15 general hospitals stay busy

Look around you. In the downtown streets teeming with people, in busy offices, in the check line at the supermarket, in a crowded restaurant.

The men and women, the youngsters and many of the elderly seem active and healthy.

Yet the fact is that for every seven of Baltimore's approximately 918,000 residents, one bed in a city hospital is filled on the average by an ailing patient for more than a day each month.

* * *

THIS, OF course, does not mean that one out of every seven Baltimoreans is lying in a hospital bed for at least a day each months at that rate, the city would be practically depopulated.

It does mean, however, that the city's 15 general hospitals have their hands — and their beds — just about full day and night.

According to a study by the Hospital Council of Maryland for January, 1966, some 79 percent of the 5,607 hospital beds in the city were filled all the time.

During that month alone, the beds were made and unmade, attented by thousands of nurses, physicians and interns, served by complicated medical equipment — and countless numbers of pills, for a grand total of 137,247 patient-days.

* * *

THE LARGEST hospital, Johns Hopkins, then had 1,046 beds which were filled for a total of 19,559 patient days.

The smallest, North Charles, which has since expanded, had 90 beds and 2,471 patient days.

The busiest hospital was St. Agnes, which had its beds occupied 93 percent of the time. The least busy in terms of how often its beds were filled — and this may be hard to believe — was Hopkins, having only a 60.3 percent occupancy.

* * *

IN ADDITION to those who were admitted to the hospitals — 15 plus one, St. Joseph's, which has since moved to Towson — people with one ailment or another made 106,559 out-patient department visits during January, more than one for every nine city residents.

Johns Hopkins led the way with 30,977 visits to its 12 departments ranging from dentistry to psychiatry, to plastic surgery.

One of its departments alone, Medicine, has 14 different clinics, and one of those clinics has 10 subclinics.

DOCTORS AT many hospitals, including Hopkins and Provident, agree that there is a trend towards increasing outpatient and emergency room treatments, with a corresponding decrease in the rate, if not the number, of patients admitted to the hospital for a longer period.

This is not only because modern drugs and techniques enabled a hospital to treat some patients with clinic visits who formerly would have had to remain in the institution, but also because Medicare is expected to bring into clinics many of the infirm aged who might otherwise have gone without treatment.

* * *

JOHNS HOPKINS has long been recognized as one of the best hospitals in the country, and it also has one of the best medical schools, attracting the men going into the field of medicine from all over the world. This year it had an elite enrollment of 371 students.

The University of Maryland Medical School, founded in 1803, is the fifth oldest in the country and the oldest in Maryland. This year it had 476 students.

No other local hospital has a medical school, but 12 have schools of nursing. They are Provident, University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins, Franklin Square, Bon Secours, Church Home Lutheran, Maryland General, Mercy, St. Agnes, Sinai, Union Memorial and University.

Hopkins has an enrollment of 295 aspiring nurses, University of Maryland has 175, while Provident is training 63 but hopes to double that total when it moves into its new multi-million dollar quarters on Liberty-Heights Ave. a few years from now.

* * *

THE OLDEST hospital here is the University of Maryland, which has been caring for the sick since 1823 — 20 years after the opening of the medical school, which is an unusual order of progression.

The newest will soon be Provident, which recently unveiled the first model of its proposed $10,500,000 facilities.

Groundbreaking on the 22.5 acre site will begin in March of next year, and the proposed capacity of the seven-level structure will be more than twice that of the present hospital on Division St. — 280 beds as opposed to 135 now.

A BIG FACTOR in the building of new hospitals in Maryland will be the Hospital Loan Construction Act passed by the state legislature two years ago, which appropriated $50 million for loans to hospitals which plan new facilities.

No one has been able to use the money so far, however, because a suit was instituted on the issue of whether the state could contribute to church-run and controlled institutions.

The suit was brought before the State Court of Appeals, and a decision was expected this month.

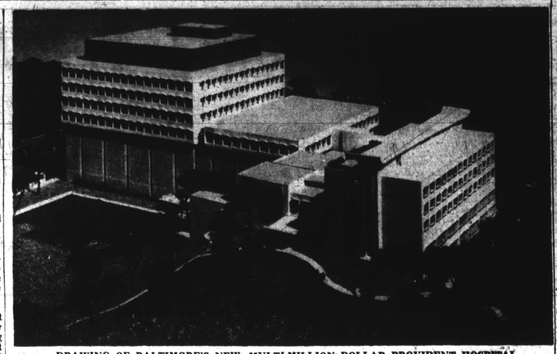
William Zorzi, public relations director for the Hospital Council of Maryland, said that hospitals have already pitched in the matter, they are willing, Mr. Zorzi said, to accept that many of them endorsed the idea of creating a permanent planning council which would coordinate all aspects of the health field and have certain powers to determine the best areas for new hospital construction.

Such a council, he pointed out, would prevent a situation such as that which now exists in Towson, where two brand new hospitals — St. Joseph's and the General Baltimore Medical Center — sitting right next to each other while other areas have much greater need.

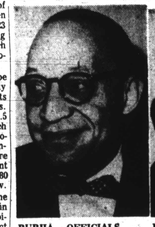
The planning council would include the State Health Department, the City Health Department, the Hospital Council of Maryland, the Nursing Home Association, the American Medical Association branches and other relevant agencies.

MARYLAND HOSPITALS have been fighting disease and injury since 1823, and the battle front has been expanding since then and will continue to expand in the future.

In the words of Mr. Zorzi: "There is a need for more and better facilities now, and there will be a need for a long time to come."



DRAWING OF BALTIMORE'S NEW, MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PROVIDENT HOSPITAL



BURHA OFFICIALS — Edgar M. Ewing, left, was recently promoted to second in command at the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency, and Dr. Saul M. Perdue, right, has been renamed to the agency's board.

1ST OF ITS KIND — This high-rise, low-rent public housing project in the East Baltimore, under supervision of the Baltimore Housing Authority, a division of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency. Built in 1964, it is the frist high-rise structure in public housing, and contains some 1,100 dwelling units.

Morton-Dyett young firm

One of the youngest, but thriving enterprises to join the city's business community is the Morton and Dyett Funeral Home at 1701 Laurens St.

Owned and operated by two of the young and aggressive funeral directors, the establishment opened its modern plant a little more than a year ago.

James A. Morton and Leroy O. Dyett, the owners, gave this reason for expanding their operation formerly located in the 800 block Pennsylvania Ave.:

"There was a definite need for a new, functionally modern and structurally beautiful facility within the inner city. We are trying to fill this need."

ACTIVE IN numerous professional and community organizations, the young owners are equally as concerned with contributing to the welfare of the community as they are with operating a progressive and profitable business.

They are succeeding on both counts.

She added with the automatic acceptance at some schools of sororityhood, it is sometimes easier to make friends.

Hours are spent before, during and after school in discussions of how to do better socially.

Background music for such talks are records such as: "With a Child's Heart," by Stevie Wonder; "Let's Go Get Stoned," Ray Charles; and "Ain't Too Proud To Beg," by the Temptations.

The still standing dance for parties is the "Bugaloo," and the teenage swingers can be spotted in any crowd as the ones who have just learned the latest variations.

* * *

DO TEENAGERS drink at parties?

"For some parties yoh drink before you go. At others you drink while you are there because some parents allow it," one City College student said.

He added that he did not drink to excess because his parents allowed him to drink beer or wine at home.

Several girls admitted they probably enjoyed drinking more than they should, but did not drink in front of boys they wanted to impress.

Partically all preferred big parties over small ones. For the boys, big parties pose a big problem.

"The girls usually come in bunches. After the party you can't dynamite them apart from their friends, even to go out for a coke," a Poly student said bitterly.

The advantage cited by all sides for big parties is the greater chance of meeting new people.

A vital part of social recognition is what you wear. The 2 p's have gone in a big way for cut-out style shoes, "pork-boy" sweaters, and new flower-print skirts and jackets.

Many City Collegians like to keep their trousers untapered. Loafers still have a slightly tapered toe.

Wearers of canvas hats wouldn't be caught dead with them unless they had been battered, dirtied, and written on, either by natural causes or by design.

* * *

MANY STUDENTS wear sneakers. "Girls like to wear sweat socks because it makes their legs look bigger," a Dunbar young man said frankly.

"I like to see girls in tight skirts at parties. Tight sweaters are not important because usually there isn't much there," a City College junior conceded.

With warm weather here, the preference was for semi-casual (no ties for boys) wear at social functions.

SEX

Almost as big a part of teenage considerations of social acceptance is how they are viewed as potential marriage partners.

A City graduating senior and his friend said what was generally concurred in by both sexes:

There are no 'sex parties' as such among high school students. (To the great relief of all concerned parent.)

"Even necking is not as widespread as the guys would like to have you believe," one Dunbar senior added.

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Standing: Gene Noble, Clifton Henry, Yvonne Powell, Mrs. Esther E. Jeffries, John Barrett, Samuel T. Daniels, Director.

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Baltimore Community Relations Commission

THESE ARE YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY LAW IN BALTIMORE

The right to equal job opportunity—without discrimination.

The right to attend a public or private non-sectarian school—without discrimination.

The right to join a labor union or become an apprentice trainee—without discrimination.

The right to visit and enjoy all public facilities and places—without discrimination.

THESE ARE THE AREAS COVERED BY THE LAW AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

EMPLOYMENT

Ordinance No. 103, as enacted, applies whenever any employer with 15 or more employees, employment agency, or labor organization acts in a discriminatory manner toward any individual because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry, in connection with the following:

- Hiring and firing
- Upgrading or promotion
- Training and apprenticeship programs
- Membership in labor unions
- Classifying and referral practices of employment agencies
- Employment applications forms and interviews
- Any other terms or conditions of employment

Included in this law is any governmental unit, agency or instrumentality to which the City has power to legislate.

Excluded from coverage are any fraternal and religious organizations, and any employer with less than 15 employees.

Violators of this law are subject to investigation by the Commission and possible legal action.

EDUCATION

A public or private non-sectarian school or college cannot reject a qualified student solely because of race, color, creed, place of birth, or ancestry.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

The previous Ordinance No. 1249 applied to hotels, motels, inns and restaurants. Provisions have been made in Ordinance No. 103 for coverage of such places of public accommodation as inns, roadhouses, hotels, motels, restaurants, or eating houses, all bathhouses, swimming pools in addition, all retail stores and establishments, theatres, motion picture houses, roof gardens, music halls, race courses, skating rinks, amusement and recreation parks fairs and carnivals, bowling alleys, shooting galleries, billiard and pool parlors, garages and all public conveyances as well as the stations, terminals and airports thereof. Coverage also includes ambulances.

HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

The law applies whenever any Health and Welfare Agency and its personnel act in a discriminatory manner toward any individual because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry in connection with the following:

- Refusing services, programs, benefits, facilities or privileges offered.
- Establishing rates or charges for any services offered.
- Advertising or representing that any of the benefits will be withheld from or denied to any person on a discriminatory basis.

YOU CAN HELP STRENGTHEN CIVIL RIGHTS

- by contacting the Community Relations Commission for educational materials, speakers, or advice.
- by reporting all cases of discrimination to the Commission offices.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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BALTIMORE TEENS TELL WHERE THEY STAND

By MARY RICHARDSON

The teenage world in Baltimore City is closed to parents.

In a few years, a Census projection shows, half of America's population will be under 21, therefore what today's teenagers are up to is of prime concern to the big cities they will eventually take over.

In Baltimore, this 13-19 age group is in two distinct parts. The first includes what adult America considers "normal" and the second part a pronounced minority, are creating tomorrow's problems today.

Randomly chosen students were interviewed from the following schools, (some were school leaders, others not): Dunbar, Douglass, City College, Eastern, Western and Polytechnic high schools.

They candidly voiced opinions on their world, problems, and plans.

It is significant that in order to speak freely to those outside their world most teenagers requested anonymity.

SOCIAL LIFE

Their parents might have said that gaining social acceptance was harder for boys who must be approved by their friends and make contact with girls.

"It's the same game for girls to become known as it is for boys," one petite western student said.

SALLYE BROWN CO-STAR WITH Colts' John Mackey of Radio WEBB "Focus on Youth"

DOUG DOUGLAS

DOREA WHITE program gets a teenage view of the school dropout problem.

A FORMER City student who was thought to have had many attractive ladies clamoring for his attention summed it up thusly: "It all boiled down to 50 per cent of what I did and 50 per cent of what people thought I did. When you're in high school, an image like Casanova is an asset."

An Eastern High School junior said flatly: "Only 5 per cent of what you hear is really done."

A senior at Poly said: "I find high school girls generally more talk than show."

A sophomore at Western received vigorous nods of agreement from her two friends when she said: "sex isn't talked about fully among girls or boys in school. You learn more during recess."

FASHIONS

We touched on this briefly before, but just a run down on why students compare notes on clothes.

"It's necessary to wear what you want. Parents criticize you wearing what a crowd wears, but you're proud of that crowd, aren't you?", an Eastern student asked.

Another young lady said: "Wearing anything new is entirely dependent upon the leaders of your group. Certain things can be 'in' today, and 'out' tomorrow. But you don't really feel any pressure if you don't want to wear it," said another.

PARENTS

All but one of the boys interviewed agreed with this City College junior's statement:

"I didn't feel as though my parents understood me, or wanted me to experience anything on my own. Being naturally independent, I couldn't accept anyone else's experiences if I could learn something on my own."

A Douglass student who withheld his class standing said:

"There are times when there is not enough to do. When you go out looking for things, you sometimes find trouble. That's the time when you want your parents to back you up and ask questions later."

"What your parents let you do with your friends is important," a Poly student said. "If things are OK at home, you don't have to carry your problems out on the street with you."

* * *

A DOUGLASS student was blunt on the topic:

"You only need parents to begin with. After that, they should stay off your back."

A Western high school senior:

"Looking back on when I entered high school, I am glad my mother said enough of the right things to give me confidence.

"You can be nervous and say things you'll regret, especially to boys."

All touched on or hinted that they would be happy to have some parent or teacher led groups of boys only and girls only where any subjects could be freely discussed.

"Sometimes in class we were really warming up (to the topic), then the bell rang.

Nobody could suggest a parent who might continue the discussion at someone's home."

A Western sophomore said.

PROBLEMS

"I was a 'loner' in high school," a former City College student said.

"You were all right if you conformed outwardly. That way anybody was really tolerated.

"But if the ridicule started, it could be vicious and was worse than being beaten up," he added.

A Dunbar senior:

"The main problems in your life are the arguments with your parents concerning money, clothes or late hours."

It was felt that decisions on such matters as curfew were something that you worked out yourself because you wanted to be independent.

To admit to your friends that there was some censure at home would 'damage' one's image, one teenager felt.

"The worst problem is to lose your girl," a Dunbar student commented. This might happen through one's own immaturity, or through someone else's interference.

The latter was unanimously agreeded to by the boys to be the worst tragedy.

* * *

"ALL RIGHT, YOU have money and girls to worry about. What else is there?", a City College sophomore asked.

FUTURE PLANS

Many of the graduating seniors felt that either deciding their careers in college or settling down in marriage would take care of the future.

"You can't lay out just what you want to happen," was a typical response to why futures weren't more definite.

Organizations such as the Peace Corps were considered either "too far out," or not desirable because they seemed too idealistic. Practically all of the students felt they were down to earth, level headed and willing to "tell you where it's at."

Among this group, however, were students who have been accepted to college. Some of the tentative majors include: mathematics, history, elementary education, physical therapy, psychology, and music.

Of the three young men facing the army, only one gave any serious consideration to the political turmoil here: all regard it as a duty of manhood. None felt that he would participate in any anti-government Viet Nam protests.

In this group also, are those who are indifferent to their educations and most likely remain in the teenage world longer than others.

There will also be those who will be unemployable for any but unskilled tasks. Their futures are not bright.

AMONG THE girls, all all looking forward to being married. Only one, if her parents can afford to pay tuitions, will postpone getting married in the future to go to nursing school.

Many have worked on school committees and projects and feel they would like to be active in their communities as adults.

All viewed with disdain those teenagers they considered to be 'jitterbugs'.

They are seen as having a language all their own, as party-crashers, and those who give Baltimore a "bad name."

One of the young men interviewed said he was a 'reformed jitterbug' who found conforming to the group more of a strain than membership was worth.

In this group were those who have helped organize those activities which are on a higher plane than just the coke dance after the basketball game.

Baltimore's teenagers are more affluent today than were their older brothers and sisters.

They shop more, buy more and, even for the criticism that they are mindless herds following a leader, have individual, critical taste in what they wear, say and do.

WHILE THEY dance to Stevie Wonder's latest, they sweat out acceptance notices from some of the country's top colleges.

Unlike their image of being obvious to anything not of their making, each and every student interviewed knew what this current news items were and most had well though-out opinions.

After an initial skepticism to being asked questions about their lives, an almost torrent of words came forth.

Parents reading this are soon going to be wondering what the world has come to unless they strengthen, or in most cases, re-bend a few issue between today's teenagers — tomorrow's leaders.

Leidy chemical employs over 50

John J. Leidy started the Leidy Chemical Company in one small building in the 900 block S. Eutaw St. in March 1902. With limited capital, but a wealth of business acumen, he opened business with 10 items, and five employees.

The company is now Leidy Chemical Corporation. Mr. Leidy is president. Still located in the 900 block S. Eutaw St., but instead of one small building, the corporation now takes up four four square blocks, carries 500 items and employs over 50 people.

The firm is a tribute to the courage and ability of the founder and a contribution to business development and general progress in Baltimore in the opinion of industrial experts.

Mr. Leidy attributes much of the continued growth of the company to immediate delivery service 24 hours a day, seven days a week, whether the quantity is a bag or carload.

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The first Arundel store was opened at 663 Washington Blvd. in 1920. This store is still operating on a limited basis. Pictured at left is one of newest Arundel store at 1445 N. Gay Street. This new modern, air conditioned store was opened in December 1965.

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- 2900 Edmondson Ave.
- 3217 Eastern Ave.
- 907 W. 36th St.
- 5402 Harford Rd.
- 5527 Harford Rd.
- 506 S. Broadway
- 904 W. North Ave.
- 2321 E. Monument St.
- 2444 St. Paul St.
- 1445 N. Gay St.
- Harlwood Shopping Center
- 3400 Belair Rd.
- 1038 Light St.
- Edmondson Village Shopping Center
- Eastpoint Shopping Center
- 2320 Harford Rd.
- 663 Washington Blvd.
- 2038 W. Pratt St.
- 3221 Garrison Blvd.
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- 1001 Maiden Choice Lane

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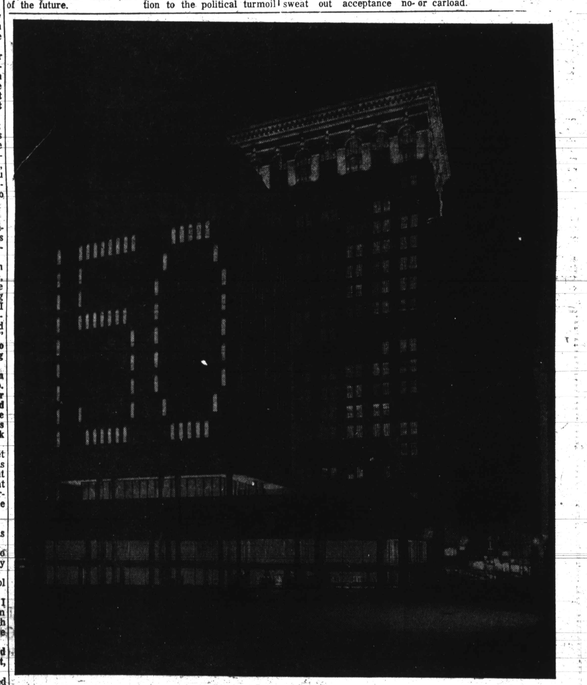

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