



HASHOMER

P.O. BOX 35688, LOS ANGELES, CA 90035

July/August 2005 Issue

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President's Message

Summer is here and we have two events coming up - our picnic on July 17th and our "Steak Fry" on August 21st. I hope to see as many of you as possible at these events. Please take a look at the event "ads" and respond as requested.

Our annual banquet this year was very successful. It got off to a splendid start with Jem Caterers magnificent Hors de oeuvres and an open bar. The reception was followed by the presentation of Colors by The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Color Guard and the National anthems of the United States and Israel led by Cantor Joseph Gole of Sinai Temple. Rabbi Stephen Passamaneck rendered a prayer for the Armed Forces and Police of the United States and the IDF and Police of Israel. The Hamotzie was made by Rabbi Kraus. Sheriff Lee Baca installed the officers and board of Shomrimsocal and spoke concerning the Shomrim Society and his relationship with us and with the Jewish Community. At the conclusion of his speech dinner was served. During dinner, and before my address, I had the honor of welcoming the "Stars" that were in attendance in addition to Sheriff Baca and Undersheriff Waldie. Among the Shomrimsocal members were LAPD Commander and Past President Stu Maislin, LASD Res. Chief Joe Korpiel, LASD Chief (Ret.) Roy Brown, LAPD Commissioner Alan Skobin (and LASD Res. Commander), and Andrew Friedman, Chairperson of the LAPD Permit Review Board. Attending from the LAPD were Deputy Chief Mike Moore, and Commander Mike Downing. Attending from the LASD were Assistant Sheriff Doyle Campbell, Chief William McSweeney, Commander Tom Laing, Commander Alex Yim, Commander (Ret.) Thomas Vetter and Chief (Ret.) Mike Soderberg. Also attending were Honorary Members Chief (Ret.) Dominic Revetti (City of San Fernando) and Chief (Ret.) Wayne Clayton (City of El Monte). Last but not least, of the "Stars," my former boss under Attorney General George Deukmejian, Robert H.

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Philibosian, former Chief Assistant Attorney General and former Los Angeles County District Attorney.

After a very moving introduction by Rabbi Kraus, Los Angeles County Undersheriff Larry Waldie was made an Honorary Member of Shomrimsocal followed by his remarks.

On a personal note I have included in this issue a "Thank You" to the members of Congregation Beth Jacob from my grandson who is currently stationed at FOB (Forward Operating Base) Wilson which is near Tikrit, Iraq. The National controversy still continues. The message in that note makes our current controversy look infantile. Let's restore Truth and Integrity to National Shomrim and, in addition, either admit that South Florida is a valid chapter or reinstate it as a chapter without further ado.

Marvin Goldsmith, President

MAZEL TOV'S

Rabbi Chaim Kolodny, on receiving the Chaplin of the Year Award from the Los Angeles Police Department.

Marvin Goldsmith, on his election as Vice President of Beth Jacob Congregation, Beverly Hills.

Tom Flesh, on his election as President of Sinai Temple, Los Angeles.

NEW MEMBERS

Buddy Goldman (Lieutenant, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department)

Frank Barnes (Res. Chief, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department)

Emerson Glazer (Res. Deputy, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department)

Daniel Steinberg (Police Officer, Los Angeles School Police Department)

G. Scott Sobel, Esq. (EMT, Hatzolah of Los Angeles)

Howard Winkler, Los Angeles County Commissioner

2005 SHOMRIMSOCAL SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SUMMER PICNIC

Sunday, July 17th at 12 Noon
ROXBURY PARK
Olympic Blvd @ Roxbury Drive
Beverly Hills

STEAK "FRY"

Sunday, August 21st at 4:30 P.M.

עֵשׂוֹ לַאִי אֵם אֶבְרָהָם
(Goldsmith's BBQ)
229 South Clark Drive
Beverly Hills

September/October Meeting

Thursday, October 20th
In the Succah
229 South Clark Drive
Beverly Hills

Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors and the Membership

Wednesday, November 17th at 6:00 P.M.
At a place to be determined.

Hanukkah Party

Date and place to be determined.

FIFTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT ISSUES UNDER THE FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

By Scott Widitor

This is the fourth in a series of articles that generally describes governmental tort immunity and liability under federal civil rights law. The articles are based on a lecture given by Marvin Goldsmith and Scott Widitor at the National Conference of Shomrim Societies in Miami Beach in early December 2004. This article focuses on the Due Process Issues of Section 1983.

The federal civil rights statutes were developed as a prophylactic measure (the courts' words, not mine) to insure that actual Constitutional rights were protected and preserved. The same could be said about this series of articles. Well, better safe than sorry I always say. As before, the goal is to give

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you a basic working knowledge of the concepts with a focus on law enforcement activities.

Fifth Amendment & Fourteenth Amendment - Due Process Issues

Both the Fifth Amendment and the Fourteenth Amendment have clauses that guarantee due process of law. That much is clear. The rest is a source of great debate and subject to extensive interpretation by the courts.

Procedural Due Process Claims

A claim based on a denial of procedural due process challenges the constitutional adequacy of the procedural protections accompanying an alleged deprivation of a constitutionally protected interest in life, liberty, or property. It is not the deprivation itself that is actionable, but only the deprivation without due process of law.

Notice and an Opportunity to Be Heard

Generally, the fundamental concept of due process requires some notice and an opportunity to be heard prior to the deprivation of a protected interest. *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532, 542 (1985).

A Liberty or Property Interest Must Be At Stake

A court encountering a procedural due process claim must first determine whether the plaintiff has been deprived of a life, liberty, or property interest that is constitutionally protected as a matter of substantive law. *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532, 541 (1985). *See, e.g., Paul v. Davis*, 424 U.S. 693, 712 (1976) (holding that “the interest in reputation asserted in this case is neither ‘liberty’ nor ‘property’ guaranteed against state deprivation without due process of law”). While liberty interests may be derived directly from the due process clause of the Constitution or be created by state law, property interests are often created from an independent source such as state law.

How Much Process Is Due

The issue of what procedural safeguards must accompany a state’s deprivation of a constitutionally protected interest is a matter of federal law. In *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), the Court set forth three competing factors to be weighed in determining the sufficiency of procedural safeguards accompanying deprivations caused by the state.

First, the private interest at stake; second, the risk of an erroneous deprivation and the probable value of additional procedural safeguards; and, finally, the Government interest that is at stake, including the cost of more extensive procedures.

When Post Deprivation Remedies Are Appropriate

Necessity

In certain cases is adequate. For example, a state did not violate the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by failing to provide notice and a hearing before suspending without pay a university police officer who had been arrested and charged with drug possession. The employer’s need to dismiss employees in a position of “great public trust,” strongly weighed against granting a predeprivation hearing. *Gilbert v. Homar*, 117 S. Ct. 1807, 1813 (1997).

Mistakes and Negligence

In *Daniels v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327 (1986), the Court held that a deprivation within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment due process clause could not be effected by mere negligent conduct. *Id.* at 330–31. Daniels had been injured when he slipped on a pillow left on a stairway in the prison where was incarcerated. The Court noted that its conclusion reflected traditional and common-sense notion that the Due Process Clause was intended to secure the individual from the arbitrary exercise of the powers of government," *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516, 527 (1884) To hold that injury caused by such conduct is a deprivation within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment would trivialize the centuries-old principle of due process of law. Thus, there is no procedural due process claim where the deprivation was unforeseeable, random, unauthorized, and where the state provided an adequate post-deprivation remedy.

Substantive Due Process (Fairness)

Substantive Due Process is a remarkably flexible and expansive concept. It protects rights not found with the Constitution. It deals with conduct that “shocks the conscience” *Rochin v. California*, 342 U.S. 165 (1952) Due process of law is a summarized constitutional guarantee of respect for those personal immunities which Justice Cardozo said were "so rooted in the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental,"

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Snyder v. Massachusetts, 291 U.S. 97, 105, or are "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty." *Palko v. Connecticut*, 302 U.S. 319, 325 [fn2]

The Courts Are Reluctant to Expand Concept

Noting that "the guideposts for responsible decision making in this uncharted area are scarce and open-ended[.]" the Supreme Court has in recent years expressed a reluctance to expand the scope of substantive due process protection. *See, Albright v. Oliver*, 510 U.S. 266, 271(1994); *Washington v. Glucksberg*, 117 S. Ct. 2258, 2267 (1997); *Collins v. City of Harker Heights*, 503 U.S. 115, 125 (1992). *But see, BMW of N. Am., Inc. v. Gore*, 116 S. Ct. 1589 (1996) (holding due process clause prohibits state from imposing "grossly excessive" punishment on tortfeasor).

Whenever "an explicit textual source of constitutional protection" addresses particular behavior, courts must rely on the more explicit source of protection to analyze the claim, rather than the amorphous and open-ended concept of substantive due process. *Albright*, 510 U.S. at 273 (citing *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 395 (1989)); *accord County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. —, 118 S. Ct. 1708, 1715 (1998).

Substantive Due Process - Affirmative Duty Cases – No Duty Protect

In *DeShaney v. Winnebago County Department of Social Services*, 489 U.S. 189 (1989) the Supreme Court held that nothing in the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment creates an affirmative duty on the part of the state to "protect the life, liberty, and property of its citizens against invasion by private actors." The Court concluded that "[a]s a general matter . . . a State's failure to protect an individual against private violence simply does not constitute a violation of the Due Process Clause."

Exception for Persons Involuntarily Incarcerated or Institutionalized

However, *DeShaney* also recognized an affirmative "duty to protect" when the state incarcerates or involuntarily institutionalizes a person. Plaintiffs who have successfully survived the *DeShaney* analysis, outside the strict confines of incarceration or involuntary institutionalization, have asserted substantive due process claims arising in one of two contexts: (1) the plaintiff was in the "functional custody" of the state when harmed, or (2) the state

created or increased the danger to which the plaintiff was exposed.

Substantive Due Process - State of Mind

Malice v. Deliberate Indifference

As mentioned above, mere negligence cannot form the basis for a civil rights violation under 42 USC, Section 1983. Often however, the courts have had to confront situations where they are required to define different standards for liability.

In *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833 (1998) the Court explained that determining when conduct is "shocking" depends on the type claim asserted. For example, when prison officials are deliberately indifferent to a pretrial detainee's serious medical needs, their actions "shock the conscience"; but when police officers engage in a high-speed pursuit that results in the death of one of the suspected offenders, their actions are shocking only if they acted with malice, that is, with "intent to harm the suspects physically or to worsen their legal plight."

Thus, a police officer's deliberate indifference to the risks arising from a high-speed pursuit is insufficient to establish individual liability. Two factors aid courts in considering whether conduct is "shocking": whether there was time for reflection and whether there were competing governmental needs: Liability for deliberate indifference to an inmate's medical welfare rests upon the luxury enjoyed by prison officials of having time to make unhurried judgments, upon the chance for repeated reflection, largely uncomplicated by the pulls of competing obligations.

"[W]hen unforeseen circumstances demand an officer's instant judgment, even precipitate recklessness fails to inch close enough to harmful purpose to spark the shock that implicates [the substantive due process component of the Fourteenth Amendment]." In the context of a high-speed pursuit, officers must act quickly to weigh the competing concerns of effective law enforcement against the risks of a pursuit. Liability attaches only when officers act maliciously.

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Eighth Amendment – Cruel and Unusual Punishment

Most Common Issue - Conditions of Confinement

When challenging their conditions of confinement, prisoners must prove that the conditions constituted “cruel and unusual punishment” within the meaning of the Eighth Amendment. The Supreme Court has defined this standard as containing both subjective and objective components. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 114 S. Ct. 1970, 1977 (1994); *Wilson v. Seiter*, 501 U.S. 294, 302–03 (1991).

The subjective component requires proof that officials acted with subjective deliberative indifference; the objective component requires proof that the deprivation was sufficiently serious. Several Supreme Court decisions shed light on the meaning of these two elements.

In *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976) a case involving medical care of prisoners, the Supreme Court held that, to state a claim under the Eighth Amendment, a prisoner must prove that officials were deliberately indifferent to the prisoner’s “serious” medical needs. It determined that the Eighth Amendment was not violated by negligent medical care.

Fifteen years later, in *Wilson v. Seiter*, 501 U.S. 294, 302–04 (1991) the Court interpreted *Estelle* to govern all claims challenging prison conditions. A majority of the Court narrowly defined both the subjective and objective components. The Court held that the subjective component is a necessary element of all prison conditions claims. Inhumane prison conditions alone do not constitute an Eighth Amendment violation.

The Court also held that the objective component requires proof that the deprivation was “serious,” that is, one addressing a basic human need, such as “food, warmth, or exercise.” “Nothing so amorphous as ‘overall conditions’ can rise to the level of cruel and unusual punishment when no specific deprivation of a single human needs exists.” *Id.*

In *Farmer v. Brennan*, 114 S. Ct. 1970 (1994) the Supreme Court defined the term “deliberate indifference.” Recognizing a duty on the part of prison officials to protect prisoners from harming

each other, the Court explained that the “deliberate indifference” standard in this context is subjective, not objective. Subjective deliberate indifference requires proof that the official actually knew of a substantial risk of serious harm and failed to act.

Malicious Force Claims Under the Eighth Amendment

Since a prisoner is already in the custody of the state, Fourth Amendment questions regarding unconstitutional searches or “seizures” do not apply. In such cases relief is sought under the Eighth Amendment to redress “cruel and unusual punishment. In *Hudson v. McMillian*, 112 S. Ct. 995, 999 (1992) the Court held that an excessive force claim under such circumstances requires proof that prison officials acted maliciously.

In *Whitley v. Albers*, 475 U.S. 312 (1986), the Supreme Court held that five factors were relevant in determining whether officers acted maliciously when they used force to quell a prison riot: (1) the need for force; (2) “the relationship between the need and the amount of force that was used”; (3) “the extent of injury inflicted”; (4) “the extent of the threat to the safety of staff and inmates”; and (5) “any efforts made to temper the severity of a forceful response.” In articulating the standard, the Court also expressed a need to defer to the judgment of prison officials.

Malice is the proper standard in the prison discipline or riot contexts because exigencies exist; however, in general prison conditions litigation, where prison officials do not encounter these difficult circumstances, deliberate indifference is the proper standard. The Court derived these different states of mind by balancing a prisoner’s interest in bodily integrity against the need for institutional order. *Hudson v. McMillian*, 112 S. Ct. 995, 999 (1992)

Federal Statutes

Section 1983 protects rights, privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. The “and laws” phrase in § 1983 affords a remedy for the deprivation of some federal statutory rights, as well as federal constitutional rights. Deprivation of rights secured under state law are not actionable.

In *Maine v. Thiboutot*, 448 U.S. 1 (1980) the State of Maine and its commissioner of human services

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had allegedly deprived certain individuals of welfare benefits to which they were entitled under the Social Security Act. The Supreme Court, emphasizing that Congress had not attached any modifiers to the phrase “and laws,” held that the phrase “means what it says” and that “the plain language of [§ 1983] undoubtedly embraces [the] claim that [state officials] violated the Social Security Act.”

Defining the Limits of “And Laws” Actions

Since *Thiboutot*, the Supreme Court has decided a number of cases in which it has attempted to define the limits of “and laws” actions under § 1983. The Court recently summarized the principles it has developed for “and laws” actions in *Blessing v. Freestone*, 117 S. Ct. 1353, 1359–60 (1997)

A plaintiff must assert the violation of a federal right, not merely a violation of federal law.

We have traditionally looked at three factors when determining whether a particular statutory provision gives rise to a federal right. First, Congress must have intended that the provision in question benefit the plaintiff. Second, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the right protected by the statute is not so “vague and amorphous” that its enforcement would strain judicial competence. Third, the statute must unambiguously impose a binding obligation on the States. In other words, the provision giving rise to the asserted right must be couched in mandatory rather than precatory terms. Even if a plaintiff demonstrates that a federal statute creates an individual right, there is only a rebuttable presumption that the right is enforceable under § 1983.

Because our inquiry focuses on congressional intent, dismissal is proper if Congress “specifically foreclosed a remedy under § 1983.” Congress may do so expressly, by forbidding recourse to § 1983 in the statute itself, or impliedly, by creating a comprehensive enforcement scheme that is incompatible with individual enforcement under § 1983.

To Be Continued . . .

The next article in the series will focus on legislative and judicial immunities and qualified immunities

from liability under the Federal Civil Rights Statutes.

A NOTE FROM IRAQ

By SPC Aaron Yaakov (Berghoff) Goldsmith

"Thank you Beth Jacob for sending me all the wonderful junk food, as well as the great movies. I have found that between the missions and sleep a good movie with some Nosh works. The last few weeks have been draining all of us. With the heat rising and more and enemy activities catching these terrorist has been a game of cat and mouse. It is hard for me to express how I felt when the community sent me and my battle buddies packages. Thank you again.

"Recently we lost our platoon leader in an IED (Improvised Explosive Device) attack. We caught the triggerman, as well as that cell responsible they are all going to pay for what they have done. I miss home, I miss the coffee shops, I miss traffic, and the clean air of LA. I have seen the enemy eye to eye, they scare me, try fighting some one with no morals and principals, dieing to them is a free ticket to heaven. We are better than them, but freedom is not cheap, we are not scared to show others that freedom is good, and that living under fear is wrong. My Lt showed us and taught us, but now he is gone, we fight for him now; he is with all of us on a more personal level. The other night on a regular patrol the enemy opened fire on my squad. Thank God no one was hurt. Thank God for being alive and all that I have with me and behind me it was a close call."

JUST A QUICK IMPORTANT REMINDER

By Sheldon Kaminsky

Cell phone numbers are now a part of the Do Not Call system. If you receive a call on your cell phone from a telemarketer you will be charged for the call. Call this number from your cell phone: 888-382-1222. It is the National DO NOT CALL list. It only takes a minute of your time. It blocks your number for five (5) years.

This applies to land lines as well as cell phones.

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GIGGLES

Andromedan

A man is walking down the street in Scottsdale, Arizona when a beautiful woman appears out of nowhere right in front of him...completely nude...with green skin.

Stunned, the man starts to speak to her. "Excuse me, but you just popped out of thin air. How did you do that?"

"Oh," says the woman, "I'm from Andromeda, in what you call outer space."

"Andromeda?" says the man, "Wow! Do all the women on Andromeda have green skin like you?"

"Yes," replies the woman, "everyone is green on Andromeda."

The man continues to stare and speak. "Excuse me for asking, but I can't help but noticing you have 12 toes on each foot. Here on Earth we all have five toes on each foot. Do all Andromedans have 12 toes on each foot?"

"Yes,they do," replies the woman.

"And forgive me for saying this, but it's hard not to notice," the man says, "but you have three breasts. Do all Andromedan women have three breasts?"

"Yes," replies the woman, "Actually, everyone on Andromeda has three breasts."

"Please, may I ask you one more question?" The woman nods. "I also can't help noticing that on each of your hands you have seven fingers and on each finger is a very large diamond. Here on Earth diamonds are very rare and valuable. Do all Andromedan women have large diamonds on their fingers?"

"Well," the woman answers, "not the goyim!"

Jewish Dog

Solly goes to visit Abe and sees he has a new dog. "So what kind of dog is this?", asks Solly.

"He's a Jewish dog", says Abe. "His name is Irving. Watch." "Irving", says Abe. "Fetch!"

Irving walks slowly to the door, then turns around, and out of his mouth comes the following: "So why are you talking to me like that? You always order me around like I'm nothing. And then you make me sleep on the floor, with my arthritis. Then you give me this ferkakta food with all the salt and fat and you tell me it's a special diet and it tastes like dreck! YOU should eat it yourself! And do you ever take me for a decent walk? NO, it's out of the house, give a pisch, and right back home. Maybe if I could stretch out a little the sciatica wouldn't kill me so much!"

Solly is amazed and he says to Abe how remarkable this is, to which Abe answers, "I don't know, I think this dog isn't so smart. His hearing is no good. I said fetch, and he thought I said kvetch.

Dinner

Bernie had a fight with Rachel, his wife, and went to the movies to cool off. Later that evening, he decided to phone home to see what the situation was and maybe even apologize.

"Hello, darling," he said, "what are you making for dinner?"

"What am I making for dinner? After all the horrible things you said to me earlier, you want to know what I am making for dinner?? Poison, that's what I'm making, poison."

Bernie replies, "Okay then, just make one portion, I'm not coming home."

Jewish Mothers

MONA LISA'S JEWISH MOTHER: "After all that money your father and I spent on braces, that's the biggest smile you can give us?"

COLUMBUS' JEWISH MOTHER: "I don't care what you've discovered, you still could have written!"

MICHELANGELO'S JEWISH MOTHER: "Can't you paint on walls like other children? Do you have any idea how hard it is to get that junk off the ceiling?"

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NAPOLEON'S JEWISH MOTHER: "All right, if you aren't hiding your report card inside your jacket, take your hand out of there and show me."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S JEWISH MOTHER: "Again with the hat? Can't you just wear a baseball cap like the other kids?"

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S JEWISH MOTHER: "The next time I catch you throwing money across the Potomac, you can kiss your allowance good-bye!"

THOMAS EDISON'S JEWISH MOTHER: "Of course I'm proud that you invented the electric light bulb. Now turn it off and get to bed!"

PAUL REVERE'S JEWISH MOTHER: "I don't care where you think you have to go, young man, midnight is past your curfew."

And, of course, these two, who really did have Jewish mothers:

ALBERT EINSTEIN'S JEWISH MOTHER: "But it's your senior picture. Couldn't you do something about your hair?"

MOSES' JEWISH MOTHER: "That's a nice story. Now tell me where you've really been for the last forty years."

Caught for speeding

The cop got out of his car and the kid, who was stopped for speeding, rolled down his window. "I've been waiting for you all day," the cop said. The kid replied, "Yes, well I got here as fast as I could, sir." When the cop finally stopped laughing, he sent the kid on his way without a ticket.

The Curse

An old man goes to the Wizard to ask him if he can remove a "Curse" he has been living with for the last 40 years.

The Wizard says "Maybe, but you will have to tell me the exact words that were used to put the curse on you.

"The old man says without hesitation, "I now pronounce you man and wife."

The Jury

My mother is a typical Jewish mother. Once she was on jury duty. . . They sent her home. She insisted SHE was guilty.

Shul Committees

Shul committees should be made up of three members, two of whom should be absent at every meeting.

Breaking the Wine Glass

Q: Why is it so important for the groom at a Jewish wedding to stomp on a wine glass?
A: Because it's the last time he'll put his foot down.

"Service"

At one time in my life, I thought I had a handle on the meaning of the word "service" . . . The act of doing things for other people. Then I heard the terms:

Internal Revenue Service

Postal Service

Civil Service

Customer Service

City/County Public Service

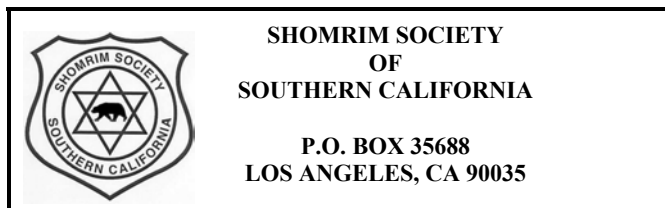
And I became confused about the word "service." This is not what I thought "service" meant.

Then one day, I overheard two farmers talking, and one of them mentioned that he was having a bull service a few of his cows.

SHAZAM!! It all came into perspective. Now I understand what all those "service" agencies are doing to us

If you enjoy "Giggles," feel free to contribute more. We will include as many as space allows!

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APPLICATION Please Print

LAST NAME		
FIRST NAME		INITIAL
HOME ADDRESS		
CITY	STATE	ZIP
HOME PHONE	BUSINESS PHONE	
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EMPLOYED BY	DOB	
TITLE OR RANK		
BUSINESS ADDRESS		
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Please place check mark in front of choice:

- \$18 Initial Membership
- \$25 Renewal Membership
- \$36 Associate Membership

How did you hear about the Shomrim Society of Southern California?

What can the Shomrim Society do for you?

SIGNATURE	DATE
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Please return this application and your check to the above address. Thank you.

Renew Now For 2005!

**COPY THIS PAGE AND RECRUIT
A NEW MEMBER!**

MEMBERSHIP

Use the form on the left to recruit new members for our organization or to have old members renew. Please have the application completed with all the information requested, including the e-mail address as much of our communication with members is done by e-mail.

Members of any Southern California law enforcement, public safety or administration of justice agency, law enforcement or public safety reserve officers, retired members of those agencies, or persons eligible to become a member of the National Conference may apply for membership as Regular Members. Thus, in addition to peace officers, fire fighters, men and women of the Jewish faith who are employed or retired from the various fields of law enforcement, public safety, and the administration of justice such as prosecutors, judges, parole and probation officers, correctional officers, and paramedics, to name a few, are also eligible for Regular Membership.

The initial membership fee is \$18.00, which includes membership for the first year. Annual membership dues thereafter are \$25.00. Associate Membership (non-voting) may be granted by the Board of Directors, to persons who are interested in furthering and advancing the purposes of the Shomrim Society of Southern California who do not qualify for Regular membership. Such members may be proposed by any Regular Member; however, such members must be approved by the Board of Directors and are subject to annual review by the Board for continued membership. The annual membership fee for Associate Members is \$36.00.

Additional Information

Further information about the Society may be obtained by writing to the above address, e-mail to shomrimsocal@msn.com, or by contacting the message number: (310) 967-2018

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS

Advertising Rates

Business Cards (or business card size).....	\$20/month
	\$75/year
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	\$150/year
Full page	\$50/month
	\$250/year

1 year=6 issues. To submit ads, or for more information, contact the Hashomer, at P.O. Box 35688, Los Angeles, CA 90035.

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Scott S. Widitor

California Broker & Representative

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Sunday, July 17th at 12:00 Noon

Roxbury Park

Olympic Blvd @ Roxbury Drive

Picnic Area Nearest Olympic

Beverly Hills

FREE!!!

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Rolls, Soft Drinks, etc!

Don't forget to bring a blanket to sit on!

Call 310. 657.6533 and let us know if you are coming

“STEAK FRY”

Sunday, August 21st at 5:00 P.M.

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Tuesday, August 16th**

Send your check, with all the information to:

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or

Call 310.657.6533 and leave a message, or

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July/August 2005 Issue

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Giggles

