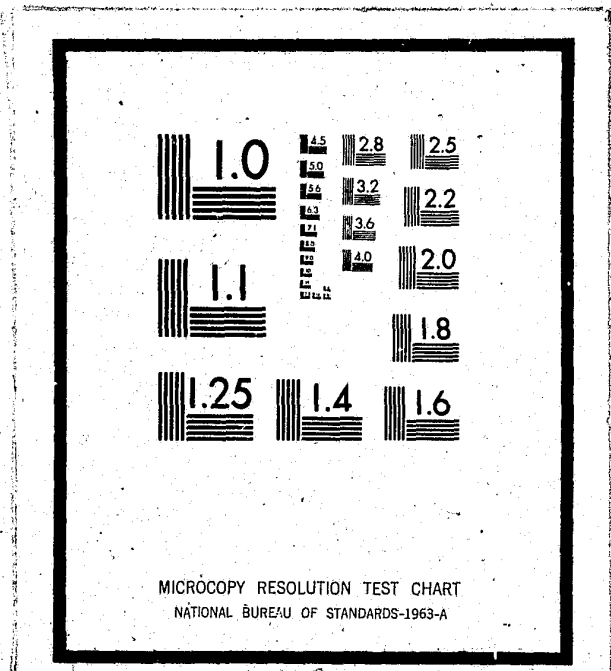


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**Governor's
Commission**
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

STATE OF MARYLAND

MARCH 1974

4-374

Criminal Justice Report

Final Report of the Maryland Conference on Courts and Corrections

013734

THE MARYLAND CONFERENCE ON COURTS AND CORRECTIONS

October 20 to 25, 1971
Tidewater Inn
Easton, Maryland

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Conference Planning Advisory Committee.....	2
B. Commission Staff Program Development Team.....	2
II. CONFERENCE AGENDA	3
III. GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION STAFF ATTENDING	8
IV. RESOURCE PEOPLE	9
V. EASTON CONFEREES.....	10
VI. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS - OCTOBER 20, 1971	
A. Honorable Roszel C. Thomsen - Remarks.....	12
VII. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS - OCTOBER 21, 1971	
A. Professor Robert Fisher - Remarks.....	13
B. Sentencing and Offender Treatment - The Maryland System -	14
C. Conference Workshop Groups.....	16
D. Introduction to Discussion Groups - Workshop I	17
E. Workshop Case I - Case A.....	21
- Case B.....	35
- Case C.....	43
F. Workshop I - Group Results	49
VIII. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS - OCTOBER 22, 1971	
A. ABA Standards Pertaining to Sentencing and Probation - Professor Samuel Dash	52
B. California Community-Based Corrections Systems - Lawrence E. Stutsman	53
C. Federal Sentencing and Correctional Improvement....	54
D. LEAA Programs, Plans and Progress in Correctional Improvement - Richard W. Velde.....	55
IX. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS - OCTOBER 23, 1971	
A. Innovative Programs and Alternatives in Offender Rehabilitation - Panel.....	56
B. Community Corrections for Maryland - Judge George B. Rasin.....	58
C. The Commission on Criminal Laws - Professor Robert Fisher	60

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

D. Introduction - Workshop II.....	61
E. Workshop Case II - Case A	62
- Case B	76
- Case C	85
F. Workshop II - Group Results.....	92
 X. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS - OCTOBER 24 and 25, 1971	
A. Introduction - Workshop III.....	95
 XI. CONSENSUS STATEMENT.....	99

I. INTRODUCTION

The Maryland Conference on Courts and Corrections was aimed at getting judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, legislators and correctional personnel to work together in planning for improvements in Maryland's system for offender rehabilitation. The program contained the following five components:

1. An overview presentation of the Maryland system for sentencing and offender rehabilitation and a discussion of areas needing improvement.
2. A case decision-making workshop that showed the inadequacies and disparities in the existing system.
3. A discussion of proposed improvements either nationally or within Maryland.
4. A case decision-making workshop that allowed conferees to utilize new ideas or approaches.
5. The development of concrete policy recommendations for further improvements.

The program was designed and carried out by the staff of the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice with the assistance of a planning advisory committee.

A. Conference Planning Advisory Committee

Judge George B. Rasin, Chairman, Chief
Judge of the 2nd Judicial Circuit
Judge Bruce C. Williams, District Court of
Anne Arundel County
Mr. Mark A. Levine, Director of Correc-
tional Program Planning
Mr. Norman Katz, Department of Parole and
Probation
Delegate Pauline H. Menes
Mr. Franklin D. Chesley, Program Director,
Community Re-Integration Project
Mr. Rex Smith, Assistant Director - Juve-
nile Court Services
Mr. Robert C. Franke, Assistant Administra-
tor, Administrative Office of the Courts
Dr. Arthur Kandel, Patuxent Institution
Mr. John H. Lewin, Jr., Esquire

B. Commission Staff Program Development Team

Richard C. Wertz, Executive Director
John E. O'Donnell, Deputy Director
Robert H. Bendler, Director of Planning
Robert A. Hahn, Corrections Program Manager
Peter J. Lally, Courts Program Manager

II. CONFERENCE AGENDA

Wednesday, October 20, 1971

3:00 - 6:30 p.m. Registration (Lobby)
6:30 - 8:30 p.m. Dinner, Welcoming Remarks and Address -- Arthur
G. Murphy, Chairman, Governor's Commission on Law
Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.
Speaker: Judge Roszel Thomsen, U. S. District Court
Judge, President, Maryland Bar Association.
8:30 - 9:00 p.m. Discussion of Conference Objectives and Format --
Richard C. Wertz, Executive Director, Governor's
Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration
of Justice.

Thursday, October 21, 1971

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast
9:00 - 10:00 a.m. Existing Sentencing and Disposition Alternatives in
Maryland
Speaker: Professor Robert Fisher, University of
Maryland School of Law
10:00 - 12:00 p.m. Panel: Sentencing and Offender Treatment - The
Maryland System

Panel Members:

Milton B. Allen, State's Attorney, Baltimore City
John J. Mitchell, Public Defender, Montgomery County
Judge George B. Rasin, Administrative Judge of the
2nd Judicial Circuit, Maryland
Mr. Norman Katz, Assistant Director for Special
Services, Maryland Division of Parole and Probation
Mr. James Jordan, Commissioner, Maryland Division
of Correctional Services
Dr. Jonas Rappaport, Chief Medical Officer, Supreme
Bench Medical Department, Baltimore City
Mr. David T. Mason, Chairman, Maryland Board of
Parole

Thursday, October 21, 1971 (cont.)

12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch

1:00 - 5:00 p.m. Team Decision-Making on Sentencing . Treatment
Alternatives - Workshop Problem 1.

6:00 - 7:00 p.m. Dinner

Friday, October 22, 1971

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast

9:00 - 11:30 a.m. Presentation of Team Solutions to Workshop Problem 1.

11:30 - 12:00 p.m. Summary of Team Solutions - John E. O'Donnell,
Deputy Director, Governor's Commission

12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch

1:00 - 2:00 p.m. ABA Standards Pertaining to Sentencing and Proba-
tion

Speaker: Professor Samuel Dash, Georgetown
University Institute on Criminal Law and
Procedures: Last Retiring Chairman of
the ABA Section of Criminal Law.

2:00 - 3:00 p.m. Community-Based Corrections: The California
Experience

Speaker: Mr. Lawrence E. Stutsman, Deputy Director,
California Department of Corrections

3:00 - 4:00 p.m. Federal Sentencing and Correctional Improvement

Speaker: Judge Walter Hoffman, Chief Judge, U. S.
District Court, Eastern District of
Virginia.

4:00 - 5:00 p.m. Panel on Sentencing and Offender Treatment: Question
and Answer Session

Friday, October 22, 1971 (cont.)

Panel Members:

Mr. Lawrence E. Stutsman
Professor Samuel Dash
Judge Walter Hoffman
Dr. Arthur Kandel, Associate Director, Patuxent
Institution

5:00 - 6:00 p.m. Free Time

6:00 - 7:30 p.m. Dinner

Speaker: Richard W. Velde, Associate Administra-
tor, Law Enforcement Assistance Admini-
stration, U. S. Department of Justice.

"LEAA Programs, Plans, and Progress in
Correctional Improvement"

Saturday, October 23, 1971

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast

9:00 - 11:00 a.m. Panel: Innovative Programs and Alternatives in
Offender Rehabilitation.

Panel Members:

Mr. Arnold J. Hopkins, Assistant Staff Director,
Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services
Dr. Preston Sharp, Executive Director, American
Correctional Association
Dr. Peter P. Lejins, Director, Institute of Criminal
Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland
Mr. Charles Brown, Maryland Drug Abuse Administra-
tion

11:00 - 12:00 p.m. Community Corrections for Maryland

Speaker: Judge George B. Rasin, Administrative
Judge of the 2nd Judicial Circuit,
Maryland

Saturday, October 23, 1971 (cont.)

12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch

1:00 - 1:45 p.m. Discussion of the Commission on Criminal Laws
Plan for Revision of Maryland Sentencing Laws.

Speaker: Professor Robert Fisher, University of
Maryland School of Law

1:45 - 5:30 p.m. Team Decision-Making on Sentencing and Treatment
Alternatives - Workshop Problem 2.

6:30 - 7:30 p.m. Dinner

8:00 - 9:30 p.m. Film - "On Trial Criminal Justice" (Optional
Activity)

Sunday, October 24, 1971

8:00 - 10:15 a.m. Breakfast

10:15 - 12:00 p.m. Presentation of Team Solutions to Workshop II

12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch

1:00 - 1:30 p.m. Special Discussion of Team Solutions, John E.
O'Donnell, Deputy Director, Governor's Commission
on Law Enforcement and the Administration of
Justice.

1:30 - 5:00 p.m. Team Workshop on Developing Court and Correctional
Improvements

5:00 - 6:30 p.m. Free Time

6:30 - 7:30 p.m. Dinner

Monday, October 25, 1971

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast

9:00 - 11:00 a.m. Presentation of Team Recommendations

Monday, October 25, 1971 (cont.)

11:00 - 11:30 a.m. Summary of Conference - Conference Staff

11:30 - 12:30 p.m. Lunch

Speaker: Delegate Thomas Hunter Lowe, Speaker, Maryland
House of Delegates

"Correctional Improvement in Maryland"

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

III. STAFF ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE

Mr. Richard C. Wertz -- Executive Director, Governor's Commission
Mr. John E. O'Donnell -- Deputy Director, Governor's Commission
Mr. Robert Bendler -- Director of Planning
Mr. Neil Dorsey -- Juvenile Delinquency Planner
Mr. Robert Hahn -- Corrections Planner
Mr. Peter Lally -- Courts Planner
Mr. James Lynch -- Courts Planner
Mr. Philip O'Sullivan -- Law Enforcement Planner
Mr. Martin Schugam -- Chief of Planning
Mr. Delano Washington -- Juvenile Delinquency Planner
Miss Sandra Allmaras -- Recording Secretary
Miss Lynn McKenzie -- Recording Secretary

IV. RESOURCE PEOPLE

The following individuals, in addition to the conferees, served as resource persons or speakers at the conference.

Professor Samuel Dash -- Georgetown University, Institute on Criminal
Law and Procedures
Mr. Charles Brown -- Maryland Drug Abuse Administration
Thomas H. Lowe -- Speaker, Maryland House of Delegates
Mr. John J. Mitchell -- Public Defender, Montgomery County
Dr. Jonas Rappaport -- Chief Medical Officer, Supreme Bench Medical
Department, Baltimore City
Mr. Richard W. Velde -- Associate Administrator, Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration, U. S. Department
of Justice
Judge Walter Hoffman -- Chief Judge, U. S. District Court, Eastern
District - Virginia
Mr. Arnold J. Hopkins -- Assistant Staff Director, ABA Commission on
Correctional Facilities and Services
Dr. Peter P. Lejins -- Director, Institute of Criminal Justice and
Criminology, University of Maryland
Dr. Preston Sharp -- Executive Director, American Correctional
Association
Mr. Lawrence Stutsman -- Deputy Director, California Department of
Corrections

V. EASTON CONFEREES

Mr. William Adams -- Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Philadelphia
Regional Office

Mr. Milton B. Allen -- State's Attorney, Baltimore City

Delegate Paul Alpert -- Second District, Baltimore County

Delegate R. Charles Avara -- Sixth District, Baltimore City

Dr. Harold Boslow -- Director, Patuxent Institute

Judge George Bowling -- Administrative Judge, District Court, Charles
County

Judge Walter Buck -- District Court, Cecil County

Judge Clayton Carter -- Administrative Judge, District Court, Queen Anne's
County

Mr. Franklin D. Chesley -- Community Reintegration Program Director,
University of Maryland, School of Social Work

Mr. Benjamin Civiletti -- Maryland State Bar Association

Judge Thomas Curley -- Administrative Judge, District Court, Anne Arundel
County

Mr. John deKowzan -- State Prosecutor Training Coordinator

Mr. Leighton Dudley -- Deputy Secretary for Correctional Services

Mr. Joseph Egeberg -- State Jail Programming and Inspection Officer

Judge Matthew Evans -- Circuit Court Judge, Anne Arundel County

Judge Philip Fairbanks -- Administrative Judge, District Court, Montgomery
County

Mr. Ralph Falconer -- Assistant Director, Parole Services, Division of
Parole and Probation

Professor Robert Fisher -- University of Maryland Law School

Judge Dulany Foster -- Chief Judge, Supreme Bench, Baltimore City

Mr. Robert Franke -- Administrative Office of the Courts

Judge Robert Gerstung -- District Court, Baltimore City

Judge John Hargrove -- Administrative Judge, District Court, Baltimore
City

Mr. Edwin H. W. Harlan -- State's Attorney, Harford County

Mr. Fulton P. Jeffers -- State's Attorney, Wicomico County

Judge Lewis Jones -- Administrative Judge, District Court, Garrett County

Mr. James Jordan -- Commissioner, Division of Correction

Dr. Arthur Kandel -- Associate Director, Patuxent Institute

Mr. Norman Katz -- Assistant Director, Special Services, Maryland Division
of Parole and Probation

Judge Charles Kelly -- Administrative Judge, District Court, Harford County

Mr. John F. King -- Maryland State Bar Association

Delegate Martin Kircher -- Third District, Baltimore City

Mr. Byron Ladd -- Department of State Planning

Mr. Larry Lambert -- Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Mr. Mark Levine -- Director of Administrative Services, Maryland Division
of Corrections

Mr. John Lewin -- Maryland State Bar Association

Judge Ernest Loveless -- Circuit Court Judge, Upper Marlboro

Mr. David T. Mason -- Chairman, Board of Parole

Mr. Kent Mason -- Director, Community Corrections Task Force

Delegate Pauline Menes -- Prince George's County

Mr. Arthur G. Murphy, Sr. -- Chairman, Maryland Governor's Commission on
Law Enforcement and the Administration of
Justice

Judge Robert Murphy -- Maryland Court of Special Appeals

Delegate Hugh J. Nichols -- Howard County

Mr. John Pettibone -- Director, Division of Parole and Probation

Judge Ralph Powers -- Chief Judge, Circuit Court, Upper Marlboro

Judge Kenneth Proctor -- Circuit Court, Towson

Judge George B. Rasin, Jr. -- Administrative Judge, 2nd Judicial Circuit

Judge James Rea -- Administrative Judge, District Court, Prince George's
County

Delegate David Ross -- Prince George's County

Mr. Joseph Sauerwine -- Assistant State's Attorney, Prince George's County

Mr. Rex Smith -- Assistant Director, Juvenile Court Services, Maryland
Department of Juvenile Services

Mr. Andrew Sonner -- State's Attorney, Montgomery County

Judge Robert F. Sweeney -- Chief Judge, District Court, Maryland

Mr. Raymond G. Thieme -- State's Attorney, Anne Arundel County

Judge Byron Thompson -- District Court, Frederick County

Judge Roszel Thomsen -- Senior District Court Judge, U. S. District Court,
Maryland

Judge John Tracey -- District Court, Montgomery County

Judge William W. Travers -- Circuit Court, Salisbury

Mr. Lester Valley -- Department of Employment and Social Services

Judge Bruce Williams -- District Court, Anne Arundel County

Judge Frederick Wright -- Administrative Judge, District Court, Washington
County

VI. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

October 20th, 1971

A. SUMMARY OF THE REMARKS MADE BY THE
HONORABLE ROSZEL C. THOMSEN

The Honorable Roszel C. Thomsen, Chairman of the Maryland State Bar Association, set the tone of the Conference in an opening speech which emphasized the role of the judiciary in the sentencing process. Judge Thomsen urged legislators, lawyers, and judges alike to support the Department of Correctional Services in making improvements and stressed the need for "informed judges."

He described the informed judge as one is knowledgeable about the background of his cases. The judge should have adequate presentence information and be aware of what psychiatric or medical advice has been given. He should know not only what goes on inside penal institutions but also what kind of treatment is available at any particular institution. Judge Thomsen cited a need for judges to know whether the prison experience is likely to do the defendant more harm than good.

Judge Thomsen praised the interim report of the Commission to Revise the Criminal Laws which called for a shift in Maryland's penal philosophy -- said to stress punishment of crime -- to a procedure that would emphasize handling the offender according to his and society's needs. He also discussed the need for more and better trained correctional personnel and called on judges to "strive to adopt a common approach to sentencing in each county, in each circuit, and in the State at large."

VII. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
October 21, 1971

A. SUMMARY OF THE REMARKS MADE
BY
PROFESSOR ROBERT FISHER

Sentencing and disposition alternatives in Maryland were discussed by Professor Robert Fisher of the University of Maryland School of Law.

Professor Fisher pointed out four basic elements of the underlying foundation of the current system: (1) deterrence, (2) isolation, (3) re-habilitation and (4) retribution.

Professor Fisher stated that in Maryland 50% of all offenders come out of the institution in less than one year. He noted that the present form of retribution serves some purpose in eliminating attempts at private retribution.

The sentencing alternatives available to a judge under the Maryland law were discussed as were the availability of pre-sentence investigations and the possibility of the defendants having the sentences reviewed.

Professor Fisher also outlined the present parole system in Maryland, describing the sociology of the existing system and of correctional institutions.

He noted that "steel and concrete were a negative experience that made eventual reintegration into the community difficult."

B. SENTENCING AND OFFENDER TREATMENT -- THE MARYLAND SYSTEM

A panel workshop offered a mixture of views and a look at the problems confronting the courts and correctional institutions.

The following persons were the workshop participants:

Mr. Milton B. Allen, State's Attorney, Baltimore City
Mr. John Mitchell, Public Defender, Montgomery County
Judge George B. Rasin, Administrative Judge, 2nd Judicial Circuit
Mr. Norman Katz, Assistant Director, Special Services, Maryland
Division of Parole and Probation
Mr. James Jordan, Commissioner, Division of Correction
Dr. Jonas Rappaport, Chief Medical Officer, Supreme Bench Medical
Department, Baltimore City
Mr. David T. Mason, Chairman, Board of Parole
Mr. Robert A. Hahn, Corrections Program Manager

State's Attorney for Baltimore City, Milton B. Allen, stressed a re-arrangement of priorities from arrest to parole, including the sentencing system. Along with pre-trial diversion for offenders involved in drug-related crimes, Mr. Allen noted the need for indeterminate sentencing with the prosecutor in a position to advise the court on the sentencing disposition of the offender.

Mr. John Mitchell, Public Defender, Montgomery County, stated that adequate pre-sentence investigations were needed. He also agreed with State's Attorney Allen that indeterminate sentences were useful, but added that they should be imposed with a maximum limit. Moreover, Mr. Mitchell pointed out the importance of community awareness of the criminal's problems, including rehabilitative community-based training.

Emphasizing the necessity for pre-sentence investigation reports for offender disposition, Judge George B. Rasin, Administrative Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland, indicated the need for more probation officers. Indeterminate probation along with retribution and restitution, he stated, have relevance to the offender's successful rehabilitation.

Assistant Director for Special Services of the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation, Mr. Norman Katz, defined the services which the Division can provide for the courts and the Parole Board. Pre-sentence investigations, probation supervision and referral information are included in court services, while special investigation and parole supervision are supplied for the Parole Board. Mr. Katz stated that the Division also was involved with instituting caseload management, "half-way in" and "half-way out" houses and the mandatory release program. Extensive community and public relations functions are being taken up by the staff.

Mr. James Jordan, Commissioner of the Maryland Division of Correctional Services, while pointing out the unreality of the present penal system, stressed the necessity for community correctional centers and for small institutions for dangerous offenders. Commissioner Jordan reported that 40% of the prison population are recidivists including many drug addicts for whom there is no substantial treatment program. He also reiterated the importance of community awareness of the criminal's problems.

Dr. Jonas Rappaport, Chief Medical Officer of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, discussed the diagnostic role that the Medical Department plays in the criminal justice system and outlined the consultant and pre-sentence evaluation functions his department supplies to the Bench. Pre-trial screening is done on a limited basis as well as assisting the court in determining reliability of witnesses and working on custody cases. Dr. Rappaport pointed out the need for better use of psychiatrists in a diagnostic role and in-depth research with sentencing to follow diagnostic recommendations.

Chairman of the Maryland Board of Parole, Mr. David T. Mason, enumerated the duties of Maryland's seven-man, full-time Parole Board. These included conducting parole hearings, holding revocation hearings and making recommendations to the Governor for commutation of sentences and pardons. He also stated various guidelines for determining the eligibility of an offender for parole. He too stressed community support.

Mr. Robert A. Hahn, Corrections Program Manager of the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement, the final panel speaker, gave a brief picture of locally operated jails, describing programs for rehabilitation of offenders in the larger county detention centers. The smaller county jails, he stated, do not have a work release or recreational program. Mr. Hahn pointed out that most jails were generally located within the sheriff's department. Moreover, the staff had received no formal training and, in many cases, were doubling as both policemen and jailors.

C. CONFERENCE WORKSHOP GROUPS

Group I - Reception Room

Dave Mason
Judge Roszel Thomsen
Rex Smith
Michael Silver
Judge Lewis Jones
Andrew Sonner
Kent Mason
Judge Ralph Powers
Delegate Martin Kircher

Group II - Blue Room

James Jordan
Judge Byron Thompson
Judge James Rea
Judge Dulany Foster
Edwin Harlan
Franklin Chesley
Benjamin Civiletti

Group III - Garden Room

Delegate Charles Avara
Judge Frederick Wright
John Pettibone
John King
Fulton Jeffers
Robert Franke
John Mitchell
Judge William Travers

Group IV - Room 238

Leighton W. Dudley
Judge Walter Buck
Judge Clayton Carter
Edmond Rovner
Senator Joseph Curran
Byron Ladd
Judge Charles Kelly
Francis Burch
Judge John Hargrove

Group V - Room 239

Judge Bruce Williams
Judge Plummer Shearin
Judge Robert Gerstung
Milton Allen
Arthur Kandel
Lester Valley
Delegate David Ross
Daniel W. Moylan
Joseph Egeberg

Group VI - Room 240

Delegate Pauline Menes
Judge George Bowling
Arthur Marshall
John Lewin
Judge Kenneth Proctor
Judge Matthew Evans
Judge Philip Fairbanks
Mark Levine

Group VII - Room 241

Judge Ernest Loveless
Delegate J. Hugh Nichols
Arthur Murphy
Judge Robert Sweeney
Raymond Thieme
Ralph Falconer
Larry Lambert
Judge Robert Murphy

Group VIII - Room 242

Judge Thomas Curley
Senator Roy Staten
Judge George B. Rasin
Delegate Paul Alpert
Jack deKowzan
Judge John Tracey
Norman Katz

D. INTRODUCTION TO DISCUSSION GROUPS
WORKSHOP I

There are three cases with four defendants presented in the following workshop material. The three situations and the personal histories of the individual defendants are fictitious.

The underlying purpose of this session is to discuss the offender rehabilitation system in the State of Maryland within the context of individual case decision-making-- first, with regard to sentencing and second, with regard to the ultimate placement of the offender into available rehabilitative programs or facilities once the sentence has been determined.

Each team must make a single decision concerning sentence, select a confinement facility or probation, and suggest other possible treatment services for the offender. All decisions should be consistent with current laws, programs and facilities generally available in Maryland.

For the purpose of this team workshop, participants should assume that they are the court of a typical Maryland jurisdiction. The available probation services are to be provided by the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation. The average caseload per agent is about 110 cases.

The court is located in a county with an average jail facility. It can be assumed that the jail was constructed prior to 1920 and is operated by the sheriff's office or warden. The jail has a very limited work release program which can only accommodate two or three inmates at any one time and these are expected to be short term prisoners often including non-support cases. Religious counselling and services are available once a week. Due to a lack of facilities, recreation is limited to card playing and television viewing. Medical services are provided on a contractual basis. The jail does not have any type of drug program, but if an inmate has a serious medical drug related problem, emergency treatment will be provided in a nearby hospital.

Also available is the possibility of sentencing to the Maryland Division of Correctional Services. If this alternative is chosen, the team must select what they feel is a proper facility for the particular offenders. The following facilities and programs are available under the Division of Correctional Services:

A. The Maryland Penitentiary is a maximum security prison for the confinement of long-term male offenders.

1. An accredited 60 bed hospital is operated at the Penitentiary and provides medical care and treatment for inmates in the entire Correction Department.

2. A work release program servicing approximately forty inmates is available.
 3. State Use Industries include printing, metal working, sewing, shoe repair and woodworking shops which provide training and employment for prisoners.
 4. Classification, educational, vocational, recreational and religious services are provided at this facility.
 5. The average daily population is between 1,200 and 1,300.
- B. The Maryland House of Correction is a medium security institution for male offenders serving sentences of three months or longer.
1. Medical care and treatment is provided in the institution's 24 bed hospital.
 2. State Use Industries include auto tag and sign making, painting, sewing, knitting, woodworking, and mattress shops.
 3. Classification, educational, vocational, recreational and religious services are provided at this facility.
 4. The average daily population is between 1,600 and 1,700.
- C. The Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown is a medium security correctional institution for male offenders from 16 through 25 years of age.
1. Medical care and treatment is provided in the institution's 20 bed hospital.
- D. The Maryland Correctional Training Center is located across the road from the Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown. This facility places emphasis upon educational and vocational training. Those inmates who are less amenable to treatment programs either remain in or are transferred to the Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown.
1. State Use Industries include coach and box making, metal working and textbook repair shops, cannery and feed mixing mills which provide training and employment for prisoners.

2. A Work Release Center has also been established in a separate facility on the institutional grounds. This facility has a rated capacity of fifty beds and houses those inmates on the Work Release Program.
 3. Classification, educational, vocational, recreational and religious services are provided at this facility.
 4. The total average daily population for these facilities is 1,700.
- E. Correctional Camps Program consists of the supervision of five installations:
1. Maryland Correctional Camp Center, Jessup; Eastern Correctional Camp, Church Hill; Poplar Hill Correctional Camp, Quantico; Southern Maryland Correctional Camp, Hughesville; Community Vocational Rehabilitation and Release Center, Baltimore.
 2. Classification, educational, vocational, recreational and religious services are provided at the various camps.
 3. The camp system is primarily used for offenders preparing to be released from central institutions.
 4. The average daily camp population is 625.
- F. Patuxent Institution is charged with the responsibility for the confinement and treatment, when appropriate, of adult criminal offenders classified as defective delinquents under Article 31B of the Maryland Annotated Code. It is also charged with the confinement and diagnosis of offenders referred to the Institution by the courts for determination of their condition under that statute. A defective delinquent is defined as "an individual who, by the demonstration of persistent aggravated anti-social or criminal behavior, evidences a propensity toward criminal activity, and who is found to have either such intellectual deficiency or emotional unbalance, or both, as to clearly demonstrate an actual danger to society so as to require such confinement and treatment, when appropriate, as may make it reasonably safe for society to terminate the confinement and treatment."

1. Sentences under Article 31B are for indeterminate duration, subject to the order of the Institutional Board of Review or the courts. The Institution offers complete medical, psychiatric, psychological, and social casework services. In addition, the Institution is equipped and staffed for academic, vocational, recreational programs and religious services.
2. The average daily population is 500 offenders.

Although this workshop requires that the discussion groups make sentencing and program decisions for each offender, participants should feel free to also include in their discussions any problems that currently interfere with effective sentencing and treatment programs.

E. WORKSHOP CASE I

CASE A

The defendants appeared before this court on September 23, 1971 and entered a plea of not guilty to the charges of: (1) robbery; (2) robbery with a deadly weapon; (3) assault; (4) assault and battery; and (5) assault with a deadly weapon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty to the second and fourth counts (robbery with a deadly weapon and assault and battery). Sentence was postponed subject to a presentence investigation that is to be conducted by Parole and Probation Department.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

In the State's case, two witnesses reported that both defendants entered Schraft's Tavern located on the corner of Greenwood Avenue and 25th Street at approximately 10:35 p.m. on the night of August 3, 1971. Testimony of these witnesses reveals that the bartender and four customers were told to deposit all valuables at the end of the bar. One customer was reportedly reluctant to meet these demands and a scuffle ensued. Both defendants reportedly pushed and shoved one victim who received a severe knife wound in the face and a few minor cuts.

Officers Carney and Lyles, of the Johnson City Police Department, arrived shortly thereafter and ascertained that the total amount reportedly stolen amounted to approximately \$78.00.

Defendant 1

Name:	Sloan, James Edward
Address:	1502 Whiteshire Boulevard
City:	Johnson City, Maryland 21229
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Height:	5' 10"
Weight:	150 lbs.
Religion:	Methodist
Status:	Married
Occupation:	Welder
Education:	High School Graduate Craver High School Johnson City, Maryland
Age:	24 years
Birth:	May 23, 1947

Docket No.: 79602, 79605

- (1) Armed Robbery
- (2) Assault and Battery

PP. SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

Defendant's Version

Mr. Sloan was interviewed in connection with the pre-sentence report and stated that early in the evening he stopped to have a few beers after work in a local tavern when George Purnell Jones, co-defendant, approached him and began buying drinks. Defendant Sloan stated that even though he didn't know Jones, they decided to go to "where some action was." Sloan further maintains that he was not aware of Howard's intentions when they entered Schraft's Tavern on the night of August 3, 1971.

RECORD

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
4/6/65	Northwestern Municipal Court	Disorderly Conduct	60 Days ss; 2 Yrs. probation to State.
8/13/66	Magistrate Court	Assault and Battery	90 days county jail
5/8/67	Central Municipal Court - Traffic	Automatic Signal	Fine \$10.00 and 1 point
9/13/67	Municipal Court - Traffic	Failed to Attend Driving Clinic	License suspended, suspension withdrawn on 10/6/69.
11/20/67	Johnson City Criminal Court	Assault, Robbery	2 Years Commissioner of Corrections (from 4/15/68).
1/22/71	Municipal Court	Assault	Release, complainant failed to appear.

FAMILY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Kinship</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Sloan, Barbara Anne	21	Wife	1502 Whiteshire Blvd.	Housewife, part-time checker, American Markets
Sloan, James Edward	3	Son	1502 Whiteshire Blvd.	N/A
Sloan, Frances	39	Mother	811 Mt. Olive Street	Teacher's aide

MARITAL STATUS

James E. Sloan married Barbara Anne in Johnson County four years ago (March of 1967). This was the first and only marriage for both parties. Both parties seem to be getting along fine except when the subject's temper flares up.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

James E. Sloan was placed on probation to the State from 4/7/65 to 4/7/67. This period was later extended one year. His conduct during this period was rated unsatisfactory because he committed two new offenses sentencing him to 90 days and 2 years incarceration respectively.

Mr. Sloan was on parole status to the State from April 15, 1968 to June 23, 1969. His adjustment during this period was rated "satisfactory."

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD

The interior of the Sloan home is attractively furnished and decorated. The Sloan family has an apartment in a middle income brick row home area, adjacent to Loughton Avenue and Briarwood Parkway.

Mrs. Barbara Sloan is a very attractive young lady who had just undergone minor surgery. She stated that her husband is a good provider and had plans to purchase a home. Their home down payment money (\$1,000.00) has had to go to lawyer and bail fees. Mrs. Sloan works part-time for American Food Market as a checker.

SCHOOL

Mr. Sloan is a high school graduate. He completed Craver High School in Johnson City; he specialized in welding as part of his vocational training. A check of his records showed that he was an average student. His major interest was metal shop.

WORK HISTORY

Present employer; United Chemical Company, Blank and Willis Streets, Johnson City, Maryland, Maintenance Welder, \$150.00 weekly gross, 40 hour week. Time and a half for overtime. Previous employer - Maryland Steel Fabricator, Ridgely and Bach Streets, Johnson City, Maryland, Welder, \$120.00 weekly gross, 40 hour week.

Mr. Sloan stated that he earns additional income from the Veterans G. I. Cab Company in Johnson City. He occasionally works part-time as a chauffeur.

His present employer has been interviewed and regards the defendant as a very conscientious and capable employee.

MILITARY

Mr. Sloan's only military experience was with the United States Navy Reserve. He enlisted March 8, 1965 and was given a discharge other than honorable because of misconduct at the Grade of E-3.

HEALTH

Physical

Mr. Sloan's physical condition is generally good. He has had an operation to correct a difficulty in hearing in the left ear. This occurred several years ago. Other than this, the subject has had no other serious defects or diseases.

Mental

The following is Dr. Saul McCade's (Division of Corrections) evaluation of Mr. Sloan during his incarceration in 1967.

The inmate appears to possess a violent temperament, is agitated, and has poor impulse control. During his incarceration in the beginning, the patient was found nervous, tense and anxious. He was ordered tranquilizer medication and he improved gradually, becoming more relaxed, friendly and cooperative. His sensorium and intellectual resources were within normal limits. There was no evidence of perceptual distortion or mental depression.

Mr. Sloan is excitable and over-responsive to environmental pressure. Under stressful situations he may display anger and inability to control his impulses. With the tranquilizer medication he has been calm and he has been able to tolerate frustration and face difficult situations without over-reaction.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS: Excitable personality.

FUTURE PLANS

James E. Sloan intends to purchase a home after he has accumulated the necessary down payment funds. Because of recent lawyer and bail bondsmen fees, this is being deferred. He is buying furniture and appliances on credit from Robinson and Klein and the Gas and Electric Company in Johnson City. He claims that his credit rating is good.

He wants to complete his training in drafting either at Centerville Technical Adult Education Center or Johnson City Community College.

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

Johnson City Police Department, Central Records
Maryland State Police, Criminal Records
Maryland State Police, Accident Records
Mrs. Barbara Sloan, 1502 Whiteshire Boulevard
Department of Motor Vehicles, Driving Records
Division of Corrections, Dr. Paul McCade
State Parole and Probation, Case Records
Johnson County Police Department, Central Records
Mr. Eric Williams, Supervisor, United Chemical Corporation

EVALUATION

Since Mr. Sloan was placed on parole on April 15, 1968, he has been employed on a regular basis, working as a welder. He is married, has a 3 year old son, owns a car and lives in a well furnished apartment. He has good credit and is buying household items as opportunity and budget allow. His wife, Barbara, says that he is a good provider, a steady worker and pays his bills as they become due.

However, Mr. Sloan's 1970-1971 record cannot be ignored. His 1970 driving offenses include speeding and failure to obey a traffic light. These offenses potentially involve the property and lives of other motorists on the highways. The assault and robbery appear to be repeats of previous violent acts committed over the past several years.

APPROVED:

Alexander P. Henderson
Agent III

Louis T. Maylon
Agent I

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

- (1) Defendant's Name: James Edward Sloan
- (2) Convicted of the Crime(s) of: _____
(A) Assault and Battery: Common Law Misdemeanor Subject to the
Court's Discretion.
- (B) ROBBERY WITH A DEADLY WEAPON: Every person convicted of the
crime of robbery or attempt to rob with a dangerous or deadly
weapon or accessory thereto, shall restore to the owner thereof
the thing robbed or taken, or shall pay him the full value thereof,
and be sentenced to imprisonment in the Commission of Corrections
for not more than twenty years. (Annotated Code, 1971, Article 27
Section 488).
- (3) Proposed Sentence: _____

- (4) Proposed Treatment:
(a) Place of Confinement (if any): _____

(b) Type of Programs (if any): _____

- (5) Discuss major considerations for your decision: _____

(6) Other Court and Corrections Problems Discussed: _____

Defendant 2

Name: Jones, George Purnell
Address: 1541 Courtland Street
City: Johnson City, Maryland
Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Height: 5' 8"
Weight: 140 lbs.
Religion: Methodist
Status: Separated
Occupation: Leadman at Coke Oven
Education: Completed 9th Grade
Age: 30
Birth: June 24, 1971
Docket No.: 79607, 79610

- (1) Armed Robbery
- (2) Assault and Battery

DEFENDANT'S VERSION

Despite testimony of eye witnesses, George P. Jones denies being involved in any altercation with the victim and insists that he was a customer at Schraft's Tavern when co-defendant Sloan arrived.

RECORD

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
1/29/68	P. D. Johnson City	Larceny	2 years, probation and costs
7/27/71	P. D. Johnson City	Disturbing the Peace	Not guilty

FAMILY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Kinship</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Jones, Leola	40	Mother	1302 White Avenue	St. Mary's Hospital
Jones, Robert	51	Father	Unknown	Unknown

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Kinship</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Jones, Randolph	13	Brother	1501 Federal Street	Bethlehem Steel
Jones, Nathaniel	16	Brother	1704 Spruce Street	Truck driver
Jones, Donna Ellen	17	Sister	822 Walnut Avenue	Montgomery Ward
Jones, Barbara	28	Spouse	7169 Space Court	Telephone operator

MARITAL STATUS

Mr. Jones is currently separated. He married Barbara Waters October 15, 1966 and separated in early 1968. The separation resulted from George's previous conviction and probation; however, a legal divorce never followed. One child resulted from this union, and according to George, there is no chance of reconciliation; he only sees his ex-wife when visiting the children which is about six times per year.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

George is the offspring of the legal union of Leola (Willis) and Robert Jones who were married sometime in 1937. He and his brothers and sister lived in Johnson City all their lives. The entire family lived in the Berry Hill area until late 1969 when George's father deserted the family. According to Mrs. Leola Jones, subject's mother, George is the only child to get into trouble with the law. Each member of George's family, excluding the father, attends church with regularity but George is not so enthusiastic as he only attends services on occasions such as Easter or Christmas.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD

At the time of his arrest, George was living with Miss Evelyn Towers in a two bedroom house with kitchen, dining room, and bath. This writer found the house to be in a very orderly manner both inside and out.

SCHOOL

The subject attended School No. 112 from 1953 until 1957. The subject does not remember which school he attended from 1957 to 1959. In 1959, he attended No. 101 (Harvey Johnson) for the 7th and 8th grades. He completed his education at Berry Hill School No. 180 at the 9th grade level.

PERSONALITY TRAITS

During the interview, the subject seemed most courteous and cooperative. As previously mentioned, Mr. Jones sees his child regularly and it is this writer's opinion that there is a warm feeling between them. Also, Mr. Jones has a steady girl-friend (Evelyn Towers) whom he intends to wed when his divorce becomes final. This writer spoke briefly with Miss Towers and she seemed a very sensible, upright, young lady with strong Christian convictions, and it is felt that this impending marriage will give Mr. Jones a whole, new, healthy perspective. Mr. Jones' spare time activities, when not with his child, are spent in Miss Tower's company where they watch television, play chess, attend ball games and the theater. Mr. Jones admits that he occasionally drinks and it is only on these occasions that there would be any cause for alarm. This occurs only when he is not in Miss Tower's company.

WORK

Summer 1965 to Summer 1966 - Tubson's on Eastern Avenue - stock boy
 Fall 1966 to January 1968 - Epstein's on Eastern Avenue - stock boy
 This job was terminated because of the subject's incarceration.

Since being put on probation he has had various jobs. He was most recently employed at Western Steel as "lead-man" but has been laid off since July 22, 1971. He expects to be recalled at any time.

MILITARY DRAFT

Defendant is not subject to draft due to previous criminal record.

HEALTH

According to Mr. Jones, he is in perfect physical condition; he has never suffered from any mental illness or any major physical ailment. Mr. Jones seems healthy with no disability.

FUTURE PLANS

As soon as Mr. Jones is recalled at Western Steel Corporation, which according to him is in the immediate future, he will resume that position.

Also, when his divorce becomes final, he intends to wed the aforementioned Miss Towers and reside at the same place.

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

George P. Jones - 1541 Courtland Street
Leola Jones - 1302 White Avenue
Donna Ellen Jones - 822 Walnut Avenue
Evelyn Towers - 1541 Courtland Street
Johnson City Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation

EVALUATION

The subject has made a very satisfactory adjustment to parole responsibilities until the incident of July 27, 1971. He had been employed at Western Steel earning approximately \$135.00 per week until he was laid off on July 22, 1971. He has reported to his parole agent as directed and has steadily been supporting his only legitimate child. He had a slight altercation with his girlfriend this past January but has encountered no subsequent problems until the incident of July 27, 1971.

APPROVED:

Alexander P. Henderson
Agent III

Louis Maylon
Agent I

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

- (1) Defendant's Name: George Purnell Jones
- (2) Convicted of the Crime(s) of: _____
(A) Assault and Battery: Common Law Misdemeanor Subject to Court's Discretion.
- (B) ROBBERY WITH A DEADLY WEAPON: Every person convicted of the crime of robbery or attempt to rob with a dangerous or deadly weapon or accessory thereto, shall restore to the owner thereof the thing robbed or taken, or shall pay him the full value thereof, and be sentenced to imprisonment in the Commission of Corrections for not more than twenty years. (Annotated Code, 1971, Article 27 Section 488).
- (3) Proposed Sentence: _____

- (4) Proposed Treatment:
(a) Place of Confinement (if any): _____

(b) Type of Programs (if any): _____

- (5) Discuss major considerations for your decision: _____

(6) Other Court and Corrections Problems Discussed: _____

Case B

The defendants appeared before the court on October 4, 1971, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of distributing and dispensing a controlled dangerous substance known to be a derivative of opium. Sentences have been postponed until a pre-sentence investigation report has been forwarded.

STATEMENT OF CASE

The following statements, as gathered by the police, were accepted as fact by both defendants and the State. On September 18, 1971, Alfred C. Knowles gave out the word that he had some smack (heroin) to sell. At approximately 11:17 p.m. on the same day, the defendant was contacted by an Officer Lynch of the Kings County Police Department at a shopping center located in Silverdale, Maryland. Knowles along with the police officer, left and drove to the corner of First and Main Streets. Knowles then asked the police officer how much he wanted and was told two caps. At this time, \$12.00 was handed to the defendant. Mr. Knowles left the car and in a few minutes returned with a friend (later identified as Jerome L. Davis--accomplice). All three then drove to the corner of York and Webster Avenues. At this time the accomplice got out and picked up the heroin in bulk form. The trio then drove to Corbett Avenue where the police officer was left in the car and the subject, with accomplice, went into the house and copped the heroin (put loose powder into capsules). Accomplice came out of the house and handed the police officer a package containing two capsules filled with heroin wrapped in a piece of balloon.

Defendant 1

Name:	Alfred C. Knowles
Address:	809 Ridgely Road
City:	Oakwood Park, Maryland
Race:	Caucasian
Sex:	Male
Height:	5' 0"
Weight:	135 lbs.
Religion:	Catholic
Status:	Single
Occupation:	Laborer
Education:	10th Grade
Age:	19
Birth:	August 5, 1952
Docket No.:	CR 12736

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

Defendant's Version

Mr. Davis stated "A policeman asked me to get him some heroin. I didn't know where to get it so I took him to someone who could. I did it only as a favor."

RECORD

Date	Place	Offense	Disposition
5/28/70	Kings County Police Department	Interfering with Police	Juvenile - No Disposition
9/15/70	Kings County Police Department	Loitering	Guilty - \$35.00 Fine - \$9.00 Costs
10/20/70	Kings County Police Department	Distribution of Dangerous Substance (Marijuana)	Probation
11/18/70	Kings County Police Department	Loitering	Guilty - \$50.00 Fine

Johnson City Police Department - No Record

FAMILY

Name	Age	Kinship	Address	Occupation
Knowles, George	42	Father	809 Rigdley Road	Bricklayer - Bethlehem Steel
Knowles, Frances	40	Mother	809 Rigdley Road	Bookkeeper - Fiddles Chevrolet
Knowles, Linda	20	Sister	809 Rigdley Road	Secretary
Knowles, Bruce	16	Brother	809 Rigdley Road	Student
Knowles, Mary	7	Sister	809 Rigdley Road	Student
Knowles, Clarence	22	Brother	401 E. Sarasoga Boulevard	Unemployed

MARITAL STATUS

The subject stated that he has never been married, and he has no plans to marry.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The 19 year old single white male subject was born in Johnson City, Maryland, on August 5, 1952, the third child of George Knowles and his wife, Frances. At the time of his birth the family resided at 1487 Clark Street in South Johnson City, and the subject spent the first ten years of his life at this home address. Information from the mother indicated that the subject had a normal childhood and there were no unusual problems. He made average marks in school.

Alfred is the middle child of five children in this family. His mother stated that "he was a quiet inward boy who clung to his mother, and sometimes he wanted to come home from school." Apparently he developed closer ties with his mother than with his father, whom she described as being "loud and somewhat gruff, but a good man." She stated that Alfred had good relationships with his brothers and sisters and that he was "never any problem to us."

In 1963 when Alfred was 10 years of age, the family moved from Johnson City to their present home at 809 Rigdley Road in Kings County. The subject attended Oakwood Elementary School and Burton Junior High. When the subject entered high school, he was unsuccessful and decided to drop out in the 10th grade. He stated that the only subject he liked was English.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD

This is a two story white shingle house containing four bedrooms, a living room, dining room, kitchen, two baths, and a finished basement. The home is very well furnished. The family has two cars, and both parents have full time jobs. The home is located in Oakwood Park, a residential development. The neighborhood is clean and well-kept. All of the homes are estimated to be in the \$25,000 to \$40,000 range.

SCHOOL

#92	Hanover Street	1959-1963 (Grades 1-4)
Oakwood Elementary	Oakwood Road	1963-1965 (Grades 5-6)

Burton Junior High Quarterfield Road 1965-1968 (Grades 7-9)
Glenarden High Old Annapolis Road 1968-1969 (Grade 10)

The subject made average marks until he reached the 10th grade, and failed. He gave no reason for his failure other than lack of interest in academic work. The writer believes that with some study, the subject could easily pass the high school equivalency examination. He indicated that English was his best subject in school.

PERSONALITY TRAITS

On February 18, 1971 the writer interviewed the subject at his home. The subject has a normal intelligence range and average verbal ability. He appears to be friendly, quiet, shy, timid, and introverted. His self image seems poor, and there are indications that he looks to others to help improve that image. No doubt, his experiences with marijuana were attempts on his part to gain the needed self-esteem. It is obvious that this need has caused him to experiment with narcotics (including cocaine). His relationship with his father has not been complete satisfactory, and he has looked to his older brother, Clarence, instead for advice and counsel.

The subject's only interests are his present job with Howard Brothers, mingling socially with his friends, and watching television at home. He likes to work outdoors and enjoys manual jobs. His talents definitely lie in the manual rather than the academic areas.

He views his parents as "understanding" people who have been supportive to him. He believes that they will not hold the present offense against him in any way. He thinks they would like him to "talk more." He enjoys earning his own money and paying his own financial obligations. He gives his mother \$10 a week for room and board, and shows some inclination toward financial responsibility.

WORK HISTORY

The subject is presently employed with Howard Brothers Roofing Company. He installs shingles on houses and is paid \$2.25 per hour. The working hours are 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., six days a week.

The subject was employed from October 30, 1970 to December 12, 1970. He then left the job and moved to Johnson City. On February 16, 1971, he

moved back home and was re-hired by the company. On February 22, 1971, the co-owners of the company, John and Steve Howard, stated that the subject's work is satisfactory and that he shows interest in learning the roofing business. They also stated that they believed the subject had friends who had a bad influence upon him. The employers are willing to give him a chance for advancement if he is willing to cooperate and show responsibility. They would also like him to display a neater appearance.

It is noted that the subject worked as a shoe salesman from April, 1969 to March, 1970 at the Thom McAn Shoe Company. Part-time jobs were held at the Mary Jane Shoe Store March, 1969, and the Heck Shoe Store November, 1968 to January, 1969.

MILITARY

The subject registered at Local Board #32, Box 469, Kings County, Maryland, on August 17, 1970. He has not been classified but has received a lottery number of 316.

HEALTH

The subject stated that he is in good physical and mental health. He denies any serious illnesses, injuries, or psychiatric treatment. The subject has a small build but appears to be in good health.

FUTURE PLANS

The subject stated that he wants to keep his present job. He likes to work with his hands and work outside. He is interested in repairing electrical appliances and spoke of taking a course in electronics at some future time. He likes to watch t.v. at home and associate with his friends. Eventually he would like to earn enough money to buy a car, travel, and have a place of his own.

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

Mr. Alfred Knowles
Mrs. Frances Knowles
Messrs. John and Steve Howard

The subject
The subject's mother
The subject's employers

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED (cont.)

Maryland State Police	Criminal Records
Kings County Police	Criminal Records
Johnson City Police	Criminal Records

EVALUATION

Alfred C. Knowles, the 19 year old subject, spent the first ten years of his life in the inner-city of South Johnson City and was raised the middle child of five children. His childhood was considered by his parents to be normal. He developed tendencies of self-depreciation and introversion, but seems to have good relationships with family members. He tends to idealize his older brother, Clarence, who is married, unemployed, and living in Johnson City.

The subject is a person who can be easily led by others, and his involvement in the present offense indicates this tendency. He stated to the writer that he would never want anything like this to happen to him again. He appears very remorseful because of the offense, and it is the opinion of this writer that the whole incident was quite a shock to him. His record prior to this consisted of two arrests for less serious offenses. The three arrests occurred during a five month period when the subject was not employed and not occupied in any constructive way. Although he has apparently experimented with a number of drugs, he is not an addict.

There are many positive aspects in this case. The subject has a stable family that is supportive to him. He is gainfully employed in a job that interests him and, according to his employer, does satisfactory work. The subject has an aptitude for working with his hands and could benefit by job training, either with his present employer, or in a specialized training course at a vocational school. His intelligence is normal, and he has the ability to study and pass the high school equivalency test. He has shown signs of industriousness in working at various jobs.

APPROVED: _____

John D. Williams
Agent III

Walter S. Garrett
Agent I

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

- (1) Defendant's Name: Alfred C. Knowles
- (2) Convicted of the Crime of:
 - A. DISTRIBUTION OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES: [Any person who attempts to possess, administer, or obtain] a substance...which is a narcotic drug shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a felony, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not more than twenty (20) years, and a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or both. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent, prohibit or make ineligible any convicted defendant from participating in the rehabilitation program under Article 43 B, Subsection 12 and 13, as amended from time to time, because of the length of sentence. (Annotated Code, 1971, Article 27, Section 287.)
- (3) Proposed Sentence: _____

- (4) Proposed Treatment:
 - (a) Place of Confinement (if any): _____

 - (b) Type of Programs (if any): _____

- (5) Discuss major considerations for your decision: _____

(6) Other Court and Corrections Problems Discussed: _____

CASE C

Defendants in the case were charged jointly with larceny of a motor vehicle. After a plea of guilty was entered on October 9, 1971 before this court, sentence was postponed pending a pre-sentence investigation on both defendants.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The facts that were agreed upon by the defendants in this case were ascertained by two undercover agents assigned to the Special Investigation Unit of the Johnson City Police Department. Both defendants, John Francis Bowman and Anthony Fattaglia, had been placed under surveillance for approximately two weeks prior to the current crime. Suspicion had been created when used car dealers in the North-east area of Johnson City reported sporadic thefts from their lots in the morning hours. The two defendants were observed by the aforementioned officers removing a vehicle (1970 Ford Fairlane) from United Ford Sale, Inc., located in the 5400 block of Waterford Road. Bowman and Fattaglia were subsequently followed to an area where they were observed placing the stolen vehicle into a rented garage. Immediately thereafter both subjects were apprehended.

Defendant 1

Name:	Fattaglia, Anthony
Address:	164 Highparke Avenue
City:	Johnson City, Maryland
Race:	Caucasian
Sex:	Male
Height:	6' 3"
Weight:	210 lbs.
Religion:	Protestant
Status:	Married
Occupation:	Assistant Manager of West Side Cocktail Lounge
Education:	High School
Age:	32
Birth:	August 1, 1939
Docket No.:	21454

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

Defendant's Version

Defendant does not deny the facts in the police report.

RECORD

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
2/20/61	Johnson City	Assault and Threatening	6 Months Probation
9/18/63	Fairview City	Larceny of an Auto	2 Years - Maryland House of Correction

FAMILY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Kinship</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Fattaglia, Ellen	32	Wife	164 Highparke Avenue	Part-Time
Fattaglia, Ken	12	Son	164 Highparke Avenue	Student
Fattaglia, Sandy	11	Daughter	164 Highparke Avenue	Student
Fattaglia, Carl	10	Son	164 Highparke Avenue	Student
Fattaglia, Gary	7	Son	164 Highparke Avenue	Student

MARITAL STATUS

Anthony Fattaglia married his wife Ellen in 1958 in Wicklow, Maryland. Four children have resulted from this marriage.

BACKGROUND

Anthony Fattaglia is a 32 year old Caucasian, male, who is the first issue born to Mark and Marie Fattaglia of Fayetteville, North Carolina. He stated that his parents moved to seven different states when he was a child because his father was in the armed forces. Most of the subject's time was spent in Johnson City, his mother's home.

The defendant stated that when his parents finally settled in Johnson City, he became familiar with "many people in the restaurant business." This eventually led to his present position as an assistant manager.

The subject mentioned that since his parents are deceased, he was left with the responsibility of raising a younger brother who is presently serving in Viet Nam.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD

The defendant is presently paying for a home located in Northwest Johnson City. His present payments are \$32.00 a week. The home appears to be reasonably well kept and is furnished moderately.

SCHOOL

Fattaglia graduated from Highland Senior High School in Johnson City, Maryland. The defendant stated that "he never had any problems with grades in school and that he got along with most of the kids."

PERSONALITY TRAITS

At the inception of the interview, the subject appeared both calm and cooperative. As the interview progressed, he became agitated and less cooperative. It was necessary to probe deeply to obtain information about his life and habits. He stated that his spare activities included hunting, sports cars, and target practice. He stated he associated only with persons who have good reputations and that he was only a social drinker.

In general, there were no real negative comments mentioned either from his wife or co-workers about the defendant. His wife remarked that the defendant was somewhat wild before the children came along and that he is really a conscientious father and husband.

WORK

Anthony Fattaglia has been employed since September, 1968 as assistant manager of the West Side Cocktail Lounge. He received an excellent recommendation from Marilyn Freeman, an assistant to the owner of the lounge. Mr. Fattaglia has been also employed in numerous restaurants in the Johnson City area as a bartender.

MILITARY DRAFT

It was ascertained from the Federal Records Depot that Anthony Fattaglia registered for the draft at age 18. His local Board, #3, revealed that he was classified IV-F.

HEALTH

The defendant claimed to be in good physical and mental health. He stated that he has suffered no major illnesses, and has never been seen by a psychiatrist. He claims to have had one injury in his life and that was a broken leg.

FUTURE PLANS

Mr. Fattaglia claimed that he plans to continue his position as a lounge manager.

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

Anthony Fattaglia - the defendant
Ellen Fattaglia - the defendant's wife
Marilyn Freeman - the defendant's employer
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Maryland State Police
Johnson City Police Department
Federal Records Depot
Selective Service Local Board #3
Highland Senior High School

EVALUATION

The defendant's involvement in this crime comes after his apparent recent attempt to avoid a life of crime. He has made progress since his last offense and does seem upset that he may be facing a prison term. The subject made no attempt to explain this offense except to indicate that he needed money to pay family and gambling debts.

APPROVED: _____

John Sadek
Agent III

Leonard Meany
Agent I

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

- (1) Defendant's Name: Anthony Fattaglia
- (2) Convicted of the Crime of:
- (A) LARCENY OF A MOTOR VEHICLE: Every person convicted of feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away any horse, mare, gelding, colt, ass or mule, or motor vehicle as defined in the laws of this State relating to such or as an accessory thereto before or after the fact shall restore the horse, mare, animal or motor vehicle stolen, to the owner thereof, or shall pay to him the full value thereof, and shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than fourteen years. (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 27, Section 348.)
- (3) Proposed Sentence: _____
- _____
- _____
- (4) Proposed Treatment:
- (a) Place of Confinement (if any): _____
- _____
- (b) Type of Programs (if any): _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- (5) Discuss major considerations for your decision: _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

(6) Other Court and Correction Problems Discussed: _____

F. WORKSHOP I - GROUP RESULTS

TEAM	DEFENDANT	SENTENCE	PLACE	TREATMENT PROGRAM
1	1	10 Years for Robbery 5 Years Concurrent for Assault	Maryland House of Correction	Welding, Possible Transfer to Camp System
	2	8 Years for Robbery 5 Years Concurrent for Assault	Maryland House of Correction	Education, Transfer to Camp System and Work Release
	3	5 Years	Maryland Correctional Training Center	High School Equivalency, Vocational Rehabilitation, Drug Therapy
	4	5 Years if Organized Crime 3 Years if Not Organized Crime	Maryland House of Correction	Work Release and Camp System
2	1	15 Years (Each Count) or Patuxent	Patuxent Institution or Maryland House of Correction	Maintenance Crew, Vocational Rehabilitation/Drafting, Work Release
	2	6 Years	Maryland Correctional Training Center and Camp System	Education (H. S.), Vocational Skill Training, Work Release
	3	6 Years	Maryland Correctional Institution-Hagerstown, Md. Correctional Training Center and Camp System	Education (H. S.), Vocational Training, Work Release
	4	10 Years	Maryland House of Correction and Camp System	Work Release and Camp System

TEAM	DEFENDANT	SENTENCE	PLACE	TREATMENT PROGRAM
3	1	20 Years or Patuxent	Patuxent (Maryland Penitentiary)	Tranquilization
	2	15 Years (S/S)	Probation (N/A)	Vocational Job Location - No Alcohol or Frequenting Bars
	3	6 Months	Reception Center	Parole after 45 days, Urinalysis Program with Close Supervision, High School Training
	4	14 Years (S/S)	Probation (N/A)	Strict Probation, Change Employment
4	1	4 Years	Maryland Correctional Training Center	Metal Work Program
	2	3 Years	Maryland Correctional Training Center	Education
	3	3 Years (S/S) Probation	Probation (N/A)	Complete High School Degree in Six Months
	4	3 Years	House of Correction	Administration or Clerical Work in the Institution
5	1	10 Years Each Concurrent (S/S) or Patuxent	Patuxent or Probation	Patuxent or Probation Without Patient Psychotherapy and Restitution
	2	5 Years Concurrent (S/S)	Probation	Close Supervision and Vocational Training
	3	2 Years (S/S) 3 Days in Local Jail	Probation	Restitution - Condition of Probation. Stay Away From Drug Element, Attend High School
	4	3 Years	Maryland House of Correction	Food Service Department (Work In)

S/S - Suspended Sentence

N/A - Not Applicable

TEAM	DEFENDANT	SENTENCE	PLACE	TREATMENT PROGRAM
6	1	10 Years or Patuxent	Patuxent or Maryland Penitentiary	Psychiatric Care
	2	10 Years	Reception Center for 90 days, Remainder on Probation Under (S/S)	Three Years Probation
	3	8 Years	Maryland Correctional Training Center	Education Training and Vocational Rehabilitation
	4	5 Years	Maryland House of Correction - Correctional Camp System	Work Release
7	1	8 + 2 Consecutively	Maryland House of Correction and Camp System	Self-Help and Work Release
	2	4 + 1 Consecutive - Petition For Review in 90 Days - Review in 6 Months - Reduce Sentence to Three Years and Suspend Balance with Indeterminate Probation	Maryland House of Correction	Metal Work - Rely on Classification Officers
	3	Indeterminate Sentence - Not More Than 3 Years	Maryland Correctional Institution, Hagerstown	Metal Work, Auto Mechanic, Work Release
	4	18 Months (S/S) - Probation Conditioned on Spending 60 Hours in Local Jail	Jail and Probation	No Programs Suggested
8	1	8 + 4 (S/S)	Patuxent	Contingent Upon Evaluation
	2	3 Years - Return in 90 Days (S/S) - Probation	Diagnostic Classification Center - Probation	Refer to Vocational Rehabilitation
	3	10 Years - 5 Years (S/S)	Maryland Correctional Institute, Hagerstown	None suggested
	4	4 Years - Flat Time	Camp Center	Work Release

VIII. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
October 22, 1971

A. ABA STANDARDS PERTAINING TO SENTENCING AND PROBATION

Professor Samuel Dash, Director
of the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure
Georgetown University Law Center

Emphasizing the community's responsibility in the area of probation, Professor Dash described the present ABA Standards relating to sentencing alternatives and procedures.

Professor Dash pointed to the need for the development of sentencing criteria to promote uniformity in the sentencing of like offenders.

To remedy this situation, the ABA Standards have recommended the creation of sentencing councils, the holding of sentencing institutes, training programs and the regular visitation by judges of facilities used by them in the sentencing of offenders.

Professor Dash reiterated that the Standards for probation and partial confinement for the purpose of rehabilitating the offender rely heavily on the allocation of community resources.

"Probation or partial confinement for a drug addict can be an exercise in futility in the absence of a community drug addiction treatment or rehabilitation facility."

He further noted that reintegrating the offender in the community through a meaningful and financially rewarding job cannot take place without community cooperation of employers and the necessary employment counseling and job training.

B. CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS SYSTEMS

Lawrence E. Stutsman, Deputy Director
California Department of Corrections

The community-based corrections concept as it exists in California was discussed by Mr. Lawrence E. Stutsman, Deputy Director of the California Department of Corrections.

California has operated under a so-called "modified indeterminate sentence system" which sets minimum and maximum standards for the number of years for each individual offense. The system appears to be working successfully. As examples of California's success in community corrections, Mr. Stutsman noted that in the past several years California prison populations have declined by 7,000, more offenders are on parole than are in institutions, and the rate of recidivism has been reduced by 25%.

In closing, Mr. Stutsman noted that emphasis in California is placed on community units and described as critical the classification process, where it is determined whether inmates are suitable for community-based facilities or should be placed in institutions.

C. FEDERAL SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONAL IMPROVEMENT

Judge Walter Hoffman, Chief Judge of the United State's District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, spoke on federal sentencing and correctional improvement.

Judge Hoffman pointed out that there is no standardized sentencing philosophy, but rather a kaleidoscope of views from which a disparity of sentencing emerges. This includes a wide indecisiveness as to the use of the indeterminate sentence. "The plea of guilty," he remarked, "is the first step towards rehabilitation."

Outlining the criteria to be used in sentencing an offender, Judge Hoffman included the prospects of rehabilitation or reformation and the protection of society. Primary emphasis should be placed on classification of the offender, Hoffman stressed. He suggested that offenders judged as dangerous should be institutionalized.

General deterrence of the "potential" offender and individual deterrence were also mentioned on the list of sentencing determinates.

Furthermore, Judge Hoffman stated that he advocates plea bargaining being open and on the record.

D. LEAA PROGRAMS, PLANS AND PROGRESS IN CORRECTIONAL IMPROVEMENT

Richard W. Velde, Associate Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

"America's jails and prisons have sunk to a level of inhumanity that represents a major disgrace in a free society," stated Richard W. Velde, Associate Administrator, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, describing the present correctional situation in his keynote speech.

To help combat this disintegrating condition, LEAA has established a discretionary grant plan for regional corrections systems, including programs for juveniles and hard-core offenders. Special emphasis has been given to the problems of juvenile offenders.

Velde also explained the LEAA programs involving technical experts that are "out on loan" to state and local correctional institutions to provide assistance and advice in solving problems and a national clearinghouse on correctional architecture.

"Community-based programs started in 1970 should come to fruition during the next five years," Velde continued. Halfway houses, group homes, court diversion projects, and community programs for education, training, guidance, and employment of probationers, parolees, and other ex-offenders are included in the plans.

Foreseeing an abrupt shift in emphasis from the traditional reliance on custodially-oriented institutions to rehabilitation-oriented, community-based programs, Velde felt that those who were incarcerated "would experience a more humane and legally supervised regime."

LEAA will continue to search for methods and techniques of helping the hard-core offenders for whom the prisons are really intended. Velde stressed the good start made by Maryland in the direction of corrections reform. The Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice has emphasized improvement in the rehabilitation of adult offenders as a major criminal justice need in the State, he reiterated.

By ameliorating such problems as bad housing, racial prejudices, heroin abuse and uprooted families, reduction in the crime rate would occur and fewer people would go to jail, he explained. "But dealing with society the way it is, we must improve jail and prison conditions."

Although Velde pointed to LEAA funding and technical assistance as a significant factor in the improvements, he stated that "in the long run, corrections reform is the basic responsibility of the state and local governments.

"Long range comprehensive plans are being developed. Now they must be made a reality."

IX. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
October 23, 1971

A. INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS AND ALTERNATIVES IN OFFENDER REHABILITATION

(Panel)

Arnold J. Hopkins, Assistant Staff Director of the Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, started the panel on Innovative Programs and Alternatives in Offender Rehabilitation by outlining two approaches: (1) socializing our institutions by bringing in community resources and (2) phasing out the institutional concept.

Mr. Hopkins also pointed to the master plan of the ABA to develop resources in the probation system, citing the limitations involved which include manpower problems in servicing parolees and the lack of volunteers in the assistance to parole aids.

The involvement of the judiciary, prosecutors and defense with the innovative programs designed to place qualified offenders into various types of employment was stressed by Mr. Hopkins. Similar on-going offender diversion programs such as Project Crossroads and the Manhattan Court Employment Project were discussed as well.

The "team work concept" was emphasized by Dr. Preston Sharp, Executive Director of the American Correctional Association, in relation to offender rehabilitation.

In conjunction with this concept, Dr. Sharp made some recommendations which included the initiation of clinical services on the local level and the utilization of small facilities in place of the "bastille" type facility.

A contractual planning program where the institution agrees to train the offender in a specific area was visualized by Dr. Sharp as a plan for the future.

Furthermore, Dr. Sharp emphasized the importance of the accreditation and self-evaluation of correctional programs along with a uniformity in standards.

Director of the Institute on Criminal Justice and Criminology at the University of Maryland, Dr. Peter P. Lejins, pointed to corrections as a behavioral modification activity in which evaluation is of paramount importance.

He stressed unity between the elements of the criminal justice system composed of law enforcement personnel, police, prosecutors, courts and the penal system.

"The offender can receive the best rehabilitative measures in a community-based center as he obtains maximum freedom within the community," Lejins said. He continued: "Institutions should not solely be correctional operations (i.e., behavior modification or punishment), but should be based on the correctional function, one of removal of the causes of criminal acts."

Mr. Charles Brown, Maryland Drug Abuse Administration, brought the panel discussion to a close by stating the need for upgrading the professional staff in the field of corrections and more specialized treatment programs in the area of drugs.

Mr. Brown also described the proposed Judicial Advisory Team which determines if an addict should go into the Civil Commitment Program where he will receive educational and job training opportunities.

B. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FOR MARYLAND
Judge George B. Rasin, Administrative Judge
2nd Judicial Circuit, Maryland

Judge George B. Rasin, Administrative Judge, Second Judicial Circuit, Maryland and Chairman of the Community Corrections Committee, briefed the Conference on the Committee's origin, membership and goals.

Additionally, Judge Rasin outlined the following major policy recommendations proposed by the Community Corrections Committee:

1. Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services should intensify its approach to community rehabilitation with respect to locating the offender within his community and utilizing community programs and facilities. Eventually those offenders not requiring maximum security should be housed and rehabilitated in their own communities.
2. The State should be financially responsible for adjudicated offenders with the counties being financially responsible for persons awaiting trial.
3. The State Division of Correction should provide guidelines for services, operations and facilities for pre-trial detention of prisoners. Counties desiring to provide these services should submit five year plans and reports on their correctional facilities.
4. The number of people detained for trial in Maryland should be decreased by encouraging an increased flow through the judicial system. There should be a time limit of 90 days before trial, encouragement of State-wide programs of release on recognizance, and public defender services and utilization of summonses for crimes considered as minor offenses.
5. Community corrections should have classification and evaluative-diagnostic capabilities and should obtain or provide appropriate counseling, therapy and treatment programs as part of rehabilitative efforts.
6. Community corrections planning emphasis should be placed on the development of community-oriented rehabilitation programs with the construction or acquisition of facilities designed to fit program needs, and not the program to fit the facility.

The task of corrections, as cited by the Committee, should be one of rebuilding the ties between the offender and the community.

According to the proposed system, Judge Rasin explained, the State will operate and maintain a series of correctional centers throughout the State aimed at holding and programming sentenced offenders.

The community corrections concept places emphasis on offender rehabilitation at a local level, and should divert offenders who were formerly potential recidivists from future contact with the system. It should also provide a more effective mechanism for reintegration into the community.

C. THE COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL LAWS

Professor Robert Fisher of the
University of Maryland School of Law

The Commission on Criminal Laws' plans for revision of the Maryland sentencing laws were discussed by Professor Robert Fisher of the University of Maryland School of Law. A special interim report was released for use in the Conference.

Professor Fisher emphasized that the main function of the Report was not to create correctional programs, but to provide sentencing classification for the newly-defined criminal cases.

Professor Fisher pointed out the traditional alternatives open to judges, such as the use of plea bargaining, extended sentences or minimizing the use of the indeterminate sentence.

The Report provides greater flexibility, according to Professor Fisher, by removing the mandatory one-fourth term of sentence before the rehabilitation process begins. Professor Fisher advised that the draft provisions do not set up an automatic schedule of inflexible punishments according to classification but instead seek to handle the offender according to society's needs and his. In furtherance of this objective, extensive use is made of the indeterminate sentence up to a specified maximum and very limited use is made of minimum sentences.

Professor Fisher noted the importance of improving communications and information supplied to judges, correctional officers and the Parole Board involving pre-sentence reports with the disposition of the inmate and how he should be rehabilitated.

Professor Fisher also stressed standardizing sentencing in an attempt to alleviate disparity of sentencing.

Moreover, judges should be able to use their discretion in releasing pre-sentence reports if the information contained in them would be detrimental to the offender, according to Professor Fisher.

D. INTRODUCTION - WORKSHOP II

There are three cases with four defendants presented in the following workshop material. The three situations and the personal histories of the individual defendants are fictitious.

The underlying purpose of this session is to discuss improved systems for sentencing and offender rehabilitation within the context of individual case decision making.

Each team must make a single decision concerning sentencing, select a confinement facility or probation, and suggest other possible treatment services for the offender.

Participants should assume that they are the court of a typical Maryland jurisdiction. Teams are not bound by existing laws, governmental structure, statutory penalties, facilities, services or funding. Within the context of the team decision, participants are free to discuss related court and correctional issues that may arise.

Finally, although the defendants in the workshop cases have a range of backgrounds and offenses, participants should not assume that the defendants are necessarily typical of the majority of offenders entering Maryland courts and correctional systems.

E. WORKSHOP CASE II

CASE A

Defendants appeared before this court on September 29, 1971 and entered pleas of guilty to the charge of burglary. The matter was referred for a pre-sentence investigation. Both defendants are now at liberty under \$500 bond.

STATEMENT OF CASE

Defendants admit that on the night of September 16, 1971, at approximately 11:00 p.m., they became involved in a burglary of a dwelling located at 3656 Grand Avenue in the Westville area of Kings County. Warren Roberts states that he and Ronald Thunstrom drove to the Grand Avenue address and parked adjacent to the building. Roberts got out of the automobile and broke a basement window leading into a basement apartment, number 101, occupied by one Robert E. Leonard. After breaking the window, Roberts lifted the inner window, crawled in, and let Thunstrom into the rear door of the building. They searched the apartment and removed from the premises one Zenith portable radio, one Wolensek eight millimeter camera, and a book of blank checks, total value, \$225.

The radio was recovered and the police were notified as to the location of the camera which Roberts had disposed of. None of the above facts were disputed by the defendants.

Defendant 1

Name:	Roberts, Warren
Address:	2141 Hilline Avenue
City:	Johnson City, Maryland
Race:	Caucasian
Sex:	Male
Height:	5' 8 1/2"
Weight:	145 pounds
Religion:	Protestant
Status:	Separated
Occupation:	Laborer
Education:	Completed 7th Grade
Age:	29 Years
Birth:	February 21, 1942
Docket No.:	11421

(1) Burglary

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

RECORD

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
4/18/58	Johnson City	Investigation - Suspected of Larceny and Burglary	Released to Green Ridge Boy's Camp
5/8/58	Johnson City	Held as Runaway from Green Ridge Boy's Camp	Released to Department of Welfare for delivery to juvenile court
2/20/60	Johnson City	Disorderly Conduct	Fines and costs of \$615.00
11/8/60	Johnson City	Investigation-Suspected of Burglary	Investigated and released
9/11/61	Johnson City	Malicious Destruction of Property	Probation before verdict
8/2/63	Johnson City	Shoplifting	10 Days
6/19/67	Johnson City	Storehouse Breaking	18 Months

FAMILY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Kinship</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Roberts, Michael	--	Father	Unknown	Unknown
Roberts, Joan	49	Mother	115 Belvedere Avenue	Nurse
Roberts, Daniel	25	Brother	115 Belvedere Avenue	Laborer

MARITAL STATUS

The subject states that he married Mary Adams in Pittsburgh in September of 1968, but that they have since separated. Information received indicates that at one time he lived with one Angella Hawkins for three months. The subject states that he has no children.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Warren Roberts is a 29 year old Caucasian, male, who is the first issue of two children born to the relationship of Michael and Joan Roberts. The subject claims that his parents separated in 1944 when he was two years old, and that he has no knowledge of his father. He says his mother is a high school graduate who is employed as a private nurse. He states that his only sibling, Daniel Roberts, resides with his mother, and is employed as a construction laborer. He declared that he did not get along with his brother and therefore does not associate with him.

HOME

The subject claims that he lived with his mother until age 12 or 13 when he became involved in difficulties with school authorities and law enforcement authorities. He denies having any parental control or supervision after age 12. He states that he was always a source of tension at home. During his early childhood the subject stated that he played in nearby streets with neighborhood playmates.

SCHOOL

The subject began attending public schools in the Queen's County School System at the age of 6. On June 1, 1951, he transferred to the Robert Poole Elementary School, P. S. #56, as a 3rd grade student. In September of 1953, he did not return to that school and their records indicate that he had been enrolled in a local non-public school. On November 10, 1953, he re-entered P. S. #56 and remained there through the 6th grade. Further investigation revealed that he entered P. S. #222 on October 30, 1955 and left on January 17, 1957 and had completed the 7th grade there. School records indicate that the subject repeated the 5th grade, that he was truant, and a behavior problem in school.

PERSONALITY TRAITS

When this investigator spoke with the subject, he appeared to be a healthy specimen. When questioned about his background, the subject seemed to display distrust towards this investigator.

WORK HISTORY

The subject claims two (2) to five (5) months employment on several occasions during the years when he was not incarcerated or institutionalized. He states that he had worked for short periods of time at the following: (1) Acme Plastics, (2) Johnson City Landscape Company, (3) Black's Roofing Company, (4) American Sign Company and (5) The Eagle Press and Printing Company.

MILITARY DRAFT

Roberts denies ever having served in the military, but claims that he registered with the Selective Service System, was classified 1-Y and remains so classified.

HEALTH

When interviewed by this investigator, the subject was very evasive about everything. He stated that he had contacted the normal childhood diseases but denies any serious illnesses or injuries.

FUTURE PLANS

The subject has no plans for the immediate future.

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

Warren Roberts - the subject
Federal Bureau of Investigation - Johnson City, Maryland
Johnson City Police Department
Kings County Police Department
Johnson City Public Schools
Maryland Penitentiary

EVALUATION

The subject is a 29 year old Caucasian male. He appears to be physically well developed and of average appearance. The subject has a long prior criminal record which indicates that he has difficulty adjusting

to the norms of society. His criminal record is coupled with a history of employment instability. It appears that the subject's previous involvement in criminal acts and subsequent incarcerations have not proved to be deterrents to him. At the present time, the subject is poorly equipped to face his responsibilities in society.

APPROVED:

Alexander P. Henderson
Agent III

Louis T. Maylon
Agent I

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

- (1) Defendant's Name: Warren Roberts
- (2) Charged with the Crime Of: Burglary
- (3) Existing Law: Burglary - Every person convicted of the crime of burglary or accessory thereto before the fact shall restore the thing taken to the owner thereof, or shall pay him the full value thereof, and be sentenced to imprisonment in jail or in the custody of the Division of Corrections for not more than twenty years. (Annotated Code, 1971, Art. 27 S: 29.)
- (4) Proposed Sentence: _____

- (5) Proposed Treatment:
- (a) Place of Confinement (if any): _____

- (b) Type of Programs (if any): _____

- (6) Discuss Major Reasons for Your Decision: _____

- (7) Other Courts and Corrections Problems: _____

Defendant 2

Name: Thunstrom, Ronald
Aliases: N/A
Address: 481 Millbrook Avenue
City: Johnson City, Maryland
Race: Caucasian
Sex: Male
Height: 5' 11"
Weight: 150 Pounds
Religion: Catholic
Status: Single
Occupation: Unemployed
Education: Completed 6th Grade
Age: 20 Years Old
Birth: January 15, 1951
Docket No.: 11422

(1) Burglary

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

RECORD

Date	Place	Offense	Disposition
10/15/64	Juvenile Court, Johnson City	Breaking and Entering, The Virginia Peanut Company, Juvenile Peti- tion	Found to be delinquent on both charges, placed on probation to the Juvenile Probation De- partment for an inde- finite period of time
	Juvenile Court, Johnson City	Larceny from Dorsey Department Store, Juve- nile Petition	
2/10/65	Juvenile Court, Johnson City	Violation of Probation	The subject was de- tained at Boys Village, later discharged and continued on probation.

Date	Place	Offense	Disposition
5/30/66	Johnson City	The subject was charged with breaking into a pharmacy.	Committed to the Maryland Training School for Boys.
1/19/70	Johnson City	Shoplifting	Ten days Kings County Jail.

FAMILY

Name	Age	Kinship	Address	Occupation
Thunstrom, Stephen	43	Father	Maryland Correctional Institution	- - -
Thunstrom, Jean	Unknown	Mother	Unknown	Unknown
Thunstrom, Glenn	39	Uncle	414 S. Harrison Street	Truck Driver
Thunstrom, Shirley	34	Aunt	414 S. Harrison Street	Housewife
Thunstrom, Vickie	27	Step- Mother	414 S. Harrison Street	Housewife
Thunstrom, Cheryl	5	Step- Sister	414 S. Harrison Street	None

MARITAL STATUS

The subject indicates that he is single and has no children.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The subject was born on January 15, 1951 in Johnson City out of the legal union of Stephen and Jean Thunstrom. The subject's parents were married in 1950 and separated when the subject was 2 years old. The parents have subsequently obtained a divorce. Ronald lived with his mother and her two illegitimate children up to the age of nine. During this period the subject's father was serving a prison sentence on narcotic violation and robbery. Investigation reveals that the mother was rather irresponsible over the years and assumed no real responsibility for the proper care of her son. When the subject was nine years old he went to live with his aunt and uncle, Glenn and Shirley Thunstrom at 414 S. Harrison Street.

Mrs. Shirley Thunstrom, the subject's aunt, states that the subject attended Johnson City Public Schools, that he completed the sixth grade at Public School #48 and then began attending the Anderson Junior High School.

Mrs. Thunstrom stated that her nephew was an average student, who was always well behaved at home, but that he began to experience difficulties with school authorities and law enforcement authorities when he reached the age of 13. Prior to these difficulties, the subject led a relatively normal childhood. Mrs. Thunstrom did state that the defendant would stay away from home frequently and was absent from school on numerous occasions. She said this was because the subject was visiting his mother.

The subject's aunt states that the defendant was a very confused youth because he was the product of a broken home; his mother was a chronic alcoholic and his father was constantly involved in criminal affairs.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD

The subject is residing with his step-mother, Vickie, and aunt and uncle, Glenn and Shirley Thunstrom at 414 S. Harrison Street. The home is a three-story brick row structure that consists of a living room, den, kitchen, and utility room on the first floor; bedroom and one bath on the second floor; and two bedrooms on the third floor. Mr. and Mrs. Thunstrom are buying this home and their weekly mortgage payment is \$15.00. The other residents are the subject's step-sister, and five cousins ranging in age from 12 to 1 years. The home is located in a decaying residential area in the western section of Johnson City.

SCHOOL

Johnson City Public School #48	1 thru 6 Grade completed
Anderson Junior High School	Withdrawn
Boys Village	
Anderson Junior High School	
Maryland Training School for Boys	

PERSONALITY TRAITS

In a report dated April, 1964, from the State Department of Juvenile Services, Ronald was described as an attractive boy at the age of 13. "He has a bushy head of blond hair and was dressed neatly at the court hearing." Ron did not seem greatly upset by the court appearance and answered questions readily at the interview. His speech ability seemed to indicate that he was a slow boy, but his overall attitude was one of cooperation. His

aunt, Mrs. Shirley Thunstrom, who has kept Ronald with her husband for the last five (5) years on and off, and for the last two and a half years on a regular basis, states that Ron is a good boy around the home, and that he performs errands without any difficulty. She stated that Ronald "gets in moods to talk" but is usually a silent youngster and that up to several weeks before court appearances she had been having some problem with late hours with him. Other than this, she did not mention any problems of a serious nature.

In a report from the Maryland Training School, Ronald was described as being very cooperative, showed adequate manners, respect for authorities, and was able to express himself. "The homeroom teacher at the training school described Ronald as being fairly energetic in applying himself to his studies." He gets along well with the rest of the boys and was able to do most of the work without constant supervision. He has no behavior problem and his conduct rating is regarded as cooperative and agreeable."

The subject has stated that his interests are few. He mentioned that football and basketball are of particular interest. Ronald also mentioned that he spends some time going to different bars and "clubs." He does not consider himself to be an alcoholic nor does he admit to any drug use.

His aunt mentioned that she was fearful that the subject was in with a bad crowd of people.

WORK

Ronald has previously been employed with the Rollins Tire Company for a period of eight months. He left this position because he said "he was bored changing tires." At present, he has no gainful employment.

MILITARY DRAFT

The subject's classification is 1-A but has received a lottery number of 289.

HEALTH

According to the aunt, the subject had contacted normal childhood illnesses but to the best of her knowledge, he has never been operated on. She did state that Ronald suffered a broken leg when he was hit by a truck when he was six (6) years old. He suffers no present disabilities from this accident.

FUTURE PLANS

The subject states that he has no immediate plans for the future but he thinks he would like to become an automobile mechanic.

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

Maryland Training School for Boys
Kings County Police Department
Department of Social Services
Maryland State Police Department
Johnson City Police Department
Department of Motor Vehicles
Anderson Junior High School
Mrs. Shirley Thunstrom - subject's aunt
Mrs. Vickie Thunstrom - subject's step-mother

EVALUATION

The subject, a white male, age 20, is a product of a broken home. During his early formative years, he experienced many difficulties and rejections. His father has a serious criminal record and is presently serving a penal term. Information received indicates that his mother, an alcoholic, displayed an irresponsible attitude towards the subject and her present whereabouts are unknown. It appears that the subject's previous involvement in criminal acts and subsequent incarcerations have not proved to be deterrents to him.

APPROVED:

Rudolph B. Wyler
Agent I

Eric Pallers
Agent III

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

- (1) Defendant's Name: Ronald Thunstrom
- (2) Charged With The Crime Of: Burglary
- (3) Existing Law: Burglary - every person convicted of the crime of burglary or accessory thereto before the fact shall restore the thing taken to the owner thereof, or shall pay him the full value thereof, and be sentenced to imprisonment in jail or the Division of Correction for not more than twenty years. (Annotated Code, 1971, Art. 27 S:29).
- (4) Proposed Sentence: _____

- (5) Proposed Treatment:
(a) Place of Confinement(if any): _____

(b) Type of Programs (if any): _____

- (6) Discuss Major Reasons for Your Decision: _____

(7) Other Courts and Correction Problems: _____

Case B

The defendants appeared before the court on October 4, 1971 and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of distributing and dispensing a controlled dangerous substance known to be a derivative of opium. Sentences have been postponed until a pre-sentence investigation report has been forwarded.

STATEMENT OF CASE

The following statements, as gathered by the police, were accepted as fact by both defendants and the State. On September 18, 1971, Alfred C. Knowles gave out the word that he had some smack (heroin) to sell. At approximately 11:17 p.m. on the same day the defendant was contacted by an Officer Lynch of the Kings County Police Department at a shopping center located in Silverdale, Maryland. Knowles, along with the police officer, left and drove to the corner of First and Main Streets. Knowles then asked the police officer how much he wanted and was told two caps and at this time \$12.00 was handed to the defendant. Knowles left the car and in a few minutes returned with a friend (later identified as Jerome L. Davis-- accomplice). All three then drove to the corner of York and Webster Avenues. At this time, the accomplice got out and picked up the heroin in bulk form. The trio then drove to Corbett Avenue where the police officer was left in the car and subject, with accomplice, went into the house and capped the heroin (put loose powder into capsules). Accomplice came out of the house and handed the police officer a package containing two capsules containing heroin wrapped in a piece of balloon.

Defendant 2

Name:	Davis, Jerome Louis
Aliases:	"Slim"
Address:	205 Fairview Court
City:	Johnson City, Maryland
Race:	Caucasian
Sex:	Male
Height:	6' 0"
Weight:	162 Pounds
Religion:	Baptist
Status:	Single
Occupation:	Construction Worker
Education:	Completed 10th Grade
Age:	33
Birth:	January 24, 1938
Docket No.	CR 12735

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

Defendant's Version

The subject accepts the charge as stated in the case.

RECORD

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
8/12/60	Johnson City Police Department	Possession of Marijuana	1 Year
11/23/61	Johnson City Police Department	Investigated Assault and Robbery	Released
7/9/63	King's County Police Department	Disorderly Conduct by Gambling Dice and Cards	Fine and Costs \$25.50
8/4/63	Johnson City Police Department	Investigated Narcotics	Released
12/18/64	Johnson City Police Department	Unlawful Sale of Heroin	5 Years
6/5/69	Johnson City Police Department	Investigated Narcotics	Released
7/23/69	New York Police Department	Con Game	10 Days
2/23/70	Kings County Police Department	Shoplifting	Released
9/11/70	Kings County Police Department	False Pretenses	Released
4/1/71	Johnson City Police Department	Interstate Transport of Stolen Property	Released
4/7/71	Johnson City Police Department	Possession of Narcotic Paraphernalia	60 Days

FAMILY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Kinship</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Davis, Barbara	30	Niece	7031 McHenry Street	Bakery Clerk
Davis, Ronnie	10	Son	602 Walls Street	Student
Davis, Melvin	46	Brother	10 Downing Circle	Western Electric
Davis, Morris	54	Brother	Unknown	Bartender

The subject's mother, father, two brothers, and three sisters are all deceased.

MARITAL STATUS

The subject lived with Virginia Clark for almost a year in 1961 during which time their son, Ronnie, was conceived. The subject has never legally been married.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Jerome Louis Davis was born in Johnson City to his legally married parents on January 24, 1938. He was the youngest child in a family of five boys and three girls. His father died when he was seven years old and the subject remembers little about him. Until he reached adolescence, the subject remembers being well cared for by his mother and older siblings. His mother received public assistance.

The subject quit high school in the 10th grade feeling that it was a waste of time for him. After "bumming around the streets for a few months," he got a job at Royal Cork and Seal in 1953. In 1956, he was drafted into the Army and had served almost two years when he was arrested for possession of marijuana. He was discharged ahead of schedule so his conviction would not deprive him of an honorable discharge.

After being released in July of 1958, the subject started using more dangerous drugs. He states he sniffed heroin and cocaine for a few months then began "firing" heroin intravenously. Although he worked during this period as a construction laborer, he was easily influenced by the kind of associates he learned to feel comfortable with while in prison. The subject used and sold heroin intermittently from 1958 until December 18, 1964, when he began a five year sentence for sale of heroin.

In 1969, the subject again started working as a laborer and established a common law relationship with Virginia Clark. Again he stated he began associating with his former friends.

In 1969, the subject took an apartment at 2414 Loyola Northway and worked as a laborer, but again became addicted to heroin. The subject has been enrolled in several methadone maintenance programs while being on probation, but has never managed to refrain from using street drugs completely.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD

The subject stated that he lives with Miss Clark in a row house apartment on Walls Street. The house seemed adequately furnished and taken care of.

SCHOOL

The subject attended a Johnson City Public Grade School and Junior High School. He attended one year of Lincoln High School before he dropped out because of lack of interest.

PERSONALITY TRAITS

The subject is a 33 year old male who, between jail terms totaling almost 14 years, has been addicted to heroin since 1960. He was cooperative and friendly during the investigative interview and indicated that he was tired of his life and wished to make a clean start in some kind of work for his community. He stated he was encouraged by the consideration and encouragement shown him by his attorney, who attested to the subject's desire to change his drug-centered and crime-ridden life.

WORK

The subject was unable to provide any definite information about his employment. In the past, he has worked as a laborer on various construction jobs, but since July, 1971 he has not been able to find a job. He states he makes extra money working for his brother, Morris, as a painter occasionally. In view of his long experience in drug traffic, it is possible that the subject is still selling narcotics occasionally as a source of income.

The subject stated there is a possibility he may be hired by the "Institutional Training Project" as a lecturer on drug abuse in the county schools, but this agent was unable to verify either the existence of the job possibility or the agency.

MILITARY DRAFT

The subject was drafted into the Army in 1956 and served more than two years before he was honorably discharged as a Corporal (E-4) in 1958.

HEALTH

The subject states he is in fairly good health and denies ever being seriously sick other than having suffered severe withdrawal sickness when incarcerated.

The subject stated he is currently taking methadone twice or three times a week from the Glenwood Life Savers Program, but a telephone call to that agency revealed that the subject had been there only several times in August but was never given any medication. Calls to other drug programs he had been enrolled in revealed that in each case methadone maintenance was discontinued due to the subject's use of heroin while on the program. By all indications, the subject is presently using heroin to some degree on a daily basis.

FUTURE PLANS

The subject expresses a strong desire to "kick his habit." He states that with his experience, he could be valuable in teaching youngsters about the dangers of drug abuse and hopes to find work somewhere in that capacity. He hopes that with the support, he will be able to make a clean break from a drug-centered life to one based on the more conventional values of gainful employment and/or service to the community.

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

Jerome Louis Davis - The subject
Morris Davis - The subject's brother
Barbara Davis - The subject's niece
Arnold Granke - The subject's attorney
King's County Police Department - Central Records

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED (cont.)

Johnson City Police Department - Central Records
Glenwood Life Savers Drug Program
Project Withdraw
Northwest Drug Alert Program - Brown Hospital

EVALUATION

Jerome Louis Davis has been convicted of a long series of arrests dating back to 1960, all for the use or sale of heroin or property offenses normally associated with drug addiction.

The possibility of rehabilitation for any 33 year-old heroin addict is not good. Between what he learns on the street through experience and what he is taught in prison, he becomes an expert at doing whatever is necessary to feed his inordinate need for drugs and at the same time, fights the growing realization that there is no point to it at all.

Jerome Davis has spent almost half of his life in jail or in pain because of his addiction. He has shown, in the past few years, a small effort toward fighting his habit by his repeated enrollment in different methadone maintenance programs but each time, he failed to continue treatment or was unable to stay away from street drugs completely.

The interviewer feels that although there are many reasons to feel hopeless about the subject, there is a chance that that very hopelessness seems to be catching up with the subject to the extent that perhaps the subject is ready for a change. He feels that the subject has a chance of rehabilitating if placed under the supervision of an older man who has experience in handling drug problems and to whom the subject can look to for support and guidance. The subject himself stated that the encouragement meant a great deal to him and made him feel like there was a chance that he could make it.

On the negative side again, the subject's statement of intentions is not easily believed because it is doubtful he can trust his own good intentions. This may be good reason, however, to recommend a kind of program which leaves the subject with very little freedom of movement and plenty of personal attention.

Although the subject could be considered a danger to society due to his drug addiction, penal system incarceration has not produced any

change in the subject's behavior in the past.

APPROVED:

Samuel A. Jones
Agent III

Foster T. Grant
Agent I

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

(1) Defendant's Name: Jerome L. Davis

(2) Convicted of the Crime Of: Distribution of Dangerous Substance

(3) Existing Law:

DISTRIBUTION OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES: [Any person who attempts to possess, administer, or obtain] a substance...which is a narcotic drug shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a felony, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not more than twenty(20) years, and a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or both. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent, prohibit or make ineligible any convicted defendant from participating in the rehabilitation program under Article 43 B, Subsection 12 and 13, as amended from time to time, because of length of sentence. (Annotated Code, 1971, Article 27, Section 287).

(4) Proposed Sentence: _____

(5) Proposed Treatment:

(a) Place of Confinement (if any): _____

(b) Type of Programs (if any): _____

(6) Discuss major considerations for your decision: _____

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

(7) Other Court and Corrections Problems Discussed: _____

CASE C

Defendants in the case were charged jointly with larceny of a motor vehicle. After a plea of guilty was entered on October 9, 1971 before this court, sentence was postponed pending a pre-sentence investigation of both defendants.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The facts that were agreed upon by the defendants in this case were ascertained by two undercover agents assigned to the Special Investigation Unit of the Johnson City Police Department. Both defendants, John Francis Bowman and Anthony Fattaglia, had been placed under surveillance for approximately two weeks prior to the current crime. Suspicion had been created when used car dealers in the Northeast area of Johnson City reported sporadic thefts from their lots in the morning hours. The two defendants were observed by the aforementioned officers removing a vehicle (1970 Ford Fairlane) from United Ford Sale, Inc., located in the 5400 block of Waterford Road. Bowman and Fattaglia were subsequently followed to an area where they were observed placing the stolen vehicle into a rented garage. Immediately thereafter, both subjects were apprehended.

Defendant 2

Name: Bowman, John Francis
Address: 4201 Elrod Avenue
City: Johnson City, Maryland
Race: Caucasian
Sex: Male
Height: 6' 1"
Weight: 163 lbs.
Religion: Methodist
Status: Single
Occupation: Truck Driver
Education: 11th Grade
Age: 20 years old
Birth: June 14, 1951
Docket No.: 21453

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

Defendant's Version

John Bowman, the subject, claims that he met the co-defendant at a drag strip. "He mentioned that he wanted work done on some cars that he had recently purchased. I did not realize that Fattaglia was stealing."

RECORD

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
3/20/66	King's County Police Department	Larceny	Turned over to his parents
11/19/70	King's County Police Department	Two Counts of Assault	Not guilty

No record in Johnson City.

FAMILY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Kinship</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Bowman, James, Jr.	39	Father	4201 Elrod Avenue	Truck driver
Wells, Cathleen	38	Mother	158 Old Court Road	Factory worker
Bowman, Marie	30	Stepmother	4201 Elrod Avenue	Typist
Bowman, James, Sr.	64	Grandfather	40 River Street Glenmore, Maryland	Mechanic
Bing, Robert	37	Uncle	40 River Street Glenmore, Maryland	Guard
Bing, Gloria	31	Aunt	40 River Street Glenmore, Maryland	Receptionist
Bowman, Jane	33	Aunt	40 River Street Glenmore, Maryland	Teacher
Bowman, James, III	16	Brother	158 Old Court Road	Student
Bowman, Doris	15	Sister	158 Old Court Road	Student

MARITAL STATUS

The subject has never been married but anticipates that he will be in the very near future.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The subject was born in Johnson City, Maryland on June 14, 1951 to the legal union of James Bowman and Cathleen Bowman. His parents were divorced when he was 9 months old. His father was appointed his legal guardian but he was unable to provide a home for the subject at that time. Therefore, the

subject was brought to the home of his grandparents in Glenmore. The subject was raised by his grandparents and has lived all of his life in King's County. He is now living with his father in Johnson City because his father posted bond for him. Both of his parents have remarried. Both parents have maintained an interest in the subject and the subject thinks highly of both of them. In fact, all of the subject's relatives in Johnson City and Glenmore think highly of him.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD

His grandfather's home is a two story rambling framed house in a mixed residential commercial neighborhood. His father's home is a framed dwelling remodeled into two overly-crowded apartments.

SCHOOL

Glenmore High School, Glenmore, Maryland	10-11th Grades
Corcoran Junior High School, Glenmore, Maryland	8-9th Grades
Marley Junior High School, Glenmore, Maryland	7th Grade
Freetown Elementary School, Freetown, Maryland	4-6th Grades
Glenmore Elementary School, Glenmore, Maryland	1-3rd Grades

PERSONALITY TRAITS

The subject is a likeable, friendly, outgoing young man. He likes to spend most of his spare time with his girl friend, who is from Glenmore. He hopes to get married in June of 1972. His principal hobby is drag racing and his principal associates are people who are interested in that sport. He races his cousin's 1970 Chevrolet at different drag strips in the area for trophies and for cash prizes. He has been racing cars for two years. He is saving his earnings in the bank in order to purchase a 1972 Ford Torino. He had a good relationship with his family and is well thought of by them.

WORK

The subject has had various types of employment since September of 1968. He has worked as a counter man with Porkey's Roast Beef House (9/68 - 6/69) where he was discharged because of continual tardiness. Later he was employed by Beltway Bookbinders as a truck driver

(6/69 - 8/70) and by Souse Company as a porter (8/70 - 8/71). Presently, he is employed with Brown Sugar Company as a truck driver. His employer has been reasonably satisfied with his performance.

MILITARY DRAFT

The subject has never been in military service. He is registered with the local draft board.

HEALTH

The subject is in good physical health. He has never had any mental illness or psychiatric treatment. He has never had any venereal disease or disabilities nor has he used drugs of any kind.

FUTURE PLANS

The subject has not yet determined where he will live if he is placed on probation. All of his relatives will welcome him into their homes. The subject would prefer to live in King's County because he likes the country. He definitely intends to keep on working for Brown Sugar Company. If transportation is a problem, he will live with his father and stepmother. He hopes to get married in June, 1972, and then live in Glenmore. He plans to get his high school equivalency through Anderson Technical Institute and in the future to own and operate a shop for the repair of high performance automobiles.

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

John Francis Bowman - the subject
James Bowman, Jr. - the subject's father
Cathleen Wells - the subject's mother
Marie Bowman - the subject's stepmother
James Bowman - the subject's grandfather
Mr. Turk - the subject's immediate supervisor
King's County Police Department - Central Records
Johnson City Police Department - Central Records

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

EVALUATION

The subject impressed this agent as being a very mature, friendly, and outgoing young man. He has definite positive goals and is willing to work to achieve them. All of his relatives think very highly of him and he had good words to say about his relatives. He has a definite desire to work to better himself. He realizes that he was foolish to get mixed up in this incident. Despite earlier incidents with law enforcement agencies, the subject is making definite efforts to stay out of trouble.

APPROVED:

John Sadek
Agent III

Leonard Meany
Agent I

- (1) Defendant's Name: John Francis Bowman
- (2) Convicted of the Crime Of:

(a) LARCENY OF A MOTOR VEHICLE: Every person convicted of feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away any horse, mare, gelding, colt, ass or mule, or motor vehicle as defined in the laws of this State relating to such or as an accessory thereto before or after the fact shall restore the horse, mare, animal or motor vehicle stolen, to the owner thereof, or shall pay to him the full value thereof, and shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than fourteen years. (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 27, Section 348).
- (3) Proposed Sentence: _____

- (4) Proposed Treatment:

(a) Place of Confinement (if any): _____

(b) Types of Programs (if any): _____

- (5) Discuss major considerations for your decision: _____

(6) Other Court and Correction Problems Discussed: _____

TEAM	DEFENDANT	SENTENCE	PLACE	TREATMENT PROGRAM
1	1	0 to 10 (Indeterminate)	Medium Security Institution-Community Based Center	Educational-Vocational-Work Release
	2	0 to 5 (Indeterminate)	Community Corrections Center	Educational-Vocational-Counseling-Work Release-Parole
	3	0 to 10 (Indeterminate)	Medium Security Institution-Community Based Institution	Psychotherapy-Education-Vocational-Work Release-Community Drug Program Under Parole Supervision
	4	0 to 18 Months (Indeterminate) S/S	Probation (N/A)	If Successful, Record Expunged
2	1	2 to 8 (Indeterminate)	Diagnostic Center-Maryland Correctional Training Center-Work Release	Educational-Vocational Training-Work Release
	2	0 to 5 (Indeterminate)	Reception Diagnostic Center-Menninger Evaluation and Treatment Center	Educational-Shelter Work-Therapy-Family Re-Socialization
	3	5 to 15 (Indeterminate)	Corrections Drug Institution-Community Drug Treatment Center (In-Out Patient)	Drug Therapy-Educational-Vocational-Re-Socialization
	4	2 Years (S/S)	Probation (N/A)	Educational-Vocational-Family Counseling
3	1	5 to 15 (Indeterminate)	Medium Security-Community Corrections Center	Vocational Rehabilitation-Education-Work Release-Group Life and Social Living Education
	2	5 to 15 (Indeterminate)	Medium Security-Community Corrections Center	Vocational Rehabilitation-Education
	3	10 to 30 (Indeterminate) (No Early Parole)	Medium Security	Psychological Treatment-Vocational Rehabilitation-Education
	4	Probation Without Record	Probation (N/A)	Vocational Rehabilitation-Education-Counseling

TEAM	DEFENDANT	SENTENCE	PLACE	TREATMENT PROGRAM
4	1	Up to 10 (Indeterminate)	Medium Security Vocational and Educational Institute	Therapy-Educational-Vocational-Work Release-Parole-Volunteers
	2	Up to 5 (Indeterminate)	Community Corrections Center	Educational-Vocational-Family Counseling
	3	Up to 10 (Indeterminate)	Maximum Security Institution-Community Corrections Center	Narcotic Therapy-Educational-Parole Volunteers
	4	Probation Without Verdict (18 Months)	Probation	Education (Completion)
5	1	0 to 10 (Indeterminate)	Maryland Correctional Training Center-Regional Community Corrections Center	Work Release-Vocational Training-Parole
	2	0 to 10 (Indeterminate)	Maryland Correctional Training Center-Regional Community Corrections Center	Work Release-Vocational Training-(Auto Mechanic)-Parole
	3	10 to 30 (Indeterminate)	Maximum Security Institution	Self-Motivation
	4	3 Years-Indefinite Probation (S/S)	Halfway House	Mechanic-Vocational Training
6	1	Up to 10 Years (Indeterminate)	State Adult Vocational Training Center	Vocational Evaluation, Training-Counseling
	2	5 Years (S/S) 3 Years Strict Probation	Vocational Residential Center	Job Training and Placement
	3	Up to 20 (Indeterminate)	State Institution for Drug Treatment	Drug Program-Vocational Training-After-Care (Parole)
	4	Probation Without Verdict	Probation (N/A)	NONE

TEAM	DEFENDANT	SENTENCE	PLACE	TREATMENT PROGRAM
7	1	Up to 20 (Indeterminate)	Hagerstown	Evaluational-Planned Program-Yearly Report to Court
	2	Division-Informal Probation	Probation (N/A)	Vocational Rehabilitation
	3	Up to 10 (Indeterminate)	Institute for Treatment of Drug Addicts	Drug Treatment-Release to Halfway House
	4	Enter No Contest - Grant Probation Without Verdict	Probation (N/A)	NONE
8	1	Up to 5 (Indeterminate) S/S - Strict Probation	Group Home	Diagnostic Evaluation-Offender Contract-Probation.
	2	Up to 5 (Indeterminate) S/S - Strict Probation	Foster Home or Group Home or Co-Educational Home	Diagnostic Services-Adult Education-Social Services-Vocational Rehabilitation
	3	Up to 20 (Indeterminate) 24 Months Maximum Security	24 Month Maximum Security Halfway House - 1/4 way House	Based on Evaluation
	4	Probation Without Verdict (Indeterminate Probation With Review in Six Months)	Probation (N/A)	Based on Evaluation

A. INTRODUCTION TO WORKSHOP III

The purpose of this team workshop is to develop recommendations for improvements in the Maryland system of offender rehabilitation. Such solutions may require legislation, additional funding, group action, or a reallocation of resources.

The attached list of areas for consideration includes many major topics discussed, or issues raised, at this Conference. It is suggested that each team use these topics as a starting point for group discussions. Teams are to feel free, however, to consider additional issues or topics in identifying problems and making improvement recommendations.

X. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

October 24th and 25th, 1971

Bail, Pre-Trial Diversion and Speedy Trials: _____

Sentencing Laws and Other Aspects of the Criminal Code: _____

Uniformity in Sentencing: _____

Facilities and Programs for Pre-Trial Detention, Short Term Non-Dangerous Offenders and Pre-Release Prisoners: _____

Central Institutions: _____

Parole and Probation Services: _____

System Evaluation: _____

Community Involvement and Public Acceptance: _____

Utilization of Community and Non-Criminal Justice Agency Resources: _____

Diagnostic and Classification Capabilities: _____

XI. CONSENSUS STATEMENT
MARYLAND CONFERENCE ON COURTS AND CORRECTIONS ¹

The Conference recognized that the first step in the rehabilitation process was the point of arrest and the pre-trial detention process. In order to protect those arrested and their families, only those prisoners who are not a good risk to appear at trial or who represent an abnormal danger to society should be held in detention facilities prior to trial. To insure that this requirement is carried out, the Conference made the following recommendation:

There should be uniform bail procedures throughout the State including the use of release on recognizance, the 10% of bond paid to the court, and other mechanisms. Such a uniform system should serve the Circuit and District Court on a coordinated basis.

In some cases, the interest of society and the offender may be best served by avoiding the formal adjudicative process. Programs such as the Manhattan Court Employment Project in New York and Project Crossroads in Washington, D. C., have shown success in avoiding formal adjudication by diverting the accused that want to participate in such efforts to rehabilitative programs. If the person diverted is successful in these programs, then prosecution is abated. In order to begin to determine the need for such programs in Maryland, the Conference made the following recommendation:

Major Maryland jurisdictions should study the possibility of using pre-trial diversion particularly for certain non-dangerous first offenders that might benefit from a non-adjudicative diversion process. Where pre-trial diversion programs are developed, the State's Attorney should have full involvement in the program.

The Conference spent substantial time reviewing present and proposed sentencing laws. It was found that 50% of all sentenced offenders coming into the State correctional system had sentences of two years or less. When combined with current parole administrative procedures of review, after one quarter of the sentence, these sentences leave little time for treatment for those offenders needing such treatment. In addition, where offenders are given long determinate sentences, the one quarter parole rule may impede progress toward rehabilitation. In order to assist the Division of Correctional Services in preparing the offender for return to society, the Conference made the following recommendation:

The State of Maryland should adopt some form of the indeterminate sentence. Further study should be given to the Brune Commission Report as it relates to sentencing.

¹ The Consensus recommendations were based on workshop and other Conference activities and subsequent discussion by the conferees in general session.

The sentencing workshops at the Conference clearly demonstrated the disparity that presently exists in sentences given throughout the State. Such disparity may have a detrimental effect on the offender and on the public attitude toward the system of justice. To develop an improved and more uniform approach to sentencing the offender, the Conference made the following recommendation:

There should be sentencing institutes held for judges throughout the State on a continuing basis.

The Conference reviewed in detail the substandard jail system that now exists throughout the State. It also took note that over half of the offenders presently going into central institutions have sentences of two years or less. The Conference recognized the success of the limited pre-release programs and work release programs in Maryland, and the success in reducing recidivism of community-based programs in the State of California.

In order to develop a manageable, decentralized system of corrections serving Maryland's local jurisdictions throughout the State, the Conference made the following recommendation:

The State of Maryland should assume responsibility for all sentenced offenders throughout the State and provide at the local community level, small facilities serving short-term non-dangerous offenders and pre-release prisoners. There should be a wide range of services provided to offenders being housed in these facilities including counseling, work release, educational release, and health care. Individual counties should provide short-term pre-trial detention or house these prisoners in the State facility at county expense.

The Conference reviewed the current crowded, antiquated, and sometimes disruptive central correctional institutions that presently exist in Maryland. The Conference made the following recommendation regarding the use of large central institutions:

Large central institutions should be primarily used for offenders needing maximum security and those offenders that will require a substantial length of time before they are ready to be reintegrated into the community. In addition, central facilities should be used for special purposes such as treating defective delinquents and specialized training programs.

Parole and Probation services were one of the major topics discussed at the Conference. It was found that current Parole and Probation staff and its training were inadequate to provide the needed level of supervision

and presentence reports. In order to improve Parole and Probation services throughout the State, the Conference made the following recommendation:

Parole and Probation resources should be reviewed and expanded where necessary to allow for manageable caseloads and more and higher quality presentence reports. Such reports should be prepared as early in the processing of the offender's case through the courts as possible.

The Conference pointed out the inadequacy of the current capabilities and efforts in trying to evaluate the impact of programs throughout the criminal justice system. The Conference made the following recommendation regarding criminal justice system evaluation:

The State criminal justice agencies should develop a coordinated, unified data base and meaningful criteria for measuring the efficiency of the criminal justice system and its impact on crime.

The need for understanding, involvement and support for correctional and other criminal justice programs was discussed throughout the Conference. Recognizing the need for citizen involvement to make programs both feasible and successful, the Conference made the following recommendation:

A broad based community involvement capability should be developed for the criminal justice system that would include the use of volunteers, the mass media, speakers bureaus and the school system.

While some of the resources needed to provide treatment services to the offender exist within the correctional system, the Conference recognized that important additional resources do exist in other public systems such as health, employment, and social services. In addition, private resources could be of significant assistance in treating the offender. In order to have these additional resources available to the correctional system, the Conference made the following recommendation:

Non-criminal justice agencies should provide a greater variety, quality and quantity of services to the offender. The Division of Correctional Services should coordinate these efforts so as to avoid duplication of programs where possible.

The Conference discussed the need for adequate diagnostic and classification services throughout the program. It was felt that such services were needed to make sentencing decisions and to place the offender in a treatment program that would serve rehabilitative needs and protect society. To insure that effective diagnostic services are available, the Conference made the following recommendation:

Adequate diagnostic and classification capabilities should be available at the earliest point in processing the offender through the criminal justice system. Such services should certainly be available for pre-sentence reports and could be provided through central, regional and court level resources. Further study should be given to developing procedures for providing diagnostic information on a pre-trial basis. An adequate record should be kept of all reports to avoid duplication of efforts by the various agencies dealing with the offender.

END