies. Provide a staff appropriate to the size of the problem.

ELIZABETH TIERNEY
CHAIRMAN

ADDENDUM

JUROR

WILLIAM ALLEN
SYD P. BARTLETT
WILLIAM C. BULLOCK
V. F. DUNSMORE
ARTHUR W. EVANS
CHARLES MORRIS FULLER
MRS. ROBERT E. HILLER
MRS. LUDWIG KAFTAN
MRS. MAUDINE E. MOSS
VERNE ORR
MRS. MELLA SALTSMAN
WARREN THORNE
MRS. ELIZABETH TIERNEY
MAYNARD TURNER
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
RICHARD I. WHELAN
JAMES H. WILLSEY
MRS. TONIKA WRIGHT

JUDGE

EDWARD R. BRAND
MARK BRANDLER
JOE RAYCRAFT
PHILIP H. RICHARDS
ALLEN MILLER
BAYARD RHONE
H. EUGENE BREITENBACH
WALTER H. ODEMAR
CLARKE E. STEPHENS
H. BURTON NOBLE
CARYL M. SHELDON
ELMER D. DOYLE
F. RAY BENNETT
McINTYRE FARIES
JOSEPH L. CALL
CLARENCE L. KINCAID
ROGER ALTON PFAFF
ALBERT E. WHEATCROFT

MISS JUANITA SAYER
(Resigned June 8, 1962)

CHARLES R. THOMPSON

OFFICERS

Verne Orr, Foreman
Warren Thorne, Foreman Pro Tem
Maudine E. Moss, Secretary
William Bullock, Sergeant At Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative

Verne Orr, Chairman
V. F. Dunsmore
Arthur W. Evans
Mrs. Robert E. Hiller
Mrs. Mella Saltsman
Maynard Turner
Richard I. Whelan

Audit

Richard I. Whelan, Chairman
Syd P. Bartlett, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Ludwig Kaftan, Secretary
William C. Bullock
V. F. Dunsmore
Arthur W. Evans
Mrs. Robert E. Hiller
Warren Thorne

Criminal Complaints

Maynard Turner, Chairman
Syd P. Bartlett, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Tonika Wright, Secretary
Mrs. Ludwig Kaftan,
Secretary Pro Tem
William Allen
V. F. Dunsmore
Charles Morris Fuller
Mrs. Maudine E. Moss
Warren Thorne

Jails

V. F. Dunsmore, Chairman
Warren Thorne, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Tonika Wright, Secretary
William Allen
Syd P. Bartlett
Charles Morris Fuller
Mrs. Ludwig Kaftan
Maynard Turner

Juvenile

Arthur W. Evans, Chairman
Mrs. Maudine E. Moss, Secretary
Mrs. Robert E. Hiller
Mrs. Mella Saltsman
Mrs. Elizabeth Tierney
Mrs. George Vandenhoff
Richard I. Whelan
James H. Willsey

Schools

Mrs. Mella Saltsman, Chairman
Mrs. Elizabeth Tierney, Vice-Chairman
and Secretary
Arthur W. Evans
Mrs. Robert E. Hiller
Mrs. Maudine E. Moss
Mrs. George Vandenhoff
Richard I. Whelan
James H. Willsey

Social Services

Mrs. Robert E. Hiller, Chairman
Mrs. George Vandenhoff,
Vice-Chairman and Secretary
Arthur W. Evans
Mrs. Maudine E. Moss
Mrs. Mella Saltsman
Mrs. Elizabeth Tierney
Richard I. Whelan
James H. Willsey

SPECIAL COMMITTEES**Abortion Law Revision**

Mrs. Maudine E. Moss, Chairman
Arthur W. Evans
William Allen
Mrs. Robert E. Hiller

Narcotics

Mrs. Elizabeth Tierney, Chairman
V. F. Dunsmore
Charles Morris Fuller
Mrs. Ludwig Kaftan
Mrs. Maudine E. Moss
Mrs. Mella Saltsman
Mrs. George Vandenhoff, Secretary
James H. Willsey

AUDIT COMMITTEE

It is suggested that the name of this committee be changed to Governmental Efficiency Committee. Some Jury members, whose contributions have been large, were reluctant to serve on the Committee because their training was not along auditing lines.

This committee functions under sections 925, 926, 928, and 929 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

With the approval of the Grand Jury and Judge Evelle J. Younger, the committee selected Mr. Harry Moore of the firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery as contract auditor. Mr. Moore was assisted by Mr. Fred Rhodes, also a partner of the firm.

Based upon a 10 year record of departments audited by previous Grand Juries, the committee selected nine departments for examination.

The audits made and the firms of auditors selected follow:

Department	Auditors
Bureau of Resources & Collections	Kahan, Seltzer & Eckstein
Public Administrator-Public Guardian	Steres, Brown, Alpert & Kraft
Coroner	Steres, Brown, Alpert & Kraft
Bureau of Public Assistance, Medical Care Division	Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery
Municipal Courts	Ernst & Ernst
Harbor General Hospital	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Department of Mental Health	Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery
Probation Department	Kahan, Seltzer & Eckstein
County Clerk	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

In addition, work was done on veterans' exemptions and the cost of Sheriff's services to contract cities, both of which assignments were handled by Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

Work was done on the following county departments, on which an audit was not made:

- Department of Real Estate Management
- Purchasing and Stores
- Forester and Fire Warden
- Department of Community Services

Comments regarding specific county departments will be found in the forward part of this report, under the department to which the comment relates.

RICHARD I. WHELAN
CHAIRMAN

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

When a law enforcement officer believes sufficient evidence is available to justify prosecuting one or more persons for committing a felony, he may do one of two things:

He may follow the usual procedure of seeking a complaint from the District Attorney's Office, which would be followed by preliminary examination in Municipal Court and, providing the Judge there is satisfied the defendant should be prosecuted, by trial in Superior Court.

The second alternative is for the law enforcement officer to appear before the Criminal Complaints Committee of the County Grand Jury and outline his evidence to the members of the committee. If the members of the committee see fit, they recommend to the entire jury that the entire jury have a formal hearing in the case. If at the conclusion of a formal hearing twelve or more of the jurors vote an indictment, this indictment is returned in the Superior Court where the defendant will go on trial.

One basic distinction between a preliminary hearing and a hearing before the Grand Jury is that the Grand Jury proceedings are secret, while the proceedings in the Municipal Court are public.

Another basic difference between the Grand Jury proceedings and a preliminary hearing conducted by a Municipal Court judge is that in the latter, the defendant must be physically in the courtroom. In a Grand Jury hearing, the defendant need not even have been arrested and perhaps his whereabouts is totally unknown.

In exceptional cases a law enforcement officer will present a case to the committee after a preliminary hearing has been held, in which the municipal court judge has dismissed the case. If the reasons presented by the law enforcement officer for a Grand Jury hearing appear satisfactory to the members of the committee, they will recommend that the Jury hold a formal hearing. If the Jury does hold a formal hearing and returns an indictment, it is called a true bill.

Complaints are brought to the Criminal Complaints Committee from the following sources:

1. Law enforcement officers from the:
 - (a) District Attorney's Office of the County;

(b) Representatives from the various city police departments in the County;

(c) Representatives from the Sheriff's Office.

2. State of California Attorney General's Office
3. State Narcotics Bureau
4. Individual citizens through the mail

The following types of cases are among those commonly heard by the Grand Jury:

1. Public officials charged with a felony, such as bribery
2. Malfeasance or misfeasance (misconduct) in office by public officials
3. Investigations nearing outlaw by the Statute of Limitations, which is three years; whereas, an indictment has no time limitation
4. Complex fraud and grand theft cases
5. Narcotics cases
6. State's evidence cases where several persons are involved in a criminal offense and one has indicated he will testify before the Grand Jury, whereby he may be granted immunity for turning State's evidence
7. Complicated conspiracy or fraud cases
8. Aggravated sexual crimes where the victim testifies in secret hearing before the Grand Jury

Throughout the year of 1962, the Criminal Complaints Committee has had brought before it various numbers of complaints in the following categories:

Assault with a Deadly Weapon	Attempted Burglary
Abortions	Perjury
Burglary	Malfeasance in Office
Robbery	Conspiracy
Embezzlement	Forgery
Forgery of Endorsement	Forgery of Fictitious Name
Bribery	Bookmaking
Grand Theft	Riot

Manslaughter

Murder

Rape

Incest

Narcotics

Police Brutality

Issuing Checks without Sufficient Funds

Child Custody

Child Support

Presenting False Claims to County

Irregularities in City Government

Irregularities in Preparation of Death Certificates

Unlawful Use of Government Stenographic Pool

The Criminal Complaints Committee sincerely thanks the many Deputy District Attorneys who, by reason of careful preparation and dedication, have so skillfully presented their cases to us throughout the year.

MAYNARD TURNER
CHAIRMAN

JAILS COMMITTEE

In compliance with the terms of Section 923 of the California Penal Code, the 1962 Jails Committee submits its activity report.

Due to the fact that Los Angeles County has such a large number of jails, the committee worked in teams. All facilities were visited and individual reports are on file. In the few cases where inspection revealed unsatisfactory conditions, the Chief in charge was notified and the conditions corrected; a following visit was made and it was found that the suggestions had been adopted.

The entire Grand Jury made the following inspections:

Central Jail

County Jail

Wayside Honor Rancho

Rehabilitation Center (Saugus)

New Jail (under construction)

Women's Facility (Terminal Island)

The people of the cities and county of Los Angeles are indeed fortunate to have high-caliber law enforcement officers, who are dedicated public servants.

V. F. DUNSMORE
CHAIRMAN

JUVENILE COMMITTEE

This committee has made every effort to interview County officials and employees, as well as many others, who are concerned with the welfare of children in this County, and to inspect many facilities for the detention and treatment of children.

Transcripts of testimony given before the committee and other pertinent documents are included in the official file of this group, available in the office of the Grand Jury for perusal by interested persons.

Space does not permit adequate commendation here of the outstandingly fine work in the interests of children being done by dedicated men and women in various agencies, public and private, throughout the County. Suffice to say that Los Angeles County is rich in the resources provided by these men and women.

The committee has been particularly concerned by a letter received from Mr. L. S. Hollinger, Chief Administrative Officer of Los Angeles County, showing that at least \$1,100,000,000 is being spent annually by the County and the political subdivisions hereof, in the interests of children.

This staggering sum would indicate that:

1. There is no inadequacy of tax funds that have been made available for the care and training of children in this County.
2. Such a sum, if wisely and effectively used, would appear to be adequate to develop the best assets which our children possess and at the same time prevent much of the anti-social behavior which is an indication of maladjustment.
3. The concentration of expenditure upon children is inconsistent with two other facts that are important as indicators of the effectiveness of the total program: (a) "Drop-outs" from schools of the County are conservatively estimated at from 20% to 30%; (b) There has been a minimum of 879 "juvenile incidents" within the County so far this year. These range from disorders requiring police attention to full scale riots resulting in serious injury and loss of life.
4. The amount of money expended is a clear indication that the total problem is of sufficient importance, from the standpoint of both financial and human values, to warrant use of the best objective research obtainable.

Comments of the committee regarding specific County departments will be found under the appropriate headings in the forward portion of this report.

ARTHUR W. EVANS
CHAIRMAN

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

A Social Service Committee, by its very nature, finds itself in a dilemma from the time of appointment. On one hand, of prime importance is the monumental expenditure of taxpayers' money. The 1962-63 County budget has appropriated \$241,682,509 for aid expenditures to be administered by the Bureau of Public Assistance. This is 36.13% of the total budget.

On the other hand, there is the endless need of the less fortunate, the sick, the poor, the mentally unendowed, the uninspired person who has never attempted to reach his potential, the drunk, the addict, the mentally ill.

None of these elicit enthusiasm or excitement, nor does effort expended in their behalf even give a feeling of accomplishment. The sheer quantity and complexity of cases and the fact that there is no indication of a decrease is discouraging from the outset.

Specific recommendations of this committee are embodied in the forward part of this annual report under the county departments and the supervisorial designations to which they apply.

ELEANOR W. HILLER
CHAIRMAN

WARREN THORNE
FOREMAN PRO TEM

VERNE ORR
FOREMAN

MRS. MAUDINE E. MOSS
SECRETARY

WILLIAM ALLEN
SYD P. BARTLETT
WILLIAM C. BULLOCK
V. F. DUNSMORE
ARTHUR W. EVANS
CHARLES MORRIS FULLER
MRS. ROBERT E. HILLER
MRS. LUDWIG KAFTAN
MRS. MAUDINE E. MOSS
VERNE ORR

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1962 GRAND JURY
548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES 12
MA 9-2451

MRS. MELLA SALTSMAN
MISS JUANITA SAYER
WARREN THORNE
MRS. ELIZABETH TIERNEY
MAYNARD TURNER
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
RICHARD I. WHELAN
JAMES H. WILLSEY
MRS. TONIKA WRIGHT

October 8, 1962

Honorable McIntyre Faries
Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
222-S County Courthouse
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Judge Faries:

The 1960 Grand Jury recommended that two concurrent grand juries be provided, and the 1961 group recommended a study be made to determine the steps necessary to effect this procedure.

After study and discussion, the 1962 Grand Jury is unable to concur in the advisability of impaneling a second similar body.

We are, however, cognizant of the heavy work load on members of the jury -- a work load that this year averages more than three days per week per member and often requires five days per week.

It was distressing to our members, and to the impaneling judge, to have eight of the thirty persons who were drawn for membership approach the bench and ask to be excused.

These excuses were painfully inadequate, including a projected trip around the world, a conflicting assignment on a planning commission, and chronic illness of a member of the family.

In nearly every case the condition existed at the time of original nomination, and should have acted as a barrier to accepting the nomination.

Further, some of the jurors finally named were inadequately informed of the time required; one resigned, and others have endeavored to carry on a business schedule, plus jury duties. This has necessitated their frequent absence, with a consequently heavier burden on their fellow members.

Honorable McIntyre Faries

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October 8, 1961

As an alternative to a second grand jury, we suggest the impaneling of nineteen persons who are fully aware of the immense burden on their time, who are of sound health, who recognize that little or no vacation may be forthcoming, and who understand that attendance is required and will be enforced.

With nineteen persons thus impaneled, the individual burden on each will be less and the possibility of a second grand jury or an enlarged group may prove unnecessary.

To this end, we urge that an affidavit similar to the accompanying be sent each prospective nominee, and that no person be considered a judge's nominee until he shall have signed and returned the form to the Presiding Judge.

Yours very truly,

VERNE ORR
Foreman

cc. Judge Evelle J. Younger

AFFIDAVIT

I understand that consideration is being given to placing my name in nomination for membership on the Grand Jury of Los Angeles County.

I am aware that such service has, over the past several years, required upwards of three full days per week, and has on occasion required five.

I am further aware that service is for twelve months, and that vacations are at the option and convenience of the jury and may be limited to two weeks or less.

Now, therefore, I have read and understand the above and I hereby certify that I am of sound health, that I have no plans for vacation, for travel, or for business which would prevent me from serving the required amount of time.

I recognize that my attendance will be expected, and may be enforced by the Foreman.

I therefore request my name be placed on the eligible list for nomination as a Grand Juror of Los Angeles County.

(Signed) _____

WARREN THORNE
FOREMAN PRO TEM

VERNE ORR
FOREMAN

MRS. MAUDINE E. MOSS
SECRETARY

WILLIAM ALLEN
SYD P. BARTLETT
WILLIAM C. BULLOCK
V. F. DUNSMORE
ARTHUR W. EVANS
CHARLES MORRIS FULLER
MRS. ROBERT E. HILLER
MRS. LUDWIG KAFTAN
MRS. MAUDINE E. MOSS
VERNE ORR

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1962 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE

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MRS. TONIKA WRIGHT

November 21, 1962

The Honorable Ernest E. Debs
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
821 Hall of Administration
Los Angeles 12, California

My dear Mr. Debs:

The 1962 Grand Jury has heard two cases involving the fraudulent receipt of money from the County's Medical Care Program for professional services which were never performed.

The testimony of scores of witnesses has indicated to the Jury that, while the number of doctors and dentists making false claims may be small, the aggregate costs to the County are very large.

Evidence has been heard of large numbers of claims filed and paid, for x-rays never taken, laboratory tests never performed, office visits never made and prescriptions filled in excess of need.

It is highly probable that the salaries of investigators in this field are more than recovered in savings through elimination of fraud.

The Jury has therefore passed the following resolution:

In order to more quickly detect abuses occurring in the Medical Care Program, it is hereby resolved that the Bureau of Public Assistance be urged to give consideration to the following:

1. Assign an additional investigator to the Medical Care Program.
2. Classify one of these investigators as Senior Investigator.

Wherein the above resolution may call for additional budgeted funds, your cooperation is earnestly solicited.

Yours very truly,

VERNE ORR
Foreman

WARREN THORNE
FOREMAN PRO TEM

VERNE ORR
FOREMAN

MRS. MAUDINE E. MOSS
SECRETARY

WILLIAM ALLEN
SYD P. BARTLETT
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MRS. MAUDINE E. MOSS
VERNE ORR

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1962 GRAND JURY
548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES 12
MA 8-2451

MRS. MELLA SALTSMAN
MISS JUANITA SAYER
WARREN THORNE
MRS. ELIZABETH TIERNEY
MAYNARD TURNER
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
RICHARD I. WHELAN
JAMES H. WILLSEY
MRS. TONIKA WRIGHT

November 23, 1962

The Honorable Ernest E. Debs
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
821 Hall of Administration
Los Angeles 12, California

Mr. Dear Mr. Debs:

Officials of Los Angeles County and officials of certain incorporated cities within the county separately requested the Grand Jury to conduct hearings into the charges made by the County for Sheriff's services rendered certain contract cities.

Pursuant to these requests, the full jury heard testimony from officials of the County, including the Chief Administrative Officer, the Auditor-Controller and the Sheriff, and from representatives of contract cities.

In addition, contract auditors of the jury were instructed to audit certain figures in the matter.

The basic difference of opinion was one of philosophy rather than statistics, however.

Recognizing that it is always dangerous to simplify, nevertheless, the basic position of the contract cities was that the Sheriff has an obligation, as the chief law enforcement officer of the County, to police the entire County, and that responsibility is not lessened because people in a certain area choose to incorporate.

Therefore, the contract cities contend, the people who have incorporated and who choose to have the Sheriff serve as their municipal police department should pay for that service only the amount it costs the Sheriff, over and above what it would cost if the area were unincorporated; namely, the costs of enforcing Vehicle Code provisions and municipal ordinances.

November 23, 1962

On the other hand, in over-simplified terms, the county officials held that the obligation of a sheriff for law enforcement is lessened the moment a city incorporates; and that upon incorporation, the city becomes responsible for much of the law enforcement done by the Sheriff while the area was unincorporated.

It was the County's position that any costs incurred by the Sheriff, over and above the maintenance of a minimum staff for the area, were properly chargeable to the city which caused the Sheriff to incur these costs.

In reply to a request from the jury, the County Counsel issued an opinion on the matter. Again, recognizing the danger of taking any paragraph out of context, the following paragraph was a specific guide to the jury:

"From the above authorities, it appears clear that the legislature contemplates that each city must provide a chief of police, with sufficient police officers to maintain a reasonable level of police services for the city and to maintain public order therein, and that these officers must carry out the duties which are imposed upon them by law and which are similar to the duties imposed upon sheriffs."

A grand jury must be guided by legal opinions tendered it by County Counsel, and was thus impelled to disregard the basic premise upon which contract cities had based their argument.

However, the jury was unable to accept, without modification, the premise advanced by county officials.

The County case rested upon the admission that, if each contract city established its own police department, the Sheriff would still be required to maintain a minimum force in the area to quell riots, routs, and do other tasks which are fundamentally those of his department.

Inquiry revealed to the jury that in the City of Alhambra, on the night of October 6, 1961, the Sheriff was called upon to quell a riot and answered with 23 vehicles and 45 personnel.

Further inquiry revealed that in times of County-wide difficulty, such as threatened strikes at aircraft plants, cities with independent police departments call for and expect to secure substantial supplementary help from the Sheriff.

Hon. Ernest E. Debs

3

November 23, 1962

Obviously, the Sheriff cannot meet these emergency situations with inadequate manpower.

Additionally, in a County this large, sufficient Sheriff's personnel must be near at hand. It is impractical to expect units from 50 miles away to arrive in time to help quell a riot, for example.

The jury therefore feels a more equitable view of the matter would be taken if credit were to be allowed for a normal, not a minimum, staff in the area.

In other words, the contract city should pay for any costs incurred by the Sheriff, over and above those he would have to expend to maintain a normal staff in the area. This meant the addition of some personnel to the skeleton force advanced by county officials.

You will note this does not give a contract city any so-called "credit" because its citizens are taxpayers of Los Angeles County. No such credit was contemplated by the jury, and none is to be construed.

Instead, the jury is endeavoring to ascertain what price a contract city should pay for the extra service it causes the Sheriff to render, as opposed to the normal service he would render if the municipality elected to have its own police department.

The jury has therefore carefully studied the tables of organizations of the Sheriff's substations, and has set for each station normal staffs which are reasonable and equitable. Details on the staffs and the computations pertaining thereto are available from the Auditor-Controller.

It is recommended that the price per car maintained around the clock on a five-man basis be set for the current fiscal year at \$93,903.

It is further recommended that this rate be put into effect January 1, 1963, but not made retroactive.

Additionally, it is recommended that the Board of Supervisors instruct the Auditor-Controller to recompute this figure annually on or about the date of adoption of the County's annual budget, and that the contract cities be charged for the ensuing fiscal at the rate determined by each annual recomputation.

Yours very truly,

VERNE ORR
Foreman

VO:jw

TO THE 1963 GRAND JURY

Throughout the body of this report will be found numerous recommendations for your consideration.

There are listed below the most important items it is hoped the 1963 Jury will study further:

1. A furtherance of efforts to eliminate fraud from veterans exemptions. (Page 25)
2. Insistance that treble damage claims be filed and prosecuted against those flagrant violators who falsely bill the County for medical care rendered Aid recipients. (Page 14)
3. Continual watchfulness to insure rapid construction of the urgently needed juvenile facility at Sylmar. (Page 21)
4. The area of best use of medical social workers. (Page 8)
5. Diligent effort to extend the demonstrated effectiveness of the Probation Department's "El Monte Project" throughout the County. (Page 21)

In addition, some matters came to the attention of the 1962 group, which, for various reasons, the Jury was unable to study. It is suggested the 1963 Jury may find these worthwhile areas for investigation.

1. Efforts to provide more frequent spot checks of welfare aid recipients to eliminate fraud.
2. An audit of the Purchasing and Stores Department, as was requested of the Jury this year by the Department head.
3. A study of the effectiveness of policies and procedure of County Civil Service.
4. A study of those services presently rendered by the County and also by certain cities, to see if consolidation of these services would result in lower costs and greater efficiency.

5. A study of the adequacy and effectiveness of provisions for survival in event of nuclear war, with especial attention to the County Office of Civil Defense.
6. Inquiry as to the advisability of microfilming corporation applications maintained by the State Division of Corporations instead of the present practice of destroying those records after four years.
7. Consideration of possible recommendations relating to a proposed reduction in the size of petit juries in civil cases.

CREDITS

The 1962 Grand Jury finds it difficult to imagine the plight of that Grand Jury which would not have the wise, steady counsel of Fred Henderson as legal advisor. Understanding, patient and considerate, this able lawyer has been of inestimable help throughout the year.

Court reporter, Joe Hollombe, who is a lawyer in his own right, was far more than the transcriber of jury-room testimony. Friend to each juror, he considerably explained aspects of legal procedure and cooperated far beyond the call of duty.

Secretary to the Grand Jury for most of the year was Rose Marie Curtidor, who taught jurors new respect for the devotion and ability of County employees. Work was turned out efficiently and hours were ignored when jurors had important work to be completed. Later in the year, Lila Boyd, honored and respected by many past Grand Jurors for her efficient work as their Secretary, returned to her accustomed post and shared with the 1962 group her substantial experience. June Wunno capably assisted in the secretarial tasks connected with this report.

Early in the year Carter Kocher, and later Joe Gebhart, promptly handled those investigations requested by the jury.

Much of the knowledge which the public possesses of the action of a Grand Jury depends upon the press. News of this Grand Jury was handled in an outstanding fashion by Pat Foley of the Herald-Examiner and Ron Einstoss of the Times. Both men strove for absolute accuracy, honored every release date given them, and received from the Jury in one of its final sessions a rising vote of appreciation.

Each day started on a better note and ended pleasantly because parking lot attendants Ed Spiers and Howard Allen greeted each juror with a cheerful "hello" and a smile and conscientiously tended jurors' cars.

Throughout the County the Jury expected to find and did find earnest, capable, hard-working employees. The Jury's task was made easier because literally hundreds of civil servants went out of their way to offer explanations, guide tours, research facts and make substantial contributions to better government. To each County employee who contributed to making this such a memorable year for members of the 1962 Grand Jury, our deep and sincere appreciation.