

THE SHERIFFS' STAR

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

February 1973



WEITZENFELD'S WAY
(SEE PAGE 4)

Uniformity Makes A Comeback



In the early 1950's Florida's Sheriffs adopted Forest Green and white as the standard colors for patrol cars, but it was "every man for himself" when it came to deciding where to put the colors.

Some Sheriffs ordered cars with green sides and white tops. Some mixed it up by leaving the doors white. Some who complained about the sun's glare on white paint added some green on the hood. Some rejected green and white altogether.

Over the years the body shop Picassos went wild — and uniformity went out the window. Now uniformity is coming back.

Last year a committee of Sheriffs headed by Levy County's Pat Hartley proposed white cars with green stripes down each side, plus prominent lettering identifying each county. The proposal was adopted, and now the results are beginning to show.

Here are just two examples from Palm Beach County and Clay County, but the conversion is gathering momentum state wide and Sheriffs are pleased with the results.

Palm Beach County Sheriff Bill Heidt-



man likes the new safety factor. "White cars will stand out far better at night than predominantly green cars," he pointed out.

Heidtman added that the simplified markings will also enhance the resale value of patrol cars at trade-in time, especially if the green lettering and stars are decals, as his are.

Sheriff Pat Hartley is enthused about

the economy of purchasing all white cars and adding the green stripe for around \$35.

The Florida Sheriffs Association for many years has fostered uniformity in badges, uniforms and patrol cars.

The current move is therefore just one more step in emphasizing that Sheriffs and their Deputies constitute the largest unified law enforcement force in the state.

THE SHERIFF'S
STAR

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Capt. Valjean Haley (left) and Cadet Mark Whyte of the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office, unload toys and swing sets for underprivileged children.



Santa passes out presents and candy collected by the Sheriff's Department.



Sheriff's Department Played Santa

WEST PALM BEACH — For the fourth year in a row, the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department staged a Christmas Drive to collect toys, clothing and food for distribution to needy families and children.

Deputies, under the direction of Sheriff William R. Heidtman, collected more than \$5,000 worth of merchandise from local merchants, church groups and civic organizations.

Food baskets were purchased with the assistance of The National Enquirer newspaper in Lantana and McCulley Ford of West Palm Beach and were distributed by officers along with holiday greetings from the 400-plus members of the Sheriff's Department.

Sheriff Heidtman's Department worked jointly with the Palm Beach County Health and Welfare Departments in Delray Beach and Belle Glade to distribute the toys and clothing.

In Delray Beach the Health Department provided both a black and white Santa Claus to pass out presents to underprivileged children.



Spotlight On Deputy Sheriffs

Jacksonville (1)

Lt. Charles Scriven (right) headed the Youth Affairs Division of the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office until a recent promotion to Sheriff's Office Liaison Officer assigned to the office of Undersheriff D. K. Brown (left). As Mrs. Scriven looks on, her husband's new boss presents him a plaque from his former division members "for outstanding service and devotion to police youth affairs from your grateful staff." In his present position, Scriven represents the Sheriff's Office to the City Council and to the community at large. (FLORIDA TIMES-UNION photo by Frank Smith)



Titusville (2)

Investigator Gary E. Barringer, of Brevard County Sheriff Leigh Wilson's Department was not selected Police Officer of the Year by the Florida Prosecuting Investigators Association because of his work on any one case, but because he consistently makes good cases. According to Jim Schmidt, who nominated Barringer and is Chief Investigator for the county solicitor's office, "Gary works many hours overtime to achieve successful conclusions to cases. He is a cop's cop."

Clearwater (3)

Detectives Everett Rice (left) and Robert Somers of the Pinellas County Sheriff's Department recovered approximately \$5,000 worth of rifles and appliances when their investigation resulted in the arrest of two suspects. A physical description of one subject, a partial license number and the make of their vehicle led officers to a residence in St. Petersburg where the suspects were arrested and the loot recovered. It's estimated as many as 30 cases will be closed as a result of these arrests.

Fernandina Beach (4)

According to Nassau County Sheriff H. S. McKendree, (left) the number one job of newly hired juvenile officer Terry Griffin will be the welfare of the young people in the county. Griffin, a former Nassau County school teacher, said, "My objective will be to keep youngsters out of jail, rather than putting them in jail."

Apalachicola (5)

In addition to being the chief radio operator with the Franklin County Sheriff's Department, Hubert Lee "Bo" Bentley became the first man in the county to be certified as a breathalyzer maintenance operator. This instrument is used to determine the level of alcohol in the blood.



DeLand (6)

Being a former FBI agent, Volusia County Sheriff Ed Duff (right) was understandably proud to have Capt. Howard S. McBride, Jr. of his department chosen to attend the FBI National Academy which is considered the West Point of law enforcement. The Captain is one of 200 officers taking three months of intensive training.

Clearwater (7)

Deputy Sheriff Randy Fitzgibbon displays a letter and commendation from President Richard M. Nixon for his bravery in swimming to the aid of five members of a family whose boat capsized and for saving the life of one girl who disappeared below the surface. U. S. Congressman Bill Young (right) of Pinellas County, presented the letter and award while Pinellas County Sheriff Don Genung offered his congratulations.

DeLand (8)

"I think they look great," said Sheriff Ed Duff, whose expertise in feminine fashions is above challenge. He was referring to the new uniforms for women employees of the Volusia County Sheriff's Office modeled here by Hilda Woods and Barbara Daugharty. The ensembles of ribbed polyester are machine washable and dryable. They consist of three skirts, three blouses, a sleeveless vest and a long sleeved jacket. Two of the skirts are in a dark grey color, matching the vest and jacket which are piped in yellow. To complement this, one skirt is yellow, as is one sleeveless blouse. The other two blouses are off-white or cream colored.







GREEN COVE SPRINGS — Clay County Deputy Sheriff Roger Wall held the box while Sheriff Jennings Murrhee threw approximately \$1,000 worth of confiscated drugs into the fire as County Commissioner Homer Newell looked on. The marijuana and other drugs were collected in seven weeks time.

COVER PHOTO

WEITZENFELD'S WAY

BRADENTON — In a previous issue of *THE SHERIFF'S STAR* there was an article about Dick Weitzenfeld, the tough, efficient, professional Sheriff of Manatee County. It was titled "Weitzenfeld's Way", and the phrase caught on. The Sheriff used it as a slogan in his successful campaign for reelection last year, and the *Florida Police Journal* later picked up the chant with a reprint of the article. Comes now a footnote in our cover photograph by **BRADENTON HERALD** Photographer Carson Baldwin. The Weitzenfeld you see there giving a cash gift to a needy child is the Weitzenfeld who has often demonstrated his concern for unfortunate boys and girls . . . the Weitzenfeld who has loyally supported the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch and the Florida Sheriffs Girls Villa year after year . . . the Weitzenfeld who is actually an old softie underneath his stern, businesslike exterior. And so, what more can we say, except that this too is "Weitzenfeld's Way".

RUSTLERS

TAKE TO RIVER

ORLANDO — A loosely knit ring of water-born cattle rustlers is operating along the banks of the St. Johns River and it's costing cattlemen money.

According to Deputy Sheriff Larry Prince, they navigate up the river in small boats, dock near pastures and kill, clean and even package the dressed meat before moving on.

"It really had us going for a while," Prince said. "The cattlemen were missing cows and couldn't figure out how they were stolen."

"There were no tire marks in the field. No one saw any strange vehicles in the area and cattlemen could sit up all night to watch accesses to their pastures while they were being stolen blind."

Investigations have indicated some of the rustled beef is being bought by smaller Orange County meat markets. The rest is either kept or sold to individuals as cheap as 45 cents a pound.

FEDERAL

FUNDS PUT TO USE

TALLAHASSEE — Whether it's basic police communications equipment for a small sheriff's department or sophisticated surveillance equipment for larger departments, the Governor's Council on Criminal Justice (GCCJ) is supplying federal funds to meet the needs of local agencies.

The Levy County Sheriff's Department received \$8,342 to improve its communications base station and replace three mobile units with four-channel transistorized units. The new system

will be compatible with a region-wide plan for improved communications.

According to Sheriff Pat Hartley, this grant and an earlier one will give his Department an up-to-date communications system.

In Polk County \$6,000 worth of night scanners and remote monitors are to be purchased for use in night time investigations. According to GCCJ Executive Director James Stewart, this equipment, . . . "should enable vice squad investigators to observe criminal acts in progress when available light or distance would not ordinarily permit such surveillance."

Deputy Milt Godwin, of Sheriff Monroe Brannen's vice squad, added, "This kind of equipment could also be used for robbery and breaking and entering investigations, and can be used along with video tape equipment."

Sheriff Mel Colman of Orange County announced his Department would use \$8,500 to purchase specialized surveillance equipment to be used primarily in the investigation of drug and organized crime activities.

JR. DEPUTIES

RAISE CANCER FUNDS

WAUCHULA — Junior Deputies of the Hardee County Sheriff's department promoted and conducted a walk-a-thon to raise money for the American Cancer Society. Each participant was sponsored by someone who paid for each mile walked.

Hooch Is Taken

PALATKA — Forty gallons of moonshine were confiscated and two people arrested when a team of officers, led by Putnam County Sheriff Walt Pellicer (right) and Beverage Agent Homer Scroggins, visited a local residence said to be a distribution center for shine brought here from out of the county.



THE SHERIFF'S STAR

80-HOUR WEEKS ARE OUT

INVERNESS — Sheriff B. R. Quinn says with a budget increase of \$99,000 for 1973, his Citrus County deputies will no longer have to work 80 hour weeks—now they'll just put in 60 hours per five-day week.

Before reaching his present 12-man force of deputies, Sheriff Quinn said officers worked when they were needed, even after they had signed out and thought they were through.

Regular shifts will now be posted so each man will know when he works and when he can expect to have some free time — barring emergencies.

Days off will not come together, the Sheriff said, because "In law enforcement, if a man is off two days in a row he loses track of what has happened while he was gone."

A larger force will also permit Quinn to put men where they are needed during problem periods. He hopes to be able to hire two more deputies a year for the next couple of years, though he says he really needs five more right now.

There is no rapidly rising crime rate in Citrus County for additional deputies to combat, but there are more subpoenas to be served, more domestic squabbles to be ironed out and more breaking and enterings to be investigated.

"With the growth of the county has come an increase in the number of complaints to be answered and, no matter how small, every one must be answered," Quinn said.

SHOULD WE ACQUIRE BRITISH ACCENT?

There are those who think U. S. efforts to combat heroin addiction should acquire a British accent.

Addicts are not necessarily criminals, but it costs about \$100 a day to feed the habit, and therefore they often must resort to robbery, burglary, prostitution and other crimes to satisfy their craving. Thus in America heroin addiction becomes a crime problem.

In Great Britain, however, drug addiction is treated as a medical problem, not a criminal one. Addicts are registered and provided with minimum heroin dosages by the government, thereby relieving them from the necessity of committing crimes or becoming pushers and enticing their friends.

The system also permits the government to keep in contact with them, and it takes the profit out of the drug traffic — at least that is what the press has been saying.

Recently a Ford Foundation report
FEBRUARY 1973



Money Tree For Villa

TALLAHASSEE — A money tree represents a \$300 donation made to the Florida Sheriffs Girls Villa by the Wives Auxiliary of the Leon County Sheriff's Department. Sheriff Raymond Hamlin and Auxiliary President Mrs. Gene Geiger attach the money which the Auxiliary raised by putting on a cookout at the Sheriff's farm.

stated: "With all its imperfections, the British approach to drug addiction convinced us that the United States will never make significant headway until it shifts the emphasis from the criminal to the medical."

HELICOPTER PROVING VERSATILE

CLEARWATER — A two-year-old child could have met with serious misfortune had it not been for the Pinellas County Sheriff's Department helicopter and its bright spotlight which located the child.

The youngster, who at first was feared kidnapped, apparently awoke in the middle of the night and wandered away from home in an area of lakes, orange groves and heavy woods, according to Lt. George McNally, the Department's senior "flying" officer.

McNally also noted the chopper has assisted the state geodetic survey team in tracing tidal currents and is rented to the Pinellas Planning and Zoning Department one day each week. In the first trip aloft for planning and zoning purposes, officials spotted 15 zoning violations, McNally said.

HELP STOP CRIME

TALLAHASSEE — By following these suggestions of Florida Attorney General Robert L. Shevin, you can help prevent residential burglary.

Notify police when leaving home for a vacation, but never publicize the trip. While away stop deliveries, stop mail, continue lawn care, leave lights on and

leave drapes open.

Always keep your doors and windows locked and periodically check the locks. Use pin-tumbler cylinder locks (with a dead lock mechanism) for all exterior doors.

Never admit a stranger into your home and report suspicious strangers to police. Install outdoor lighting with a switch easily accessible from the inside.

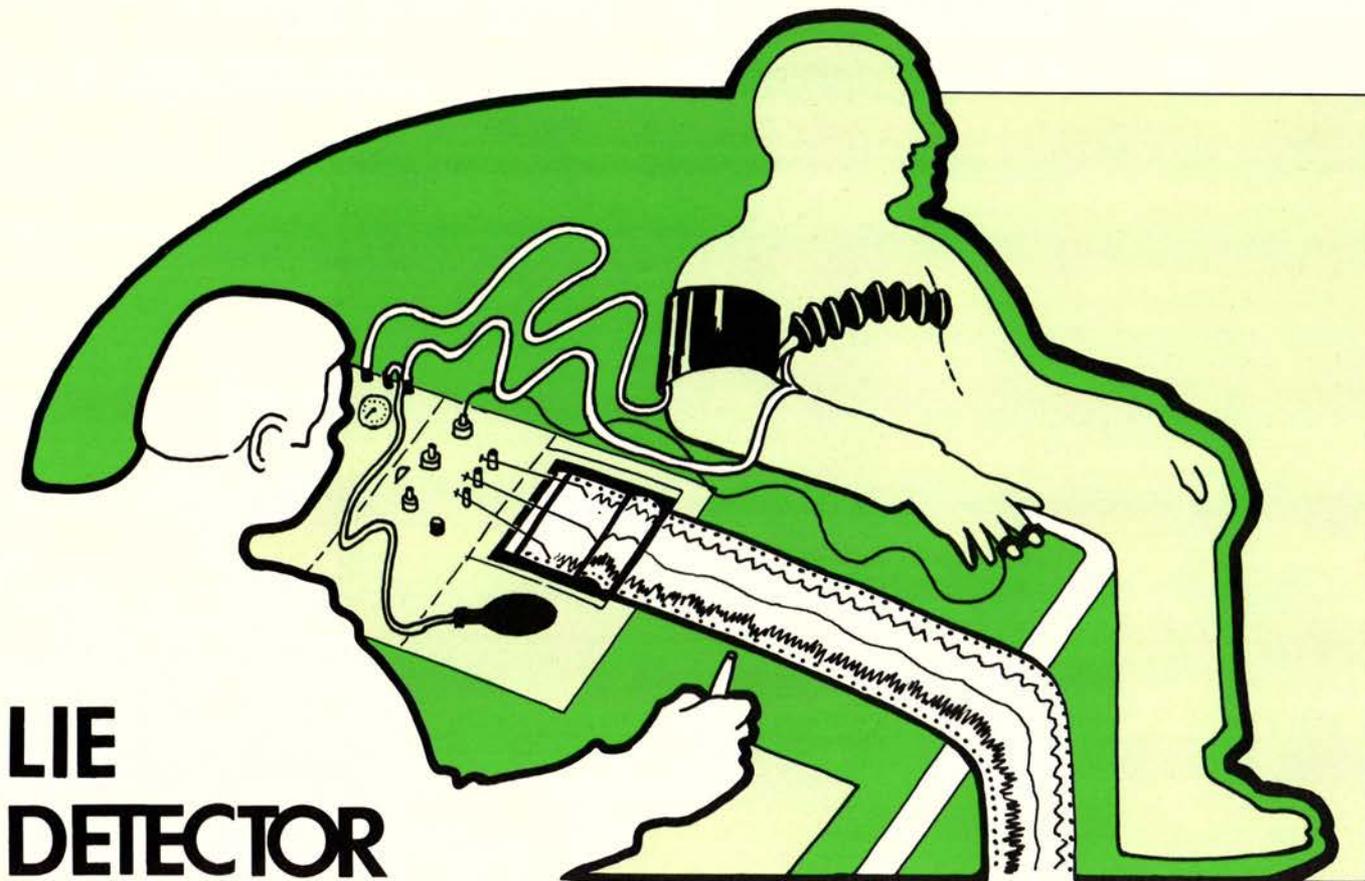
Mark all valuables and appliances with an easily identifiable mark or number. Rent a safety deposit box for storage of jewelry and other valuables.

A LETTER OF THANKS

TALLAHASSEE — In a letter to the editor of the TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT, a stranger from Fairfax, Virginia, expressed her thanks to public servants she met when she came here to claim her runaway daughter who had been apprehended along with a boy friend.

"You (the citizens of Leon County) have a Juvenile Court system and Sheriff's Department of which you should be very, very proud. Today, I have been treated with so much concern, compassion and understanding — qualities that are not too often associated with these types of public servants.

"I am returning my daughter and her friend to the juvenile authorities in our home state tomorrow. We have a lot of problems ahead of us yet — however, I know I can face them with renewed courage and faith because of people (like the ones I met in your city)."



LIE DETECTOR

makes bid for
respectability

By Rob Elder
Knight Newspapers Writer

MIAAMI — Lie detection by polygraph — a much-misunderstood machine that makes squiggly lines on chart paper — finally is knocking on the front door of America's courts, bidding for respectability, like an eccentric inventor out to prove that he is not, after all, a kook.

Almost 50 years ago, the Federal Appeals Court for the District of Columbia came up with a then-new phrase to say where it thought polygraph testing belonged.

"Twilight Zone" was the verdict, and the suggestion was that this was a field where, at best, not much was known — and, at worst, charlatans were masquerading in scientists' smocks.

Since then, lie detection has gained commercial acceptance.

Police agencies use polygraphs. Such federal agencies as the FBI, the CIA and the military also rely on the polygraph. Even the courts finally are beginning to consider the possibility that lie detection has come of age.

F. Lee Bailey and other defense attorneys struggling to get polygraph results into court, first must pierce an enormous barrier of misconception and myth about what a lie detector is, how it works, and who can — and cannot — pass a test.

Ask around among your friends and family (as this reporter has done), and you'll find that practically everyone will claim he can "beat the machine" by any

number of crafty stratagems: taking drugs, thinking about sex, practicing answers, holding one's breath, etc.

Such is the conventional wisdom. It is also, according to an overwhelming amount of evidence being presented in the nation's courts, a lot of hogwash. There are some solid arguments against the polygraph. But they are not the ones advanced on television detective shows and in paperback spy novels.

There is a growing mountain of expert testimony which indicates that the polygraph is neither half so mysterious nor nearly so malleable as most people suppose. It was not even named for someone called Polly: the word slipped into the English language with a clean scholarly derivation from Greek, where "poly" means "much," and the combination, "polygraph," means "much writing."

The polygraph machine is a technological bastard, not having been properly invented by anybody, but rather jerry-built from other devices used for other purposes. As such, the lie detector remains a scientific stepchild, related to both physiology and psychology, yet claimed by neither.

A pioneering Italian criminologist, Cesare Lombroso, first attempted mechanical lie detection in 1895. He merely monitored the blood pressure

and pulse patterns already measured by doctors for other reasons.

The art had advanced little by 1923, when the federal appeals court pronounced its landmark ruling in a case known as *Frye v. United States*. The defendant's lawyers tried to introduce a truth test based on a reading of their client's systolic blood pressure. The court took only two pages to reject it, on grounds that the technique had "not yet gained . . . standing and scientific recognition."

The unfortunate Frye went to prison with a life sentence. While subsequent cases reached the Supreme Court, the high court in effect merely blessed the Frye case as the ruling opinion.

But the polygraph endured and entered on a long evolution which makes the 1923 machine seem incredibly crude by comparison. Today's polygraphs cost \$1,500 and up, and a typical machine is the size of an office desk, complete with protruding wires and tubes, and a window in the top where graph paper slides beneath mechanical marking pens.

The mechanics remain surprisingly simple. A standard modern polygraph measures blood pressure, breathing and something called galvanic skin response (GSR), which is the ability of the fingertips to conduct a tiny unfelt charge of electricity.

All three measurements are marked by the mechanical pens on a thin strip of paper, which is driven by a little electric motor at a speed of six inches a minute. The result is a chart with three jagged lines. Breathing is charted on the top line, GSR on the middle line and blood pressure on the bottom.

What all this has to do with lying is summed up in a proposition known as the theory of deception detection, which holds that a normal person feels fear when he lies and knows he may be found out. That fear triggers changes in the nervous system, and the changes show up on the chart. Tell the truth, and the lines on the graph paper look like foothills. Tell a big lie, and you can get a peak that looks like a postcard of the Swiss Alps. Most reactions are between the two extremes and require expert interpretation.

After listening to testimony about all this, U. S. District Judge Charles W. Joiner of Detroit recently put his legal finger on the key point. Nervous stress and the changes it causes in the human body, are involuntary, the judge concluded. "These parts of the system are not controllable. Their reaction is automatic."

But because the polygraph was built to deal with normal people, it has limitations. A nut who genuinely believed he was the emperor of France in 1805 will test as telling the truth when insisting his name is Napoleon. A psychopath who feels no qualms about lying may be impossible to test. The same is true of a very stupid person, who does not understand the difference between a lie and the truth.

Polygraph operators also say it is impossible to test anyone who does not want to be tested. According to the experts, the idea of strapping a person to the machine against his will is sheer folly because the charts are so sensitive that the slightest wiggle can make them resemble spilled spaghetti and render a test inconclusive.

But that same sensitivity makes it very difficult, if not impossible, for most people to fake a valid test. We breathe 12 to 20 times a minute, and a conscious attempt to control or change the pattern will show up on the chart. Some people may be able to alter their blood pressure by thinking wild thoughts, but there's always the GSR to contend with.

Drugs dampen our nervous responses, but that simply makes the chart flat and inconclusive. Practicing answers to key questions normally won't work either, since a good examiner will ask control questions and compare the results.

All this means that virtually anyone can "beat the test" in the sense that he might claim to have defeated his dentist by refusing to open his mouth and let the man look for cavities. But once someone submits to a polygraph test and cooperates with the examiner, it is a far different matter to make a lie look like the truth on the chart.

For all practical purposes, there is no such thing as a mistake by the machine. A polygraph is merely a measuring device, like a thermometer or a yardstick. It works or it doesn't, and when it is not working the malfunction is obvious.

What counts is the ability of the examiner to ask the right questions and interpret the answers. People who run polygraph machines can and do make mistakes. And while there are some adept men in the field, even they admit they've had trouble keeping fakers out.

Warren Holmes, who is one of the top men in the business, puts the man-machine relationship in simple perspective. Talking about the accuracy of a polygraph, Holmes says, "is like asking how accurate a gun is. It's as accurate

as the person using it."

Even when the tested person trusts the examiner, there is no small anxiety in undergoing a test for the first time, as this reporter learned when Holmes agreed to fasten me to his machine for a demonstration.

To begin with, Holmes' Miami office, a brick cube with a steel door and no windows, looks more like a bomb shelter than a business. Inside, one is apt to find manacled prisoners and police guards, since most of Holmes' work involves criminal cases, even though he left the Miami Police Department 10 years ago and is in private practice.

We sat in a little room beside the machine while Holmes explained what questions he would ask; an ethical examiner, I learned, never asks a surprise question, and the tested person always knows what's coming.

Holmes is a big, bespectacled cigar smoker with a flat voice and a poker face — a forbidding person to try to lie to, but the kind of man who might also be seen as a father figure by an innocent defendant looking for someone to clear him. In 18 years, the first eight as chief examiner for the police, Holmes has run more than 30,000 tests. Like veteran priests, he has heard all manner of confessions. He has also cleared more than a few persons of crimes they never committed.

He had me sit in a chair on one side of the polygraph, resting my forearms on flat wooden trays. Without actually resembling an electric chair, the seat still somehow reminded me of one.

Around my chest, Holmes attached a rubber tube with accordion pleats. On my right arm, he attached a blood-pressure cuff like those in physicians' offices. He then placed little silver tabs on two fingertips of my left hand, wrapping my fingers with fabric straps to hold the metal against my skin.

The room was quiet, Holmes sat at his machine, instructing me to look straight ahead and answer only "yes" or "no." There was a pfff-pfff-pfff as Holmes inflated the blood-pressure cuff, which tightened on my arm. The electric motor in the polygraph hummed, and the three pens squished softly on the chart paper.

It was only a friendly demonstration, but I felt as though a stranger were peeking into my soul. It was not a pleasant feeling. I could not bring myself to lie to the man.

(continued on page 12)



Still Saying Thanks

Christmas may be long past but we're still saying "Thanks" to a lot of people who made it very special in 1972. [1] A small mountain of toys, food and clothing was brought to the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch by representatives of Miracle Maid Cookware, a Division of West Bend Corporation. Left to right are Tommy Hearndon, Pompano Beach; Ernie Bowers, Fort Myers; George Bensel, Fort Pierce; and Ray Arnold, Dunedin. Another load of gifts was delivered to the Girls Villa. Others who participated in this project, which they call "Care and Share", included Jesse Smith, Homestead; Dave Chambless, West Palm Beach; John Norris, Sarasota; and Ed Corban, Lakeland. [2] Members of the Hillsborough County Poultry Association donated their own pile of gaily wrapped presents to Sheriff Malcolm Beard (kneeling) for the Boys Ranch and Girls Villa. Left to right are Mrs. Mary O'Quinn; C. F. Sam O'Quinn, Secretary-Treasurer; L. M. Richardson, President; and Mrs. Wilma Richardson. [3] Bicycles and other gifts donated by the citizens of Clay County to Sheriff Jennings Murrhee and the police departments of Orange Park and Green Cove Springs were delivered to the Boys Ranch by Reserve Deputy Dick Young in a very heavily loaded trailer.

SUB-STATIONS PROVIDE BETTER SERVICE

Sub-stations and branch offices are being opened by Sheriffs to provide better and faster service to residents of Polk, Orange and Santa Rosa Counties.

Sheriff Monroe Brannen of Polk County opened a branch in Lake Wales, and deputies covering the eastern "Ridge" area work out of this office.

In Orange County, sub-stations were opened in Winter Garden and Apopka. About 36 officers and supervisory personnel are assigned to each location. Another 36 men work out of temporary headquarters in the old Naval Training Center in Orlando.

Sheriff Mel Colman points out this arrangement means deputies spend less time traveling to the area they patrol. They'll spend less time getting to work also, because deputies assigned to the sub-stations are residents of the area

they patrol.

Even before he took office, Sheriff Harvell Enfinger of Santa Rosa County was making plans for sub-stations in Jay and Gulf Breeze. He said residents' requests for speedier response in emergencies encouraged him to establish the two outposts.

U. S. JUSTICE IS 'MEDIEVAL' SAYS SHERIFF WILSON

Titusville — America's criminal justice is "medieval" and sweeping changes are needed to balance the scales of justice, according to Brevard County Sheriff Leigh S. Wilson.

"The 83 per cent rate of criminals going back to jail will increase annually unless something is done about it," Wilson said. "A man is not in prison long before he knows he's been permanently forced on the other side of the tracks."

He suggested a state pardon board

should review prisoners on release, and wipe their records clean after they've served their terms — restoring all civil rights and leaving no criminal record except for second offenses.

Instead of letting judges hand out sentences, Sheriff Wilson proposed all sentencing be done on the state level after recommendations from trial judges. "Justice is supposed to balance its scales," Wilson said, "but I see no reason why one man gets five years, another gets 18 months and someone else gets a suspended sentence — all for the same crime."

Sentences should be made more uniform across the state, he said. "Why not have someone like the State Probation and Parole Department issue the sentences?"

Judges should be on duty 24 hours a day, the Sheriff recommended, and there should be no delays between arrest and arraignment.

NEW SHERIFFS CAN GO BACK TO SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Every year an average of 400 new sheriffs take office in the United States. With this in mind, the National Sheriffs' Association has established an institute, in cooperation with the University of Illinois, designed to make sheriffs better administrators and executives.

A federal grant to the National Sheriffs' Institute from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has made possible a series of two-week training sessions to be repeated at monthly intervals for the next two years.

NSA Executive Director Ferris E. Lucas observed that while many new sheriffs have a great deal of law enforcement experience, some have little or no administrative training.

This program is designed to make sheriffs more aware of modern police and corrections concepts, more amenable to progressive practices and more involved in community-wide crime control efforts.

In assuming the office of sheriff, it is essential for the new man to learn as soon as possible the powers and responsibilities which come with the job, Lucas said. Instead of leaving this learning process to on-the-job experience, which can be good or bad, the NSA proposed this series of highly concentrated classes.

The goal of the National Sheriffs' Institute is to assure a positive trend toward increasing the effectiveness and professionalism of sheriffs.

All newly-elected sheriffs are eligible to attend the training sessions being provided at no expense to sheriffs. Transportation, educational material and per diem will be furnished.

The course content has been designed to avoid duplicating existing national programs such as the FBI and U. S. Treasury Department academies or various state programs which provide instruction in such subjects as investigation and patrol procedures.

A few of the topics sheriffs will be exposed to include psychology and ethics, communications and public speaking, human relations, management case studies, jail administration, process serving, liability and legal problems. Classes will be limited to 25 people.

LADY DEPUTY PROMOTED

TITUSVILLE — After only two years with the Brevard County Sheriff's Department, former vice agent Arline Darling has been promoted to Agent Second Class — the first woman to achieve that rank.

At one time agent Darling posed as a prostitute and drug user while doing undercover work. She is now attached to the general crime squad counseling runaway girls and their families while also handling felony cases such as forgery and counterfeiting.

Sheriff Leigh Wilson said her promotion came because of her interest in her work and her high level of professionalism.

LIKE SANTA CLAUS

ORLANDO — To Orange County Deputy Sheriffs, their boss could have passed for Santa Claus when he returned from Washington, D. C. late in December with approval of a 22 per cent raise from the Federal Pay Board.

Immediately upon his return, Sheriff Mel Colman ordered \$100 bonus checks issued to each officer (later deducted from two months retroactive pay each employee received in January.)

The Sheriff had secured the additional money from the County Commission but because the increases averaged 22 per cent, the Pay Board had to approve.

MANHUNT SUCCESSFUL THANKS TO DEER TRACKER

CRESTVIEW — Being a seasoned deer hunter, Okaloosa County Deputy Sheriff Martel McCallum didn't have much trouble recapturing an escapee from the county jail.

Frank Joseph Pittro overpowered a jailer with a broken bottle, locked him in a cell and fled through a window. He was flushed from a home near the jail, crossed a highway, went to another residence to make a phone call, then fled before officers arrived.

Deputy McCallum figured the direction of travel, tested the wind, checked the location of the moon and whatever else deer trackers do, then pulled his patrol car off the road a short distance from the jail and waited. Shortly thereafter Pittro appeared.

After firing a warning shot, the Deputy returned his prisoner to the jail.

EVEN THE COAST GUARD NEEDED A TOW

STUART — "It was more or less a routine day," according to Martin County Deputy Sheriff Clarence McGee after he pulled eight boats, including a 41-foot sailboat, off a sandbar just inside the St. Lucie Inlet.

His Boat Patrol work also included towing a Coast Guard boat which blew an oil line while going to the aid of the sailboat.

Geritol Made The Difference

There's a hot basketball rivalry flourishing at the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch between staff members and Ranchers. This particular game was won by the staff 43-41, after the oldsters resorted to a last minute shot of Geritol.



Honor Roll of Donors



Organizations and individuals who have given large gifts to the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch and the Florida Sheriffs Girls Villa become members of the Builders Club by giving \$100 or more. They qualify as Lifetime Honorary Members by giving \$1,000 or more.

Lifetime Members

MR. & MRS. E. P. CRENSHAW
Boca Raton

MR. HUGH DOYLE
Treasure Island

MR. KEN JAMES
St. Petersburg

MR. & MRS. CARL KNELL
Holiday

MR. JOHN A. MADIGAN, JR.
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HOBBY STUDY CLUB
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SQUIRES, INC.
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TOWNSEND LUMBER CO.
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The Douglas Aircraft Welfare Foundation Inc., Florida Test Center, Cocoa Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Garvey, Indialantic.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Love, West Hollywood.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil M. Marshall, Pompano Beach.

Dr. George S. Rovin, Ft. Lauderdale.

Peninsular Supply Co., Ft. Lauderdale.

Mr. Charles A. Brodien, Ft. Lauderdale.

Oakland Park Fire Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Brugo, Pompano Beach.

Mr. John R. McAuley, Grove City.

Mr. William Lee Crews, Orange Park.

Mr. W. R. Harvey, Green Cove Springs.

Mr. A. C. Bashaw, Jacksonville.

Mr. Blondell Helton, Pensacola.

Mrs. Ruth M. MacDonald, Lanark Village.

Mr. Manuel Weiss, Tampa.

MacDill AFB Traffic Management, Tampa.

Mrs. Edna J. McMullen, Tampa.

Mr. J. H. Haliczzer, Tampa.

Mrs. Robert Schaffer, Tampa.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold L. Sanders, Tampa.

Dr. Daniel Pia, Tampa.

Mr. J. Leroy Pressley, Vero Beach.

National Circus Saints and Sinners Club, Cape Coral.

American Legion Post No. 323, Lehigh Acres.

Mr. John H. Van Derwerken, North Fort Myers.

Mr. Jimmy Rymer, Lehigh Acres.

Mr. James M. Bailey, Ft. Myers.

Florida Association of Insurance Women, Tallahassee.

Mr. John F. Bergert, Orlando.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Coleman, Orlando.

Delray Beach Conference, St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Mrs. Marie Landbeck, New Port Richey.

American Legion Auxiliary No. 273, Seminole.

Miss Margie Zukosky, Seminole.

Chapel-By-The-Sea, Clearwater.

Mrs. Hilda Provaznik, Largo.

Mr. Augie Boyd, Largo.

Clearwater, Largo, Dunedin Board of Realtors, Inc., Clearwater.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robinson, St. Petersburg.

Mr. Herbert G. Renner, Sr., St. Petersburg.

Mr. Willard G. Ayers, St. Petersburg.

Mr. George S. Wood, Madeira Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Hess, Dunedin.

Mrs. Gladys A. Frost, St. Petersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Russack, Clearwater.

Largo Rotary Anns, Clearwater.

Mrs. Lydia W. Maurer, St. Petersburg.

Mr. Otto Taylor, Lake Alfred.

Dave's X-L Donuts, Winter Haven.

Mr. Jim Owens, Bartow.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tanner, Jr., Palatka.

Mr. John P. Haymart, Lake Como.

Loyal Order of Moose No. 248, Ft. Pierce.

Mr. Thomas J. Morrison, Ft. Pierce.

Lemon Bay Women's Club, Englewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Scheler, Sarasota.

Mr. W. F. Tudor, Sarasota.

Mr. Henry M. Enterline, Sarasota.

Mr. Michael Jorty, Englewood.

Mr. Elijah H. Yawn, Sarasota.

Mr. Ralph L. Longley, Sarasota.

Mrs. Rosemary Sanborn, DeLand.

Mr. W. Glenn Kirby, West Liberty, Iowa.

Mr. W. S. Richardson, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Ben Kramlich, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

**Golden Mercedes
Nets Over \$1,000
For Boys Ranch**

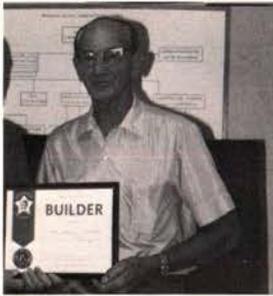


TALLAHASSEE — Donations received when Eva Braun's 1938 Golden Mercedes was on display at Tallahassee Mall were presented to Leon County Sheriff Raymond Hamlin (right) by Mall Manager David W. Hollis as a gift to the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch. The \$250,000 handcrafted car formerly belonged to Eva Braun, Adolph Hitler's mistress.



Mrs. Albene Sysok, whose late husband William Sysok (inset) was a Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch supporter, receives Builder certificate from Sheriff R. W. Weitzenfeld.

Edwin A. Tannehill



President V. E. Hollingsworth (right) and Mrs. Hollingsworth receive Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch-Girls Villa Builder certificate for Myakka City Civic Association from Sheriff R. W. Weitzenfeld.

Manatee County Builders

George Robinson



George Renneman



Mrs. C. Arline Ritter and Jan



Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Pearman

Collier County Builders

These six donors received Builder certificates from Collier County Sheriff Doug Hendry in recognition of the support they have given to the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch and the Florida Sheriffs Girls Villa.

James F. McGrath



Mrs. Frank Basso



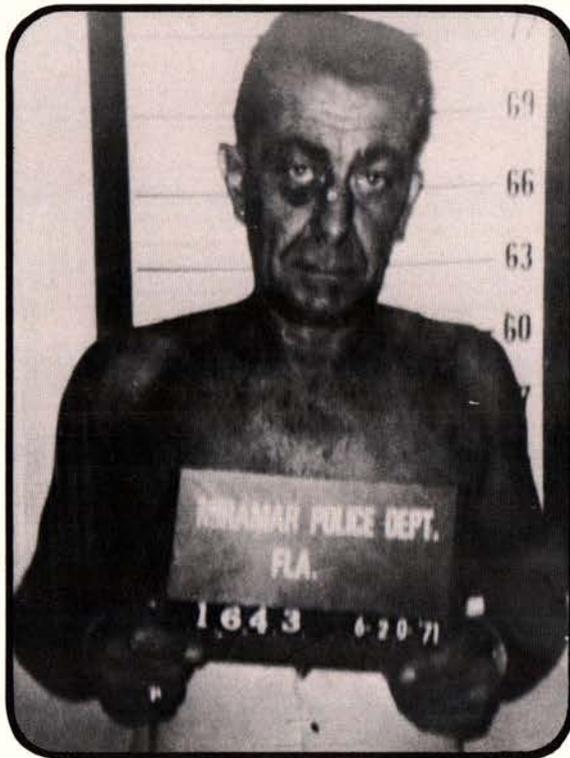
Garson Dinaburg



James E. Duffey



WANTED



HORN, Isaac Dale — White male. Born 5-5-21. 5' 11", 162 lbs. Brown hair, green eyes. Occupation — painter. FBI No. 1 913 930. Warrants issued charging 1st degree murder. If apprehended, notify Sheriff E. A. "Doug" Hendry, Naples, Fla.

Do You Know Jane Doe?

TAMPA — The Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department is attempting to identify the body of a female which has remained nameless since she was found dead of carbon monoxide poisoning on October 29, 1971. Maj. John R. Salla of the Criminal Division is hoping readers of THE SHERIFF'S STAR may be able to help.

(When law enforcement officers don't know the identity of someone, they refer to that person as John Doe or Jane Doe)

Jane Doe is described as being a white female, 17 to 23 years of age, about 5' 6" tall, 125 pounds, brown eyes, medium brown, shoulder length hair, has freckles, slightly protruding front teeth, small mole or birthmark on right side of chin, pierced ears.

She has a circular scar on the outside right knee, and appears to have been a nail biter. She was wearing a gold friendship ring on the fourth finger of her right hand.

At the time she was found, she was wearing blue denim pants with front patch pockets and pullover blouse with a drawstring neck. In addition, she wore a brown leather belt with a peace symbol on the buckle. Footprints, fingerprints and dental charts are available.

So far, in attempting to identify Jane Doe, letters and teletypes have been sent to all fifty states, but to date, all leads have proven negative.

Anyone having information on the real identity of Jane Doe is asked to contact Maj. Salla, Criminal Division, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department, Tampa, Fla. (AC 813 228-7311)

(continued from page 7)

Lie Detector Makes Bid For Respectability

Next day, feeling cockier, I visited another polygraph operator and tried to fool him with a deliberate lie. This time my examiner was Leonard Bierman, a partner in Hallmark Corp., second largest polygraph testing company in the country. Like Holmes, Bierman is a big, quiet-spoken man, careful during a test to avoid antagonism or abrasiveness. His office was less spartan, and the chair was an ordinary piece of office furniture, but the machine had the same attachments.

Bierman handed me three unmarked envelopes, containing, respectively, \$1, \$5 and \$10. I chose one, not telling him which. We went over the questions in advance. He would ask me: "Is your

first name Rob? Is your last name Elder? Did you take an envelope containing a \$1 bill from me today? . . . a \$5 dollar bill? . . . a \$10 bill?

"Do you live in Florida? Did you take \$10 from me today? . . . \$5 . . . \$10?"

Bierman turned on the machine and I answered "yes" to the questions about my name and address, and "no" to every question about the money. Bierman stopped the machine and asked if I would like to put a little money on my attempt to tell the perfect lie. We agreed on a small wager, with the winner to be decided by a second test, same questions. After this test, in which I gave the same answers, Bierman turned off the machine and smiled.

"I would say you took the envelope containing \$5."

He won the bet.

What had happened, of course, was that the bet had increased my stress about lying. On the second chart, even

I could pick up a peak at the \$5 question.

In contrast to Holmes' criminal practice, Bierman's business is 95 per cent commercial. Hallmark runs about 25,000 tests a year for business ranging from banks to beer distributors.

The commercial side of polygraph testing is booming, with all sorts of employers requiring pre-employment tests of anyone they hire. A high school student who recently applied for a Christmas vacation job wrapping packages in a Miami department store was startled to find that she would have to take a polygraph test just to work for two weeks. And her experience is rapidly becoming the rule, rather than the exception.

Yet polygraph results aren't normally admitted in court unless both sides agree (which is how some tests already have gotten in, in effect, through the back door). Many prosecutors won't agree

(continued on next page)

when a defendant tries to put a test into evidence.

Most judges take a similar position, following the Frye case. Some of the skepticism stems from the fact that the polygraph cannot only be used on behalf of an accused person, but also against him, as a sort of fourth-degree interrogation. Last February, a New York court cited a blatant example: a woman arrested in connection with the death of her adopted child was tested by the police while she was emotionally upset, and without a lawyer to advise her.

The court found that "in her emotional condition, she was as surely coerced . . . as if she had been forced by some other means to give the police officers the statement they were seeking."

Other judges contend the polygraph is simply not reliable. In June, a federal court in New Jersey cited the "unreliability of lie detectors." The Chicago Bar Association, after an 18-month study, concluded that there "may be from five to 30 per cent error in test results," and has recommended that polygraph evidence not be used in court.

That study is five years old, but some judges still are excluding polygraph on the grounds given in the Frye case in 1923 — that lie detection has not achieved scientific recognition. A Pennsylvania judge has dismissed the whole idea as "a fanciful notion," and even the current issue of the American Polygraph Association Journal admits that until examiners have a national code of ethics and proper licensing, "the road to court recognition . . . will be long and hard."

Finally, there is the fear that polygraph evidence would lead juries to disregard everything else in a trial. And related to that is a general reluctance to turn part of our system of justice over to machines, rather than human judgment.

But even in the face of all the arguments against it, the polygraph and its advocates are slowly beating down many of the old objections.

A reliability check on tests given at the U. S. Army Polygraph School at Fort Gordon, Ga., claimed 96 per cent accuracy. Another controlled experiment at the University of Utah found 81 per cent accuracy in civil matters and 100 per cent in criminal cases. In Miami, Holmes claims 85 per cent accuracy as the minimum for the field in general.

If polygraph examiners are fallible and can be fooled, so can fingerprint and ballistics experts and physicians —

all of whom regularly are allowed to offer juries their expert opinions. A psychiatrist once testified in a Miami court that his science is "about 10 per cent accurate."

The people pushing polygraph evidence do not claim it should establish guilt or innocence, but merely the credibility of a given witness. This, they say, would leave the crucial decision to the jury.

In a new batch of nationally significant cases, much of the court concern has been with the question raised in the Frye case in 1923 — has the polygraph achieved scientific standing? Three months ago, U. S. District Judge Gordon Thompson, Jr. of California concluded that "the field of instrumental lie detection has, in the 49 years since Frye was decided, made undeniable advances."

VICTOR'S VIEWPOINT

ORLANDO — After winning a smashing victory in his first Sheriff's race, Orange County Sheriff Mel Colman has come out in favor of selecting Sheriffs the same way as judges — on a nonpartisan basis.

He feels this would take the job out of party politics and allow the selection of sheriffs on qualifications, background and professionalism.

FROM GUN TO GAVEL

PUNTA GORDA — When John P. Shannon hung up his gun as Chief Deputy of the Charlotte County Sheriff's Department, he did it to don the robes and pick up the gavel of a County Court Judge.



A Sad Occasion Stirs Memories of 1957

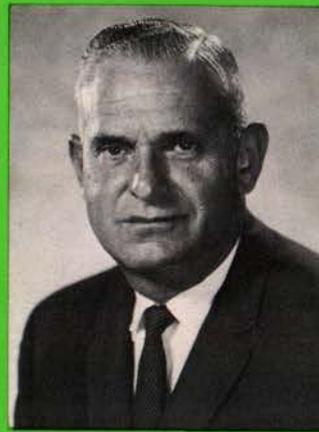
The recent death of Former President Harry Truman prompted the Editor of THE STAR to dig into the files for this photograph taken in Key West in 1957 when the President was enrolled as an Honorary Member of the Florida Sheriffs Association by Monroe County Sheriff John Spottswood. Pictured with the President are (from left) the late Don McLeod, who was then Director of the Florida Sheriffs Bureau; Highlands County Sheriff Broward Coker; Sheriff Spottswood; and Hillsborough County Sheriff Ed Blackburn, Jr. President Truman and Sheriff Spottswood shared a long and warm friendship. It began when Mr. Truman was President and continued throughout his retirement. (Photo by Don Pinder, Key West)



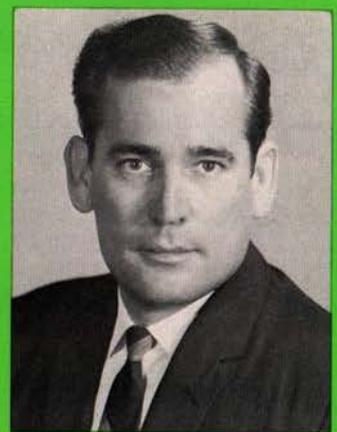
Sheriff Malcolm Beard



Sheriff Raymond Hamlin



Sheriff Joe Crevasse



Sheriff Jack Taylor

Sheriff Sam Joyce



SHERIFF SAM JOYCE NUMBER ONE CHOICE

TALLAHASSEE — Indian River County Sheriff Sam Joyce was elected President of the Florida Sheriffs Association when the Association held its annual Mid-Winter Conference here February 1-3. He succeeds Hillsborough County Sheriff Malcolm Beard. Also elected were Leon County Sheriff Raymond Hamlin, Vice-President; Alachua County Sheriff Joe Crevasse, Secretary-Treasurer; and the following new members of the Board of Directors: Franklin County Sheriff Jack Taylor, Osceola County Sheriff Ernest P. Murphy, Highlands County Sheriff O. L. Raulerson, Monroe County Sheriff Bobby Brown and Okaloosa County Sheriff Ray Wilson. Seven holdover members will continue to serve on the Board of Directors during 1973. They are: Wakulla County Sheriff Bill Taff, Taylor County Sheriff Maurice Linton, Union County Sheriff John Whitehead, Clay County Sheriff Jennings Murrhee, Polk County Sheriff Monroe Brannen (Chairman), Volusia County Sheriff Ed Duff and Charlotte County Sheriff Jack Bent.



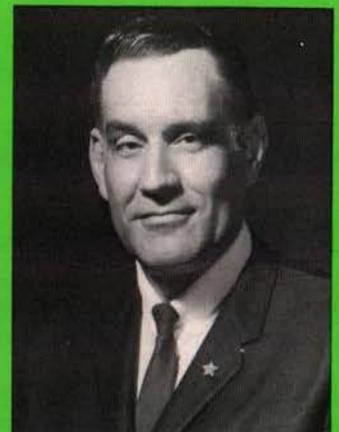
Sheriff Ernest P. Murphy



Sheriff O. L. Raulerson



Sheriff Bobby Brown



Sheriff Ray Wilson