

# THE SHERIFFS'



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

OCTOBER 1976



*The new*  
**GET TOUGH LOOK**  
*in law enforcement*

(See special articles on pages 2-7)



### Dudley's Theme – To Work As A Team

ST. AUGUSTINE – The close cooperation Sheriff Dudley Garrett (center) has developed with other agencies in the law enforcement spectrum includes a good working relationship with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, U. S. Treasury Department, represented in Florida by David Tucker (left), special agent in charge. This picture was taken during the 63rd Annual Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association, when David Tucker was explaining how Sheriff Garrett also cooperates with private citizens through a well-organized "CB Radio Watch".

### Hypnotist for hire

TAVARES – Any Florida Sheriff who needs a hypnotist to assist him in an investigation can get one by contacting Lake County Sheriff Guy Bliss.

"All it takes is a phone call," said Sheriff Bliss, who is impressed with the hypnotic skills of Investigator Noel E. Griffin, Jr., one of his deputies.

He said Griffin was recently asked to aid the Mount Dora Police Department and the Volusia County Sheriff's Depart-

ment in determining if a subject in custody was telling the truth about being involved in a double murder.

"Griffin first ran the subject on the Psychological Stress Evaluator (PSE) and determined that the subject was being truthful," Sheriff Bliss said.

"However, the subject could not furnish information as to the location of the bodies; so he volunteered to be hypnotized by Griffin.

"Griffin put the subject under hypnosis and had him relive the entire criminal act. This enabled investigators to locate the bodies."

### Fairfield House hailed

JACKSONVILLE – Fairfield House, one of the jewels in Sheriff Dale Carson's showcase of jail inmate rehabilitation programs, was highly praised by independent consultants who evaluated it in depth.

Located in a former public school building, Fairfield House is a temporary home of carefully selected work furlough prisoners who hold down full-time jobs on the outside and spend their nights and weekends in custody.

The consultants who gave it a thorough inspection are Walter H. Busher, former Director of the National Work Release Study for the American Justice Institute, Sacramento, California; and Billy L. Wayson, Project Director for the American Bar Association's Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, Washington, D. C.

They said "given the organizational environment within which it has functioned, the Jacksonville Work Furlough Program is realistically oriented, creatively administered and competently executed."

In their 70-page report they summed up by saying, "We find much to commend and little of significance to condemn."

### Commended for capture

TITUSVILLE – Brevard County Sheriff Leigh Wilson commended Deputy Leroy Gulbrand for his single-handed capture of four prison escapees. "It was a fine piece of police work," Wilson said. "I'm giving Lt. Gulbrand an extra five days of vacation this year."

THE SHERIFF'S  
STAR

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### Application For Honorary Membership In The Florida Sheriffs Association

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## Sheriff using "MOPS" at bus stops

FORT MYERS — A new chapter has been written in the ongoing story of non-paid volunteers who give a helping hand to law enforcement officers. The setting for this chapter was the area near Dunbar Elementary School, and the problem was that youngsters milling around at school bus stops were causing serious safety problems on heavily traveled roads. There were also some complaints about kids fighting.

Lee County Sheriff Frank Wanicka didn't have manpower available to keep an eye on the youngsters, so the parents on the Dunbar School Advisory Committee got their heads together and organized "Mothers on Patrol" (MOPS) to maintain order at bus stops and teach youngsters good safety practices.



Wearing uniforms they made themselves, and Sheriff's Department shoulder patches provided by Sheriff Wanicka, fifteen brave volunteers started to patrol the bus stops.

In a short time, they had the situation well under control, and they were doing such a good job, the MOPS idea spread to other schools. At last count, there were 42 volunteers in the program, and Sheriff Wanicka was so enthusiastic about the results he offered to supply the uniforms.

"It's working," said Wanicka, "and it's a definite asset to the community."

## Press applauds keeping Sheriff elected official

DeLAND — The press applauded when the Volusia County Charter Review Commission rejected a proposal to change the office of Sheriff from an elected to an appointed position.

Echoing the sentiments of Volusia County Sheriff Ed Duff, the Volusia County Edition of the Orlando Sentinel Star said the twelve commission members who voted against an appointed Sheriff deserve to be thanked by the public.

"They have saved voters the trouble of rejecting the proposal," the Sentinel said, "and they have preserved for the citizenry . . . its direct line of control over top county officials.

"We believe the majority of the voters would have interpreted the proposal as another erosion of 'government by the people', taking the representatives of the people one step further away from the people.

"Concentrating immediate control of all, or most of, the functions of the county in one administrative office (the county manager) may be good business. But, in the business of the public, it just doesn't add up to good government . . . by, of and for the people."

In a similar vein, The Halifax Reporter said the Charter Review Commission made an excellent decision, and "took a giant step toward gaining the confidence of Volusia citizens.

"Their rejection underlined the fact that such an idea was not worthy of even remote consideration.

"When an individual is responsible directly to the voters," the newspaper said, "he tends to work for their best interest. However, if the Sheriff were appointed by the county manager,

he would serve at the pleasure of the county manager and be directly responsible to him.

"Under these circumstances, the appointed Sheriff would likely be inclined to worry less about law enforcement and more about keeping his boss, the county manager, happy."



### Contract Police Services Include Air Patrol

REDINGTON BEACH — After he completed arrangements with the city commissioners to provide contract police services for Redington Beach and North Redington, Pinellas County Sheriff Bill Roberts rolled out part of his "air force" to give the city officials a taste of air surveillance duty. In addition to the three helicopters pictured here, Sheriff Roberts also operates a fixed-wing military surplus airplane that is used for transporting prisoners and other special assignments.

# The new **GET TOUGH LOOK**

## **in law enforcement**

● There's a new "get tough" look in law enforcement, and it's about time.

Lawmakers are passing mandatory sentences to make certain that dangerous criminals stay behind bars with no hope of leniency. In fact, they are even considering grim laws giving citizens the right to pull the trigger, if that becomes necessary, to protect home and fireside.

There are storm warnings the public is getting fed up with far-out rehabilitation programs that pamper criminals — the victimizers — and show no concern for the plight of crime victims.

From Supreme Court to traffic court, the complexion of jurisprudence is taking on a more conservative cast. A U. S. Supreme Court Justice recently made a public declaration that the high court is evolving a "sounder balance" between the rights of accused persons and the rights of society to have a criminal justice system that is effective as well as fair.

Prosecutors in high crime areas are cracking down on repeat offenders, and plea bargaining (that well-worn loophole dear to the hearts of career crooks) seems to be losing its popularity in court circles.

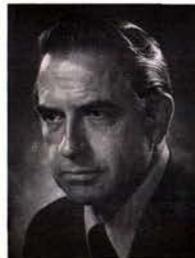
Tremors are rumbling through the halls of higher learning where social ills were first pinpointed as the roots of crime, and heretics are daring to say that mental illness, poverty and a poor home environment are only excuses for criminal conduct, not the primary causes.

Academicians are speculating that perhaps criminals are motivated by profit, just like any other businessmen, and the way to put them out of business is to wipe out their profits by giving them long, punishing sentences.

Attitudes are changing; the pendulum is reversing its swing, and sanity, like a timid wisp of fog, seems to be drifting back into the criminal justice system.

Respected criminal justice practitioners are speaking out against the pampering of criminals. Social scientists are getting chills from voices in the night crying out that rehabilitation isn't working.

The golden age of criminality seems to be going into decline, and a large portion of this issue of the STAR is devoted to looking at the clues, the signs, the prophesies and the long-awaited manifestations.



Carl Stauffer

*Carl Stauffer*

Editor  
THE SHERIFF'S STAR

## **It works on a few**

JACKSONVILLE — Sheriff Dale Carson said rehabilitation works "on a few prisoners and that is time and money well spent," but the penal system should emphasize isolation and punishment for lawbreakers.

"This may seem cruel and barbaric," he said, "but it is merely a recognition that society as a minimum must be able to protect itself from dangerous offenders. It is a frank admission society doesn't know how to do much else."

Carson said people steal because they anticipate greater financial benefits from that than they would receive from the same amount of effort put into a legitimate job.

The chances of being sent to jail for committing a crime are very slim, and although for most persons the fear and shame of arrest is deterrent enough, there are many persons — those committing the majority of serious crimes — who have no fear of arrest and look upon the police as a "processing agency", Carson said.

The police are used for "inducting them once again into the familiar ritual of booking, making bond, court arraignment and pleading. We operate the revolving door," he explained.

## **Law of the land must swing around**

Here's what Connecticut Superior Court Judge Douglass B. Wright had to say about U. S. Supreme Court rulings of the 1960s:

"The effect of these rulings has been to greatly increase the time and expense of criminal litigation, both before and after the trial itself.

"As a result of these sanctions and rulings during the years of the Warren court, it has become increasingly difficult, often impossible, for prosecutors to obtain convictions.

"It is submitted that the Supreme Court should take a second look at its decisions of the Sixties. Before the trial courts can effectively dispose of the tremendous backlog and can obtain convictions which will justify a meaningful penalty, the law of the land must swing around to giving more consideration to the plight of innocent victims of crime, as opposed to the present emphasis on the rights of offenders."

To illustrate, Judge Wright quoted a well-known defense lawyer as having boasted to assembled lawyers at a bar association convention in the Sixties: "Because of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, in every criminal case I de-



Sheriff Carson



“I file 30 or 40 motions prior to trial, with the result that the prosecutor and court become so exhausted that I can get any deal I want.”

Judge Wright listed a number of 1960 Supreme Court decisions in connection with his comments. They included the *Miranda* decision; *Mapp vs. Ohio* which “initiated certain exclusionary rules which keep from the trial jury items of evidence formerly admissible in state tribunals”; and the *Wade*, *Gilbert*, *Stovall* and *Simmons* decisions “imposing limitations upon identification of an accused party and requiring the presence of an attorney under certain situations, such as lineups.”

“It has become popular,” Judge Wright said, “to claim that the rise in crime has been due in large measure to ‘lenient judges’ who mete out sentences of insufficient severity.”

“Before one subscribes to this theory, it is suggested that the history of the last 15 years be reviewed. This history exemplifies one of the first maxims a student learns in law school: ‘meritorious cases make bad law’.

“Out of the many injustices and abuses involving minority groups, there came from the United States Supreme Court certain rulings during the ‘60s that were desperately needed. However, out of these rulings came another problem: the criminal elements of this country were prompt to seize upon these new doctrines to subvert the law.”

## Crackdown on career criminals

Frank G. was a typical “career criminal” — one who repeatedly commits crimes, then takes advantage of an overburdened criminal justice system to obtain dismissals or minimal sentences.

He was arrested 24 times in 14 years, but 16 of the charges were dismissed. He was convicted on the eight other charges, but never served more than a year in prison.

Then, he was prosecuted by New York City’s Career Criminal Program — a federally-funded program designed to deal specifically with habitual criminals like Frank G. (not his real name).

Convicted by a jury of robbery — his eighth robbery charge since 1970 — Frank G. was sentenced to four and one-half to nine years in prison.

New York is one of 18 cities across the nation participating in a career criminal program launched last year with \$4.2 million in grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The goals of the career criminal program are the quick identification of those who repeatedly commit serious crime. It gives priority to prosecution of those cases, and a high probability of appropriate sentences upon conviction so they cannot return immediately to victimize the community.

Through March 31, 1976, 585 defendants had been convicted through 11 career criminal programs with these results:

- \*An average adjudication time from arrest to final disposition of about 84 days.

- \*A conviction rate of 95 per cent.

- \*An average sentence for a career criminal of 21 years.

The police like it and the prosecutors like it, because it focuses on that small number of criminal repeaters who commit crimes over and over, then beat the system and escape punishment. It also is a program the average man on the street understands and likes.

Criminals are aware of the program, too. In San Diego, the word is out on the street: “If you get in trouble (arrested), try like hell not to qualify.”

The program focuses on violent offenders — those who commit murder, robbery, rape, burglary, assault and kidnapping. During the first six months of 1976 — after the program started — robbery dropped 5.3 per cent in San Diego compared with a 12 per cent rise in 1975.

Each jurisdiction strives to quickly identify the major violator, indict him within a week and prosecute him within six weeks. The defendant is generally judged to be a career criminal by a numerical rating system which assigns values according to the seriousness of the crime and gives the case a priority. For example, a defendant would get so many points if he were armed with a gun during a crime, or if he inflicted injuries on the victim or if he were listed for a single prior felony or if he were listed for a previous misdemeanor.

Plea bargaining is limited to cases with lesser charges.

It was thought that this would force an increase in trials, but this hasn’t been the case, says Richard J. Neely, chief of San Diego’s career criminal program: “The more we insist that the aggravated case go to trial, the more the defense attorney backs down from his position that he requires something of substance in return for his client’s plea. Our prosecutors have found that defense attorneys do not want their clients to sit through a trial wherein witness after witness vividly relates the nightmares experienced at the hands of the defendant.”

Generally, senior or experienced assistant district attorneys are assigned to the career criminal program and they are available around the clock. When a career criminal is identified, an assistant district attorney is immediately assigned to the case and handles it until its conclusion.

“We are making the law work the way it is supposed to work,” says Frank Cohen, executive director of the National Legal Data Center.

“We can, and should, try to rehabilitate criminals — but many rehabilitation programs have not worked because by the time a career criminal is identified, it may be too late. A 35-year-old repeat offender may have exhausted all rehabilitation alternatives.”

*(continued on next page)*

# The new **GET TOUGH LOOK**

(continued from page 3)

## Pendulum reversing

TALLAHASSEE — Bruce A. Smathers, Florida's Secretary of State, said criminals were getting the breaks in the 1960s and early 1970s, but the pendulum is going to be swinging back so that society starts winning the battle against crime, and law-abiding citizens, instead of criminals, start getting protection.

Smathers, who serves as a member of the State Pardon Board, was the only board member who voted against a rule that provides for automatic restoration of civil rights to convicted felons released from prison.

"I opposed this rule when it was adopted and I am opposed to it now," he said. "It is not right to automatically restore civil rights to convicted felons without expecting from them efforts at rehabilitating themselves and attempting to be contributing members of society.

"This rule removes the Pardon Board's duty to reward those who sincerely try to make themselves good members of society, and lumps everyone together. This has the effect of providing for no-fault crime.

"As soon as you give a man his civil rights back, that man can serve on a criminal jury, or run for police chief. That is neither serving the public, the courts or the defendant."



Secretary Smathers

## Career criminals are moving out

NEW ORLEANS — Getting tough with career criminals seems to be paying off here and the results are reflected in falling rates for violent crimes.

"When you get these people off the streets, your crime rate has to drop," said William F. Wessel, Orleans Parish First Assistant District Attorney. "We've proved it."

Mandatory prison terms, longer sentences and a reduction in plea bargaining all contributed to the crime rate drop, officials said.

According to FBI statistics, serious crime in the U. S. was 9 per cent higher in 1975 than it was in 1974. Crime in metropolitan cities increased 8 per cent, and crime in the South increased 11 per cent.

However, the overall serious crime rate in New Orleans increased only about 2 per cent, and violent crime rates actually dropped. Murders, for instance, fell 22 per cent, while rapes, aggravated assaults and burglaries also decreased, and there were 230 fewer armed robberies.

Plea bargaining was cut to an absolute minimum and is reported to be occurring in only 12 per cent of the cases. Officials said plea bargaining was formerly resorted to in approximately 75 per cent of the cases.

As a result of getting tough with career criminals, jails and

prisons are packed. Sentences have also been stiff.

More than 200 prisoners with previous felony records were sentenced under a "multiple billing" program. Under this program each prior conviction extends both maximum and minimum sentences. As a result, some persons have been sentenced to as much as 198 years in prison.

"Obviously, it's much safer for society to have all these people locked up in prison than it is for them to be running around and committing more crimes," Wessel said.

"But I think one other thing is occurring," he added with just a trace of a grin. "I think career criminals are moving out of New Orleans."

## Make crime non-profit

If your information about crime and its cures has been coming from psychologists, social workers, sociologists, and criminologists, perhaps you ought to broaden your perspective by listening to economists.

Tune in, for instance, to the wavelength of Virginia Polytechnic Institute Professors Gordon Tullock and David Meiselman, who wrote in the preface to their book, "The Economics of Crime and Punishment": "Economists tend to believe that crime, far from being the result of sickness or mental disorder, in most cases, is simply a business-oriented economic activity which is undertaken for much the same reasons as other types of economic activity.

"To reduce the frequency of crime, economists generally recommend we raise the costs (the penalties) of crime. It would be difficult to find a more revolutionary departure from the conventional wisdom."

Tullock went on to say: "The standard criminologist has been living in a dream world for at least 150 years. They've thought that the cause of crime is not the economic return sought by some people, but an illness or some sort of disease.

"Eighty per cent of the people who seriously think about crime think of punishment as a deterrent — except for sociologists and they wrote all the books."

Some of the books state flatly that punishment does not deter crime, according to writer Michael T. Malloy. "More say there is no evidence that it does. This belief has changed the official mission of the criminal justice system. Parole, probation and the widespread use of indeterminate sentences (0 to 20 years for the same kind of crime) are largely based on the goal of reform rather than punishment. Even prisons are officially defined as 'correctional' institutions and 'reformatories'."

Professor Gary S. Becker, of the University of Chicago, who helped pioneer the application of econometrics to crime in the late '60s, explained his approach this way: "We postulate that people only decide to enter crime if they expect it to pay. Whether, in fact, it does pay is more difficult to get numbers on; (but) there have been studies indicating it does pay."



He said he thinks there is reasonably strong evidence that people are deterred from crime by the prospect of punishment.

Similar sentiments came from Alfred Blumstein, of Carnegie-Mellon University, who heads a National Academy of Sciences panel examining all the evidence on deterrence.

"When imprisonment is more certain and more severe," said Blumstein, "those states that have more punishment tend to have less crime. That's what the statistics show. That's what everyone finds."

One economist toying with statistics came up with a calculation that burglars earn an average of \$71 to \$102 per crime, even after deducting the "cost" of occasional jail time. He admitted that data on crime and punishment are much too sketchy to allow a serious defense of these figures, but, on the other hand, there are solid computerized figures in Washington, D. C., for instance, that show a low risk of punishment.

There was, for example, only one conviction per 20 business robberies, and only one conviction per 50 business burglaries.

The same record keeping system revealed that only 60 percent of the people convicted on felonies are sentenced to do time. "And that," said one official, "is high for the country."

Not everyone is buying the economists' approach to crime problems. Some critics want to know how the economist and his numbers deal with the fact that many crimes — almost all rapes, and even some burglaries, — are "expressive" crimes inspired by some psychic urge instead of monetary gain.

Economists respond by insisting that even these crimes can be subjected to crude cost-benefit analysis — the cost being the threat of prison, and the benefit being whatever psychic gain the criminal expects from his crime.

And so the debate goes on, and economists seem to be developing an audience — especially since enthusiasm for reform has been dampened in recent years by widespread evidence that nobody knows how to reform criminals.

"We can't find any significant differences between different rehabilitation treatment," said Blumstein. "So what's left? People are looking for a substitute, and, at the the same time, the economists are coming in and saying: 'We can show you'."

## Supreme Court shifting

Winds of change are evident in the U. S. Supreme Court.

According to an Associated Press analysis, the Court, since 1972, has expanded the authority of police to search people without warrants, narrowed the circumstances in which a criminal suspect must be warned of his legal rights, and restricted the power of state prisoners to challenge the way evidence used in their trials was obtained.

"The Court seems to be more in line now with the thinking of the prosecutors," said Louis P. Bergna, district attorney of Santa Clara County, California, and president of the National District Attorneys Association.

U. S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Franklin Powell, Jr., recently told an American Bar Association meeting the court is evolving "a sounder balance . . . between the rights of the accused persons and the right of a civilized society to have a criminal justice system that is effective as well as fair."

The changing attitudes have been traced to President Richard Nixon's claim that the Court had "gone too far in weakening the peace forces as against the criminal forces." He called for strict construction of the Constitution, and appointed four men to the Court who agreed with him.

## Legislators are getting the message

According to media reports, public outcries against the current crisis in crime are being translated into "get tough" legislative action in many states. Here are some examples:

**THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE** has mandated fixed prison terms — outlawing probation — for specific crimes.

**WASHINGTON STATE** voters voted overwhelmingly to reinstate the death penalty, bringing to 35 the number of states taking similar action since the U. S. Supreme Court's controversial 1972 decision striking down capital punishment laws.

**TWELVE STATES** (including Florida) have replaced discretionary sentences with mandatory, fixed-term sentences for specified serious and violent crimes.

**FOURTEEN STATES** (not including Florida) have adopted some form of compensation for victims of crimes, seeking to eliminate the incredible injustice of pampering criminals at taxpayers' expense, while their victims must pay for medical treatment of their own injuries and suffer their own losses.

**MINNESOTA LEGISLATORS** took under consideration a law that would grant home owners and apartment dwellers tax credits for improving their home security systems.

**NEARLY EVERY STATE** is debating gun control legislation in some form.

Other manifestations of public reaction against rampant crime include:

**DEMANDS** from law enforcement officials for stiffer penalties — especially against hardened criminals who are still legally of "juvenile" age.

**AN INCREASING RELUCTANCE** nationwide to give probation to multiple-offense felons and habitual criminals.

**A TREND** toward stiffer sentences for serious crimes, vicious crimes, and crimes by "a record as long as your arm" offenders.

**A GROWING DISILLUSIONMENT** with attempts to rehabilitate criminals.

*(continued on next page)*

# The new **GET TOUGH LOOK**

(continued from page 5)

## Prisons are for punishment

TALLAHASSEE — Prisons should be for punishment, not rehabilitation, Florida Supreme Court Justice Joseph Hatchett said.

"I do not suggest that it is merely a choice between punishment and rehabilitation," he said. "I merely doubt whether rehabilitation is a realistic aim when speaking of violent, hard-core criminals."

In his opinion, overemphasis on rehabilitation, rather than punishment, is to blame for "disparity in the sentencing of persons who commit the same, or similar, crimes."

He declared that unequal sentencing is a major problem for the courts and the prison system. "Try to explain," he said, "why a public official who embezzles \$150,000 of the people's money never spends a day in jail, while a person who steals a \$24 income tax refund check from the mails is sentenced to five years in prison."

The aim of the prison system should be punishment first, Hatchett said, and rehabilitation should be reserved for the young, non-violent, first-time offender who can be treated and trained outside prison walls.



Justice Hatchett

only after they threw out mental illness and environment as factors. They were able to identify 52 attributes of the criminal personality.

Among these are such qualities as lying, a failure to consider injury to others and the pursuit of power and control for their own sake. These are things that some criminologists and moral theologians have observed for a long time.

As a result of their findings, the doctors say rehabilitation requires a conversion of the criminal to a whole new lifestyle. His personality must be turned around. Of course, that's easier said than done.

But the findings may reveal why efforts to rehabilitate criminals have ended mostly in failure. Giving a prison inmate an education and teaching him a trade doesn't automatically insure a successful return to society if nothing has been done to change his way of thinking.

It is presumptuous, perhaps, to dwell too much on the preliminary reports of the findings detailed in the study of criminal personality. There is much that needs to be evaluated and considered in conjunction with what we are doing now in our efforts to "correct" criminal behavior. But the study results should start us thinking in new directions. They could lead us to solutions to our crime problems which have eluded us for so long. —August 28, 1976.

## Are mental illness, bad home life just excuses?

(An editorial reprinted from *The Tallahassee Democrat*)

Two doctors at a mental hospital run by the federal government in Washington, D. C., have reached some surprising conclusions about criminal personality and conduct. The conclusions are the result of a study covering about 15 years.

They say mental illness and a poor home environment are only excuses for criminal conduct. Such claims are a way for criminals to duck responsibility for their actions.

What is needed to stop crime, in their opinion, is not so much better housing or conventional therapy but rigorous moral education. They need to be taught a whole new lifestyle.

The two doctors, Samuel Yochelson and Stanton E. Samenow, originally began their search for the causes of criminal behavior in psychological and sociological backgrounds of individuals. During the first five years of their study, they used conventional psychiatric methods and say they met only with frustration.

The criminals made fools of us, they say. In their usual way, the criminals simply exploited the doctors for their own purposes. It is the same thing that happens to prison administrators every day and is the main reason why their assessments of prisoners are often unreliable.

The two doctors were able to understand criminal thinking

## On the tough side

TALLAHASSEE — Attorney General Robert L. Shevin has reconfirmed his stand in favor of tougher laws, longer prison sentences, more prisons and implementing the death penalty.

Attacking "abuses" of parole, probation and plea bargaining, the Attorney General said "Maybe . . . when we get a complete package of tough law enforcement laws on the books and a few of these criminals begin to pull 10 to 20 years in our prisons, we will begin to feel the beneficial impact (of tough law enforcement) on our daily lives."

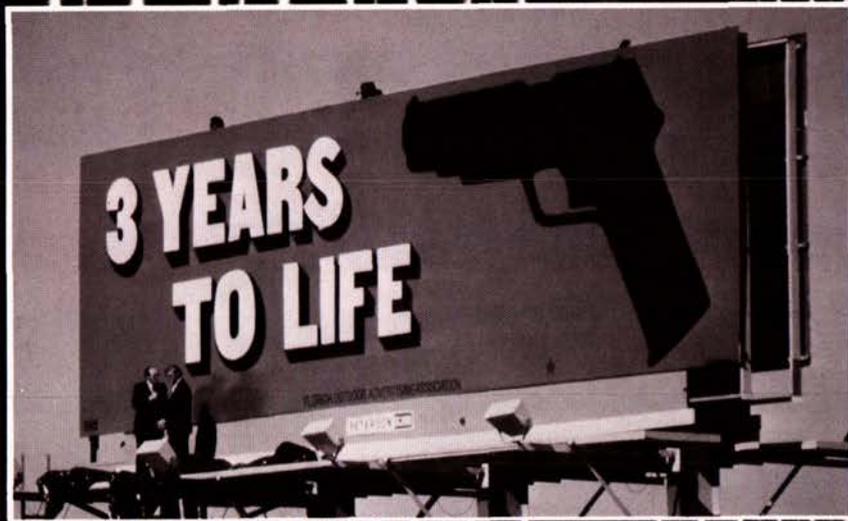
Eighty per cent of the convicted felons in Florida "never see the inside of a prison," he said, adding that he felt judges should be permitted only "modest latitude" in granting probation.

It was also his opinion that "all felons should be required to serve at least one-third of their sentences before being eligible for parole."

Plea bargaining, Shevin said, "sometimes makes a mockery of justice." A police officer "puts his life on the line to make a drug bust or pick up a violent lawbreaker, and, before you know it, the guy is back on the street."



Robert Shevin



## Levi's prescription

"Crime itself is a kind of contagion," said U. S. Attorney General Edward Levi. "If we can reduce the contagion with swifter, more certain punishments that have a multiplying effect on potential lawbreakers, then we've solved part of the problem."

## The odds are awful

BOSTON — U. S. Senator Edward Kennedy said criminals in 1960 stood one chance in 35 of being jailed and now the odds have dropped to one in 100.

"This must change," he said. "A prospective criminal must believe, if he is caught, the chances are high that he will be swiftly tried and, if convicted, punished."

Mandatory sentencing of criminals was one of the remedies Senator Kennedy proposed.

## It's about time

ORANGE PARK — "I think it is about time to have a realistic approach in the courts unless we want anarchy," said Judge R. Hudson Olliff, according to an article printed in *Clay Today*, a local newspaper.

Pictured as a tough judge who is feared by the criminal element, but also respected, Judge Olliff expressed his belief that taking a strong stand on sentencing is a deterrent to crime. "I don't play games," he said.

"Probation doesn't work," he declared, adding that 50 per cent of crimes are committed by those who are on probation, on parole or under bond.

The best therapy for criminals, according to Judge Olliff, is "the shock of the county jail." He said the sentence "need not be long to be effective."

The taxpayers want a realistic judge, he said, and that is what he intends to give them.

A prisoner who understood Judge Olliff's philosophy, but wasn't much of a speller, scrawled this tribute on the wall of a jail cell: "Olaf's law — He who dose the crime, dose the time."

## Plush pokey

Columnist Max Rafferty, in a recent compilation of absurdities, gave this description of an Anchorage, Alaska, prison:

"It serves gourmet meals, lets the more pious convicts 'sign out' to go to church on Sundays, and permits its fortunate felons to enroll in 'work release' programs wherein they drive their own cars to work. Last year, two inmates drove out for a night on the town and were recaptured outside a massage parlor.

"A few weeks later, a strolling jailbird was accused of killing an Anchorage policeman.

"But all these peccadilloes subside to insignificance compared to the recent announcement that the prison authorities — presumably desirous of meeting the felt needs of their clients — are now offering a course in karate so the boys will be in better shape to manhandle the fuzz when they get out.

"What a jail! What a rehabilitation program! What a rip-off!"

## Gallows economics

There are those who listen attentively when Professor Isaac Ehrlich, of the University of Chicago, expounds on his theories about capital punishment.

Using the economists' techniques of econometrics, he seems to have demonstrated that the death penalty does work. His analysis suggests that every execution of a criminal saves the lives of seven or eight potential crime victims.

## Back to the basics

A newspaper editorial describing the growing disillusionment with attempts to rehabilitate lawbreakers quoted John Manson, Connecticut's corrections commissioner, as admitting, "there are some inmates (who would benefit from rehabilitation) . . . but, for most, our goals are purely safe and humane confinement."

# Honors and Awards



## Police Olympics Medal Winners

FORT MYERS — Sheriff Frank Wanicka (center) congratulated two of his deputies who won medals in the 9th Annual Florida Police Olympics. Bill Schwartz (left) won a bronze medal for power lifting in the 181-pound class. David Foote (right) won a silver medal in the wrestling competition.



## Medals For Outstanding Achievement

ORLANDO — Orange County Sheriff Mel Colman has begun using medals to give special recognition to deputies for outstanding achievements. The valor award is the highest. It will be presented to deputies who risk their lives in hazardous situations above and beyond the call of duty. The merit award is for exceptional courage or bravery, especially in saving a life, preventing a serious crime or apprehending a dangerous criminal. The Commendation Medal will go to staff members who have been cited at least five times for thoroughness, initiative and diligence in carrying out duties.

## Good Eye, Charles

CLEARWATER — Thanks to the alertness of Charles Beasley, a seven-year-old child was reunited with his parents just 55 minutes after he was reported missing to the Pinellas County Sheriff's Department. A deputy asked Charles if he had seen a child fitting the description of the missing youth. Nine-year-old Charles said he had not, but he would keep an eye out for him. A short time later, he spotted the missing child and took him to a nearby home to call the Sheriff's Department. On the recommendation of Deputy Ron DiPolito, Sheriff Bill Roberts presented Charles with a Certificate of Recognition for his alertness in saving the Sheriff's Department many manhours of searching time and for saving the parents much grief.



## Deputies Received VFW Awards

BRADENTON — Sheriff Dick Weitzenfeld (center) congratulated two of his deputies, Detective William Wooten (left) and Detective J. W. Robinson after they received awards for meritorious and distinguished service from the Veterans of Foreign Wars.



## "Outstanding"

### — With Plaques To Prove It

NEW PORT RICHEY — Honored as "outstanding law enforcement officers" by area Optimist Clubs were (from left) Deputy Sheriff Vincent Puglia, Pasco County Sheriff's Office; Steve Balog, Port Richey Police Department; and Sgt. Robert Jenkins, New Port Richey Police Department. (St. Petersburg Times photo by Wade Godfrey, Jr.)

## Dramatic Rescue

LEESBURG — In the following editorial, The Leesburg Commercial praised the rescue work of the Lake County Sheriff's Department, the Leesburg Fire Department and particularly Sgt. Dave Johnson:

It isn't often that lake search and rescue work allows such dramatic moments as Sgt. Dave Johnson's spectacular leap into a speeding runaway boat Friday.

His action, and that of the navigator of the rescue boat who put the craft into position for it, quite possibly saved other lives. But for the most part, rescue work is simply hard and heartbreaking, alternating moments of hope when a drag catches on something with the disappointment of bringing up a sodden tree limb.

We have seen the crews of the Sheriff's Department and Leesburg Fire Department rescue services work long, weary

hours under a broiling sun, covering the glaring expanse of water slowly, carefully as they know it must be done.

We have seen them patiently listen without ruffled temper to self-styled experts telling them how to do the job they are trained to do, and even politely explaining why they are not diving into waters roiled past visibility by the churning motors of some of those advisors.

After the first few minutes, they know what the sad reward of their efforts will be, whether it comes within hours or days.

It is a necessary but not a happy duty, in this area of open waters, and our collective hat is off to the men whose answer to a distress call sometimes is no more dramatic than towing in an overdue boat with a stalled motor and relieving a worried family, but occasionally confirms a tragedy.



### School Safety Officers Honored

CLEARWATER — Pinellas County Sheriff Bill Roberts selected three of his School Safety Officers as this year's recipients of the Maybelle Rollins Bradford Memorial Awards established by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Turner, of Clearwater, in honor of Mrs. Turner's mother. In one ceremony, the Turners and Sheriff Roberts (in dark suit) presented plaques and checks to Safety Officers Sherman Lyons (checked coat) and Mrs. Carol Gorman (in uniform). A separate presentation was made to the third Safety Officer, Catherine Schmidt.



### Pam Is Courageous And Resourceful

ORLANDO — Orange County Sheriff Mel Colman presents a Community Service Award to Pamela Ann Casteel who very possibly saved the lives of her entire family when she escaped out a window to call Sheriff's deputies and report her family was being held captive by the ski-masked bandits who terrorized much of Central Florida several months ago. When they discovered Pam was missing, the terrorists fled, leaving the family unharmed. Sheriff Colman described her deed as "courageous", while U. S. Congressman Richard Kelly praised her for "resourcefulness and presence of mind". Gathered around Pam is her family.

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BRADENTON — C. V. Walton (left) and Charles J. Naegle (right) receive Builder certificates from Manatee County Sheriff R. W. Weitzenfeld.



WAUCHULA — Harold and Luella P. Roberson receive a Builder certificate from Hardee County Sheriff Newton Murdock (left).



Sheriff John Polk (left) presenting a Builder certificate to Mr. and Mrs. James D. Keeney.



Henry Cattermole



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Chapter 30, DAV



Mr. & Mrs. Sydney Chase, Jr.



Mr. & Mrs. Tobe A. Bass

## Seminole County **Builders**

Sheriff John Polk has been busy handing out Builder certificates to Seminole County residents supporting the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch, Girls Villa and Youth Fund.



FT. PIERCE — Mrs. Libby Millard (left) and Mrs. Ruth Wallace of the Ft. Pierce Chapter No. 1121, Women of the Moose, handing St. Lucie County Sheriff Lanie Norvell a check payable to the Girls Villa.

## Good check artists\*

\*People who donate generously to the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch, Girls Villa and Youth Fund.



CLEARWATER — Pinellas County Sheriff Bill Roberts (left) and Youth Fund Director of Development, Don Genung, accepting a donation for the Girls Villa from Mrs. Helen Graham of the Sea Gulls Coffee Club.



PUNTA GORDA — Kathy Kidd (left), Punta Gorda Order of Rainbow Girls, passes a check for the Ranch and Villa to Charlotte County Sheriff Jack Bent as Betty Daniels, advisor, looks on.



OCALA — James Young (right), President of the Ocala-Marion County Independent C-Bers, presents a check for the Boys Ranch to Marion County Sheriff Don Moreland.



NEW PORT RICHEY — Pasco County Sheriff Basil Gaines (left) receives a check for the Youth Fund from Robert Lake, publicity chairman of local Moose Lodge No. 1747.



F. Marion Harrelson (left), President of Dr. Chatelier's Plant Food, and Mac Keeney, of the same firm, by Pinellas County Sheriff Bill Roberts.



Col. Emma Vogel



Robert C. Bishop



Loren E. Murphy of the South Clearwater Community Club.

Florida Sheriffs Association

## Lifetime

# Honorary Memberships

*have been presented to the generous people on these pages.*



James Copeland, President of Gamma Theta Chapter, Sigma Chi Fraternity by Alachua County Chief Deputy L. J. "Lu" Hindery.



Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Bernert by Indian River County Sheriff Sam Joyce (right).



Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Abelson, Sr., by Sheriff Sam Joyce (right) of Indian River County.



Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lehman by Sheriff Frank Wanicka (left) of Lee County.



Edwin R. Jenny (right) by Lee County Sheriff Frank Wanicka.



Lillian Stump (left) and her sister, Evelyn Griffin, of Stump's Department Store, by Bradford County Sheriff Dolph Reddish, after they donated 400 pairs of trousers to the Ranch.



Mrs. Hazel Bryant by Lake County Sheriff Guy Bliss.



John Myers (left) by Sheriff Guy Bliss of Lake County.



Edward Kelly (left), of Kelly and Associates, by St. Lucie County Sheriff C. L. Norvell.



C. R. Ault (right) qualified for Honorary Lifetime Membership after donating 100 shares of Boeing stock to the Florida Sheriffs Youth Fund via Orange County Sheriff Mel Colman.



Sgt. Harold Beau Taylor (right) by Seminole County Sheriff John Polk.



Former Orange City Mayor James Donaldson (left) and his wife by Volusia County Sheriff Ed Duff, who also presented a Builder certificate.



Fred J. Buehler (right) by Seminole County Sheriff John Polk.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Frymyer, Jr., by Sheriff Ed Stack of Broward County.



Ralph Jordan (left) by Sheriff Richard W. Weitzenfeld of Manatee County.



Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Doppelheuer



Mrs. Herbert F. Leroy



Mr. J. Foster Sloan



Mr. W. H. Carmine, Jr.

**Lifetime Honorary Members from Polk County**

## How in the world do you thank a boy with a 50 – pound piggy bank?

HOLLY HILL — Billy Cameron is a little guy who thinks big. Four years ago, when he was only six years old, he decided he wanted to do something to help the kids at the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch, so he started saving his pennies, nickels and dimes in a super-size piggy bank. Years went by, and “plink”, “plunk”, the piggy bank kept getting fuller and fuller. Finally, when it was getting too heavy for Billy to tote, he got word to Sheriff Ed Duff he was ready to turn his savings over to the Ranch. Meanwhile, Joe and Lois Buckley and some of their patrons at the Last Chance Bar, Daytona Beach, heard about Billy’s bank, took up a collection, and added approximately \$40. This brought the estimated total in the piggy bank to \$148.00 and the weight went up to approximately 50 pounds. When Sheriff Duff (right) and Deputy Sheriff John O’Gara arrived on the scene to accept the gift, the question came up, “How in the world do you thank a boy with a 50-pound piggy bank?” Then someone suggested putting the patrol car radio mike in Billy’s hand and letting him for a few minutes pretend he was Kojak. It may not have been the best possible answer, but it suited Billy just fine. (Daytona Beach News-Journal photo)

