

THE SHERIFF'S **STAR**

PUBLISHED BY THE FLORIDA SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION — FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

FEBRUARY 1977



Physical



Fitness



Physical fitness has taken a drop since the days of the Keystone Kop. (See article on page 2.)

Guidelines seek to stop disparity in sentencing

Model sentencing guidelines, prepared by judges themselves, have gone into courtroom use for the first time in this country, it was announced by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The guidelines are aimed at minimizing disparity in sentencing (one defendant going to prison and another getting probation in cases with similar facts).

They were developed as the result of a recently completed two-year study administered by the Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc., of Albany, New York. The study was financed by a \$348,000 grant from the LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

A second phase of the project — implementation of the guidelines in several cities — will be funded by another \$401,000 LEAA grant. This project will run through the end of next year.

The first jurisdiction to begin using the guidelines was Denver, which put them into effect November 15, 1976.

Generally, all persons sentenced in the future in Denver's six criminal courts will be sentenced under the model guidelines. A judge may sentence outside the guidelines, but, under the Denver model, he must provide explicit written reasons for doing so.

Explanations for going outside the guidelines will be discussed by the judges every few months. Enough deviations in sentencing in a particular type of case would result in modification of the guidelines, said Richard W. Velde, LEAA Administrator.

Newark Judge John A. Marzulli, one of more than a dozen judges to work on developing the model, called it "an exciting thing which has the potential for being the greatest contribution that I could make to the criminal justice system in my lifetime."

Writing in the preface of the 175-page final report of the feasibility study, Judge Anthony M. Critelli of the Fifth Judicial District of Iowa (Polk County) said:

"... I have become convinced that there is really no way for judges in this country at this time to continue to defend unreasoned, guesswork, indeterminate sentencing. But there is also no reason to go to the other extreme, unfortunately being suggested by many today, of mechanical and inhuman mandatory sentencing. Sentencing guidelines are an attractive and intelligent compromise between these two extremes."

Justice Joseph Mattina of the New York State Supreme Court, a representative to the project from the National College of the State Judiciary, said:

"I look at the guidelines as one of the most positive alternatives to the mandatory sentence that is being studied today. It offers a much more realistic approach on sentencing and certainly goes a long way towards alleviating disparity in the actual sentences."

Gerald Caplan, Institute Director at LEAA, said the judiciary has historically been the subject of criticism because of sentencing disparity.

"We do not know whether, for a given individual, a one-year sentence is better than a three-year sentence or probation, but we do know that it is wrong to take two individuals convicted of the same offense, with similar backgrounds and criminal histories, and give one probation and the other five years."

"The extreme disparities in sentencing, now so common and corruptive of our ideas of justice, are not an inevitable byproduct of our system of individualized justice," Caplan said.

Co-directors of the project, entitled "Sentencing Guidelines: Structuring Judicial Discretion," were Professors Leslie Wilkins and Jack M. Kress of the School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany, and Dean Don Gottfredson of Rutgers University.

Professor Kress emphasized that the guidelines are intended to be adopted only on an individual jurisdictional basis, although the concept will be transferable from one state to another as the project is developed.

(continued on Page 12)



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Maturing Experience

CRAWFORDVILLE — Just a few days before he was sworn in as Wakulla County Sheriff, David Harvey, 27, got a taste of what the next four years are going to be like. It was Christmas night and Sheriff-elect Harvey became involved in an intensive search for an airplane that was missing with three persons aboard. The search lasted for more than five hours and combined the efforts of a number of law enforcement agencies and military personnel before the crashed plane was found with no survivors. After that there were many more hours of handling details, such as giving information to the press, dealing with the federal investigators, notifying the next of kin and securing the crash site. Harvey, who is Florida's youngest Sheriff, was both participant and observer during these procedures, and, after logging some 40 hours without sleep, finally went home to hit the sack." A few days later The Wakulla News headline said: "Holiday Weekend Has Aged Harvey". Whether it did or not is debatable, but it must have at least "matured" him. This photo of Harvey (coat and tie) at the crash site was taken by Bill Phillips, Editor of The Wakulla Nes.



Sheriffs enthusiastic about "Take Home" patrol cars

ORLANDO — Deputy Sheriff John Szesnat was driving a patrol car while off duty, and had just stopped to pick up his son at school, when he received a police code radio report that a bank robbery was in progress.

"I was right across the street," said Szesnat, "and because I was in street clothes, I just walked into the bank and told the guy it was all over. He sure was surprised!"

Szesnat's arrest of the bank robber is only one of several hundred attributed to off-duty deputies in Orange County since Sheriff Mel Colman adopted the policy of letting deputies use their patrol cars full time.

And similar favorable reports are coming in from a number of counties where off-duty deputies are allowed to drive their patrol cars.

It's called "The Indianapolis Plan" because it was first adopted by the Indianapolis Police Department. Naturally, it requires the purchase of additional patrol cars, but proponents claim the benefits justify the cost, and, in the long run, the results add up to more economical use of manpower.

"We had all these trained men (off duty) on the street," said Capt. Stan Yurkiewicz, patrol division commander in Orange County, "so why not make more use of them? In adopting the plan, we've got 24-hour-a-day service for seven days a week, instead of eight hours a day for five days a week."

In other Florida counties where the plan is in use, Sheriffs have pointed out a number of benefits. They said maintenance costs on patrol cars have dropped because deputies just naturally take better care of the vehicles when they are driving

them all the time instead of turning them over to other officers at the end of a shift.

They also claimed that the use of patrol cars by off-duty deputies makes the Sheriff's Department more visible and serves as a crime deterrent.

In Jacksonville, Sheriff Dale Carson said off-duty police officers who take their patrol cars home with them are answering an average of 3,500 calls a month for assistance.

The off-duty deputies respond to calls and provide "back up" for on-duty deputies when serious violations occur.

While driving their patrol cars on private business, deputies are required to keep their police radios on so they can respond to any calls in their vicinity.

If there are family members or other passengers in the patrol car when a deputy receives an urgent message, he is supposed to drop his passengers off in a safe place and proceed to the scene of the crime or emergency.

Off-duty officers responding to police calls are covered by insurance and workmen's compensation and are also paid for overtime or given compensatory time off.

Sheriffs say allowing deputies to take their cars home is a morale builder because in many instances it eliminates the necessity of buying a second car.

Some departments limit patrol car use to traveling to and from work or answering police calls. Others allow practically unlimited personal use.

Counties where the Indianapolis Plan has been in use, or is being put into use, include Duval (Jacksonville), Orange, Volusia and Alachua.

Physical Fitness has taken a drop since the



The old Keystone Kops of silent movie fame were great runners.

Modern policemen are something else.

Many of them are out of shape, and there is a critical need for police agencies in the nation to begin physical fitness programs, according to researchers in a new fitness study.

The researchers said many police officers are overweight, eat the wrong food, drink too much coffee, smoke too many cigarettes and fail to exercise.

Officers who are out of shape endanger their lives and those of their colleagues because they can't perform suitably in a crisis, concluded the researchers in an International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) study funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration LEAA).

LEAA Administrator Richard W. Velde said, "LEAA is disturbed by the large number of police officers who retire at a relatively young age because of disabilities."

The most frequent cause was heart-related — heart attacks, high blood pressure, and circulatory diseases. The second was back trouble and the third was permanent injury received on duty.

Other data showed that of 1,075 officers in 279 agencies assigned to limited duty last year, a third of the officers received the reduced assignments because of back trouble.

Project officials said a person's physical fitness can affect his or her accuracy in firing a gun and unfit persons are more subject to on-the-job injuries and are not as mentally alert.

In addition, obesity was cited as a major cause of illnesses ranging from diabetes to heart disease to high blood pressure.

"The very nature of police work creates problems," said

Clifford S. Price, the IACP consultant who directed the 19-month study.

"Police work odd hours. At 3 o'clock in the morning, we may be eating a meal of barbecued spareribs and French fries and washing them down with several cups of coffee."

Despite the problem, Price found that, of 302 agencies he surveyed, only 43 — 14 percent — have any kind of physical fitness training program. Only 60 agencies — 20 percent — have a weight maintenance program. And 124 — 41 percent — do not give a physical agility test when hiring police recruits.

Price declared: "Police departments are being held responsible for their officers' physical condition but aren't doing anything to improve it."

He said the project will provide an unplanned-for dividend: "We'll help police departments develop physical agility tests that will hold up in court as non-discriminatory to women."

Dr. Richard Keelor, director of program development for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, who assisted in the project, tells why it is critical for officers to stay in shape:

"In a crisis, there is a tremendous demand on the heart, lungs, and musculature. Officers who are out of shape are in danger and place their colleagues in jeopardy. If they are in poor muscular shape, they run a greater risk of back strain."

days of the Keystone Kop



(Cartoons by Sandy Dean)

The 21-year-old council was formed during President Eisenhower's administration and expanded by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford.

Dr. Keelor added: "Good fitness is good business and means that the taxpayers won't be paying out disability benefits to officers who would still be on duty if they had kept in shape."

That opinion is shared by another member of the project team, Dr. Michael Pollock, an exercise physiologist and director of research for the Institute for Aerobics Research in Dallas.

"Police are about in the same shape as sedentary persons and as they get older they stand out worse," Dr. Pollock notes.

He compares the physical fitness of police officers with that of prison inmates because of earlier research he conducted for correctional institutions. The purpose was to help the institutions assess inmates' physical condition. He tested 100 California prisoners, 21 to 35 years of age, and found them "in better shape than we expected."

"They were thinner than average, probably because they didn't eat as much as if they had been on the outside. They

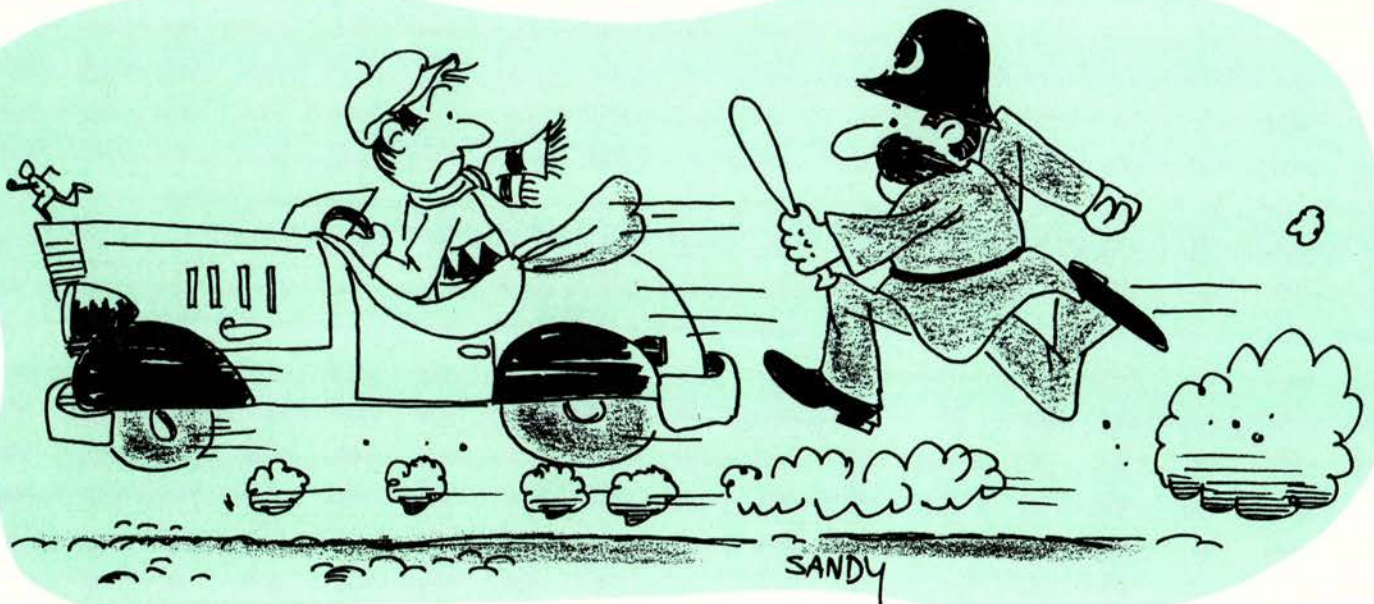
were 8 to 10 percent thinner, for example, than police. And they had greater endurance as measured by their performance on a treadmill," Dr. Pollock said.

As part of the current police project, Dr. Pollock directed a number of experimental fitness training programs for police officers in Dallas, Texas; Richardson City, Texas; and for officers of the Texas Department of Public Safety.

He says, "The officers really shaped up. They lost a substantial amount of weight."

"Based on the tests, we are producing a manual to help police administrators get some physical fitness programs under way. The manual will include combinations of activities such as jogging, weight lifting and calisthenics, plus a total preventive medicine program for older officers."

Price added: "Police officers are like everybody else: people know that exercise is good for them but they put it off. We're finding that more and more police officers believe the programs should be mandatory. If their job depends on it, they know they'll take part."



"SIGNAL ZERO"

is not a cipher; it's truly a good book, by George!

■ Criminology professors in their ivory towers and cops down on the street have seldom seen eye to eye on law enforcement matters. For years, they have been glaring at each other across a chasm of disagreement in a hostile standoff — with neither side making substantial moves to improve the situation.

Philosophically, they seem to be far apart — professors picturing themselves as scientists; and police officers looking askance at anyone who teaches a subject without any first-hand experience.

So it's not surprising the first man to dramatically bridge that chasm is making a name for himself. Dr. George Kirkham is that man and his bridge is his new book, "Signal Zero" (J. B. Lippincott Company) — the story of a Florida State University professor (Kirkham) who signs on, without pay, as a street cop in a large metropolitan police department and asks to be assigned to the toughest part of town.

One of the most interesting aspects of the book is the transition of Kirkham from university professor to street cop. It didn't happen in the classroom and it wasn't always pleasant.

"I stood there beside the door, looking at the prisoner, feeling a vague sense of remorse over what had happened, a strange sort of culpability. I had just used force against another human being for the first time in my life. I stepped closer and leaned over the back seat. 'Why —'

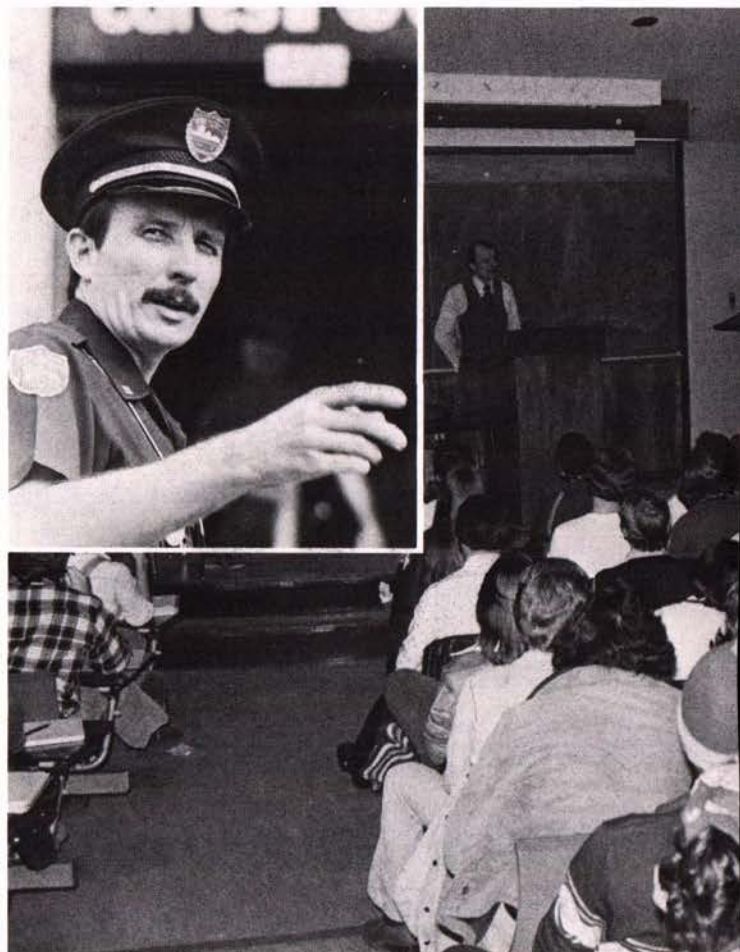
"A blinding white flash of pain hit me as the man swung one bare foot off the seat and struck me squarely in the genitals. I staggered backward and dropped to my knees.

"Something incredibly primitive seized control of me, a consuming desire to attack, to utterly destroy. I knelt there in the weeds, wishing that I had the nightstick, conscious of a desire to bludgeon the man with it."

If Kirkham had been alone in the patrol car, there's a good chance he wouldn't have survived. But he wasn't alone. He rode with seasoned officers who, for a while, had trouble convincing the professor he had undertaken a dangerous line of "scientific" study.

On the balmy summer evening when "Doc" (Kirkham's nickname among the officers) made a routine traffic stop and his mind was on the title of a paper he was to present at a meeting of the American Society of Criminology, he almost had his police career cut short.

Suddenly, Angie, his partner, appeared at the passenger's side of the stopped car with his revolver leveled at the driver's



head and ordered the man to bring his hands up from under the seat. After getting the man out of the car, Angie told Kirkham to check under the seat.

"I took off my hat, knelt down and began groping under the front seat. My hand stopped as it came across checkered wood and cold metal. I pulled the object out and examined it. A .380 automatic. Full clip. Safety off. I pulled the slide back and watched a cartridge eject from the chamber and spin to the pavement. I felt weak, sick at my stomach. I leaned back against the car and started to tremble."

After a month of patrolling the roughest part of Jacksonville, Kirkham went home to Tallahassee to be with his wife and newborn son.

"I spent the next week at home with my family taking long walks by myself in the dense woods around our house, thinking about all the things I had seen and done, all the things that had happened to me during the past month. My wife was quick to notice the changes in me. I seemed so different, she said. Like some other person much of the time. Tense and restless, irritable. My language was incredibly profane. She could not recall ever having seen me take a drink to get to sleep at night. And why had I started sleeping with a gun beside the bed?"

What started out as a dare, or challenge, from one of Kirkham's students who was already a policeman, began to be a way of life for Doc and, almost without realizing it, he was on the other side of that chasm and the ivory tower was far away.

"Science, I thought. It was strange, but I hadn't thought of myself as a scientist in a very long time now. Sometimes, it seemed that I had been down here in (beat) Ninety-five for years, instead of months; that I would always be here, would



grow old on the beat. Much to my surprise, an irrational part of me had begun to want to stay, to abandon the professional career which I had spent most of my life preparing for. Part of me began to crave something about the life I had known since the beginning of the summer: the tempo of the beat, the recurrent excitement, the high-pitched emergency tones over the radio that sent adrenalin surging through my veins with a mixture of fear and anticipation. The contest of wills, minds and bodies, the challenges, even the ubiquitous morbidity of the job seemed somehow to infect me. I was beginning to like being a policeman."

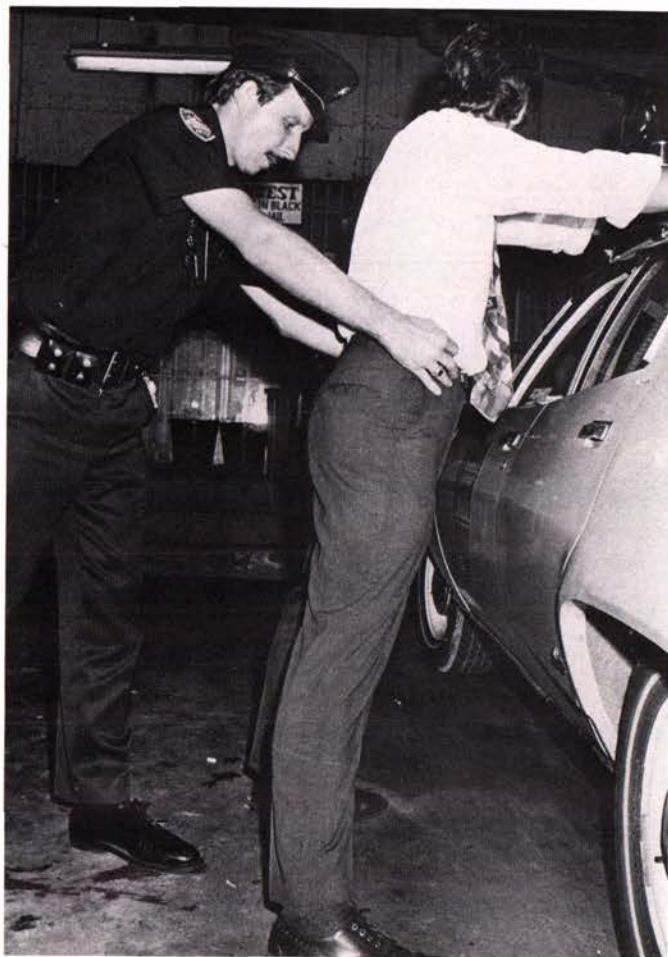
Anyone who is around police officers very long, or reads quotes from Sheriffs, will become aware of certain law enforcement cliches such as the streets being referred to as the "battle-ground". Another favorite is the lament that police officers must make split-second decisions which are later studied, argued, researched and judged by attorneys and juries who have all the time they need.

What is interesting about "Signal Zero" is watching Kirkham discover the truths behind all the cliches and hearing him state all of them as if they were new truths he had just discovered.

While all these new-found truths were getting him in solid with the street cops and other law enforcement officers, his associates at the University began to cast a suspicious eye at Dr. Kirkham and his radical statements. For a while, it looked as if he might have to become a policeman if he wanted a job.

Most of that has changed now. He has received considerable national publicity, has helped produce police training movies, has published numerous articles and written more books about his experiences. He has sold the rights to put "Signal

FEBRUARY 1977



Which is the real Dr. George Kirkham? The university professor lecturing to students or the slightly-built, uniformed policeman who's ready to wrestle drunks? According to his book, "Signal Zero," Dr. Kirkham and "Doc" are now the same person, and he appears to be enjoying the best of both worlds.



Zero" in paperback, and CBS has bought the movie rights to it for either a pilot film or a full-length movie.

He still works Saturday nights as a volunteer policeman with the Tallahassee Police Department and is looking forward to working part-time as an unpaid detective with the Leon County Sheriff's Department.

Kirkham's lead has now been followed by others willing to venture out of their towers, not afraid to get their hands dirty and maybe bloody. But, to Doc, goes the distinction of being one of the first to cross the chasm. His crossing makes very good reading.

Al Hammock

Time for victimized lawmen to fight back



Orange County Sheriff Mel Colman (photo above) introduced featured speaker Frank Carrington (right).



■ **LAKELAND** — Police officers are being victimized at a sharply increasing rate, and it's time to call a halt Frank Carrington told Sheriffs and guests attending the Annual Mid-Winter Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association here January 28.

Carrington, who is the Executive Director of Americans for Effective Law Enforcement (AELE), said there are two groups responsible for victimizing police officers: namely, criminals who are killing and injuring officers with increasing frequency; and anti-authoritarian groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) that are filing frivolous civil cases against officers as a form of harassment.

He proposed the institution of a mandatory death sentence for anyone who wilfully murders a police officer acting in the line of duty.

This is being opposed, he said, on grounds that it does not allow a judge to take into consideration mitigating circumstances. "We are arguing in the Supreme Court," he said, "that when someone wilfully, with clear intent, murders a police officer there are no mitigating circumstances."

With regard to civil suits against officers, Carrington commented: "I am not saying that police officers are always right, but most of the time officers operate properly."

There has been a sharp increase in the number of these suits, he said, but records indicate only about 11 percent of the plaintiffs are recovering damages. This low percentage he interpreted as an indication that most of the suits were frivolous or, at least, unjustified.

Carrington said the time has come for law enforcement officers to go on the offensive and file counter suits. He cited a number of instances where this has been done and the officers won.

AELE represents the rights of law-abiding citizens, police officers and crime victims, Carrington said, describing it as a counter force to the ACLU.

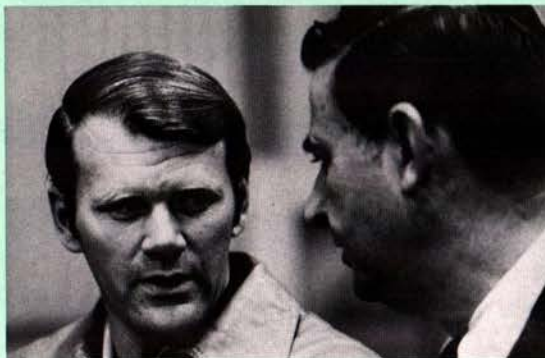
He said AELE has filed "friend of the court" briefs in a large number of cases, including 41 in support of law enforcement, and has rarely been on the losing side.

"We are privately funded," he said, "and our one business is to serve the law enforcement community."

LAKELAND

LAKELAND — The articles and pictures on these pages present highlights of the Florida Sheriffs Association's Annual Mid-Winter Conference which was held here January 25-28. A report on the annual election of officers will also be found on the back cover of this issue.

As one of Florida's 26 new sheriffs, Horace Moody (left), of Levy County, had an opportunity to compare notes with Sheriff Walt Pellicer, of Putnam County, a sheriff for 23 years.



Charlotte County Sheriff Alan LeBeau, the state's second youngest sheriff, attended his first Sheriff's Conference.



Sheriff Jennings Murrhee (left), of Clay County, was elected President of the Florida Sheriffs Association for 1977. He's seen here talking to Lt. Col. Brantley Goodson, Director of the Division of Law Enforcement, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

WRAP-UP



Sheriff B. R. Quinn (left), of Citrus County, with more than 24 years' service (an honor he shares with Sheriff John Whitehead of Union County), is shown here talking with Sheriff Melvin Kelly of Hernando County.



Sheriff David Harvey (left), of Wakulla County, who is Florida's youngest Sheriff at age 27, shares a time of relaxation with Sheriff Tullis Easterling of Bay County.



South Florida Sheriffs Lanie Norvell (left), of St. Lucie County, and Clayton Williams, Jr., of Okeechobee County.



Sheriff Von Whiddon (left), of Taylor County, and Jessie Carter, of Walton County.



Sheriff John Polk, of Seminole County, was elected to the Sheriffs Association's Board of Directors.



Two more new Sheriffs, John Short (left), of Pasco County, and Lu Hindery, of Alachua County.

LAKELAND WRAP-UP

(Continued)



The Mid-Winter Conference host was Sheriff Louie Mims, of Polk County. As a new Sheriff, he hosted the first Sheriffs' Conference he ever attended.



Florida Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner spoke briefly to Sheriffs and guests.



Rep. Ed Blackburn, Jr., former Sheriff of Hillsborough County, was the Keynote Speaker and shared his personal views of the Florida Sheriffs Association over the past 20 years.



Reps. Barry Richard (standing) and Robert Crawford (center), along with Sheriffs Association Attorney Jack Madigan, briefed Sheriffs on legislative matters affecting law enforcement.

Leon County Sheriff Ken Katsaris introduced Dr. George Kirkham — a friend, a fellow college professor, a fellow law enforcement officer and an unpaid volunteer in Sheriff Katsaris' Department.



Dr. George Kirkham

Street cop job changed professor's attitudes

LAKELAND — Dr. George Kirkham, the criminology professor who took a leave of absence from Florida State University to become a cop in the worst high-crime area of Jacksonville, told Sheriffs his experience as a street cop changed many of his attitudes toward police work.

Addressing the Mid-Winter Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association, January 27, he said his student days at Berkeley, during a time of great unrest, caused him to develop a certain amount of hostility toward the police, and his career as a criminology professor made him an advocate of an unarmed police force.

"I believed," he said, "that violence was the ultimate of inarticulateness."

But his ideas changed once he became involved in police work. "This exposed me to the hardships and frustrations of the police role," he said, "and I learned things I couldn't have learned otherwise. I encountered situations that were more complex than anything I had ever experienced before."

Dr. Kirkham said he found himself resorting to violence to

defend himself, and sometimes making decisions in seconds "that I wouldn't want to make otherwise in days, weeks or months."

His views on justice began to change, too, he said. Crime victims were no longer abstractions, and he found himself becoming bitter about the injustices he saw.

He said there were four times when he charged persons with resisting arrest with violence, and they were all allowed to plead guilty to lesser offenses. This, he said, did not improve his attitude toward the criminal justice system.

Although he described himself as "an unlikely person to become a cop," Dr. Kirkham said his experiences in a police uniform were extremely beneficial to him.

"Universities are in danger of losing sight of reality," he said, "and they need to keep in touch with the day-to-day problems of law enforcement." "There is an applied aspect of law enforcement that is equally as important as the academic side," he added.



Florida's Secretary of State, Bruce Smathers, voiced his support of capital punishment and passed out Sheriffs' identification cards.

Television crews were on hand to film Kirkham. He's to be featured on "60 Minutes."





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MRS. DOUGLAS W. WALSH
Sarasota
MR. WILLIAM H. WARD
Venice
MR. C. BRUCE WARREN
Punta Gorda
MR. & MRS. ERNEST R. WETHEY
Clearwater
MR. & MRS. DONALD H. WHITE-SIDE, Coral Gables
MR. HARRY YOUNG
Fort Pierce



CLEARWATER — Pinellas County Sheriff Bill Roberts (left) is always glad to accept a \$500 check for the Florida Sheriffs Youth Fund. On the other hand, William F. Moran of the Sunshine City Carriers Association seemed just as pleased to be making the presentation.



FT. PIERCE — Sheriff Lanie Norvell (center) presents a Builder certificate to Robert Lowe (left) and Philip Nash, of Nash Pontiac-Cadillac, for their generous contribution to the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch and Girls Villa.

SEMINOLE — Mr. and Mrs. Hardy H. Huntley (left) donated a tractor and other equipment to the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch. Pinellas County Sheriff Bill Roberts accepted on behalf of the Ranch.



CYPRESS GARDENS — Lloyd Barham (left), representing WGTO Radio, presents a \$1,000 check to Polk County Sheriff Louie T. Mims as a gift to the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch. WGTO is a subsidiary of Hubbard Broadcasting Corporation which has a reputation as a strong supporter of youth projects throughout the United States.

HYPNOTISM - a crime-fighting tool

The following article is reprinted from the December, 1976, issue of Law Enforcement Journal.

LOS ANGELES — Policeman James Van Pelt was shot in the stomach while struggling with a suspect. He was on the critical list for days and, when he was finally able to speak, he could not definitely identify his assailant.

Dr. Martin Reiser, a clinical psychologist and head of the Los Angeles Police Department's behavioral science services, hypnotized Van Pelt.

Soon the officer was looking at a "television screen" in his own mind.

On the mental screen, he saw a man rushing at him, then a quick burst of gunfire. He was able to describe the assailant in detail, including his dress and odd manner of walking.

Van Pelt was awakened from his "sleep" and shown an artist's version of the suspect.

"That's him. That's the guy that shot me," he said.

The suspect was subsequently found, still carrying the officer's .38 caliber weapon.

Hypnotism has been used sporadically for several years by many police departments in investigations of murder, kidnaps and rapes — mostly to help witnesses and victims remember details.

Reiser is now training a special cadre of high-ranking police officers as "hypnotechnicians," in the first such program in this country.

"I had been requested on occasion over the last five or six years by investigators to use it in major crime cases," he said. "It's mainly to enhance recall of significant details, car descriptions, license plates, whatever might be useful."

The word got around, he said, and more and more requests for his help started coming in.

"They were saying, 'Hey, this really works. We got a lot of information and it helped solve the case,'" he said.

He decided to look into the possibility of training professional investigators in the basic techniques "to share the burden and to establish what I felt was a legitimate area of application in a criminological sense."

Eleven lieutenants and two captains, all longtime police investigators, were trained to use hypnotism.

"We felt, because this was a pilot, pioneer-type project, in this country, at least, we should use fairly high-level investigation people so the lieutenant level was set as a minimum."

The program, after a year of research, started in June, 1975. After one year, 70 cases were used to make up a data base for the study.

"I can only report," Reiser said, "in a tentative, observational way, that it's been very successful. There have been many cases cleared as a result of adding hypnosis to the investigative process."

"We had one case where a lieutenant was called to testify by the court as an expert witness in this technique."

Reiser said there were some doubts about the admissibility in a court of testimony of a witness given hypnosis.

"We were fortunate in this case," Reiser said. "The judge was familiar with hypnosis, so some of the things the defense was

trying to introduce — mumbo-jumbo and mysticism — he cut right through because he had factual personal knowledge."

The idea has critics who feel it would bring legal problems.

Reiser said, however, that the only people who have objected to the LAPD program were a few psychiatrists who feel hypnotism should not be used by anyone other than medical personnel.

Before the program was started, he said, psychiatrists and psychologists, district attorneys and other professionals were queried.

"We tried to anticipate the problems, legal and ethical, before we began."

The first phase of a three-phase training program began, a 48-hour basic training session with the assistance of outside expert faculty.

"There were psychiatrists, doctors and even a dentist who is an expert. We made it very clear there is a difference between the therapeutic applications of hypnotism and its use in law enforcement."

Phase Two involved assigning cases to the trained investigators working in pairs with a consultant. Phase Three involved the investigative team working independently, but with a consultant on call.

"The program is ongoing now," Reiser said, "and there has been a request to expand it. We need a larger cadre of people who are qualified in this area. We're hoping to double the number of investigators we now have to about 20 to 25."

"I think our program has shown it is a cost-effective and useful technique and a legitimate one for law enforcement to get into within circumscribed areas of practice."

Principally, it can only be used with witnesses and victims, never suspects.

He said the department was in the process of setting up a national society for investigative hypnosis to establish training and competence standards nationwide.

Law Enforcement hypnosis seminar

The Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute will present its second four-day training seminar at the Holiday Inn, International Airport, Los Angeles, from Thursday, April 28, through Sunday, May 1, 1977.

Designed for experienced investigators, prosecutors and other Criminal Justice professionals, this workshop will provide comprehensive training, both theoretical and practical in the law enforcement (non-therapeutic) uses of hypnosis, particularly as used with volunteer witnesses or victims to enhance recall about major crimes.

Practice sessions will be provided and a Certificate of Training awarded on successful completion of the seminar. Sessions will be conducted from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. each day. Tuition for this seminar is \$395 per registrant. This includes four lunches and training materials.

For registration information, contact:

Dr. Martin Reiser, Director
Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute
303 Gretna Green Way
Los Angeles, California 90049
Phone (213) 476-6024

Stop Disparity in Sentencing —

(continued from inside cover)

"This model is intended to eliminate disparity in one jurisdiction — in this case — Denver," Professor Kress said.

"The second logical step would be to gain statewide acceptance and hopefully eliminate disparity from one jurisdiction to the next in the same state."

Professor Kress said the Denver model works much like a mileage chart where the distance between two cities is determined by reading down and across the chart to a common junction. The top reads: "Offender Score," and down the side it says: "Offense Score."

Higher numbers of points are assigned based on the seriousness of the circumstances of the crime and on the seriousness of the defendant's prior criminal background, if any.

The judge reads across the chart to determine the recommended sentence.

Professor Kress said courts in Chicago, Newark and Philadelphia are all taking part in the project and are currently developing their own model guidelines. It is anticipated that actual implementation in these cities will begin by mid-1977. The City of Des Moines, as well as the state of Vermont, are now acting as "observer courts" in the project and may eventually become participating courts.

Denver Judge J. C. Flanigan said Seattle, Phoenix and Miami have also expressed interest in the program and are following it closely.

Professor Kress pointed out that the guidelines are not mandatory and do not usurp the judges' traditional prerogatives in any individual case.

Judge Critelli expressed the rationale for development of the model guidelines:

"We are sentencing differently — not out of malice, but out of sheer ignorance — or, to put it another way, without guidelines — without the tool that tells each of us what the other is doing.

"I think of these guidelines as the average of what all of my colleagues would have done in the case at hand, if they had the same basic information as I had."



For Service To The Community

PUNTA GORDA — Sgt. Gary Schroeder (second from left) and Deputy Tom Williams (second from right), representing the Charlotte County Sheriff's Department, received certificates of appreciation and were cited for service to the community after speaking to the Rotonda West Lions Club. Three representatives of the Club, Jack LaBar, Al Roberts and Jack Paulsen, also presented the deputies with a check for the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch.



Deputies' Gift Will Give Handicapped A Lift

SARASOTA — Instead of sending Christmas greetings to each other, employees of the Sarasota County Sheriff's Department pooled their card and postage money so they could make a cash contribution of \$313 to Happiness House Rehabilitation Center, a treatment facility for the handicapped. Representatives of the Department were given a tour of the center when they delivered the cash gift, and were inspecting a whirlpool bath when this Sarasota Herald-Tribune picture was taken by Jim Townsend. Pictured from left are Sgt. William Gordon; Cpl. Frank Watson; Mrs. Virginia Judge, board chairman of Happiness House; Lt. Tinker Morris; Sally Bair; and Mrs. Ann Petrach.

Sheriffs appointed

TALLAHASSEE — Governor Reuben Askew has appointed Sheriffs to the five new Regional Advisory Councils for the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. The five Sheriffs are: Charles Applewhite, Jackson County; Dale Carson, Duval County; Rollin Zimmerman, Brevard County; Lanie Norvell, St. Lucie County; and Jim Hardcastle, Sarasota County.

Established to assist the Department with parole, probation and corrections problems, the council, by law, is required to include a state attorney, public defender, sheriff, four citizen representatives, a district school board member, a circuit judge, a county commissioner and a representative from the Florida State Employment Service.

IACP Workshops

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is currently accepting applications for the following workshops to be conducted in 1977:

* Police Manpower and Resources Management

March 14-18, 1977, Denver, Colorado

(For further information contact:

Mr. John F. Quinn, IACP

11 Firstfield Road

Gaithersburg, Maryland, 20760

Telephone: (301) 948-0922, Ext. 345)

* Police Corruption Issues

April 18-22, Chicago, Illinois

(For further information contact:

Mr. Keith L. Monroe at the above

address or telephone number.)

Tuition for each of these workshops is \$300.00, which includes all instructional material, but does not include travel, meals and lodging.



25 Years of Distinguished Service

QUINCY — Gadsden County Sheriff W. A. Woodham (right) presents a plaque to his predecessor, Otho Edwards, honoring him for 25 years of distinguished service as Sheriff of Gadsden County.

Madigan to Milano

Sheriffs who need legal advice on March 21 and 22 will have to call Milano, Italy.

Jack Madigan, who has served almost a quarter century as legal counsel for The Florida Sheriffs Association, will be in Milano on those dates as an instructor in a seminar encouraging European investments in U. S. Property.

The seminar is a joint venture of The International Law Committee of The Florida Bar, The Florida Council of International Development, and The Florida Department of Commerce.

Madigan, in addition to his career as an attorney, has had many years of experience as a banker and lobbyist.

Funen games

COPENHAGEN — Danish officials looking for a cure for crime agreed punishment wasn't working, so they decided to try love, affection and understanding.

The result was a "co-ed" prison at Ringe, on the island of Funen. A news report said the daring Danes placed 25 young women prisoners in cells alongside 50 young male prisoners, then gave everyone "visiting privileges."

Prison Inspector Erik Anderson explained that in Denmark sex plays a role in colleges and homes for the mentally retarded. "Why not permit sex in prisons?" he asked. "We think, we hope it will improve the atmosphere."

In addition to sex privileges, the prisoners at Ringe, all aged 18 to 25, are paid about \$2.50 a day and are allowed to shop at the prison supermarket and use communal kitchens.

Cells are equipped with radios and intercoms. There is also a leisure room and a gymnasium for the inmates.

According to news sources the objective is rehabilitation "through love and comradeship."

Achievement Medal

DeLAND — Lt. Wayne Allen, investigations chief for the Volusia County Sheriff's Department, was awarded a Law Enforcement Achievement Medal by the Sons of the American Revolution.



Cited By VFW

ORLANDO — Orange County Deputy Sheriff Edward J. Sears (left) was selected by Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4287 as the "Outstanding Orange County Law Enforcement Officer for 1976"; and received a plaque from Post Commander Raymond E. Junkermann.



Easter's Shadow

FORT PIERCE — Easter was approaching, the sun was low, and the St. Lucie County Sheriff's Department photographer happened along just as the shadow of a utility pole etched a cross on the wall of the county jail where carved figures depict an act of repentance. Under the figures is inscribed a quotation from the 119th Psalm: "Give me understanding and I shall keep thy law."

New officers and directors

LAKELAND — One of the first items of business for Sheriffs attending the Annual Mid-Winter Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association here January 25-28 was the election of officers and directors for 1977.

Sheriff Jennings Murrhee, of Clay County, was elected president, and Sheriff Jim Scott, of Jefferson County, vice president. Both had been serving on the Board of Directors. Sheriff Ed Duff II, of Volusia County, was named secretary and Sheriff Frank Wanicka, of Lee County, was reelected treasurer.

On the 12-member Board of Directors, seven vacancies were filled. Five of these resulted from 1976 election defeats, and two resulted from board members being elevated to president and vice president.

Sheriffs newly-elected to the Board are indicated by an asterisk. The remaining five board members have one more year to serve of a two-year term. The new board reelected Sheriff Walt Pellicer as its chairman.

District I

Jack Taylor, Franklin County
*W. A. Woodham, Gadsden County
*Tullis Easterling, Bay County

District II

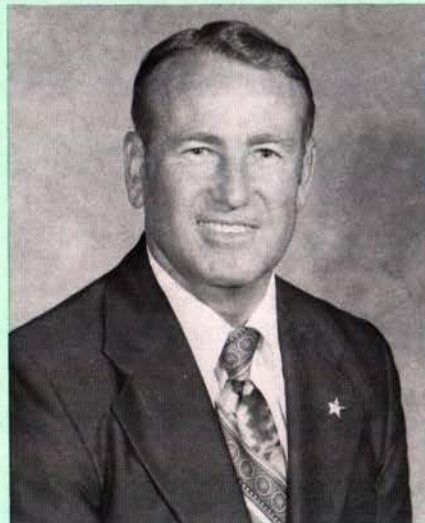
Joe Peavy, Madison County
Walt Pellicer, Putnam County
*Dudley Garrett, St. Johns County

District III

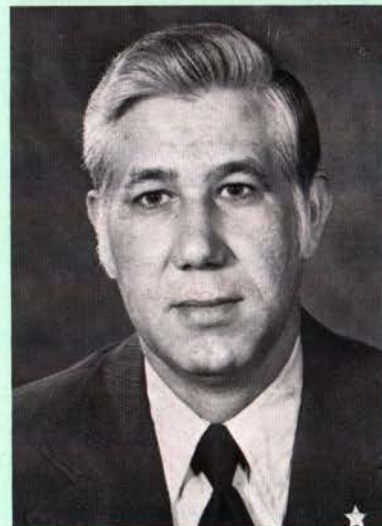
Ernest P. Murphy, Osceola County
*Don Moreland, Marion County
*John Polk, Seminole County

District IV

Roy Lundy, Glades County
*Jim Holt, Martin County
*Frank Cline, DeSoto County



President — Sheriff Jennings Murrhee, Clay County



Vice President — Sheriff Jim Scott, Jefferson County