

DELEGATE BOTHE: Is it your view that that is a fair way to approach the circumstance?

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: I do not know of any other way to secure a man's appearance in court.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Bothe.

DELEGATE BOTHE: Judge Child, as a member of the Committee, you heard considerable evidence, did you not, that the present system requiring the posting of professional bail through bondsmen did not work any better than the various experiments that have been tried in Baltimore and in other parts of the country?

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Those were for minor offenses.

DELEGATE BOTHE: Are you sure of that?

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: All the testimony that I heard.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Bothe.

DELEGATE BOTHE: I believe you were not present perhaps during some of the testimony.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Bothe, that is not a question, is it?

DELEGATE BOTHE: Did you hear all the testimony that came before the Committee on the subject?

DELEGATE CHILD: I do not know.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Do you have further questions, Delegate Bothe?

DELEGATE BOTHE: Do you feel, Judge Child, that the present system of professional bond-posting is workable and realistic?

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: I do not have enough knowledge on that to talk about it. We do not have bondsmen in the county. People who commit rather serious crimes,

if they have had a clear record before, and we know they are going to appear in court, can be released on very nominal bond.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Judge Child, you indicated your satisfaction with the recent statute passed in 1965.

DELEGATE CHILD: No, sir, I did not. I did not indicate any dissatisfaction with the statute. My point was that under our present constitutional language, you could pass that statute which they did, and could pass any more lenient statute, and therefore you did not need the new language in the constitution.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Well, Judge Child, setting aside for the moment whether or not you are satisfied with that statute, what remedy would an individual have who was committed arbitrarily to jail now in order to prevent him from committing what the judge might think was some dangerous act?

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: He always has the right of a writ of habeas corpus to appear, and make the State show evidence why he should be held.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: That is rather a weak weapon, is it not, Judge?

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Is is what?

DELEGATE BENNETT: It is rather a weak remedy to file for a writ of habeas corpus.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: It is one of the strongest remedies in the entire section of law.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: I will debate that with you further. Do you feel, however, that the only remedy he has under that act, if he was committed for preven-