

diction of a separate Board of Directors and a Board of Managers appointed by the Governor. By Chapter 556, Acts of 1916, these institutions were administered by the State Board of Prison Control. By Chapter 29, Acts of 1922, the Board of Welfare superseded the Board of Prison Control and administered the prisons. By Chapter 69, Acts of 1939, the Department of Correction and the Board of Correction assumed all rights, powers, and duties which had formerly been vested in the Board of Welfare.

By Chapter 758, Acts of 1953, the Superintendent of Prisons became the administrator of the Department. The Board of Correction established departmental policies and appointed the executive personnel of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department on the recommendations made by the Superintendent of Prisons (Code 1957, 1967 Repl. Vol., Art. 27, secs. 667, 669-71, 675, 677). The 1962 General Assembly repealed Article 27, Sections 667-710, of the 1957 Code and 1961 Supplement and enacted new Sections 667 to 704, inclusive, to revise and change the laws governing the administration of the Department of Correction. Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1962 established the Advisory Board and created the office of Commissioner of Correction.

The Advisory Board consists of a Chairman and six associate members, at least one of whom must be a woman, and the Chairman of the Board of Parole and Probation as an ex officio member. The members are appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. The Board studies and observes procedures in and the development of progress of the penal system. It may make suggestions and give advice to the Commissioner of Correction as to the operations and administration of the Department and of its several institutions and agencies.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1962, the Commissioner of Correction is appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate. In the operation and conduct of the Department, the Commissioner is responsible solely to the Governor (Code 1957, 1967 Repl. Vol., Art. 27, secs. 667-704).

The Coordinating Council for Correctional Services was created by Chapter 694, Acts of 1967. The Council consists of the chief administrative officials of the Department of Correction, the Department of Juvenile Services, the Department of Parole and Probation, and the Patuxent Institution, as well as the Jail Programming and Inspection Officer, a representative of the Governor of Maryland who is responsible for the coordination of the correctional programs and a member of the General Assembly who is also the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Prison Administration. The Council serves as a coordinating body for the purpose of achieving a unified approach by these agencies in the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons confined in the institutions and facilities under the jurisdiction of these departments, and/or officers, in an effort to prevent overlapping and duplication of programs, services and facilities (Code 1957, 1967 Repl. Vol., 1967 Supp., Art. 41, sec. 188C).

The staff of the Department of Correction plans, establishes, and directs programs of administration for the various correctional facilities. The institutions carry on a program of classification, education and vocational training, employment, and the other segments of rehabilitative treatment.

Chapter 695, Acts of 1967 provided that all criminals sentenced after June 1, 1967 be committed to the Department of Correction and authorized the Department to establish Receiving and Classification Centers for prisoners. On June 1, 1967, the Department established a Reception Center at the Maryland Penitentiary for male inmates and