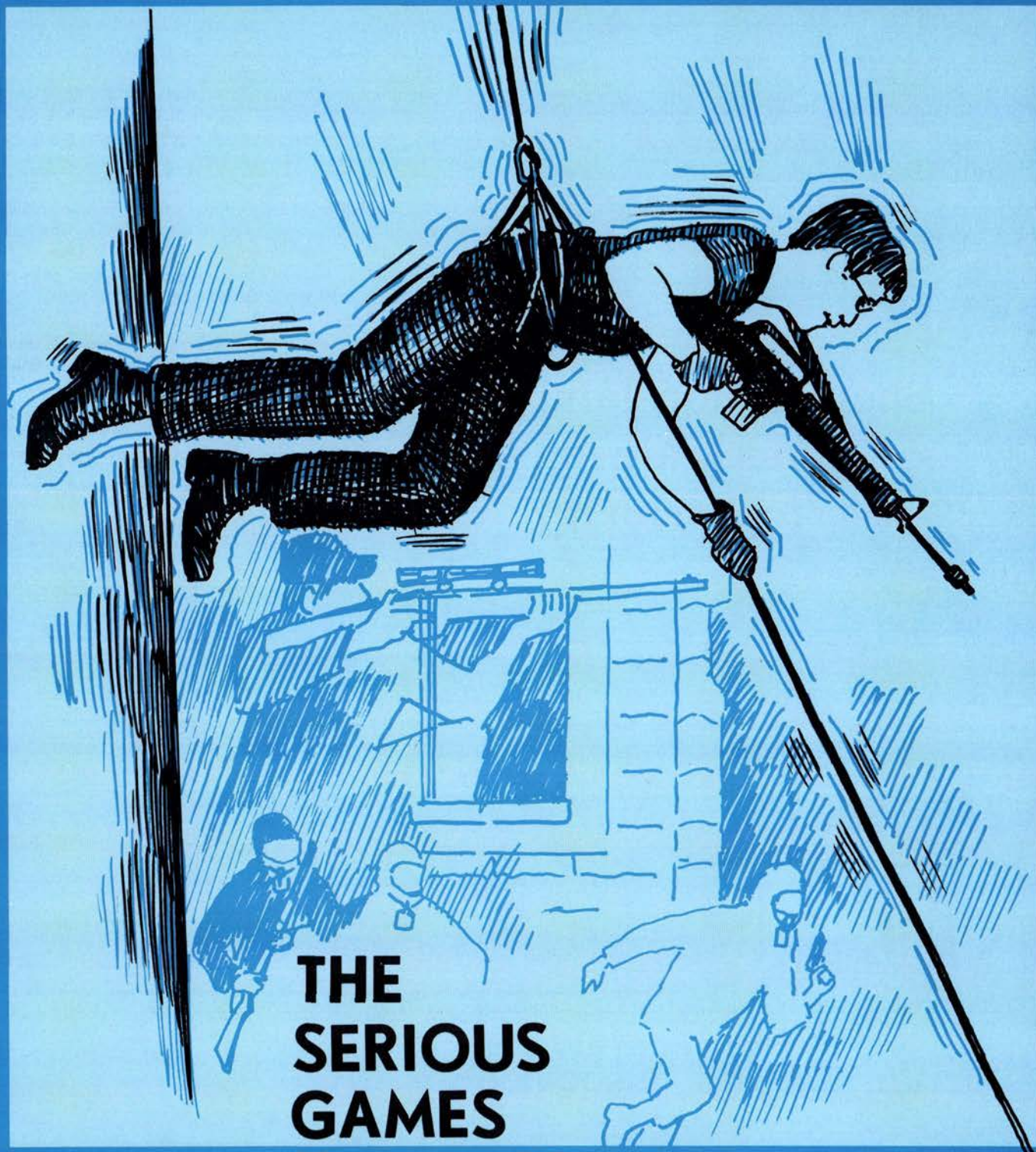


# THE SHERIFF'S **STAR**

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

JULY - AUGUST 1977



## **THE SERIOUS GAMES SHERIFFS PLAY**

(See story on page 10)





Capt. Johnny West (right), training officer for the Marion County Sheriff's Department, instructs Deputy Sheriffs Robert Shires (left) and Ed Miller in the techniques of arson investigations. (Ocala Star-Banner photo by David Watson.)

## Sheriff Moreland gives training top priority

OCALA — By degrees, Marion County deputy sheriffs are enhancing their educational profile.

A recent count showed that 25 now hold Associate of Arts degrees, six have BA degrees, and one has a master's degree.

This is one of the yardsticks Sheriff Don Moreland uses in claiming that today's Marion County deputies are better trained professionally than ever before. Ocala Police Chief Lee McGehee, a college graduate who is strongly oriented toward emphasis on training, makes similar claims for his department.

The Sheriff's Department has two graduates of the FBI National Academy, one of them being Sheriff Moreland. A third member of the department is scheduled to attend the Academy in the fall.

Capt. Johnny West, who heads Sheriff Moreland's training section, and Lt. Martin Stephens have attended the Southern Police Institute, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Capt. West is responsible for a continuing program of in-service training in Marion County, and he also holds monthly training sessions in four neighboring counties: Levy, Sumter, Citrus and Hernando.

Subjects covered during training sessions in recent months included crime scene investigations, laboratory services, mental disorders, interrogation, search and seizure, and search warrants.

West's logbook at the end of April showed he had instructed 44 classes for a total of 160 hours, with an average attendance of 70 officers monthly.

Sheriff Moreland's training program also involves deputies in technical seminars in various locations throughout the state. One of these seminars held recently dealt with the handling of hostage situations.

THE SHERIFF'S  
STAR

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# SHERIFF'S CHAPLAIN a ministry of caring

*By the Rev. Bob Libby  
Chaplain, Jacksonville Episcopal High School  
Publisher, The Florida Episcopalian*

JACKSONVILLE — The woman was trying to commit suicide. "She had crawled out on the edge of the roof," said the Rev. James P. Crosby, "and was half on and half off.

"I said everything in the book, and nothing seemed to work. Then I lit a cigarette. Did she want one? She did. I threw it to her. It fell a foot short. When she reached for it, I grabbed for her. They shot the ladder up, and we got her. She insisted I ride with her in the ambulance to the hospital."

Most of Father Crosby's duties as chaplain of the Jacksonville Sheriff's Department are not as dramatic as that incident which took place nine stories above the street. Luckily so. "You have no idea how scared I am of high places," says this son of a New York City police sergeant.

"I have a rather large parish," says Crosby, speaking of his ministry to Jacksonville's 1,500 officers and sheriff's office employees. With the divorce rate among police one of the highest in the nation, he spends much of his time in family counseling. He also teaches a class for recruits and wives, husbands, or fiancées to identify problems which create stress in the police family.

"Most policemen are deeply religious but lousy church attenders," Crosby says and attributes this partly to the isolation police personnel feel because of their jobs. He cites the case of George and Jane, ages 22. When George put on the uniform, social invitations dropped to almost zero. The label, "George is a cop," was hard to live with. Even church relations became strained when the adult Sunday school class took up police brutality. They didn't go back.

Love of job and dedication to duty can also be a detriment to a marriage. Crosby likes to quote Chief Justice Burger's statement, "Law is a demanding mistress." Police wives find the competition difficult. "I can deal with another woman," they say, "but how do you compete with the job?"

Crosby, who wears a department-issued white shirt with small crosses on the collar when he's on patrol, says he is not the Episcopal chaplain, but the chaplain who happens to be an Episcopalian. He holds no rank other than chaplain and has an unmarked police car equipped with two shortwave radios to cover the city's 864 square miles. Much of the time he rides with regular patrol units and so is involved in everything from traffic violations, accidents, family disputes, and drunk calls to armed robberies and, in one instance, a "Signal 34."

"Signal 34" means an officer has been shot. This policeman

"I'm not here to get deputies to go to the Episcopal Church, but to exercise a ministry of caring." — Chaplain James P. Crosby



was shot when he stopped two suspects on their way to commit armed robbery. Crosby rode with the man in the ambulance, prayed with him in the emergency room, and waited with the family during surgery. The officer lived.

Crosby refuses to carry a gun. "While, like other officers, I have been called every name in the book, no one has shot at me yet," he says. When officers express concern, Crosby replies, "If they shoot you, it's a crime. If they shoot me, it's a sin."

He points to the words inscribed above Police Headquarters to describe his mission: "Who Cares? I do." "I'm not here to get them to go to the Episcopal Church, but to exercise a ministry of caring," he says.

Crosby, who attends all staff meetings and those of the Fraternal Order of Police, also delivers to Jacksonville residents messages of relatives' deaths elsewhere.

The office of police chaplain is new neither to Crosby nor to the City of Jacksonville. Many municipalities have, or are instituting, such an office. Crosby, who has been a priest for 19 years, held the job in New York City and in Billings, Montana. While his duties are too time-consuming for him to continue as rector of Holy Cross Parish, he is now priest-in-charge of St. George's Church on an island at the mouth of the St. John's River.

"I feel this is essential to me as a person," he says. "While there are many kinds of ministry outside the structure of the Church, I need to be in the Church, before an altar and with parochial responsibility."

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# REPORT '77

## The Legislature and law enforcement

On this and following pages are summaries of major law enforcement related bills passed by the Florida Legislature in 1977 and considered to be of interest to readers of THE STAR.

### Child Abuse

#### CHAPTER 77-73 House Bill 218

"Contributing to the delinquency of a minor" used to be a charge which could be brought against adults who caused their children or other children to become delinquents. When the Florida Criminal Code was rewritten a couple of years ago, that crime was inadvertently omitted. Chapter 77-73 in effect restores the law to the way it used to be by making it unlawful to cause a minor under 18 years of age to become a delinquent or dependent child. This makes it possible to prosecute parents or other adults who are just as guilty, or more guilty, than the delinquent child. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

#### CHAPTER 77-108 House Bill 1108

This law adds a section to the obscene literature statutes to make it a felony of the second degree for anyone to hire minors to perform in a pornographic movie, or to produce an obscene movie using minors. The showing or distribution of pornographic movies or other

materials involving minors is a felony of the third degree. A procedure is also set up for an injunction to be issued to stop the showing of such obscene materials. This legislation is an attempt to deal with the recent flood of obscene materials involving children. Effective upon becoming a law, June 7, 1977.

#### CHAPTER 77-429 House Bill 402

Amends several parts of the child abuse law. Requires people, who investigate suspected child abuse or maltreatment and who have cause to suspect a child died as a result of abuse, to report that suspicion to the medical examiner. Also allows these people and licensed physicians to have photographs and X-rays taken in a case where child abuse is suspected. A law enforcement officer, authorized agent of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, a person in charge of a hospital or a treating physician is allowed to keep a child in custody, without parents consent, if returning the child would place it in danger. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### Conservation

#### CHAPTER 77-1 House Bill 71

Additional penalties are provided for the killing of any deer or wild turkey out of season, or with the use of a gun and light in or out of season, or otherwise contrary to game laws. The extra penalties are loss of any license or permit for three years on a first offense and permanent loss of license for a second conviction. Effective upon becoming law, April 20, 1977.

#### CHAPTER 77-12 House Bill 95

Provides that any person convicted of driving a vehicle over a sand dune so the dune, or vegetation growing on the dune, is damaged, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

#### CHAPTER 77-95 Senate Bill 26

Prevents the taking of red grouper, Jewfish, Nassau grouper and black grouper if they are less than 12 inches in length. Effective July 1, 1977.

#### CHAPTER 77-142 Senate Bill 592

If you are a stone crab or blue crab fancier and you like to work your own traps, you should know this law provides traps may only be worked during daylight hours and the pulling of traps from 1 hour after sunset until 1 hour before sunrise is prohibited. If you do not have a crawfish license, it is unlawful for you to remove more than 24 crawfish from the waters of the state within 24 hours. Effective July 1, 1977.

### Corrections

#### CHAPTER 77-31 House Bill 106

Permits the use of a "chemical weapon", such as mace, by a security officer in a mental institution housing convicted criminals, persons charged with serious crimes and persons found not guilty by reason of insanity. The officer is not permitted to carry the weapon except in an "emergency and when necessary to provide protection and security to any patient or to the personnel (and) equipment ... of a facility." The weapon is to be used, "only to the extent necessary to provide protec-



tion and security," and only with the authorization of the administrator of the forensic unit. Effective upon becoming law, May 13, 1977.

#### CHAPTER 77-45

##### House Bill 286

This new law aims at preventing criminals from getting rich on their crimes, after they are in prison. This bill creates a lien, in favor of the State of Florida, upon royalties payable to a convicted felon from any book, movie or other account of the crime of which he was convicted. Any such proceeds are divided up so that 25 per cent goes to the dependents of the convicted felon and 25 per cent goes to the victim or victims of the crime. Of the remaining 50 per cent, an amount equal to the total cost of the prosecution (including jury fees, court reporters, per diem for prosecuting attorneys) is to go into the state General Revenue fund. Also to be taken out is the per capita cost of keeping the person in prison. Any money that is left goes to the felon upon his release. Effective October 1, 1977.

#### CHAPTER 77-90

##### House Bill 334

This law requires the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to establish separate maximum security facilities for criminally charged or convicted mentally ill persons considered to be dangerous to others and an escape risk. (In the past, many law enforcement man-hours have been spent tracking down dangerous criminals who have escaped from minimum security mental institutions. Help is apparently on the way, but note the effective date.) Effective July 1, 1980.

#### CHAPTER 77-210

##### House Bill 1129

In 1974, the Legislature created the Correctional Standards Council and decreed all correctional officers (jailers) must receive training before being employed. This law has now been amended so officers can first be employed and they then have one year in which to complete their training. Correctional officers employed between July 1, 1974 and June 30, 1976 will not have to complete this training to retain their present jobs, but they will have to take it if they want to be promoted. Effective July 1, 1977.



House Bill 218 (CHAPTER 77-73) did not receive much publicity during the 1977 session of the Florida Legislature, but it was much sought after by Sheriffs and other law enforcement agencies because it again makes it possible to charge parents and adults with "contributing to the delinquency of a minor." Secretary of State Bruce Smathers (seated) shared the Sheriffs' enthusiasm for HB 218 and invited several Sheriffs to join him as he officially entered it in Florida's statute books. The Sheriffs on hand were (left to right): Ken Katsaris, Leon County; Malcolm Beard, Hillsborough County, Chairman of the Sheriffs Association Legislative Committee; Jennings Murrhee, Clay County, President of the Sheriffs Association; and Walt Pellicer, Putnam County, Chairman of the Sheriffs Association Board of Directors. Also on hand was Association Assistant General Counsel, Jack Skelding.

#### CHAPTER 77-303

##### House Bill 1103

When the Parole and Probation Commission is preparing to release an inmate on parole, the Sheriff and State Attorney in the community where the inmate is to be released will now be given seven days' notice. When the Department of Offender Rehabilitation gets ready to put an inmate on work release, seven days' notice must be given to the Sheriff and State Attorney in the community where the inmate is to be released and in the community in which the inmate was convicted. Effective upon becoming law, June 22, 1977.

#### CHAPTER 77-428

##### House Bill 346

A law was already on the books which required persons on parole or probation to pay \$10 per month to the public or private agency providing supervision. Very little money was ever collected under this provision until responsibility for collection was transferred two years ago to the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. This new law changes the amount so it is no less than \$10 and not more than \$50 per month. Failure to pay has now been made

grounds for revocation of parole or probation. Effective July 1, 1977.

## Criminal Laws

#### CHAPTER 77-41

##### House Bill 490

This bill adds a new section to the statutes making it a felony of the second degree for a person being held in a city or county jail to commit an assault, battery, or assault and battery upon anyone else in the same detention facility. Effective upon becoming law, May 18, 1977.

#### CHAPTER 77-62

##### House Bill 1730

Provides that a larceny has been committed when rented or leased property is converted to the use of the lessee with the intent of unlawfully depriving the true owner of his property. In prosecuting such cases, it is considered evidence of intent to commit larceny if a person fails to return the property within 10 days of being asked to do so. If a person fails to return a rented or leased car, aircraft, boat or boat motor within 72 hours of the agreed upon

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time and fails to give proper notification of the reason for delay, it is considered evidence of an intent to commit larceny. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-67

House Bill 62

A few years ago this would have been known as the "Wife Beating" bill. This new law relates to "spouse abuse" and permits a law enforcement officer to arrest a person, without a warrant, if the officer has good reason to believe a person has already "beat-up" his or her spouse and there is a good chance it will happen again. Effective upon becoming law, May 30, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-82

Senate Bill 27

Before the passage of this law, litter meant garbage, rubbish, cans, bottles, containers, trash, refuse and papers. The definition has now been expanded to include lighted or unlighted cigarettes or cigars or any flaming or glowing materials disposed of along any highway or road, in any lake, river or stream, in any coastal waters. Anyone violating the provisions of this law is guilty of a second degree misdemeanor. Effective July 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-220

House Bill 721

Movie theatre operators who show a G-rated movie and a movie preview with other than a G-rating will soon be committing a second degree misdemeanor. This law requires that if a preview for other than a G-rated movie is to be shown in conjunction with a G-rated movie, all advertisements must carry information about the movie and preview, giving equal prominence to each. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-250

Senate Bill 68

The recruiting and hiring of unauthorized aliens is prohibited under this law. A first violation is a non-criminal civil fine of \$500, no matter the number of aliens involved. Subsequent violations are second degree misdemeanors. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

## CRIMES, PUNISHMENTS AND FINES

Penalties for crimes committed in Florida fall into seven categories:

Capital felony — life imprisonment with no parole for 25 years or the death penalty ( no fine provided for)

Life felony — life or a term of years not less than 30; a fine not exceeding \$15,000

Felony of the first degree — a term of imprisonment not exceeding 30 years; fine not to exceed \$10,000

Felony of the second degree — a term of imprisonment not exceeding 15 years; a fine not exceeding \$10,000

Felony of the third degree — a term of imprisonment not exceeding 5 years; a fine not exceeding \$5,000

Misdemeanor of the first degree — a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year; a fine not to exceed \$1,000

Misdemeanor of the second degree — a term of imprisonment not to exceed 60 days; a fine not to exceed \$500

These are not the only penalties — additional time may be given to persons found to be habitual felony offenders and the use of a weapon to commit a crime may cause it to be reclassified from, for instance, a felony of the third degree to a second degree felony.

There is also a provision that the use of a gun to commit, or attempt to commit the crimes of murder, sexual battery, robbery, burglary, arson, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, kidnapping, escape, breaking and entering to commit a felony or aircraft piracy will be punished by a minimum sentence of 3 years in prison with no provision for parole. But, 3 years is the minimum and convicted felons may receive up to, and including, life or the death penalty.

### CHAPTER 77-342

Senate Bill 1431

The current larceny law and the "receiving stolen property" law are repealed and in their place is the Florida Anti-Fencing Act. One provision grades different types of theft:

Grand theft in the first degree — stolen property valued at more than \$20,000 — a felony of the second degree.

Grand theft of the second degree — stolen property valued at between \$100 and \$20,000 or a will, a firearm, motor vehicle, cattle, horse or fire extinguisher — a felony of the third degree.

Petit theft — stolen property worth less than \$100 — a misdemeanor of the second degree.

Petit theft — second conviction — misdemeanor of the first degree.

Petit theft — third or subsequent conviction — felony of the third degree.

It is a violation of the Anti-Fencing

Act for anyone to: knowingly be in possession of stolen property; deal in property known to be stolen; or organize a stolen property ring. Civil remedies are also provided so that businesses which deal in stolen property can be broken up and dissolved. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-348

Senate Bill 1047

This law adds a new section to the law prohibiting persons from engaging in schemes to defraud people. Anyone who engages in a scheme of conduct with the intent of defrauding more than one person and obtains property, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. Any person who attempts to defraud ten or more persons and obtains property from one or more, is guilty of a felony of the third degree. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-425

House Bill 406 and 491

Provides that a person who has no



legitimate business being on public school grounds can be charged with trespass and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. Also allows a law enforcement officer to arrest either on or off campus and without a warrant any person he believes has committed the offense of trespass. Such an arrest can be made without the officer being subject to criminal or civil liability for false arrest, false imprisonment or unlawful detention. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

## Judicial Procedure

### CHAPTER 77-97

Senate Bill 389

In the past, if a convicted defendant was fined, the court had to accept installment payments. No more. The court can defer payment of the fine, but only until a certain day, then the whole amount is due. Effective upon becoming law, June 7, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-431

House Bill 544

The governor, members of the cabinet, sheriffs, their deputies and several other elected local officials are already disqualified from serving as jurors. This law adds municipal police officers to the disqualified group. It also changed from 10 cents to 14 cents the mileage rate paid to jurors. Effective upon becoming law, June 30, 1977.

## Juveniles

### CHAPTER 77-366

Senate Bill 1122

The law already provided that a government agency, an individual or organization could recover up to \$1,000 from the parents of a child under 18 years old because of destruction of property. That amount has now been raised to \$2,500 and it covers stolen as well as destroyed property. Effective upon becoming law, June 28, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-435

House Bill 849

This law authorizes counties to establish Community Arbitration Programs to handle minor offenses committed by children. The purpose of such programs is to have a speedy and informal procedure which will reduce the number of juvenile cases going to the judicial

system and permit that system to more effectively deal with serious juvenile crimes. Also provided for is the appointment of community juvenile arbitrators or community juvenile arbitration panels to informally hear cases. Arbitrators or members of panels are appointed by the chief judge of the circuit, the senior circuit judge assigned to juvenile cases and the State Attorney. A law enforcement officer or other authorized person can issue a complaint and recommend arbitration as the means of handling it. Parents can accept arbitration or reject it, but if it is rejected, the complaint is taken to the State Attorney for the possible filing of formal juvenile proceedings. The possible dispositions of the complaint are also outlined. Effective July 1, 1977.

## Miscellaneous

### CHAPTER 77-70

House Bill 1408

The Governor already had authority to appoint up to 20 special officers to enforce criminal laws relating to protection of forests and forest fires. This law extends such officers' authority to cover laws relating to wild animal life, freshwater aquatic life and laws relating to littering. These officers have authority to make arrests. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-89

House Bill 42

Because volunteers provide a valuable service to many law enforcement and fire fighting agencies, local governments are now permitted to purchase life, health, accident and hospitalization insurance for volunteer or auxiliary law enforcement agents, fire fighters, ambulance and other emergency personnel. A special provision was made for death and disability benefits for active members of the Florida Highway Patrol Auxiliary. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-96

Senate Bill 337

Much attention has been paid lately to the problem of crimes against the elderly because elderly persons are more vulnerable to, and disproportionately damaged by, major crimes. The assumption is they are less able to escape offenders and are more likely to receive serious injury. This law directs the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning of the Department of Administration to

collect information and statistics about crimes against the elderly and also to study and evaluate programs to deal with the problem. The Bureau is to then recommend a series of yearly plans and a comprehensive 5-year plan for "the development, implementation and operation of programs designed to prevent crime against the elderly and to reduce the fear of crime in the elderly." Effective July 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-127

Senate Bill 65

Last year the Legislature passed a law requiring the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to provide personal security for state officers and members of the Legislature upon request of certain officers. This year the law was repealed. Effective upon becoming law, June 7, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-154

Senate Bill 836

Sheriffs have had a problem returning out-of-state prisoners because a section of the law limited the deputy to only \$25 per day for expenses. In many parts of the country this was not sufficient to cover expenses. The law is now amended to permit the sheriff or his deputy to receive actual expenses for an out-of-state trip to return a prisoner. Effective upon becoming law, June 8, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-164

House Bill 545

Permits a city or county to appropriate money to pay the salary of one assistant State Attorney whose only job is the prosecution of violations of special laws or ordinances of the city or county. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-178

House Bill 385

If you knowingly sign a petition for an issue or candidate more than one time, you are guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. Effective January 1, 1978.

### CHAPTER 77-264

Senate Bill 182

In cases where a defendant received the services of the public defender, there was already a procedure to recover from the defendant the cost of his defense. This has now been extended to cover cases where private legal counsel is appointed by the court. Instead of the

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money being collected by the public defender, it is now the responsibility of the county, and funds collected go into the county fine and forfeiture fund. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-302 House Bill 924

In April of this year, the Florida Supreme Court ruled that counties have to issue permits for the carrying of concealed weapons if the applicant is at least 21 years of age and of good moral character. This contradicted a state law which permitted county commissioners to have the final word on who was issued a permit. The new law amends the weapons and firearms chapter of the state statutes and permits counties to adopt, by ordinance, a uniform policy and procedure for the issuance of licenses to carry concealed guns. The age limit is changed to 18. The applicant must still be of good moral character and post a bond in the amount of \$100, but some additional criteria have been added, and the county can add more. The applicant cannot be a user of or be addicted to any drugs. He cannot have committed a crime involving the use of a weapon, and he cannot have been adjudicated a mental incompetent or have been committed to a mental insti-

tution as being dangerous to himself or others. This law also allows public defender investigators to carry and use firearms when they have received training and have been authorized by the public defender. Effective upon becoming law, June 22, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-436 House Bill 922 and 2272

Local law enforcement officers have benefited for several years from a salary incentive program funded by the state which encourages them to enhance their careers through training. It provides \$25 per month for meeting basic training requirements, \$30 for a Community College degree, \$50 for a bachelor's degree, and not more than \$80 per month for completion of 320 hours of specialized training. The maximum amount any officer can get per month is \$130. This bill extends the program to include state law enforcement officers, such as highway patrolmen, wildlife officers and marine patrol officers. Effective July 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-471 House Bill 198

Sheriffs, deputies and all other law enforcement officers have heretofore been prohibited from having any financial dealings with businesses involving the sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages. This law changes the prohibition slightly so law enforcement officers can own, negotiate or trade shares of stock, bonds or other securities which are regulated and regis-

tered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which are customarily traded on the major stock exchanges of the United States. Effective upon becoming law, July 11, 1977.

## Organized Crime

### CHAPTER 77-334 House Bill 2127

Known as the Florida RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) Act, this law deals with organized crime by providing new criminal and civil remedies and procedures to prevent the infiltration and corruption of legitimate businesses. A few of the things this bill provides for are: makes it unlawful to use racketeering funds to acquire an interest in a business or real property; sets civil remedies for breaking up infiltrated businesses; puts restrictions on future business activities; allows suspension of licenses or permits and forfeiture of corporation charters; permits civil proceedings for persons to seek treble damages from infiltrated businesses. Violations of this law can be investigated by the state-wide grand jury. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-403 Senate Bill 109

To aid the state-wide grand jury in its investigations, the Legislature has created the Office of Prosecution Coordination in the office of the Governor. At the same time it has cre-

## Myra Hunter Resolution

After 22 years in the Manatee County Sheriff's Department, Myra Hunter is being recognized for her outstanding service. She has recently been promoted to Sergeant, she has been selected as the "Outstanding Female Correctional Officer of the Year" by the National Jail Association, and now the Florida Legislature has passed a resolution which, "commends and honors Myra Hunter for her outstanding contributions to law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice as a deputy sheriff with the Manatee County Sheriff's Department and hereby accords this expression in recognition and appreciation of the invaluable service she has rendered to the citizens of the State of Florida."

Deputy Sheriff Myra Hunter (Photo by THE BRADENTON HERALD)





ated the Council for the Prosecution of Organized Crime, also in the Governor's office. The Council is made up of five State Attorneys appointed by the Governor and one member serves as legal advisor with staff support to help operate the grand jury. The Council can also compel attendance of witnesses and take testimony for its own investigations. Effective upon becoming law, June 29, 1977.

## Traffic

### CHAPTER 77-58 Senate Bill 235

Under this law, state universities, instead of the Board of Regents, are permitted to adopt rules to govern traffic on the grounds of the institution. Such rules are to be in addition to, and not in conflict with, local traffic regulations and the State Uniform Traffic Control law. Permits the university to handle the collection of fines and permits these fines to be used to pay the cost of traffic and parking programs. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-74 House Bill 301

This law directs district school boards to establish school bus stops at the "most reasonably safe locations available." Where traffic hazards exist on roads maintained by the state, outside of municipalities, the Department of Transportation is directed to place signs, on request of the school board, at such bus stops to warn motorists of the location of the stops. Effective July 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-83 Senate Bill 41

Handicapped drivers already were exempt from paying parking fees, but this law clarifies that persons displaying a license plate with the HP (handicapped person), DV (disabled veteran) and the international wheelchair symbol are all covered by the law. The minimum number of parking spaces around public buildings for disabled persons is increased. It is violation of this act for anyone who is not handicapped to use these specially marked parking spaces and law enforcement officers are authorized to have vehicles removed or they can charge a person with a non-criminal traffic infraction. However, persons transporting a disabled person can park

momentarily to load or unload their disabled passengers. Another section provides that businesses can provide designated parking spaces for handicapped persons and anyone else using them is guilty of a traffic infraction. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-219 Senate Bill 1176

People who have lost their driving privileges because of conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or as an habitual offender, or a person whose license was suspended under the point system, must enroll in an approved driver training or alcohol education course, in addition to passing the regular driver's examination. A person failing to complete such a course within 90 days of having the license reinstated, will have the license cancelled, until the course is completed. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-229 House Bill 46

Have you ever been in doubt as to who has the right-of-way at a four-way stop intersection? This law says, "the driver of the first vehicle to stop at the intersection shall be the first to proceed. If two or more vehicles reach the ...intersection at the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right." How about an intersection where traffic lights are not working? You use the same procedure as in the four-way stop intersection. And, if only some of the lights are inoperative, the driver approaching the defective light must yield to any other vehicle entering the intersection. Effective upon becoming a law, June 15, 1977. (Editor's note — we urge extreme caution in the above situations in case the other drivers are not familiar with the law.)

### CHAPTER 77-265 Senate Bill 540

In a traffic accident where a fence or other structure used to contain livestock is damaged, law enforcement officials, by the terms of this bill, are required to make a reasonable effort to notify the owner of the damage. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-373 Senate Bill 1427

The "Florida Non-resident Violator Compact Act" was approved by the

Legislature to make it easier for visitors to Florida who are stopped for a traffic violation. This act provides that a non-resident driver can be issued a citation the same as a resident, and does not have to post a bond or go to jail. This non-resident does have to sign an agreement that he will comply with the citation. Failure to comply will result in Florida authorities notifying authorities in the driver's home state and his license being suspended until Florida authorities acknowledge compliance with the citation. Of course, the compact works both ways between states who have agreed to it, so Florida residents in another state can avoid posting a bond or going to jail while in another state, but their Florida licenses can be suspended for a violation occurring out-of-state. According to the Florida Highway Patrol, eight other states have adopted the Compact. Effective upon becoming law, June 27, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-456 Senate Bill 958

Car renters will no longer be able to ignore parking tickets. Heretofore, people driving rental cars could ignore parking tickets because there was no feasible way for a policeman to track down the driver of the car. A new section has been added to the Uniform Traffic Control law providing the owner of a car is responsible for payment of any parking violation, unless the owner can furnish to police the name and address of the person who rented the car. It also provides an owner is not responsible for parking tickets accumulated while the car was stolen. Another section of the law is amended so that failure to obey a law enforcement officer or fireman is a criminal violation of the law and not one of the non-criminal violations. Effective Oct. 1, 1977.

### CHAPTER 77-468 Senate Bill 468

Reform of the no fault insurance laws was the main purpose of this legislation, but traffic violators are going to get a surprise as a result of one section of the bill. The Good Drivers' Incentive Fund is created to collect money from "bad drivers" who are guilty of moving traffic violations and some time in the future this money is to be distributed to "good drivers" who do not have violations. This law provides that in addition to the fines which are being assessed

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# REPORT

## '77

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at present, there is to be an additional civil penalty or fine of \$30 which will go into the Incentive Fund. Conviction of driving while intoxicated carries an extra fine of \$200 for the fund. But there is more. When you get to the summary of CHAPTER 77-452, you'll see there is a provision for a 5 per cent surcharge to be collected on all fines and penalties -- which goes into the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund. By way of example, suppose you are issued a citation for exceeding the speed limit and the fine is \$25. Added to that is the \$30 fine for the Good Driver Incentive Fund. You're up to \$55. Now add 5 per cent of that -- \$2.75 -- for the Compensation Trust Fund and you come up with a total fine of \$57.75. The fines section of this law became effective July 1, 1977.

## Victim Compensation

CHAPTER 77-150  
Senate Bill 414

This law is related to the victim compensation law in that it permits a court to require a defendant to make restitution to the victim of the defendant's criminal act. Restitution can be a condition of probation, or when the defendant is released from prison, it can be a condition of parole. Another section of this law allows a court to order the defendant to perform a specified public service. Effective upon becoming law, June 8, 1977.

CHAPTER 77-452  
Senate Bill 175

Legislation similar to this new law has been introduced and debated in recent years, but this year the "Florida Crimes Compensation Act" was passed. The purpose of the bill is outlined in the declaration of policy and intent: "The Legislature recognizes that many innocent persons suffer personal injury or death as a direct result of criminal acts or in their efforts to prevent crimes. Such persons or their dependents may thereby suffer disabilities, incur financial hardships, or become dependent upon public assistance. The Legislature

finds and determines that there is a need for government financial assistance for such victims of crime. Accordingly, it is the intent of the Legislature that aid, care, and support be provided by the state, as a matter of moral responsibility, for such victims of crime."

The Florida Crimes Compensation Commission is established in the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and is composed of three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor. Claims by victims are reviewed and decided by the commissioners with the maximum amount of an award set at \$10,000. Compensation is for death or injury to victims and not for loss of or damage to property. Persons placed on probation or parole can be required to pay into the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund to replace monies awarded to victims of their criminal acts. The Fund is also to receive money (\$10 per case) each time a person pleads guilty or is found guilty of any felony or misdemeanor. This cost is to be imposed by the judge.

The court is also to collect a 5 per cent surcharge on all fines and civil penalties to go into the Trust Fund. Those sections concerning the collection of fines, surcharges and court costs are effective upon becoming law, June 30, 1977. All other sections will become effective January 1, 1978.



### Thoughtful Merchants

BUSHNELL — Sgt. James Floyd, of the Sumter County Sheriff's Department, displays two of the six bulletproof vests the department recently purchased at \$175 each with funds donated by Sumter County merchants. (Sumter County Times photo taken by Lt. Jim Roop.)



### Award for Genung

ST. PETERSBURG — Former Pinellas County Sheriff Don Genung (right) received the 12th Annual Liberty Bell Award at the annual Law Day luncheon of the St. Petersburg Bar Association. Florida Supreme Court Justice Joseph Hatchett, who presented the award to Genung, cited him for his work in developing youth programs, both during and after his tenure as Sheriff. Genung is now employed as Director of Development for the Florida Sheriffs Youth Fund.



### 1,000 Bucks Worth of Will Power

SEBRING — Harvey Kollman (right) handed Highlands County Sheriff Joe Sheppard a \$1,000 gift for the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch and Girls Villa, then explained where the money came from. He said he quit smoking and drinking quite a few months ago, and the gift represented his "beer and cigarette money" for about a year and a half. "Instead of going to waste," Kollman said, "that money will do some Florida children some good." Kollman is the Lake Placid Journal's outdoorsman writer.





## Sweet dreams, Chevy salesman

JACKSONVILLE — It never happened before, except in the sweet dreams of fleet sales officials who sell Chevrolets "in bulk" for a living.

Out on the turf of Jacksonville's famous Gator Bowl there were 246 brand new Chevrolet Novas specially equipped for police work, and on the sidelines was Jacksonville Sheriff Dale Carson accepting delivery.

It was, said Chevrolet officials, the largest compact police car order in Chevrolet's history.

And, Sheriff Carson was pointing out that these cars, which are advertised as one of the nation's most cost-effective compact police vehicles, will be put through some strenuous paces over the 840 miles of city streets in Jacksonville -- the nation's largest city by land area.

The 1977 Novas, which are now being used by law enforcement agencies in 47 of the 50 states, will be integrated into Sheriff Carson's "Personally Assigned Vehicle Plan" (PAVP) that allows deputy sheriffs to take their patrol vehicles home after work and use them for both personal and official activities. During off-duty hours, deputies are required to monitor their radios and respond to felony calls in their zones at all times, day or night.

Patterned after similar programs in Indianapolis and Dallas, PAVP has been described as highly cost-effective. Sheriff Carson said low field operating costs, along with low original purchase price, were key factors in the decision to obtain the Nova police units. "Bidding from all vendors on our current police car fleet indicated that we could purchase about 10 extra Nova police units for the same money."

Carson said that since PAVP was instituted in Jacksonville in 1972, it has resulted in an average of some 4,500 police calls per month being handled by off-duty policemen in PAVP patrol

cars. This is in addition to the normal average of 66,333 police calls handled monthly by "on-duty" forces.

The improved "police visibility" inherent with the PAVP system results in greater cooperation from the public, Carson said. He feels this is a significant factor in the lowering of the crime rate in the City of Jacksonville.

"As a result of PAVP," Carson said, "apprehensions and arrests are markedly up in the City of Jacksonville; police visibility has been tremendously improved in the community; police absenteeism has been cut in half, and police mobilization capability has been substantially increased."

The PAVP system, according to Carson, has nurtured a renewed "pride of ownership" among the officers assigned to patrol cars to such a degree that "we have kept some of the patrol cars in service with aggregate total service mileage of up to 108,000 miles over a five-year period." (Each officer is responsible for the upkeep and monitoring of the maintenance of his vehicle.)

Carson pointed out that normally the average police vehicle life is one year when in around-the-clock service, so that the extra four service years have been a tremendous bonus to Jacksonville taxpayers.

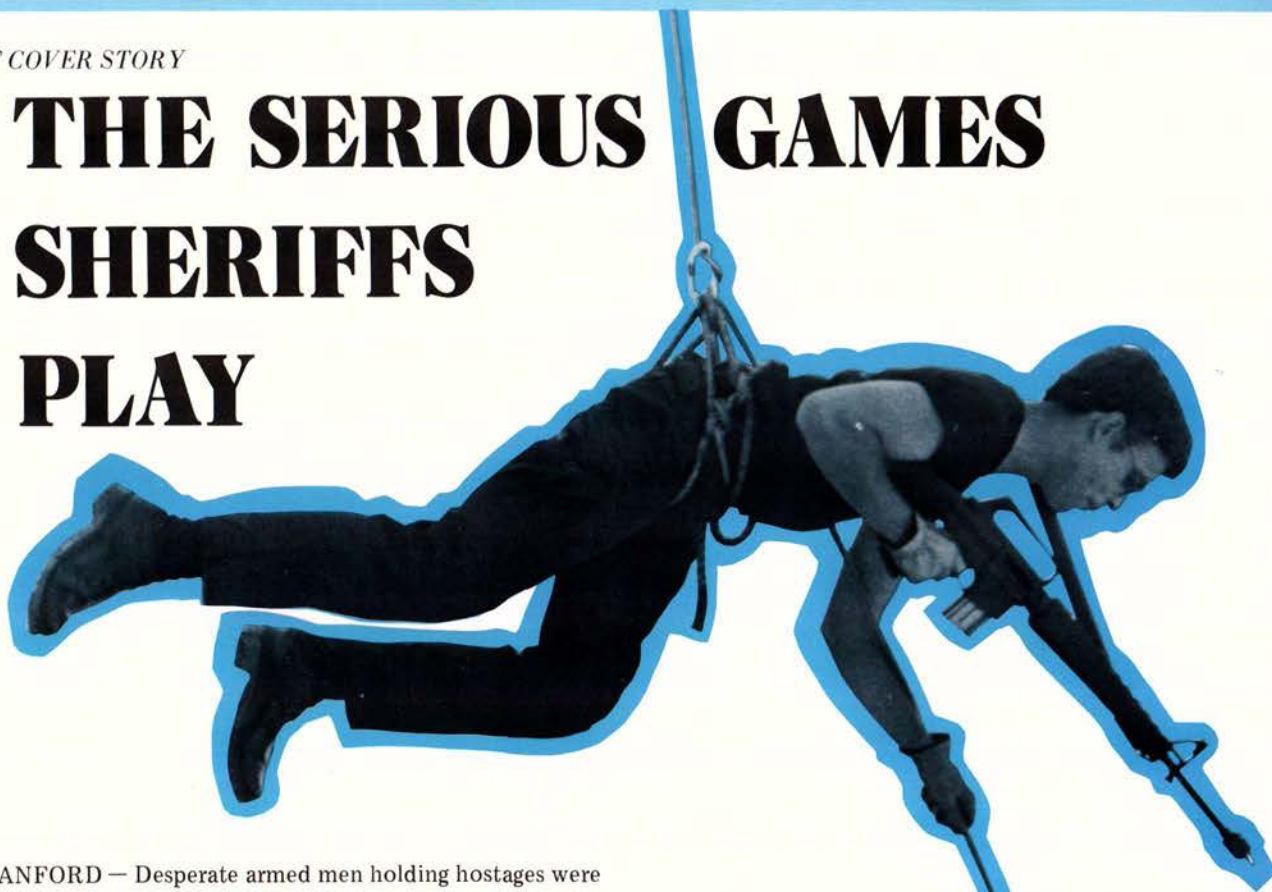
Robert D. Lund, Chevrolet general manager and General Motors vice president, said the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office police Nova order "is exceedingly gratifying to us, since it again confirms the continuing and growing acceptance of the Nova police vehicle by law enforcement agencies."

Lund said the car's outstanding acceptance "is attributed to excellent cost effectiveness as shown in police field operating records throughout the country, especially during the past 24-month period."



(FRONT COVER STORY)

# THE SERIOUS GAMES SHERIFFS PLAY



**S**ANFORD — Desperate armed men holding hostages were holed up in an abandoned ice house, and Sheriff John Polk called out his Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team to capture the desperadoes without harming the hostages.

That's what the script said, and fortunately this was just a practice exercise, but the setting was realistic and Polk's men went about their grim business with expert skill.

The techniques they practiced included rappelling (descending via rope) down the side of a multi-story building. This can be done facing the building on the way down, or facing out and down with an automatic rifle in firing position.

Another practice exercise involved imaginary fugitives barricaded inside a one-story concrete building. Snipers using blank ammunition, provided covering fire while a three-man assault team with gas masks rushed the fugitives under a blanket of tear gas.

The SWAT Team is a relatively new addition to Sheriff Polk's law enforcement lineup, but it is already showing the results of professional training.

He said he plans to provide new uniforms, portable radio equipment and a mobile unit which will speed team equipment to the scene of any emergency. It will also serve as a command post and communications center.

Facing out with automatic weapon in firing position, Deputy Sheriff G. A. Bare rappells down the side of a multi-story building.







Deputy Sheriff David Smith simulates sniper fire.  
(SANFORD EVENING HERALD photos by Bob Lloyd)



Deputy Sheriff Joe F. Bennett uses a gas grenade gun to lob a projectile into a building some 50 yards away.







Organizations and individuals who have given large gifts to the Florida Sheriffs Youth Fund, 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.

# HONOR ROLL OF DONORS



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**SANFORD** - For his support of the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch and Girls Villa, Albert Huskey (right) receives a Florida Sheriffs Youth Fund Builder certificate from Seminole County Sheriff John Polk.



## Pushing prevention

SARASOTA — Sheriff Jim Hardcastle is mounting a strong crime prevention effort with emphasis on cutting down household burglaries.

Recently he and his deputies teamed up with the Sarasota Police Department to present two effective educational displays. One was set up at Gulf Gate Mall during National Police Week. It included crime prevention films plus a variety of law enforcement equipment such as motorcycles, in-car computers and breathalyzers.

The other one was devoted entirely to burglary prevention, in conjunction with Burglary Prevention Month activities sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Sheriff Hardcastle said thousands of citizens viewed the displays and received valuable information about household security. He said he also received many requests to present future crime prevention programs to civic clubs, homeowners' groups and other organizations.

Cadets from the two Explorer Posts sponsored by Sheriff Hardcastle participated in the crime prevention push by conducting tours of the Sheriff's law enforcement complex, manning the crime prevention displays and distributing crime prevention literature.



### Christmas Came Early in Collier County

NAPLES — It was like Christmas in the summertime for Collier County Sheriff Aubrey Rogers when a public spirited citizen who asked to remain anonymous donated a \$4,000 motorcycle to the Collier County Sheriff's Department "for an indefinite period of time" to help the Sheriff with traffic control problems. (Naples Daily News photo.)



### Deputy Gets Third Degree

TAMPA — Education and the University of Tampa are family traditions for the family of John Syron, a lieutenant in Hillsborough County Sheriff Malcolm Beard's department. Lt. Syron is shown en route to getting his third degree from Tampa University, a masters of education. He also holds a Bachelor of Science degree in criminology and a Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology from UT. His son, Michael, received his Bachelor or Arts in social science last December, along with a second lieutenant's commission through the school's ROTC program. He's now stationed in Germany; and daughter Mary Kay Syron, a recent graduate of St. Petersburg Junior College, will enter the University of Tampa in September. She plans to major in business management. Lt. Syron, whose education has been supported by the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), also teaches law enforcement subjects at the MacDill Air Force Base branch campus. (Photo by Irv Edelson)

## Thousands attended enforcement expo

PENSACOLA — Twelve law enforcement agencies and five Optimist Clubs teamed up to present a law enforcement exposition attended by thousands of school children and adults.

Held in the Pensacola Municipal Auditorium, on April 20, the exposition featured displays of weaponry, radar equipment, crime scene vans and other types of law enforcement gear. There were also demonstrations of law enforcement techniques and procedures.

Through special arrangements with school officials, an estimated 10,000 school children from Escambia, Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties were transported to the exposition by school bus. Teachers and administrators described it as an effective learning experience.

Sheriffs' Departments from Escambia, Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties participated in the exposition.

Other enforcement agencies involved included the Pensacola, Gulf Breeze and Fort Walton Beach Police Departments; the U. S. Marshal's Office; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Border Patrol, U. S. Customs Service; U. S. Coast Guard; and U. S. Navy Shore Patrol.



### Young Crime Fighter

SARASOTA — Sarasota County Deputy Sheriffs Donald Wampner (left) and Corporal Tom Savage present a Junior Deputy Crime Fighter's Award to Jeff Heath for finding and returning a stolen bank deposit bag. Jeff found the bag containing checks and travelers' checks amounting to more than \$400 in a vacant field after it had been stolen from a nearby service station. He immediately contacted the Sarasota County Sheriff's Office and the deposit bag was promptly returned to its owner. (Sarasota Journal photo by Ken Torrington.)



# "SPIDERMAN to the rescue"



SARASOTA — Sometimes the action was like a page from a "Spiderman" comic book when Sheriff Jim Hardcastle's Strategic Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team demonstrated hostage rescue methods to youngsters from the Sheriff's Junior Cadet Corps. But, the purpose of the practice exercise was serious. Sheriff Hardcastle wanted to show the youngsters how crisis intervention techniques help to protect and save lives. In the rooftop photo, Deputy Sheriff Jay Spindler shows how to enter a barricaded building. Once inside the building, Deputy Spindler used his rappelling skills to remove a hostage. In this photo, Spindler's son, Tod, played the part of a hostage, and Sheriff's Lt. Everett Dick (right) assisted in the simulated rescue. The Junior Cadets also watched Deputy Mike Kennedy ease himself down the side of a building by using the "Spider Crawl." (Sarasota Journal photos by Alan Fisher.)