

THE SHERIFFS' **STAR**

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

July 1973



Voiceprints

Don't Lie (See Page 6)

190 Officers Attended CROWD CONTROL Seminar



After many hours in the classroom and on the range, officers were served a bountiful "seafood jubilee".

Sheriff Enfinger (right) presents a deputy sheriff's commission and appreciation plaque to Fred Cannon, Florida representative of Smith & Wesson Corporation. Cannon, a 20-year veteran of service in the British Colonial Police and an authority on crowd control, was the chief instructor at the seminar.

MILTON — Some 190 officers from 35 law enforcement and public safety agencies attended a seminar here on "Crowd Control and Use of Chemical Agents."

Sponsored by Santa Rosa County Sheriff Harvell Enfinger and the Region One Mobile Training Unit, the seminar was held at nearby Whiting Field, a U. S. Navy installation, on April 26.

Chief instructor was Fred Cannon, Florida Representative of Smith & Wesson Corporation. Cannon lectured on manpower and the use of chemical agents in crowd control, then gave an outdoor demonstration at the Whiting Field range.

State Attorney Curtis A. Golden discussed the legal aspects of riot control; and LCDR E. J. D'Arville, Security Officer at Whiting Field, described the role of the military services in riot control.

At the end of a full day of instruction, Sheriff Enfinger was the host for a "seafood jubilee" at the Milton residence of Gerald Helms. ★



THE SHERIFF'S
STAR

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Editor, Carl Stauffer, Executive Director, Florida Sheriffs Association

Associate Editor, Al Hammock

Art Director, Frank J. Jones

Production Assistant, Adnette McClellan

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Drug Raid

FORT MYERS — It was 4:30 a.m. — a strange time for so much activity at the Lee County Sheriff's Department gun range.

One by one the cars arrived, and soon there were some 25 law enforcement officers standing around rubbing their eyes and yawning.

Idle conversations stopped as Sheriff Frank Wanicka began outlining the strategy. He explained that arrest warrants had been obtained from County Judge Dave Orosz, then he added: "I don't want anyone to force his way into these homes. If the people named on the warrants are not home, we will pick them up later. Be courteous. It's not our objective to search homes at this time. If you see any drugs, pick them up and we will take further action later. Our main objective is simply to serve these arrest warrants."

Captain Tom Darr, from the Sheriff's Criminal Investigation Division, assigned teams and team leaders to various areas of the county; and one member of each team was appointed to advise the arrested person of his rights.

Watches were checked and the cars began to move out in the early morning darkness.

Thus began a well planned and executed raid that within two hours netted 24 drug pushers accused of selling illegal drugs to Lee County undercover agents.

This joint county-city effort was the pay-off for five months of careful investigative work and undercover activities that started January 2, 1973, the day Sheriff Wanicka took office.

"I hired an undercover agent that day," the Sheriff said, "and in the next five months he purchased over \$5,000 worth of illegal drugs from pushers at local high schools, recreation centers and business firms."

One purchase of cocaine cost the undercover agent \$2,000, and, because of the size of the buy, the arrest of this particular pusher had to be made prior to the county-wide clean-up on May 30.

Sheriff Wanicka said the success of the drug sweep was due to the cooperative efforts of the Sheriff's Department, the State Attorney's Office, Fort Myers Police Department and Cape Coral Police Department.

"After today," said one of the officers, "it's going to be pretty tough trying to buy drugs in Lee County."

Sheriff Wanicka agreed, but he was quick to add that his anti-drug campaign will continue unabated. He said his narcotics team, headed by Lt. Roy Yahl, logged 34 drug pusher arrests, 107 for use of dangerous drugs, and 141 arrests for the sale or possession of drugs in a five-month period, resulting in 190 court cases.

On the other side of the coin, Sheriff Wanicka has a reputation for working just as hard to assist persons with drug problems as he does to put drug pushers out of business.

This concerned ambivalence won for him special recognition from the Lee County Drug Abuse Council. ☆

Two-hour clean-up puts 24 pushers in the pokey



Sheriff Wanicka (left) and Lt. Roy Yahl, head of his narcotics team (right), show State Attorney Joseph D'Allesandro some of the drugs confiscated in Lee County.

1973

LEGISLATIVE



REPORT

For Law Enforcement
It Was a "No Fault" Session.
We find no fault with
the results.



here are those who insist on tagging each session of the Florida Legislature with a brief two-word label, and the 1973 session was not spared the bouquets and brickbats of this frivolous sport.

Some of the more reckless hip-shooters concerned only with the box score of bills passed, unfairly labeled it a "do nothing session".

And then there were those reactionaries who rated the session on the basis of bills that were killed or died a slow natural death. They borrowed a term from baseball and gleefully praised it as a "no hitter".

From a lawman's perspective the hard working members of the 1973 legislature deserved neither of these indictments.

And, if label them we must, we would prefer to call the 1973 effort a "no fault session".

Many good bills were passed; some good bills were studied so carefully (and rightfully so) that they failed to pass before the final gavel rapped; and a number of bad bills were killed.

All in all, we're satisfied. We find no fault. And, we are sincerely grateful to the many lawmakers at "both ends of the corridor" who displayed a sincere desire to support good law enforcement.

drugs. The normal jury term will be 12 months, but the law provides procedures for a six-month extension. Effective upon becoming law.

Chapter 73-1 (House Bill 849)

Allows a state attorney or the foreman of a grand jury to petition the circuit court for an extension of the grand jury term, for not more than 90 days, in order to complete specified investigations. Effective upon becoming law.

CRIMINAL LAWS

Chapter 73-271 (House Bill 847)

Permits a peace officer to arrest a suspect for shoplifting, without a warrant, either on or off the premises, when the officer has probable cause to believe the suspect has committed such a larceny. Effective October 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-181 (Senate Bill 483)

Makes it unlawful for any person to tamper with or interfere with the cargo or contents of a motor vehicle or trailer. (Seems the previous laws were not strict enough with people who opened the gate on unattended trailers full of citrus and let the contents spill on the ground or opened a tailgate latch and let sand spill out.) Effective October 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-142 (Senate Bill 866)

Makes it illegal for anyone to attempt to commit a crime for which he could be imprisoned for life. (Through an oversight in previous legislation, certain language was left out, failing to make it illegal to attempt certain very serious crimes, as long as the attempt was unsuccessful.) Effective upon becoming law.

Chapter 73-120 (Senate Bill 167)

Fills a void which has existed in state law since the obscene law was struck down as unconstitutional. Defines obscene material and provides for the offense of distributing obscene material. Also outlaws the promotion, manufacture, publication or distribution of such material. Repeals all municipal and county ordinances dealing with obscene materials in order to get uniform, state-wide enforcement. Effective upon becoming law.

Chapter 73-257 (House Bill 252)

Makes the offense of breaking and entering or attempting to break and enter with intent to commit a misdemeanor, a felony of the third degree. Effective October 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-177 (House Bill 1230)

Extends the present law against school disturbances, making it unlawful to knowingly interfere with or disrupt the education processes of educational institutions. Effective October 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-27 (Committee Substitute for House Bill 85)

Authorizes law enforcement officers to issue a "notice to appear" for misdemeanor violations of state law and for violations of county and municipal ordinances triable in county court. Will operate much like the issuance of traffic citations so that an arresting officer, if he is sure his suspect will obey the "notice to appear", and the suspect does not demand to be taken before a judge, can issue a notice and not have to take the person to jail for a formal booking. Effective upon becoming law.

(CONTINUED on Page 4)



Many Sheriffs were active in supporting law enforcement bills. The pictures on these pages show Broward County Sheriff Ed Stack (left) and Okaloosa County Sheriff Ray Wilson addressing the Criminal Justice Committee of the House of Representatives.

GRAND JURIES

Chapter 73-194 (Senate Bill 445)

Protects individuals named in grand jury presentments (but not indicted) by requiring they be furnished a copy of the presentment before it is made public, and they be given 15 days to file a motion with the circuit court to suppress any portion of the report which is improper or unlawful. Effective October 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-132 (House Bill 1845)

The "Statewide Grand Jury Act" was proposed by Governor Reubin Askew as a means of enhancing the ability of the state to deal with organized criminal activity of a multi-county nature. The governor is empowered to ask the state Supreme Court to empanel a statewide grand jury upon stating the general crimes or wrongs to be investigated. The governor is authorized to designate a state attorney as legal advisor to the grand jury, subject to approval of the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court will also assign a circuit judge to preside over the grand jury. Matters the grand jury can investigate include the crimes of bribery, burglary, criminal fraud, criminal usury, extortion, gambling, kidnapping, larceny, murder, prostitution, perjury, robbery, crimes involving narcotics and dangerous

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Indian River County Sheriff Sam Joyce, President of the Florida Sheriffs Association, addressing the Criminal Justice Committee of the House of Representatives.



MISCELLANEOUS

Chapter 73-71 (House Bill 693)

Requires that a defendant be given credit for all time spent in the county jail before sentence was imposed. (Heretofore, it was discretionary with the judge.) Effective upon becoming law.

No chapter number available (House Bill 1899)

A local bill which grants to the Sheriff of Martin County the exclusive authority to issue permits for the carrying of pistols or repeating rifles. (In other counties this responsibility is placed upon the county commission.) Effective upon becoming law.

Chapter 73-173 (House Bill 2144)

Establishes uniform salaries for county officers (including county commissioners, school board members, clerks of circuit court, sheriffs, elected school superintendents, supervisors of election, tax assessors and tax collectors) according to county population. Eliminates many inequities which existed previously within counties and between counties. Effective October 1, 1973.

Senate Concurrent Resolution (Senate Bill 691)

Calls for an interim study, by a joint House-Senate committee, on the various forms of civil service and merit systems in Florida for law enforcement officers and the feasibility of creating minimum standards for civil service.

Chapter 73-21 (Senate Bill 152)

Lowers the age of majority to 18 and grants to all persons 18 years of age and older the same rights enjoyed by persons 21 years and older. Effective July 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-109 (Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 592)

An applicant for employment with any fire department, who has a prior felony conviction, shall be excluded from employment for four years after his release from prison or release by the Parole and Probation Commission, unless the applicant receives a full pardon or has his civil rights restored before the four years are up. Effective upon becoming law.

Chapter 73-214 (Senate Bill 1294)

Transfers responsibility for the security of the Governor from the Governor's office to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. Effective July 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-126 (House Bill 124)

The Florida Emergency Medical Services Act of 1973 requires that all ambulance services in the state be licensed and meet standards for equipment, training, insurance and maintenance. Requires the Division of Health, of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) to develop a comprehensive state plan for emergency medical services and a comprehensive emergency medical services communications system. Also directs the Division of Health to inspect the ambulances, equipment, personnel, records, premises and operational procedures of each ambulance service. Creates a 19-member Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council within the Department of HRS. Effective October 1, 1973, except various provisions become effective on January 1, May 1, and July 1, 1974.

JUVENILES

Chapter 73-230 (Senate Bill 264)

Provides that the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) shall operate regionally-administered detention services for children by taking title to or leasing, for token amounts, existing county juvenile detention facilities. Divides the state into 18 "catchment areas", each of which will have a secure (lockup) facility; "attention homes" where up to six youths can be kept in "non-secure" surroundings and a "home detention" program so the child can be released to the custody of his or her parents. Provisions of this law are to be implemented by December 31, 1973. Effective July 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-231 (Senate Bill 292)

A substantial revision of Florida Statutes, Chapter 39 having to do with juveniles. Transfers juvenile procedures from county juvenile courts (abolished under the new Article V of the state constitution) to circuit courts. Provides authority and procedures for taking a child into custody for his detention. Requires that preliminary screening of juvenile cases be done by the State Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, instead of by counties. Establishes procedures for medical, psychiatric and psychological examination and treatment of juveniles and provides for hearings, petitions and appeals. Effective July 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-241 (Senate Bill 1319)

Authorizes the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) to develop a variety of programs for children and young persons. Permits the Division of Youth Services, of HRS, to provide consultant and technical assistance to law enforcement, courts and other organizations. Requires HRS to annually revise Florida's comprehensive plan for the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Allows the secretary of HRS to transfer committed persons between divisions for diagnosis. Effective July 1, 1973.

DRUG LAWS

Chapter 73-331 (Committee Substitute for House Bill 1752)

Creates the "Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act" to replace Chapters 398 and 404 which dealt with drug abuse heretofore. Bill was modeled after the federal law enacted in 1970, to obtain uniformity between state and federal statutes. All controlled substances (drugs) are divided into five schedules according to their potential for abuse; Schedule I having the highest potential for abuse and Schedule V the lowest. Penalties are graded according to the schedule the drug comes under. Bill also regulates pharmacists and practitioners dealing in controlled substances; prescribes requirements for distribution of controlled substances; provides for the seizure, forfeiture and sale of contraband, vessels, vehicles or aircraft illegally used in drug traffic; allows for conditional discharge and expungement of records for first offense possession; and provides for participation in drug rehabilitation programs for certain offenders. Effective July 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-154 (Senate Bill 1287)

Determines what types of facilities are included in the

definition of "DATE centers" (drug abuse treatment and education centers). Also defines detoxification and prohibits certain types of drug dispensing programs where supporting rehabilitative programs are not provided as part of the program. Effective upon becoming law.

Chapter 73-162 (House Bill 899)

"Any pupil subject to discipline or expulsion for unlawful possession or use of any narcotic drug . . . may receive a waiver of the discipline or expulsion if the pupil commits himself or is referred by the court, in lieu of sentence, to a state licensed drug abuse program and successfully completes the program." Effective July 1, 1973.

Chapter 73-350 (House Bill 1358)

Provides that persons accused or convicted of violations of certain drug abuse laws may be referred to state licensed drug rehabilitation programs, in lieu of other criminal penalties. It is the intent of the Legislature in this bill, to provide judges with an alternative to imprisonment for individuals capable of rehabilitation by utilizing techniques and programs not generally available in state or federal prison systems. Effective July 1, 1973.

TRAFFIC

Chapter 73-24 (House Bill 800)

Authorizes municipal police departments to employ traffic accident investigation officers who are graduates of the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) and have been approved by the Police Standards Council. It has been argued that the use of these para-professionals for traffic investigation will free regular police officers to help fight crime.) Allows these special officers to issue traffic citations, but does not allow them to carry firearms or make arrests for any other criminal act. Effective upon becoming law.

Chapter 73-25 (Senate Bill 211)

Repeals a law passed in 1972 which required law enforcement officers to place damage release stickers on all vehicles involved in accidents. The purpose of the 1972 law was to identify hit-and-run drivers, but it wasn't effective. Effective upon becoming law.

Chapter 73-4 (House Bill 194)

Prohibits the wearing of a headset, headphone or other listening device other than a hearing aid while operating a motor vehicle. Effective upon becoming law.

Senators Honor Late Sheriff Boyer

TALLAHASSEE — The Florida Senate, during its regular 1973 session, passed a resolution honoring the late Ross E. Boyer, former Sheriff of Sarasota County, for his "abiding example of personal and professional integrity."

The resolution also cited his "invaluable service to community, state and nation;" and the "resulting benefits of his indefatigable effort and skill."

It said he "served the people with distinction and honor to himself and his fellow man in such a manner as to merit the esteem and endearment of all who knew him." ☆

Some comedians can do a real good Ed Sullivan. David Frye is famous for his impersonations of Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon.

But, if you want to take all the fun out of it and be scientific, there's a new law enforcement tool that has a reputation for spotting phony imitations every time.

It's called a spectrograph — a sort of sound analyzing "camera" that can listen to a tape recording and produce a "picture" of your voice for identification purposes. This "picture" is called a voiceprint.

Putting it a little more formally, a voiceprint is a graphic representation of sound vibrations produced by a person's voice. It is created by running a magnetic tape recording through a sound spectrograph which analyzes the three basic voice characteristics: frequency, time and loudness.

This technique has exciting possibilities for law enforcement officers plagued with kidnappings, bomb threats, conspiracies, obscene phone calls, extortion cases and the like.

Consequently, voiceprints are being used with increasing frequency in criminal cases.

Among lawmen there's a growing conviction that voiceprints don't lie. One Florida prosecutor ranks them equal to breathalyzer tests, ballistics tests and handwriting comparisons in their reliability. Year after year our courts seem to be granting them a greater measure of respectability. There is even a tendency to put them on a par with fingerprints — to claim that each person's voiceprint is unique, and no two are alike.

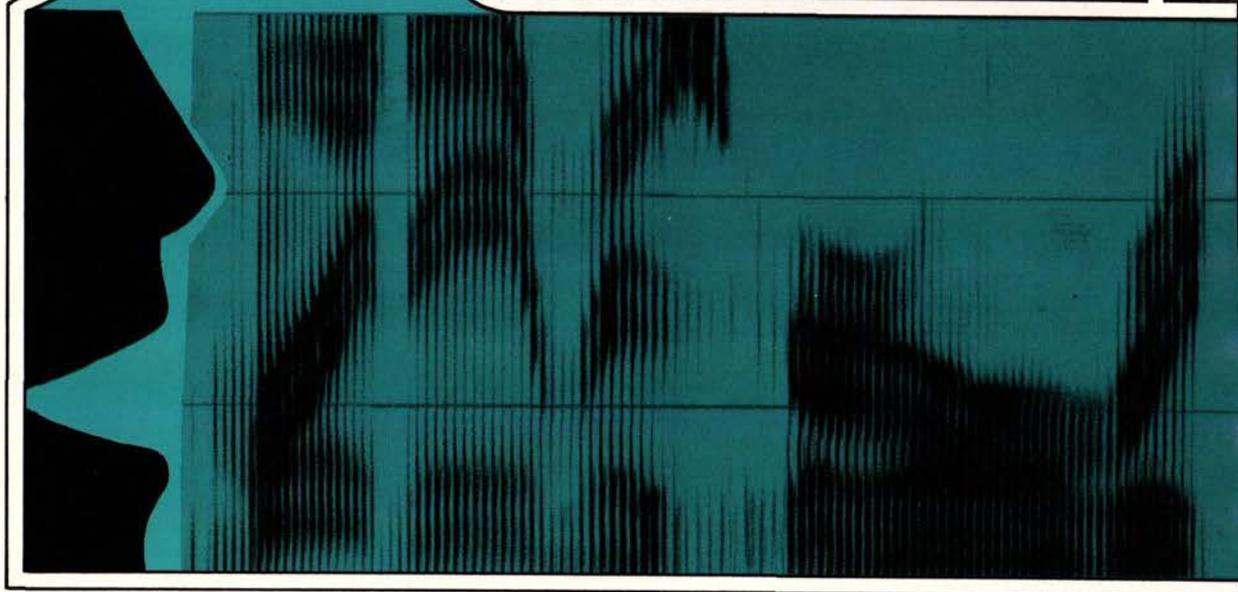
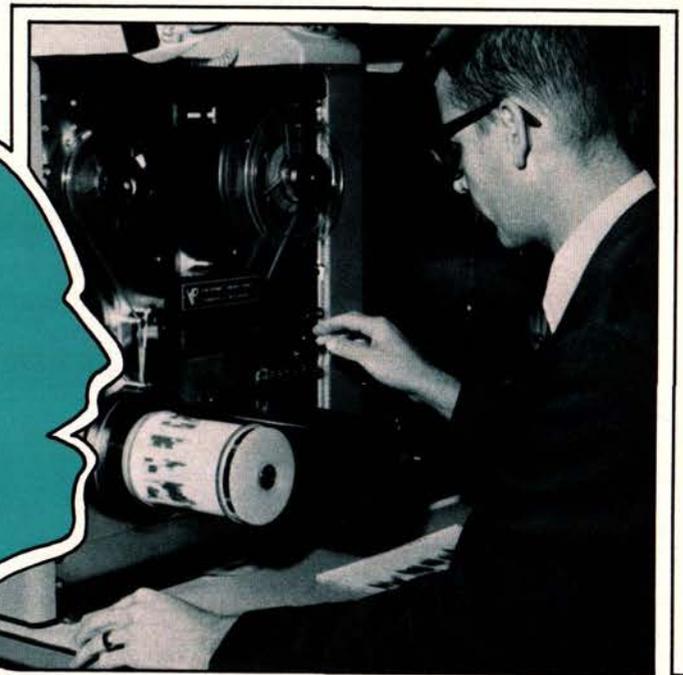
This remains to be seen, and we are reluctant to indulge in flights of fancy.

Instead, we said to Earle W. Richardson, Voice Identification Specialist with the Dade County Public Safety Department: "How about writing a straight, factual article about the background and current status of voiceprints?" He obliged, and here it is without fictional frills, without apologies to Dick Tracy, without reckless speculation, and with much gratitude for Mr. Richardson's kind assistance.

Voiceprints

Don't Lie

Author Earle W. Richardson plays a tape recorded voice through the sound spectrograph then compares it to a previously recorded spectrogram (voiceprint).



recorded spectrogram (voiceprint).

Voiceprints:

Speaker Identification Via Sound Spectrography

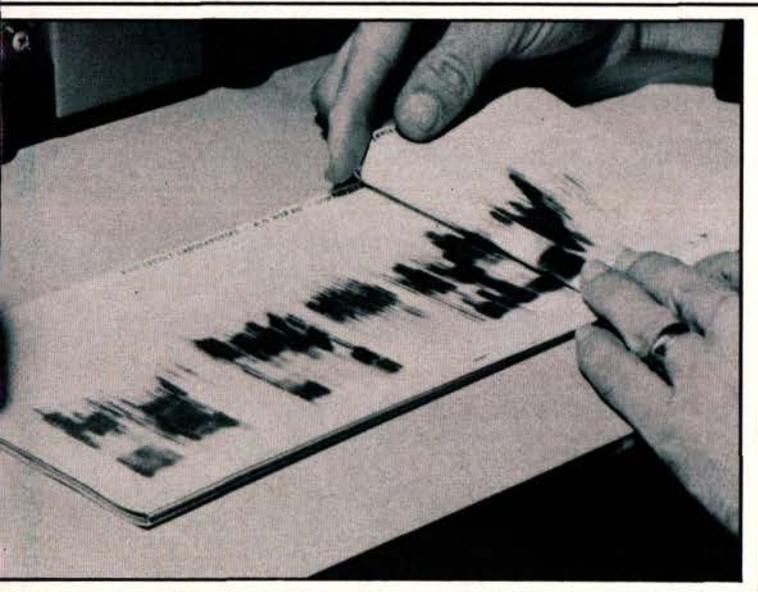
By Earle W. Richardson,
Dade County Public Safety Department

The first sound spectrograph was produced in 1941 at Bell Telephone Laboratories. The purpose of the project was to try to identify enemy radio operators during World War II. Although much valuable information was developed, the identification technique was not refined to the point of positive identification.

Years later, as bomb threats and other telephone incidents increased in number, it became apparent that a method of identifying speakers needed to be developed. The Acoustic and Speech Research Department of Bell Telephone Laboratories again tackled the problem. The Sound Spectrograph was dusted off and again pressed into service.

The spectrograph is an instrument used in laboratories to research sound. It is capable of analyzing the sound of recorded speech and producing visual acoustic patterns in the dimensions of time, frequency and amplitude. This spectrogram can then be used for comparisons.

Lawrence G. Kersta was one of the more prominent researchers who developed the instrument and the technique of voice identification. The reliability of speaker identification is based on the accepted theory that each person's voice is unique for that individual. Kersta, an advocate of the invariant speech theory, undertook voice comparison experiments. The tests concluded that speaker identification through the use of sound spectrograms is an extremely accurate technique.



A majority of the scientific community understood and accepted the potential of the voiceprint as a means of identification. They did not, however, feel that the number of experiments conducted by Kersta and his associates substantiated the reliability that he proclaimed. Therefore, many speech scientists were concerned about its use as evidence in court.

Because of the criticism of the Kersta experiment and because of the need for additional research in the field, an extensive study funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was subsequently conducted by Dr. Oscar Tosi, Professor of Audiology and Speech Sciences at Michigan State University. After two years of experimentation and nearly 35,000 separate voice-identification trials, Dr. Tosi concluded that voice identification through spectrogram analysis can be extremely reliable if the examiner is well qualified and if he has sufficient time and voice samples to compare.

The results of Dr. Tosi's study substantially changed the opinions expressed by the scientific community as to the reliability of voice spectrograms as a means of identifying an unknown voice.

The individuality of speech is based on two general factors. These are the sizes of the four major vocal cavities and the manner in which the articulators, or muscles of speech, are used. The major vocal cavities are the throat cavity, two oral cavities and the nasal cavity.

The contention is strengthened by the analysis of numerous voiceprints of twins and triplets, professional mimics and ventriloquists and persons trying to intentionally disguise their speech either by putting foreign objects in the mouth, holding the nose, changing the pitch of the voice or any combination of these. This will not confuse the voice identification technique providing there is enough recorded speech from which to choose.

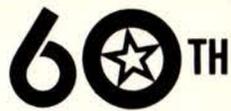
The factors used in voiceprint identification are not under the speaker's conscious control. Thus, the identification ignores loudness, rapidity of speech and pitch, since these can be controlled consciously. Age, however does pose one limitation on the accuracy of the identification. The speaker must have reached the age of puberty, at which time the vocal cavities have developed to the final form.

Prior to publication of the results of the Tosi study, two of the three appellate courts which considered the admissibility of a spectrographic voice identification had held such evidence inadmissible. The third court was the United States Court of Military Appeals which ruled the expert testimony, regarding a spectrographic voice identification, admissible.

Completion of the Tosi study and publication of the results removed a major scientific objection to the use of spectrographic voice identification in the courtroom. Many of the skeptics of the technique prior to the publication of the results either accepted or at least did not reject spectrographic voice identification as they had before.

The courts have demonstrated considerable reluctance in allowing expert testimony regarding the technique. In recent times this reluctance has diminished and the reliability of the method is steadily gaining judicial acceptance.

(continued on page 12)



Annual Conference

FLORIDA SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION

July 25, 26 and 27, 1973

Colonnades Beach Hotel Palm Beach Shores, Singer Island

PROGRAM

Wednesday, July 25

9:00 a.m.

Registration opens
Location – Upstairs Lobby

9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Civil Process Seminar
Location – Ocean Room
Iven Lamb, Editor of the Florida Sheriffs Manual, will be in charge. The subject matter is primarily for Sheriffs' staff members who deal with civil process. However, all Sheriffs and deputies are welcome to attend.

10:00 a.m.

Meeting of Florida Sheriffs Youth Fund, Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch and Florida Sheriffs Girls Villa Trustees
Location – French Room
Presiding:
Sheriff Jennings Murrhee for the Boys Ranch and Youth Fund
Sheriff Don Genung for the Girls Villa

1:00 p.m.

Exhibits open
Location – Palm Beach Room

2:00 p.m.

Meeting of Florida Sheriffs Association Board of Directors
Location – French Room
Presiding:
Sheriff Monroe Brannen, Chairman

5:30 p.m.

Buses begin loading at Colonnades Beach Hotel to take Sheriffs, wives and guests to Pistol Range for hospitality hour and barbecue

6:00 p.m.

Buses leave for Pistol Range

6:30 to 7:30 p.m.

Hospitality Hour

7:30 to 9:00 p.m.

Barbecue
Your Host – Sheriff Bill Heidtman

9:00 p.m.

Buses leave Pistol Range to return to Colonnades Beach Hotel

Thursday, July 26

8:30 a.m.

Registration reopens

8:30 to 10:00 a.m.

Law Enforcement Panel Discussion
Location – French Room
Subject – Pros and Cons of Collective Bargaining

Moderator – John A. Madigan, Jr.
Attorney for the Florida Sheriffs Association

Panelists:

Don Slesnick, Director of Personnel and Labor Relations, Dade County Sheriff's Office, Miami
Charles W. Maddox, President, Florida Police Benevolent Association, Miami
John Riley Smith, Director of Police Services for the Sheriff's Dept., Consolidated City of Jacksonville
John Burpo, Staff Member, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Md.

10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

Coffee break and drawing for prizes provided by Conference exhibitors
Location – Palm Beach Room (exhibit area)
Only Sheriffs, Deputies and other law enforcement personnel are eligible to

participate in the drawing. Numbered tickets will be distributed at the Conference registration desk

10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Business Session for Sheriffs only
Location – French Room
Presiding:
Sheriff Sam Joyce

12 Noon

Golfers will leave Colonnades to go to P.G.A. Golf Course for tournament

12:30 p.m.

Golf Tournament begins. Bob Widmann, from the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office will be in charge. Anyone registered at the Conference is eligible to participate
No entry fee will be charged
Green fee \$2
Golf cart \$6

7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Hospitality Hour
Location – Ocean Room
Dinner when and where you please

Friday, July 27

8:30 a.m.

Registration reopens

8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

Law Enforcement Panel Discussion
Location – French Room
Subject – The Problems of Probable Cause

Moderator – William Kittle, Director, Division of Training and Inspection, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee

Panelists:

Jack Shreve, State Representative from the 44th District, Merritt Island, Chairman of the Criminal Justice Committee, Florida House of Representatives

Jack Skelding, Attorney, Law firm of Madigan, Parker, Gatlin, Truett & Swedmark, Tallahassee

George Georgeiff, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Legal Affairs, Tallahassee

Raymond Hamlin, Sheriff of Leon County, Tallahassee

9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

Coffee break and drawing of prizes provided by Conference exhibitors

Location – Palm Beach Room (exhibit area)

Only Sheriffs, Deputies and other law enforcement personnel are eligible to participate in the drawing. Numbered tickets will be distributed at the Conference registration desk

10:00 to 12 Noon

Business Session for Sheriffs only
Location - French Room
Presiding:
Sheriff Sam Joyce

12 Noon

Luncheon
Location – Crystal Ballroom
Address by:
Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson
Washington, D. C.

Free afternoon for beach bumming, sightseeing, shopping or just loafing. Those who are interested can sign up at registration desk for tour of Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office. This will include demonstrations of digital communications and information retrieval system.

6:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Cookout and pool party for youngsters. No charge for children of persons registered at Conference. Lifeguards will be on duty to supervise. Cookout will include hamburgers, hot dogs, chips, relishes and soft drinks. This party has been arranged so the adults will have some place to leave their children while attending the hospitality hour and grand buffet, 6 to 9:30 p.m.

6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Hospitality Hour
Location – Ocean Room

7:00 p.m.

Grand Buffet
Location – Crystal Ballroom

Master of Ceremonies – The Hon. Jerry Thomas, Former President of the Florida Senate

Presentation of Golf Tournament prizes
Awards and Special Recognition
Entertainment



Conference Adjourns

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. PERRY BOSWELL, JR.
Palm City

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Sarasota

MR. & MRS. CARL DAUKSCH
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MR. CALVIN C. DAUPHINEE
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MR. STANLEY FREIFELD
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MRS. ANNIE C. REYNOLDS
Jacksonville

MR. & MRS. LESLIE ROGERS
Steinhatchee

DUVAL COUNTY BINGO
ASSOCIATION
Jacksonville

POLK COUNTY SHERIFF'S
DEPARTMENT

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Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Zetrouer, Micanopy.
Dr. R. G. Craddock, Cocoa Beach.
C. T. & R. (Hopper's), Cocoa.
Mr. Virden M. Mitchell, Satellite Beach.
Mr. and Mrs. William Muller, Titusville.
Mrs. J. D. Nash, Sr., Titusville.
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Mr. Carl D. Bergdahl, Ft. Lauderdale.
Mr. John A. Borden, Ft. Lauderdale.
Mr. Ed Brown, Pembroke.
Mrs. Roy O. Eastman, Pompano Beach.
Mr. Irvan A. Fredericks, Coconut Creek.
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Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Means, Hollywood.
Mr. Anthony J. Palisano, Ft. Lauderdale.
Port Charlotte Professional & Business Association, Punta Gorda.
Mr. J. Henry Cason and Mr. Henry E. Cason, Inverness.
Mr. James Arthur Burke, Orange Park.
Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Crews, Orange Park.
Orange Park Police Department.
Rotary Club of Green Cove Springs.
Titanium Enterprises, Green Cove Springs.
The Bank of Naples, Naples.
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Mr. Paul E. Underwood, Lake City.
Mrs. E. R. Davenport, Miami Beach.
Mrs. Ruth E. Donovan, Miami.
Mrs. S. F. Elder, Coral Gables.
Dr. David R. Gair, Miami.
Mrs. Rose K. Kohley, Coral Gables.
Mr. W. G. Ward, Arcadia.
Mrs. Ira Blue, Jacksonville.
Duval County Bingo Association, Jacksonville.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Green, Jr., Jacksonville.
Mrs. Louis P. Huston, Jacksonville.
Mrs. Berlie Hyde, Jacksonville.
Mrs. Roy E. McMurray, Sr., Jacksonville.
Navy Wives Clubs of America, Cecil Field.
Mrs. Annie C. Reynolds, Jacksonville.
Mr. Richard E. Rigdon, Jacksonville.
Mr. and Mrs. Mauri Waite, Neptune Beach.
Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Springstead, Brooksville.
Mr. Lawrence D. Corlett, Sebring.
Mrs. Eleanor F. Eide, Lake Placid.
Ms. Alice R. Kriebel, Sebring.
Mr. Alfred C. Morez, Lake Placid.

The Mushroom, Avon Park.
Mrs. Joel H. Sharp, Jr., Sebring.
VFW Post No. 4300, Sebring.
Automotive Warehouse Co., Tampa.
Mr. John T. Daley, Sun City Center.
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Davis, Tampa.
The Exchange National Bank of Tampa.
Mr. Echlin M. Kaake, Sun City Center.
Mrs. J. E. Lupfer III, Temple Terrace.
Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Procchi, Plant City.
Mrs. Corrie McQueen Sandifer, Tampa.
Wolf Brothers, Tampa.
Mr. and Mrs. Liss Young, Plant City.
Mr. Charles D. Ellis, Vero Beach.
Mrs. Robert J. Gardiner, Vero Beach.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Green, Vero Beach.
Mrs. Martha Lightenberg, Vero Beach.
Mr. Aubrey J. McCracken, Vero Beach.
Mr. Bernard R. Marks, Vero Beach.
Sun Aviation, Inc., Vero Beach.
Mrs. Marcia D. Bryan, Groveland.
Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Loomis, Fruitland Park.
Mr. Gordon G. Oldham, Leesburg.
Mr. Verges Van Wickle, Mt. Dora.
Mr. Harlan Hitt, North Ft. Myers.
Mr. and Mrs. Elam Holloway, Ft. Myers.
Mr. Jack Leeper, Bonita Springs.
Mr. George G. Marvin, Ft. Myers.
St. James City Hobby Club.
Mr. and Mrs. Vercil E. Senseman, Ft. Myers.
Mr. Jesse C. Graham, Tallahassee.
Mr. H. E. Solem, Tallahassee.
Sunrise Optimist Club, Tallahassee.
Mr. John T. Wigginton, Tallahassee.
Mr. Ford M. Lincoln, Williston.
Mrs. E. W. Cooper, Holmes Beach.
Ms. Thelma N. Braford, Bradenton.
Fairlane Acres Sunday Services Commission, Bradenton.
Grandmothers' Club No. 195, Bradenton.
Mrs. L. O. Gratz, Bradenton.
Mr. Robert O. Jeffress, Bradenton.
Ms. Audrey S. Meade, Bradenton.
Mr. R. A. Poage, Bradenton.
Steve Weisman & Co., Inc., Oneco.
Dr. Ronald Fox, Ocala.
Mr. Theodore R. Luscier, Ocala.
Mrs. Nina M. Weeks, Ocala.
Mr. A. J. Baumgartner, Jensen Beach.
Mr. John B. Vinson, Indiantown.
Mr. James B. Watson, Sr., Stuart.
Mr. Robert V. Clinkingbeard, Ft. Walton Beach.
Mr. Raymond Gill, Ft. Walton Beach.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Taylor, Destin.
Mrs. Celia A. Bassett, Sr., Orlando.
Mr. Wally Boag, Windermere.
Mr. Arthur E. Boule, Maitland.
Mr. Newley Brelande, Ocoee.
Mr. Don Christopher, Maitland.
Carl and Jeanne Dauksch, Maitland.
Mr. Elmer E. Jones, Orlando.
Mr. James R. Kight, Orlando.
Kinney Shoe Store, Orlando.
Mr. Keith Marr, Orlando.
The Rev. William R. Marr, Ocoee.
Mr. George Hicks Smith, Orlando.
Mr. Robert Stone, Orlando.
Mrs. A. C. Weist, Jr., Christmas.
American Legion Ladies Auxiliary Unit 10, Kissimmee.
Dr. and Mrs. Donald S. Brown, Kissimmee.
Mr. and Mrs. Verner E. Bryson, Kissimmee.
Mr. Ralph Harrison, Kissimmee.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur G. McCutcheon, St. Cloud.
Mrs. Bertha L. Partin, Kissimmee.
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Robinson, Kissimmee.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Schroeder, Kissimmee.
 Mrs. Anna P. Vaughan, Kissimmee.
 Mr. and Mrs. Russell J. Corser, West Palm Beach.
 Fireman's Auxiliary of Delray Beach.
 Markeim-Chalmers, Inc., Boca Raton.
 Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Plumstead, West Palm Beach.
 Riviera Beach Kiwanis Club.
 Mrs. Marjorie M. Rogers, Riviera Beach.
 Mr. Charles J. Radtke, Zephyrhills.
 Mr. Alan T. Barber, Zephyrhills.
 Mr. Edward Heitfield, Elfers.
 Mr. Nicholas Kyriakos, New Port Richey.
 Ms. Dorothy H. Allwurdin, St. Petersburg.
 Ms. Mabel E. Backstrom, St. Petersburg Beach.
 Mr. Harold S. Bates, Dunedin.
 Mr. George H. Brown III, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Burkhardt, Clearwater.
 Catholic Men's Association, Clearwater.
 Clearwater Central Little League.
 Mr. Mike DeChant, Land O'Lakes.
 Mr. Donald S. Deviny, Palm Harbor.
 The Dorcas Society of the Kirk, Dunedin.
 The Episcopal Churchwomen of St. Peter's Cathedral, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. A.A.E. Erickson, Clearwater.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ferguson, St. Petersburg.
 Friendship Squares Dance Club, Belleair.
 Col. and Mrs. E. F. Gardner, Belleair Bluffs.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gregory, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. Norman Groupman, Dunedin.
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Haines, St. Petersburg.
 Dr. E. A. Heibner, St. Petersburg.
 Miss Sandy Hougland, Largo.
 Mr. David Jacobs, Clearwater.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Johnston, Clearwater.
 Mr. and Mrs. Bud Josey, Dunedin.
 Mr. Gurlie Karlson, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. Jack H. Kennedy, St. Petersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lane, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. G. E. McCullough, Clearwater.
 Mr. and Mrs. John Alden May, St. Petersburg.
 Ms. Doris J. Melton, Largo.
 Mid-County Democratic Club, Largo.
 Mr. Eugene B. Mohny, Seminole.
 Mrs. John Monson, Clearwater.
 Mr. Steve Myers, St. Petersburg.
 Mrs. William Nardoff, Treasure Island.
 Mrs. William J. Offutt, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Osborn, St. Petersburg.
 Miss G. Muriel Parkes, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. Joseph Paton, Clearwater.
 Mrs. F. H. Reeve, Largo.
 Mrs. Harvey W. Richardson, Clearwater Beach.
 Ms. Clara S. Robbins, St. Petersburg.
 Mrs. Ruth Bellis Stout, Largo.
 Dr. Reade F. Tilley, Clearwater.
 Mr. Edward A. Turville, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Viernow, Clearwater.
 Mrs. Nelson Vogel, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Waterbury, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. Randolph Wedding, St. Petersburg.
 Mrs. Walter G. Weixler, Seminole.
 Col. and Mrs. N. J. Wiley, Jr., Clearwater.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Williamson, Dunedin.
 Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon A. Woodworth, Pinellas Park.
 Women's Club of Town Apartments, North, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. M. W. Ackley, Auburndale.
 Mr. William S. Baker, Bartow.
 Mrs. Joe Batton, Auburndale.
 Belk-Lindsey, Bartow.
 Mr. E. W. Carver, Winter Haven.
 Mrs. Barbara Chauncey, Bartow.
 Mr. and Mrs. Coy Cook, Indian Lakes Estates.
 Dr. Paul Coury, Bartow.

Good News For Hillsborough County Youngsters

TAMPA — Charles Moore (second from left), President of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Mounted Posse distributes funds raised by the Posse to three youth organizations. Left to right, the recipients are: George Palino, representing Boys Clubs of Tampa, Inc., \$1,000; Mrs. J. W. (Earle) Faircloth, representing Girls Clubs of Tampa, Inc., \$1,000; and Sheriff Malcolm Beard, representing his own Junior Deputy Sheriffs, \$9,000.



...a home for dependent, neglected and homeless boys sponsored by the Florida Sheriffs Association. It is not an institution for delinquents.

LOCATED — nine miles north of Live Oak, Florida

FOUNDED — in 1957

FINANCING — supported entirely by voluntary gifts

SIZE — 2,800 acres

ENROLLMENT — 125 boys are under care at the present time

MAILING ADDRESS—Boys Ranch, Florida 32060

PHONE — AC 904 842-5501



...a similar institution for needy and worthy girls located near Bartow, Fla. It was founded in 1970. The first buildings have been finished and the first girls have been admitted.

MAILING ADDRESS—Boys Ranch, Fla., 32060

PHONE — AC 904 842-5501

GIFTS TO BOTH INSTITUTIONS ARE DEDUCTIBLE FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES.

About Your Will . . .

Many generous friends have included bequests to the Boys Ranch and the Girls Villa in their wills. If you are thinking about a gift of this type, we can furnish information to assist you in drawing up a new will, or revising an old one. Simply fill out and mail the form below or call AC 904 Ph 842-5501 for further information.

Harry K. Weaver, Executive Director
 Boys Ranch and Girls Villa
 Boys Ranch, Florida 32060

Please send literature about:

- Wills
- Effective Giving
- Giving Stocks
- Giving through life insurance

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

The proper designation of legatee is as follows:

FLORIDA SHERIFFS BOYS RANCH
 FUND
 FLORIDA SHERIFFS GIRLS VILLA,
 INC.

Armed Robbers Sought State Wide



WANTED

NEW PORT RICHEY — The pictures above were taken during an armed robbery at a large, chain food store in Ft. Myers. The scene has been re-enacted many times around the state but law enforcement officers believe the characters are the same and they don't vary the plot.

According to Lt. Don Anderson of the Pasco County Sheriff's Department, the same two men were responsible for a series of armed robberies involving food stores in this part of the state, and are wanted in several other areas as well.

Their usual procedure is to case the store between 7 and 9 p.m.

on a Thursday night, when there is likely to be large amounts of cash on hand in anticipation of pay day Friday. The robbery is usually committed after they walk through the store. Witnesses have detected the smell of alcohol on the suspects' breath.

The blond-haired suspect carries what is believed to be a .45 calibre automatic. The black hair of the second suspect may be a wig. Officers do not have a positive description of their car.

Any law enforcement agency or person having information regarding the identification of these suspects is asked to contact the Robbery Division, Pasco County Sheriff's Department, New Port Richey, (813) 842-9768.



Voiceprints

(continued from page 7)

Speaker identification by the spectrographic analysis method has been successfully introduced in courts in ten states and the District of Columbia. Three cases have been introduced in Florida, one in Orange County and two in Dade County. Two of the three cases resulted in guilty verdicts and the appeals were upheld. The third case was an acquittal.

Following the Florida lead, California's Fourth District Court of Appeal ruled in March of this year that the voiceprint method of identification has reached a level of scientific reliability that supports its admission as evidence. The same court, four years earlier, had held voiceprint identification was not admissible.

"During the ensuing four years scientific research in this field has continued and the technique has received recognition in other jurisdictions," Justice Robert Gardner said in his opinion. "Now, the record before the court indicates that voiceprint identification is scientifically reliable and has gained sufficient acceptance in the scientific community to admit into evidence the opinion of an expert voiceprint reader."

A voice identification service was instituted by the Dade County Public Safety Department in November 1971 after initial formal training had been completed by the author.

LEAA support, together with local matching funds, has provided the additional necessary training, instruments and a

service presently available to Palm Beach, Broward, Dade and Monroe Counties. During that period of time while the author was gaining his basic, long term experience, all final opinions on identifications or non-identifications were provided by Lt. Ernest W. Nash of the Michigan State Police who participated in the research program with Dr. Tosi and who is considered the nation's most experienced practising police professional in this field. Lt. Nash continues to review all opinions on the current case work of South Florida.

The judicial history of voiceprint identification has seen it progress from an insufficiently established scientific principle to acceptance in the military court system, to limited admissibility in civil and municipal courts, and finally to full recognition as a scientific principle that has passed from the experimental to the demonstrable stage.

The trend has indicated that the more work done in the field of spectrographic voice identification, the more firmly the accuracy and reliability of the system will be established. As more law enforcement officers and agencies become involved in its use, the system will inevitably become improved and expanded.

It is not likely that voiceprints will ever rival fingerprints as a method of positive identification. The continuing pressures on law enforcement and the need of modern techniques, however, require that the investigator be prepared for possible use and knowledge of the technique, so that if he is ever faced with that one instance in which he may apply it to an actual investigation, he will be competent to do so. ★

Crime

~~Does Not Pay~~

Pays

Crime pays.

Dr. Vernon Fox said it, and no one dared to contradict him because he backed it up with the table of crime statistics printed here.

So forget about the old "Gang Busters" radio program with its ominous sign off slogan: "Crime does not pay."

Forget about all the crime shows on television where the bad guys eventually get caught and punished.

Forget what mama told you when you snitched coins out of her purse, and listen instead to Dr. Fox, who is a professor in Florida State University's Department of Criminology.

He was talking to a seminar of journalists when he said: "Crime pays — and pays handsomely.

"The chances of apprehension are slim and the likelihood of conviction even slimmer, as shown by the table below.

"As early as 1877 Dugdale (Richard Dugdale, *The Jukes*, published in 1910) indicated that the 'crime does not pay' slogan is erroneous. Only moralists hold to the slogan that crime does not pay. Even more absurd is the idea that American youth can be deterred from crime and frightened into conformity by television stories and 'examples.' Organized crime, white-collar crime, and professional crime are even more profitable than the conventional crime shown in the table.

"Organized crime is big business. Illegitimate bases of or-

ganized crime are in alcohol (which was its historical base during the Prohibition Era), gambling, narcotics, loansharking, labor racketeering, and extortion or 'protection.' Even third-graders in New York City have been reported to pay their milk money to the sixth-graders for protection! The mobs have expanded into several legitimate businesses, hiking prices and impeding competitors by fair means and foul. Restaurants have been popular, as have realty offices, food products companies, garbage disposal operations, garment manufacturing, bars and taverns, water-front activities, securities, labor unions, and vending machine enterprises. Heavy concentrations of wealth and activity in organized crime exist in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Florida, Nevada, Michigan, and Rhode Island, with Ohio, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Colorado, Texas and Louisiana close behind.

"If organized criminals paid their tax bill, everybody's taxes would go down. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Sheldon S. Cohen told a Senate Committee in 1965 that more than \$219 million in taxes and penalties had been recommended for assessment against targets of the organized crime drive at that time. The difficulty with prosecution is that witnesses are simply not available. Either they want the services and goods involved, or they are afraid organized crime's retaliatory services are better than the law enforcement's protective services, a fear frequently shown to be true. Professional criminals make their living as expert burglars, 'con men' and forgers, 'trigger men,' 'enforcers,' hired killers and as businessmen who maintain gambling establishments and houses of prostitution.

"Difficult to detect and prosecute, white-collar crime is an everyday business. The 'thumb-on-the-scales,' price-fixing among large — and small — companies, falsification of income tax returns, 'swindle sheet' expense vouchers, and similar shortcut and 'overage' profit-making fall in this category.

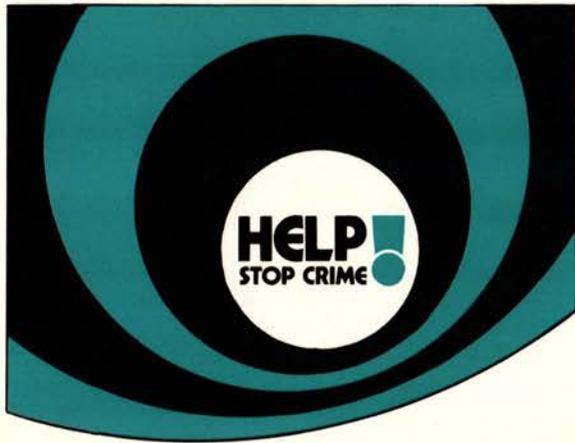
"Organized crime, professional crime, and white-collar crime are found and prosecuted less than the amateurish 'crime-on-the-streets.' Conventional crime has greater visibility. Consequently, it has better political value because, not only is it more visible, but the offenders are easier to find and prosecute."

These figures from the FBI's 1970 Uniform Crime Reports show that the odds are in favor of your not getting punished for your crimes. The chances of apprehension are slim, and the likelihood of conviction are even slimmer. Add parole and probation to this picture and one becomes amazed that our prison system is overcrowded. One also wonders this: If every criminal was caught and punished, would the astronomical cost bankrupt our society?

Approximation of Flow in the Criminal Justice System

Crime	Estimated No. of Offenses ²	Reported to Police ³	Total Estimated Arrests ⁴	Charged in Court ⁵	Disposition ⁶		
					Guilty as Charged	Lesser Charge	To Juvenile Court
Murder	15,810	8,898	15,230	1,262	444	254	131
Negligent Homicide	—	3,379	4,190	734	281	79	62
Forcible Rape	37,270	21,038	19,050	2,878	797	449	630
Robbery	348,380	201,897	98,210	14,519	3,459	612	5,822
Aggravated Assault	329,240	186,560	155,060	22,827	8,286	3,310	4,132
Burglary	2,169,300	1,247,541	358,100	62,362	14,306	5,371	34,611
Larceny over \$50	1,746,100	1,045,234	748,200	180,756	82,425	7,047	65,072
Auto Theft	921,400	599,222	153,300	22,626	4,211	1,119	14,651

(Based on 4,088 cities, total population 102,316,000, in 1970.)

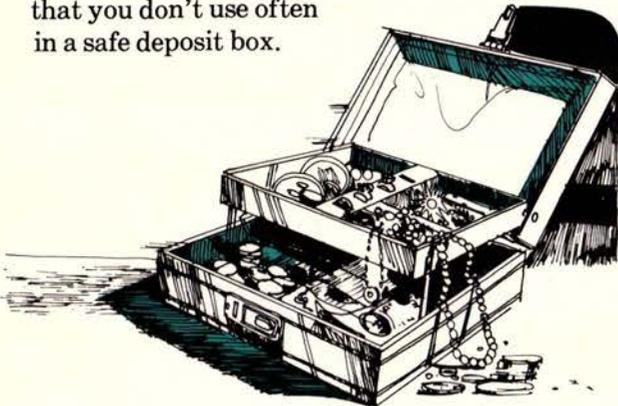


What to do before the burglar comes.

A few suggestions from the HELP STOP CRIME Program of the Governor's Council on Criminal Justice may help make your home a less likely target for the residential burglar who depends on people not taking basic security precautions.

Don't reward the burglar who does get in.

If, in spite of all your precautions, a burglar does persist and get into your home, don't give him a "bonus" of cash or easily-carried jewelry. Never keep large sums of cash around the house. Keep really valuable jewelry that you don't use often in a safe deposit box.



Don't broadcast vacation plans.

It's fine to let a trusted neighbor know you're going away, so he can keep an eye on things. But let the word stop right there. And letting the newspaper mention your trip is fine . . . **after** you get back!

When you go on vacation, stop newspaper and other deliveries. Leave the lawn mowed and walks cleared, and if you're going to be away some time, arrange to have the grounds cared for while you're away. Ask a trusted neighbor to collect your mail.

Man's best friend . . . the burglar's enemy!

If you can keep a dog, do. It isn't so much the threat of attack by the dog that helps, it's the noise of his barking. No burglar wants to risk the suspicion that a barking dog can arouse, when there's probably a much more tempting, quieter-to-get-into home within a few blocks.



Tell the Police or Sheriff's Department

If you're going away on a long trip or vacation. This doesn't mean they can keep a constant watch on your home—no law enforcement agency in the country has the manpower to do that for every vacationer. But they will take runs past your home from time to time, alert for signs of suspicious activity. And every extra precaution helps.

Will these precautions guarantee a burglar-proof home or apartment? No . . . there's no such thing, short of making your home an armed camp. But basic security precautions like the ones recommended here **will** make your home less inviting to the average burglar. He'd rather go elsewhere and find an easier target.