

Authority to impose the death penalty for murder by a person serving "without possibility of parole" would be vested in the trial judge who originally sentenced that person. Without this provision, there would be no restraint against further acts of violence by a prisoner already serving a mandatory life sentence.

This seems to me to be a logical and progressive step for the State to take at this time. But I would like to reiterate here, and to emphasize, that I do not think the subject matter belongs in the Constitution. If the sense of the people is desired, as some convention delegates have argued, it can just as well be taken through normal referendum procedures after the Legislature has acted.

NEWS CONFERENCE

October 10, 1967

OPENING STATEMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR

Gentlemen, I have a few statements I would like to make before I take your questions. First of all I want to take sharp exception to a newspaper report published today indicating that the State's City crash jobs program in Baltimore was a failure. A report I have just received from Mr. Donald Lee, the Westinghouse executive who headed this program at my request, indicates to the contrary that it was very successful and that there was every justification to make it a permanent operation.

The newspaper article quoting a report from a City anti-poverty agency indicated that there were relatively few jobs provided in private industry or even of a permanent nature in the State and City governments.

Mr. Lee's report shows that a total of 2,137 permanent type jobs have been made available to City residents and that most of these were filled. Of the total, 1100 or more than half were in private industry. Of the remainder, 400 were City jobs, 350 were State jobs, 70 were Federal jobs, and 200 positions were made available in hospitals and nursing homes.

In addition to these permanent type jobs, 1150 youths were put to work on a temporary basis on a clean-up program, and 76 adults were