

FLORIDA OCEAN LIFEGUARD MAGAZINE

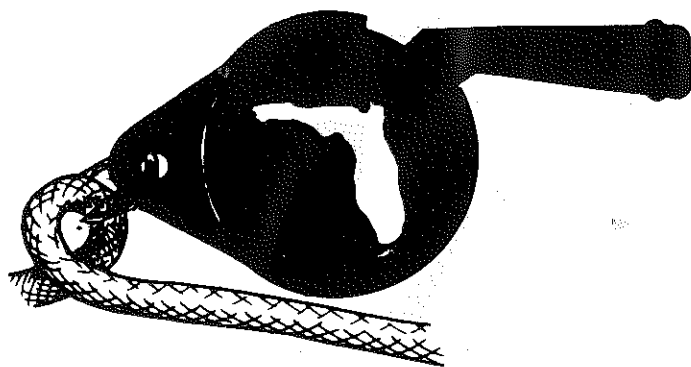
\$3.00





*To the Members of the
Florida Beach Patrol Chiefs Association
With appreciation and best wishes,*

Ronald Reagan



Florida Ocean Lifeguard Magazine is presented by the Florida Beach Patrol Chiefs Association in an effort to promote professionalism and awareness about marine safety.

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**THIS MAGAZINE IS DEDICATED
TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR
OCEAN LIFEGUARD HERITAGE!**

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GOVERNOR BOB MARTINEZ
State of Florida



BOB MARTINEZ
GOVERNOR

STATE OF FLORIDA

Office of the Governor

THE CAPITOL

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0001

January 1988

Dear Florida Beach Patrol Chiefs Association:

Congratulations on your first issue of "Florida Ocean Lifeguarding" magazine. The Florida Beach Patrol Chiefs Association is an outstanding organization that serves Florida by providing important information about beach safety, the environment and many other related topics. This new publication will be a service for the individuals who protect Florida's beaches and those that enjoy them.

Florida's beach patrols and lifeguards are to be commended for their commitment to protect people and promote the protection of our beautiful environment. As Governor, it is my goal to promote safety habits and protect our beaches and waters. That is why I appreciate the efforts of your Association.

Florida has more than 770 miles of sandy beaches and dunes. Each year, in addition to the Floridians who go to the beaches, over 20 million people a year visit and enjoy the benefits of clean and accessible beaches. Our beaches also provide critical habitat for wildlife, including several threatened and endangered species.

It is essential that we protect our natural resources and ensure the restoration of critically eroded beaches around the state. In the 1987 Legislature, I supported the passage of the Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Act, placing special emphasis on this problem.

In the last five years, the State of Florida has purchased more than \$200 million for acquisition of beach property that is now managed as parks. I believe that it is essential that every citizen and visitor to Florida have access to our public beaches, and it is reassuring to know that our increasing supply of beach areas will be under the watchful eye of Beach Patrol Chiefs.

One of my priorities during the next few years will be to acquire access areas to beaches or otherwise provide access to public beaches. The Department of Natural Resources is developing a statewide comprehensive public beach access inventory for use in targeting areas for additional public beach area acquisition.

Florida is one of only a few states to have been blessed with so many miles of beautiful beaches. I will strive during my tenure as Governor to see that they are maintained in the best possible condition for the enjoyment of this and future generations. With your able assistance, I know we will succeed.

Best wishes to the Florida beach patrols and lifeguards as you continue in your mission.

Sincerely,


Governor

BM/vlc

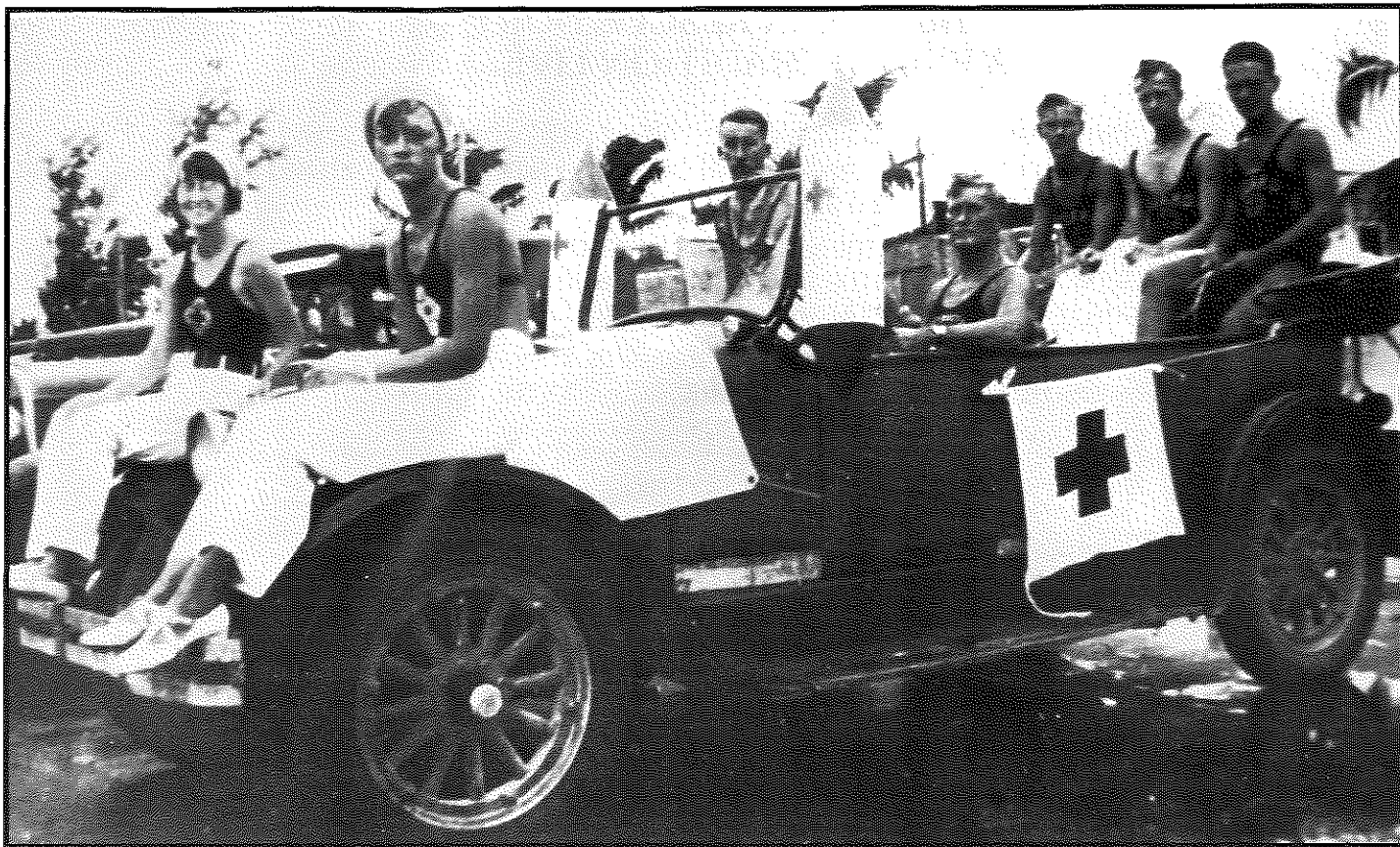
FLORIDA LIFESAVING — GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST



Much about the history of Florida Ocean Lifeguarding remains obscure because of the lack of written records. However, thanks to a few old and rare photographs, some glimpses into our past are provided. The following photos depict some of the early beginnings of our profession in Florida.

To prevent any further loss of our heritage, similar photos, memorabilia, and documents are needed to be preserved and catalogued. If you know the whereabouts of this kind of material, please consider donating it to the Florida Beach Patrol Chiefs Association. By doing so you will contribute to the preservation of our proud heritage — a heritage for future generations of lifeguards to learn about and to enjoy.

*Florida Beach Patrol Chief's Association
thanks Florida Sea Grant Foundation
for helping promote
Professional Lifeguarding in Florida*



One of the first Beach Patrol Rescue vehicles used on Florida Beaches (Fort Lauderdale Beach Patrol, Circa 1925).



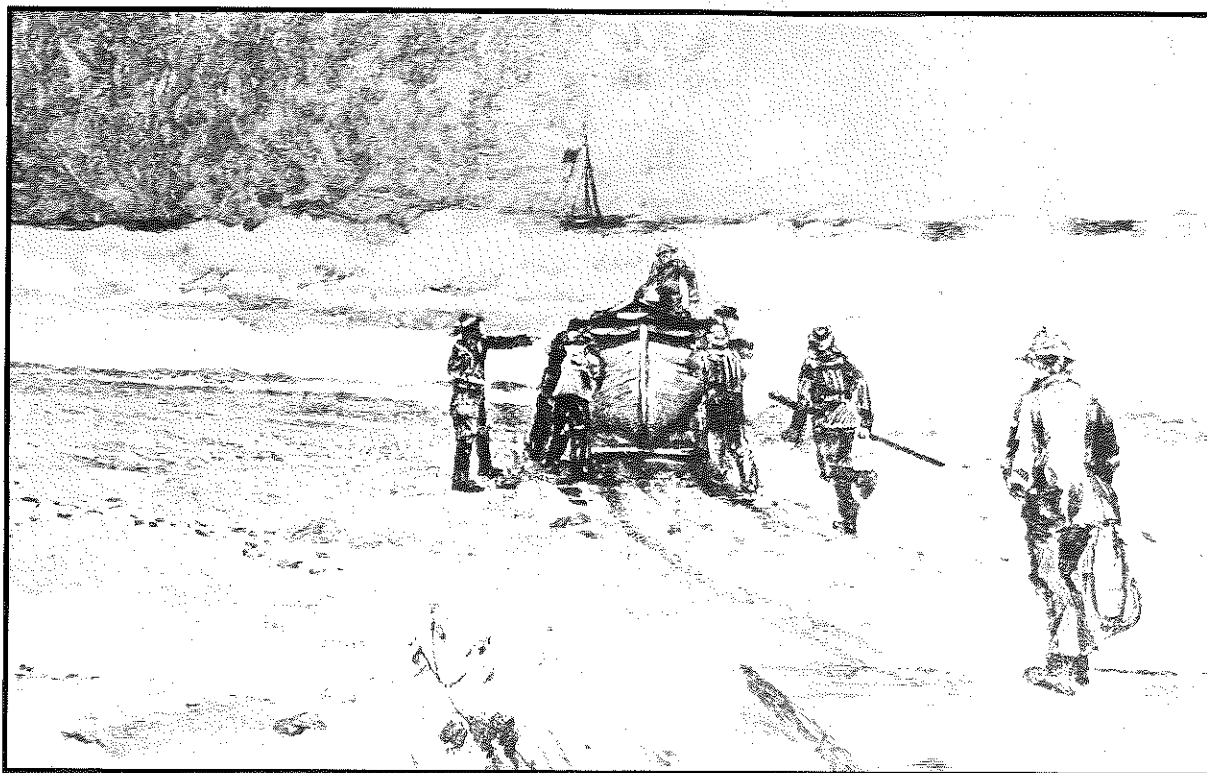
Daytona Lifeguards (Circa 1930).

THE OCEAN RESCUE DORY — A PROUD TRADITION LIVES ON

The beginning of the Ocean Rescue tradition was in 1785 when a patent was granted to Lionel Lukin for an "insubmergible boat". His patent was for a modified, flat-bottomed fishing dory which had buoyancy chambers added to the bow and stern, a false keel, and a projecting fender.

Lukin style boats were first used along the N.E. coast of England in the early 1800's. It was not until much later that similar boats saw service in America. In the 1870's dories were being manned at lifesaving stations (now Coast Guard Stations) along selected points of the Atlantic Seaboard.

These first ocean rescue dories were huge by today's standards. They were 25' in length, weighed 1,200 pounds, and had a 7' beam. They were equipped with enough flotation to support as many as 15 individuals. Usually six rowers and a captain manned a dory. Like most modern dories, the first ocean rescue dories were self-bailing and could be launched in rough surf. Usually the boats were launched from rigidly constructed "boat wagons."



Drawing by an unknown artist depicting dory being launched from boat cart in rough surf.

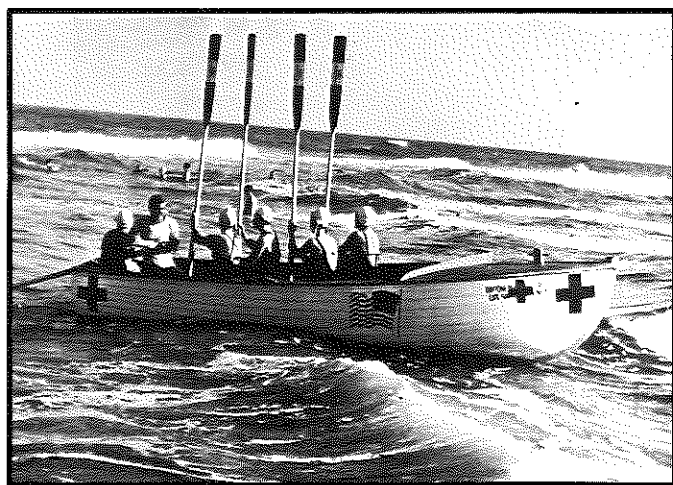
As bathing became more and more popular, ocean rescue dories became an integral part of many Beach Patrol's equipment inventory. By the late 1930's ocean rescue boats were widely used by Beach Patrols on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

As dories became more and more popular for surf rescue work, they have undergone some change, and due to the invention of fiberglass boats, have become smaller and lighter. Presently most dories are 20' in length and weigh between 300 and 400 pounds. It is noteworthy that despite this size reduction and some other innovations, the basic dory design has never been abandoned. This is testimony to the dependability and seaworthiness of these enduring boats.

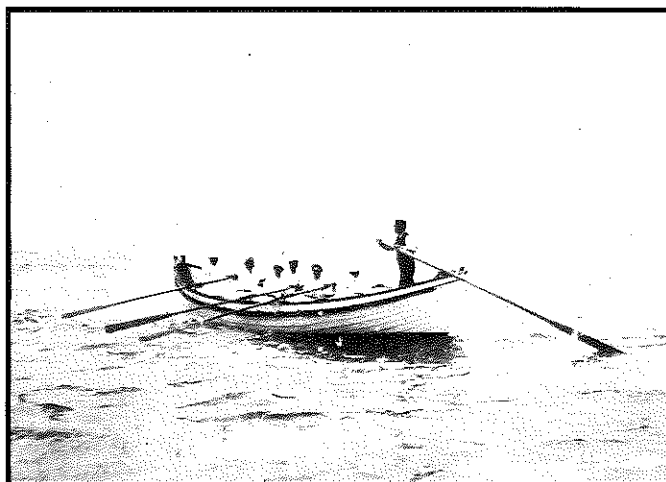
In Florida there has been a recent resurgence in the popularity of ocean dories. This is attributed to a number of factors. First, dory races have become exciting events in many lifeguard competitions, and consequently more and more teams are training to compete. Secondly, dories have been demonstrated to be more dependable and more economical to operate than a motorized rescue craft. Finally, many Beach Patrols have recognized the importance of keeping alive a strong lifeguard tradition. What better way of preserving the lifeguard heritage than with rescue dories!



Daytona Lifeguard Staff in front of a wood-constructed dory (1929).

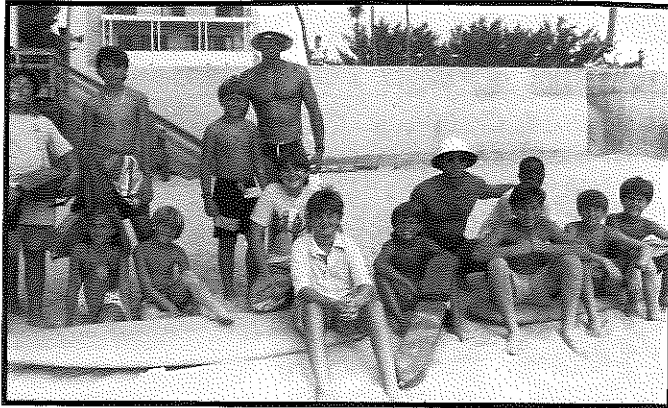


*Women Crew learning to ride a shorebreak (1945).
Women replaced men in dories in response to WWII.*



Jupiter Island — Rescue Boat Crew from Life Saving Station (Circa 1890).

JUNIOR LIFEGUARDS — THE KEY TO THE FUTURE OF OCEAN LIFEGUARDING



Junior Lifeguards — The beginning of a tradition!

Junior Lifeguard Programs have two (2) positive functions:

1. They generate positive and wholesome community relations,
2. They stimulate the growth of a tradition which encourages young men and women with lifeguard skills to seek jobs as lifeguards when they reach employment age.

Despite these positive benefits, it is unfortunate that less than a handful of Florida Beach Patrols have elected to conduct these programs. Hopefully this article may encourage more agencies to conduct these dynamic and rewarding programs.

Before giving a "GO" to a Junior Lifeguard Program, you must decide if your agency has enough available "free" staff to properly plan and supervise a program. You should consider that Junior Lifeguard Programs are usually conducted during the summer months - the time when beaches experience heavy bathing loads and the time when staff usually requests their vacations. Because of these limiting factors, personnel should be willing to devote some volunteer time. Under no circumstance should you conduct a Junior Lifeguard Program if it means reducing your average lifeguard coverage.

Once you have taken these variables into account and decide that it is feasible to conduct a program, you should have your risk manager or legal advisor write a "waiver" for each participant's guardian to sign. With so many lawsuits seeking compensatory damages in Florida, this hold harmless document is essential.

Next you must develop a comprehensive lesson plan which encompasses all phases of your program. This plan must be flexible enough to allow for alternative activities in the event of inclement weather. Any basic Educational Instructional Text will help you design a professional plan if you are not familiar with this instrument.

In addition to the above, your plan should incorporate the following considerations:

1. Plan activities which are FUN!
2. Plan activities which are mentally and physically challenging but which do not surpass the skill level of your least capable participant.
3. Make certain activities are properly supervised.
4. Plan activities so that they alternate from a strenuous activity (i.e. rescue drills) to a less strenuous activity (i.e. slide lecture on dangerous marine life).

To guarantee the success of your program, you should plan a final "highlight" event such as a Junior Lifeguard Tournament. It is best to have an intergroup competition with other agencies, but an intra-group competition is almost as good. Once again you should make your events challenging, but not beyond the skill and conditioning level of your participants. At the same time, your events should focus within certain affectional domains such as team spirit, cooperation and professionalism. Ideally, all contestants should win an award. As a final consideration, you might consider taking your Junior Lifeguards to the Regional or National United States Lifesaving Tournament. Both events have first rate Junior Lifeguard competitions.

Finally a Junior Lifeguard Program should have a graduation ceremony where participation certificates are awarded to each youngster. This represents an opportune time to invite the local news media which results in additional "PR" for your agency as well as functioning to promote recruitment of new students into your next program.

At the end of your program, you should conduct a final staff meeting to evaluate and critique your program. This will ultimately improve and fine tune your program which should make it even better the next time around.

In sum, Junior Lifeguard Programs have a number of positive benefits. Perhaps the most significant is the establishment of an employment pool which already has fundamental lifeguarding skills. This will help you develop a lifeguard tradition on your beach and may ultimately reduce the recent and alarming trend toward staff shortages. Besides this outcome, Junior Lifeguard Programs are FUN!

INFLATABLE RESCUE BOATS GAIN POPULARITY AND SAVE LIVES

Florida beach patrols are continually modernizing ocean rescue techniques and equipment. Their united goal is to better the professional aspects of lifeguarding and to become more efficient with public safety. This helps to explain the increasing popularity throughout the state of the inflatable rescue boat or, as it is more commonly known, the IRB.

Today, IRBs are successfully utilized by such state of the art Florida beach patrols as Dade County, Delray Beach, Ft. Lauderdale, Martin County, Palm Beach County, Sarasota, and Volusia County. Originally planned as a quick/efficient way to rescue bathers inside the surfline, these lightweight, maneuverable crafts have demonstrated great versatility.

"Our IRB has proved to be a tremendously valuable piece of equipment," states Palm Beach County Beach Patrol Captain Chuck Price. "Not only do we use it for bather rescues, but our IRB has also helped with towing assists, search and recovery operations, rescue drills, buoy installations and maintenance, preventive guarding, enforcement of county rules with boaters and surfers, and tournament set ups."



Ft. Lauderdale Lifeguards launching I.R.B. in rough surf.

Captain Price has headed the IRB operation at Jupiter Inlet Park since 1985. Palm Beach County has 3 IRBs working today at various inlet parks.

IRBs average 13' in length and can be either flat bottomed or have a v-shaped hull. A crew of two lifeguards, serving as a driver and pickup crew member, man the boat. The craft can hold and transport multiple victims. A big advantage with IRBs is that CPR or First Aid can be initiated the moment the victim enters the boat. No longer must an injured person wait until reaching shore for such lifesaving services.

Rich Noyes, Chief of Martin County Beach Patrol, was the first to introduce an all encompassing IRB training course to all Florida Beach Patrols and related agencies. Taught by Marine Rescue Consultants from Newport, California, this week-long, hands on course has been taken by lifeguards, police, and Coast Guardsmen from throughout the state.

This course enabled Florida beach patrols and other agencies to develop their own basic IRB training and standards program," said Chief Noyes. "Today IRB operators are put through a rigorous and extensive in-house instruction program preparing them for all public safety and beach emergencies."

OCEAN LIFEGUARDING AND THE "MAC" — "YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY BABY!"

by Chris Wooten

Beach bunnies, volleyball, hard bodies and endless summers are some of the images conjured up by the public when they envision lifeguarding. Yet, those of us employed as professional lifesavers today can attest to the fact that lifeguarding in Florida has undergone considerable change since its infancy years ago. One of the men whom has helped contribute to this evolution is Jim McCarthy ("Mac") of the Hollywood Beach Patrol, a progressive thinker who has logged over 30 years experience in Florida's waters.

Macs entry into lifeguarding took place in Italy while serving in the army. During his military service he opted to guard the beach rather than perform MP duty. Upon the completion of his military duties he returned to New York with the intent of making a road trip to California via Florida, but he never made it any further west.

Once in Florida Jim decided he liked what he saw. "The Florida ocean was beautiful with its calm, clear water. It was a tropical paradise compared to swimming in Coney Island. I became a Floridian."

In 1957 Jim was hired by Dania Beach Patrol and soon became Captain of the four man staff. The lifeguards supplemented their income babysitting for parents on quiet days, in addition to selling fresh seafood they had speared off the reef. "Skindiving was a challenge then because we had to perform feet first surface dives. This way our fins were hidden from the local conservation officer who ran a seafood store and was resentful of our selling seafood to local restaurants and would try to chase us off."

When asked about lifesaving during that period, McCarthy said: "Lifeguards of yesterday were rough and ready guys. They were football player types, great for crowd control and rough water rescues. They got the job done. Back then it was normal to party all night, dive in the early morning for bugs (lobsters), then work all day. We played hard but worked twice as hard."

After four years on Dania Beach Patrol, Jim decided to test his luck in the job market. It wasn't too long before he felt the ocean's pull and returned to lifeguarding on Ft. Lauderdale Beach Patrol in 1964. This was an apparent stroke of good fortune as lifesaving was to develop tremendously during this period, with Ft. Lauderdale's aquatics program making significant contributions.

According to McCarthy: "Ft. Lauderdale's management provided a fertile environment where one was free to explore and expand. We were experimenting constantly, looking beyond American Red Cross techniques, which weren't feasible in the surf." Today's practices of flipping a rescue board over to effect a rescue, and the hollowing out of a sand pocket to immobilize a victim's head on the shoreline can be traced to their origin at Ft. Lauderdale Beach.

The mid-sixties also brought about the beginning of lifeguard competitions in Florida, the South Florida Championships being the first tournament. Hollywood won the first two competitions before Ft. Lauderdale established a period of dominance which lasted for many years, during which McCarthy had exposure to novel training techniques.

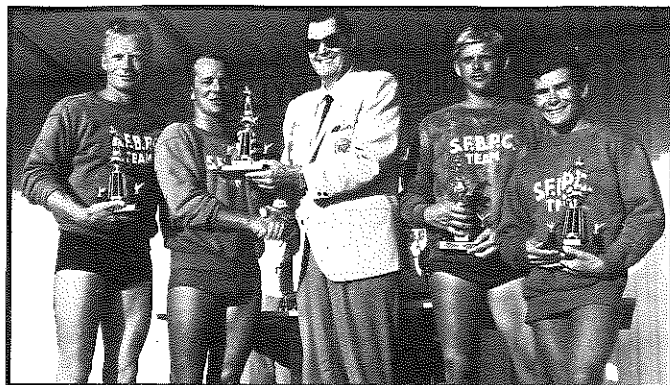
In an effort to further understand swimming as it related to human propulsion, McCarthy studied Oceanography and hydro-dynamics at FAU. These endeavors were to bear fruit in his own competition performances and in instruction of lifeguard neophytes.

After a long struggle with alcohol abuse Jim left Ft. Lauderdale. "All that macho lifeguard partying caught up with me — now I don't drink or do drugs, smoke or toké." Jim took another aquatics supervisor job, then went on to Lloyd's State Park before finally settling at Hollywood Beach Patrol in 1978.

Two years later at Hollywood, Jim and fellow lifeguard Lauren Baker undertook what McCarthy refers to as "the marathon." This was to be a 'first time ever' paddle from the Bahamas to Florida on regulation rescue boards for a distance of 60 miles.

"We'd started the paddle at 11 in the morning. It took twenty and one-half hours to get across. Lauren was the first to touch the beach. Weather conditions were perfect - we had a full moon at night and calm water with no man-o-war or sharks. It was a gift from the man above. I knew we were going to make it before we actually did it." Modesty is characteristic of McCarthy as he dismisses allusions to his athletic gifts. Standing next to his 6 foot, 200 pound, tight-knit frame, one gets the feeling his physical prowess played a role in this remarkable feat.

These days find Jim McCarthy speaking out about lifesaving: "The only way lifeguards will be recognized as professionals is if they work towards that themselves. If we don't see ourselves as professionals, how can we expect others to see us in that light?" From McCarthy's vantage point, today's lifeguards have the advantages of a rich history, technological developments and breakthroughs in CPR. He cautions us as to the potential for neglect in the basics of making ocean rescues and preventing drownings. "We are not cops, firefighters, or ambulance drivers. We are, or should be, skilled in ocean rescues. That entitles us to be called "professional lifesavers. My bumper sticker would read 'Ocean lifeguards — the real lifesavers'."



Jim "Mac" McCarthy (far left) with relay team accepting first place trophy from Johnny Wiesmuller (1966).

In an effort to reconstruct a historical overview of ocean lifeguarding, each issue of Florida Ocean Lifeguard will present a profile of one of Florida's "elder" lifeguards.

... Editor



Lifeguards Eric Jersted and Mark Beaudreau holding one of John Pardon's competition boards.

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BOCA RATON BEACH PATROL

A meager beginning of approximately 400 feet of public beach, which is now known as South Beach, was the start of the Boca Raton Recreation Department. The first lifeguard was hired on August 1, 1953 and the helm of the Recreation Department was taken over by Jim Rutherford in the 1960's. By the mid 1960's approximately one hundred parking places, twenty five were City owned at the Pavillion and seventy five were leased at Spanish River Park. By November 1, 1961, Burt K. Rogers was appointed the first Beach Supervisor. On May 17, 1962, the position was filled by Art Hanwell. The City started buying beachfront property around 1965 for public Recreational use and the official Recreation Department was not created until February 1966.

Spanish River Park was opened in 1969 and it was not until the 1970's that there was a total of nine guards and a security guard (Park Ranger) who were hired to control South Beach. In 1971, the City began the issuance of beach parking stickers because of the excessive use of the parks by non-City residents. The Butler Tract of South Beach Park was opened in 1974.

Bill Terry (who is the present Marine Safety Chief) took the position in June of 1977. The first phase of Red Reef Park started in 1978; it was known as the Schine Tract. This was later changed to Tortuga Trace Park and in 1981, the decision was made to name the park facilities, Red Reef Park.

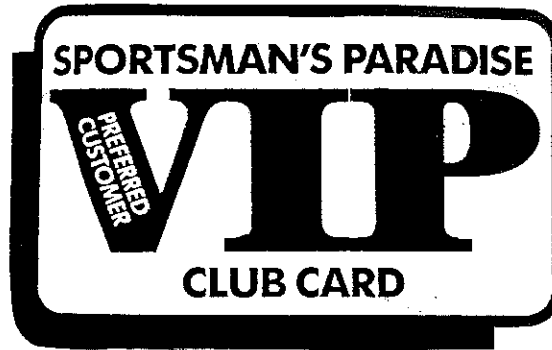
Since the consolidation of the Parks Division of Public Works and the Recreation Department, the City maintains approximately 2.6 miles of public beach; about sixty percent of the City's beachfront is preserved for public use. The oceanfront parks, not considering development, just land; most of which was acquired in the late 60's and early 70's has been appraised at \$180 million. The professional staff who is responsible for public safety and recreational enjoyment of the beachfront areas of the parks has risen from a very few to a total of twenty-five classified employees, twenty eight part-time non-classified employees, five Lieutenants, a Captain/Training Officer, two Captains, and a Chief. These employees are all trained and certified in First Aid, CPR and Advanced Lifesaving. Some are Water Safety Instructors, Paramedics, EMT's and Lifeguard Instructors.

The Fischer Tract being developed at the north end of Spanish River Park will be opened, adding approximately 1310 feet of public beach; this is expected to be completed in the Spring of 1988. Necessary permits are being processed and projected "re-nourishment" of the present Spanish River Park coastline should also be completed in 1988.



The challenges for the future relate mainly to adhering to the city's Comprehensive Plan. With the leadership of the City Council, supported by strong management, a good city plan was provided and has brought Boca Raton to the happy condition it now enjoys. We can pride ourselves on the accomplishments of past years and if we adhere to "the plan", the quality of life in the city will continue to improve. We look forward to the challenges that lie ahead and enjoy living in one of the most beautiful cities in the countries.

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An advertisement for TAN IN A CAN Sun Tan Products. The background is a black and white photograph of a woman's back and legs, with her arms raised. She is holding a small bottle of the product. On the left side, there is a large, stylized logo that says "TAN IN A CAN" in a bold, sans-serif font. Below the logo, the text "SUN TAN PRODUCTS" is written in a smaller, sans-serif font. Below that, "HANDI-GRIP BOTTLE" is written in a smaller, sans-serif font. At the bottom, "Formulated by Florida's Tanning Experts" is written in a smaller, sans-serif font. At the very bottom, there is a line of text: "To order TAN IN A CAN Suntan Products call (305) 621-2211".

DADE COUNTY BEACH PATROL

Dade County's Ocean Rescue Patrol has the enormous responsibility of safeguarding the bathing public at two of the most dangerous beaches in all of South Florida.

The thirty or so lifeguards stationed at Haulover have to be prepared for very diverse emergencies: ranging from jetty and pier rescues, to boat capsizings.

Haulover Beach is a one and one-half mile strip of sand and seagrasses, nestled between the glamour of Bal Harbour to the south, and the glitz of the Sunny Isles Strip on its' north end. Named after an old fisherman who assisted others in "hauling" their skiffs from the Bay to the ocean, "Bakers' Haulover" was annexed into the Park system on August 17, 1947. Haulovers' beaches are especially treacherous with its' big winter surf, and unpredictable "runouts", as well as its' hazardous "cut", where swimmers have been pulled into its' tidal currents from adjacent swimming areas.

On the affluent island of Key Biscayne, is the two miles of sparkling sand known as Crandon Park. Where buccaneers based raiding parties against Spanish galleons, and Seminole Indian wars were fought; is now located one of the most beautiful beaches in South Florida. Lifeguards here must be prepared to make 300 to 400 yard rescues, as the bathing public is sometimes caught between sandbars that far from shore. Long swims are not the only hazards confronting Crandons' finest, as the threat of long-spined sea urchins, and sting rays make lifesaving there an even greater task, one especially suited to the highly skilled individuals there.

Dade County's sixty-plus lifeguards are continually trained in the latest methods of rescue, search and recovery, and life support. Half the crew are Emergency Medical Technicians, and all are serious individuals dedicated to the supreme tasks involved with saving lives.

Both beaches are equipped with phone communications, as well as radios with the ability to summon police or fire-rescue. All main towers have portable oxygen, and both beaches have inflatable rescue boats, capable of punching through a six foot wave.

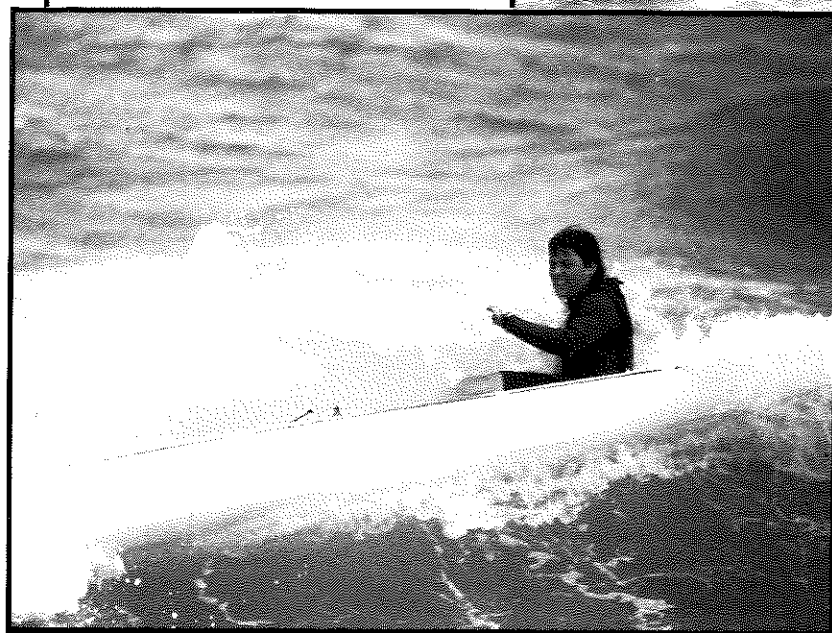
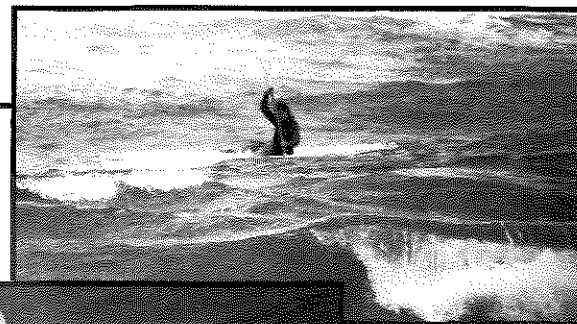
Each beach has a rescue truck equipped with first aid supplies, oxygen, SCUBA with buoyancy compensator, buoys, stretcher, as well as lights, sirens, roll bars, and off-road tires.

Dade County's lifesaving professionals are among the finest in the nation, constantly bettering themselves in order to provide the finest service available, and to promote the image of lifeguarding in the public's eyes.



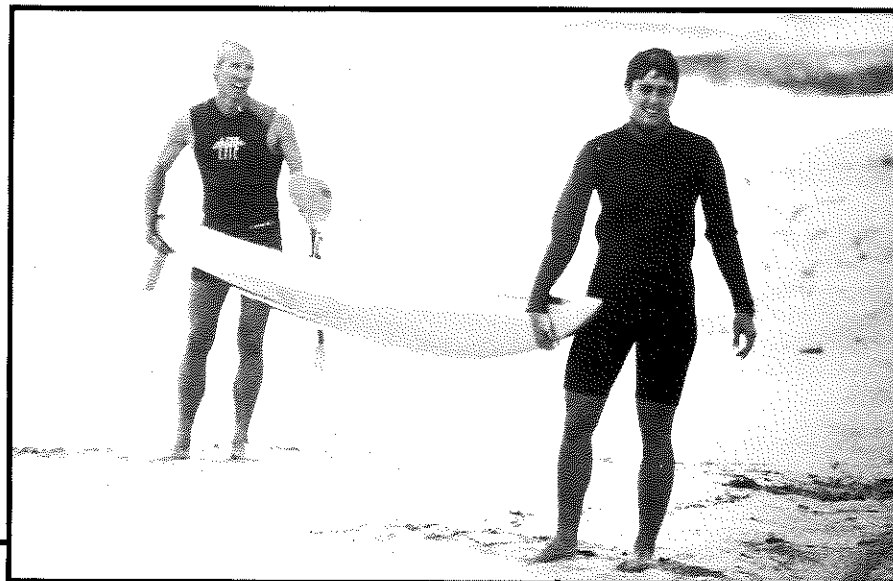
**HAPPINESS
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Surf Skis

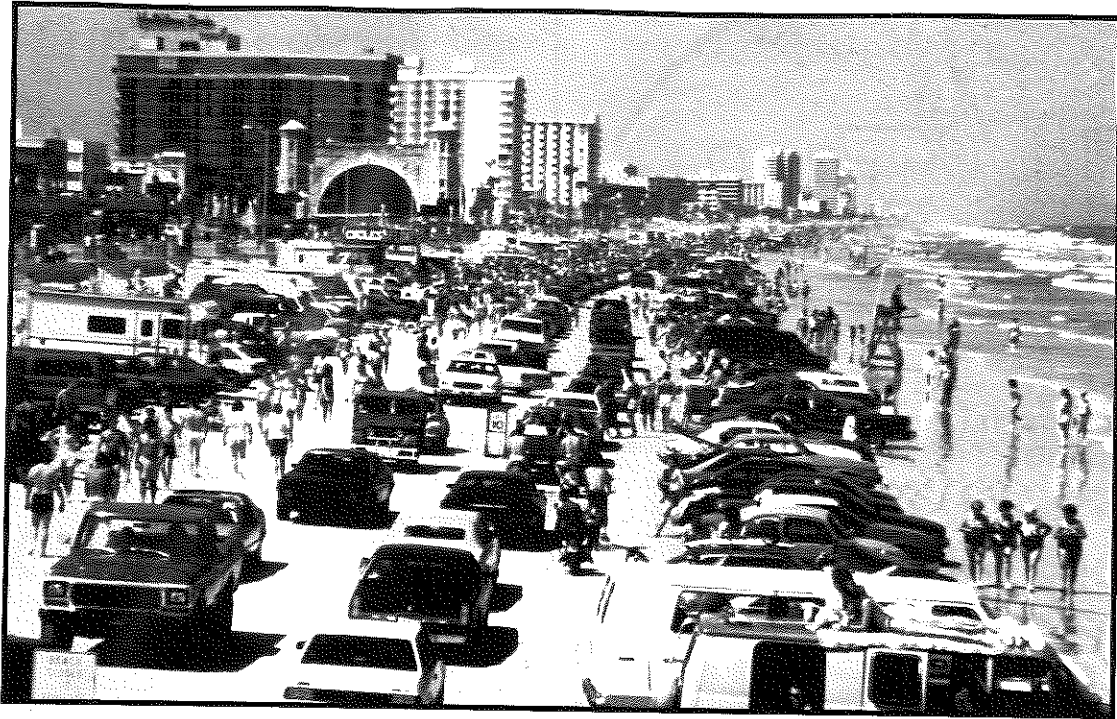


Ms. Suzanne Zaccaria demonstrating her skill on a "mushy" Florida wave.

Surf skis weigh about 30 lbs. and are 20 ft. in length. They require a kayak type paddle and considerable skill to operate. Although widely used in California only few have made their way to Florida waters. Perhaps this is due to the fact that surf skis are not easily negotiated through Florida's "mushy" surf, and due to their limited use for rescue work. In most cases, rescue boards or dories are better adapted for most types of long distance rescues encountered along the Florida coasts. Despite their limitations, surf skis may become more popular because they are an important part of U.S.L.A. lifeguard competitions.



DAYTONA BEACH PATROL



Lifesaving in the Daytona Beach area started in the early 1920's when several oceanfront hotels hired high school kids to watch hotel patrons who ventured into the surf.

In 1931, the Daytona Beach Volunteer Lifesaving Corps was one of the first in the United States sponsored by the Red Cross. The Charter was issued on May 22nd, 1931. It was signed by Herbert Hoover, then President of the United States and the Red Cross. At that time, Guards volunteered their service at no pay, provided their own suits and taught Red Cross First Aid and Water Safety courses on the beach. Rescue buoys were not furnished and in some cases towers were not provided either.

During the WWII era, 16,000 W.A.A.C.S. were brought to Daytona Beach to train in the area of water safety. Bert Powell, the Captain of the Lifesaving Corps, had the tremendous task of training these women. Since the women did not have the strength of a male lifeguard, Powell implemented a multi-lifeguard back-up system. This system was so effective we still use it today.

During this same period the Red Cross experimented with many lifesaving techniques that were used for water safety. Through trial and error, standards were set, and many are still used by the Red Cross in their lifesaving programs.

When regular operations resumed after WWII, the Lifeguard Corp was reorganized and put under the County (Volusia) and the City of Daytona Beach. Gradually, the cities of New Smyrna and Ormond Beach formed their own beach patrols.

During the fall of 1961, the Volusia County Beach Patrol took over responsibilities of the Daytona Beach Corp, setting up the eventual take over of all Volusia County Beaches inclusive, the current Beach Patrol covers approximately 47 miles and handles thousands of aquatic emergencies annually.



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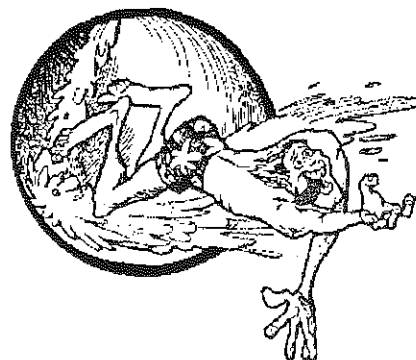
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DEERFIELD BEACH PATROL

From a town of 20 residents in 1898, Deerfield has grown to a city of 45,000. On June 22, 1895 a post office was established in Deerfield with a population of 20. Then in 1939 it was renamed Deerfield Beach as the town was growing to include the beach area.

The earliest records in 1898 put the town as part of Dade county. In 1909 when Palm Beach County was formed, Deerfield became part of that county. Broward county was established in 1915 and Deerfield was included in that county. The city's Beach Erosion Control Plan was begun in 1962. It consisted of huge piles of boulders along with a groin and post system so that these groinings capture the sand which is deposited on the beach rather than being swept back into the ocean. This highly successful system has resulted in an increase in the width of the beach.

In 1982 Deerfield Beach planted palm trees along the sidewalk area to help with erosion and provide shade. In 1987 Deerfield constructed a manmade dune and planted grass on it to beautify and help with erosion. The present Deerfield Beach International Pier was built in 1963 to replace the original wooden pier.



Today the city of Deerfield has a population of 45,000. It's boundaries are from the Atlantic Ocean to the east to Powerline Road to the west and to the North to the Hillsboro River and south to 15th Street. Deerfield Beach has a lifeguard staff which guards the public beach 7 days a week, 365 days a year. All guards are trained and certified in CPR, First Aid, and Advanced Lifesaving. The Beach Patrol currently consists of 14 lifeguards, two lieutenants and one captain. Deerfield Beach offers a guarded recreational area for frisbee, volleyball, paddle ball, surfing, etc. The remaining beach is for swimming, sunbathing and sea-shelling. Deerfield has a beach pavillion for cookouts and five chickees for shade.

All in all, Deerfield is a beautiful beach that offers something for everyone!!

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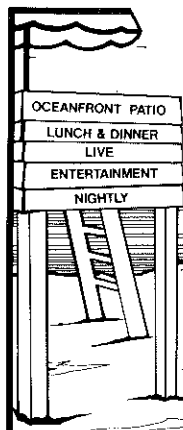


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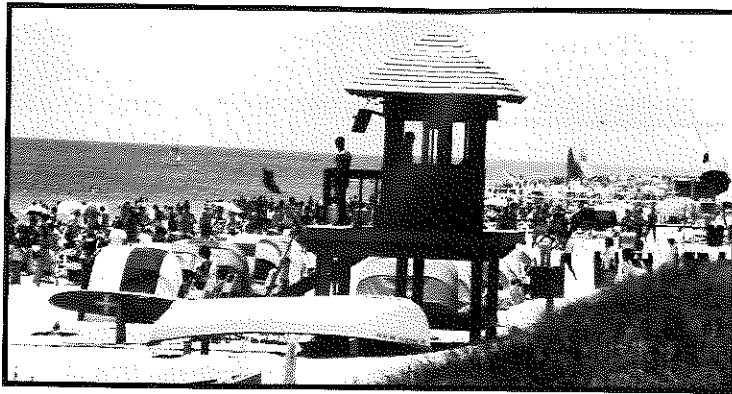
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DELRAY BEACH PATROL

Lifesaving is more than a tradition in Delray Beach, it was the initial purpose for its inception. It's first inhabitants operated the Orange Grove House of Refuge #3 established in 1876, which was operated under the direction of the U.S. Lifesaving Service. The U.S. Government designated funds for the construction of the House of Refuge after a severe hurricane in October of 1873. The survivors of a shipwreck in the proximity of Delray Beach were half starved and existing on spoiled fish. Delray Beach in 1873 was a hostile environment; bears, panthers, alligators and hostile indians were realities shipwrecked sailors had to confront. The House of Refuge #3 was one of five aid stations constructed along the South Florida coastline to assist the survivors of shipwrecks. It provided food and shelter for twenty men, in addition to; surfboats, dories, and other equipment necessary to rescue sailors from ships foundering on the coral formations found offshore.



Delray Beach's first hotel, The Chapman House, was built in 1902 and in September of the same year provided comfort and safety for the crew of a ship destroyed in a hurricane. The Florida land boom peaked in 1925 and the development of the town of Delray included many new hotels which attracted winter tourists. An article from "The Rays of Delray" April 22, 1922 describes how the land in the area now known as Delray Beach was purchased by Sarah G. Gleason in 1899 from a Colonel Linton at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Ms. Gleason designated a strip of land one hundred fifty to two hundred feet wide extending one half mile south of, and one half

mile north of, Atlantic Avenue as land for public use. The article then states "So it is that the public owes to the once Sarah G. Gleason every pleasure it may enjoy along one mile of ocean beach in Delray".

The Town of Delray Beach (coastal settlement) was incorporated and joined together with the City of Delray (inland settlement) and became the City of Delray Beach in 1927. The Kiwanis Club built the first pavillion, boardwalk and fresh water showers at the municipal beach in 1929. The 1930's brought the first restrictions for the use of the beach. Complaints concerning boys playing ball and sleeping under the pavillion were reported to the police department. The first municipal pool, public facilities, and lifeguard residence were constructed in 1935. The project was initiated by the Kiwanis Club and funded as a W.P.A. Project by the Federal Government. The first ocean lifeguard was hired in January 1935. Ocean Boulevard was straightened to conform with State requirements and completed in 1938. The headlines of the local newspaper in 1940 were concerned with the disappearance of picnic lunches from the beachgoers. Further investigations determined that it was not lifeguards, but dogs belonging to nearby residents that were responsible. City Council promptly passed an ordinance prohibiting dogs from the beach. Visitors at the beach during the 1940's were reminded of the war in Europe as they observed ships navigating zig-zag courses along the coast to avoid hostile submarines. A large portion of the beach vanished in a 1947 due to erosion from a severe hurricane. The 1950's brought a more modern approach to lifesaving. Intercom telephone lines were installed between the five lifeguard towers on the municipal beach. These towers were equipped with: torpedo buoys, swim fins, rescue boards, first aid kits, ammonia for jelly fish stings, and kerosene to remove tar. Another hurricane in the early 1960's eroded twelve feet of sidewalk from the edge of Ocean Boulevard. The establishment of a designated surfing area was given a sixty day trial period in October 1964 and is still in effect today. A beach erosion control project was initiated by the city in 1965, it was composed of interlocking concrete pads. The construction of this revetment was completed in 1967. Less than a year later in the winter of 1968, a large portion of it was destroyed by surf. In the early 1970's, the city determined that a sand renourishment project would be the best protection against beach erosion. The erosion problem continued to intensify. The first beach renourishment project was initiated in 1973. A dredging machine was located offshore and began pumping in sand from the ocean floor to replenish the eroded sand. This project was repeated in 1977, and 1984. The municipal pool and public facilities were demolished in 1976 and a new facility was constructed in 1977. The Sarah Gleason Bathhouse incorporates our Beach Patrol Offices, storage areas, and public restrooms. Atlantic Dunes Park, Sand-o-way Park, and Anchor Park, were developed and completed during the late 1970's, providing additional parking, nature walk, and public restrooms. The municipal beach is currently undergoing new improvements including: enclosed lifeguard platforms, widening of the sidewalk bordering A1A, and a review of the beach codes and ordinances. The Delray Beach Patrol Staff consists of a Beach Supervisor, Beach Captain, 3 Lifeguard Lieutenants, and 18 ocean lifeguards. The telephone intercoms have been replaced with UHF Transceivers, and lifeguards have increased their response capabilities with the addition of two ATCs, and an inflatable rescue boat. The Beach Patrol Staff maintains an ongoing commitment to public safety as it supervises the 1,200,000 people who visit Delray Municipal Beach each year.

FORT LAUDERDALE BEACH PATROL



The City of Fort Lauderdale is bordered on the east by approximately seven miles of beautiful shore line. Three miles of this shoreline is what is commonly referred to as the Public Beach. With immediate access from A1A, all one has to do is locate a vacant parking space, step out of your vehicle, walk six steps, and you're on the beach.

This area is protected by city lifeguards 365 days a year. The 40 lifeguards who make up the beach patrol man 24 towers from 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., seven days a week. These men and women are highly trained professional people who take great pride in fulfilling their daily responsibility of maintaining a safe environment for the Public's leisure activities.

The Beach has a natural tree shaded picnic area at the south end adjacent to a 600 car parking lot. Picnic tables and grills are available on a first come first serve basis. Two outdoor basketball courts and children's playground border the north end of the Picnic area. A turtle hatchery with daily summer lectures and turtle releases add to the beach activities.

The 400 foot long small boat launching area provides a quick, ready access for the many sailboat and Hobie Cat enthusiasts. Most weekends, the ocean becomes a rainbow of color from the bright sails of these small crafts.

Beach activity is enhanced by the sounds and smells of the small bars and hot dog stands just across the street — Reggae bands blare their inviting music. Brightly colored cabanas, beach lounges, and umbrellas stretch as far as the eye can see, waiting to be rented by the many tourists.

The enclosed lifeguard towers blend in with the many palm trees that protect the beach from the road. On the north end of the beach, the quiet tranquility of Birch State Park is just across the road. Beachgoers can park, fish, picnic, and have a relaxing day in the park as well as use the public beach.

Our 200 yard surfing area is a beehive of activity when the surf is up — Young and old surfers dance across the front of the waves dipping and spinning all the time, seeking the perfect ride. From here the beach narrows and few people other than the local neighborhood residents use this area.

There is a mile and a half of beach located on each end of the protected beach. Private homes, condos, and hotels front the beach with little or no public access. There are no lifeguards and the service is restricted to a call basis only. As a public service, the city lifeguards protect approximately 3½ million people annually. Making more than 100 rescues, 2,500 assists, 100 major medical calls, and treat thousands of minor first aids.

The Beach Patrol uses three Jeeps, one ATC, 2 IRBs, 2 surfboats, and 20 surfboards to patrol on a daily basis. Each lifeguard has a first aid kit, a Peterson buoy, and a hand-held radio for communications. The lifeguards have back-up support from the city rangers and police.

Sunglasses, sun screen products, and summer and winter uniforms are provided for the guards protection from the elements.

The Beach Patrol is involved in many special events, triathlons, lifeguard tournaments, surfboat races, beach runs, and long distance swims. And the trend is to get more involved in special beach events like concerts, spring break games, ocean festivals, seafood festivals, and similar activities. The beach is becoming a vibrant exciting playground of activity; a challenge to the lifeguard of the 90's, and we are ready!

HOLLYWOOD BEACH PATROL

Stretching nearly five miles along the beautiful South Florida coast, Hollywood Beach is a favorite, and opulent, attraction of the city of Hollywood, "Diamond of the Gold Coast." Last year over six million people visited the beach, partaking in the many activities it has to offer. Though sunbathing remains the most popular pasttime of the majority beachgoers — as is the case in any seashore resort — the Hollywood Beach offers a number of other attractions to a wide range of outdoor enthusiasts. Bicyclists, walkers, joggers, and roller skaters stream steadily along the two-mile boardwalk adjacent to the beach, and windsurfers, snorklers, divers, and swimmers enjoy the refreshing, clear-blue waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

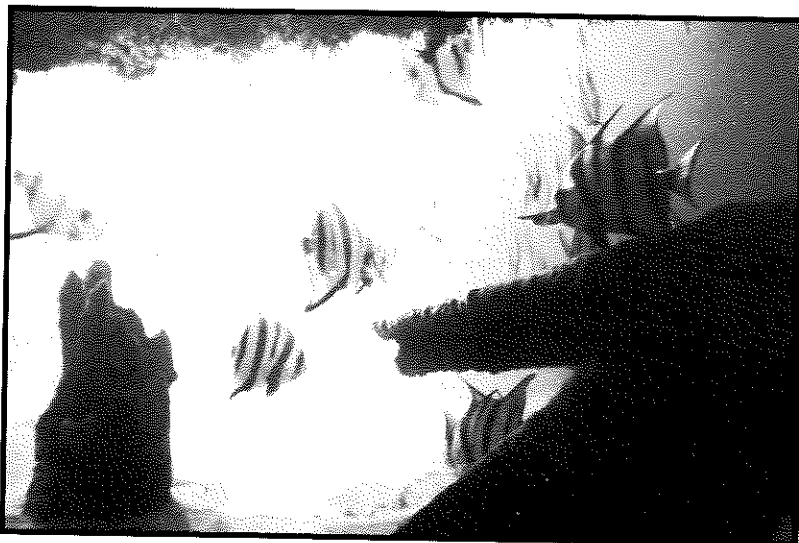
With so many activities and visitors each year, it is essential that the city employ a highly trained staff of professional lifesavers to ensure that the beach remains an enjoyable, and safe place for those who frequent its shores. The Hollywood Beach Patrol fulfills this need with a full-time staff of twenty Marine Safety Officers who, in addition to being proficient in the latest lifesaving techniques, are certified Emergency Medical Technicians. The Marine Safety Officer also acts as a supervisor and instructor for the thirty part-time, seasonal lifeguards on the patrol.

Both Marine Safety Officers and Lifeguards are kept in "fighting trim" through vigorous daily workouts consisting of swimming, sand running, and paddling, as well as training in different ocean rescue techniques in all types of surf conditions.

In order to maintain a high level of competency in all areas of professional lifesaving, Hollywood Beach Patrol requires of both its officers and lifeguards the successful completion of a twice-yearly Lifesaving Requalification examination consisting of three parts. Part one of the examination is a one-rescuer, one-victim ocean rescue, in which the examinees must demonstrate superior ocean lifesaving techniques. These include proper communication signals, speed and directional accuracy through the surf and on to the victim, strength in bringing the victim to shore, and carrying the victim out of the water using the "pack-strap" method. In part two, the lifesavers must perform a CPR demonstration in the presence of an EMT Instructor, followed by a verbal examination of their basic first aid knowledge. The final portion of the test is a half-mile beach run/half-mile ocean swim, which must be completed in under twenty-two minutes.

All of this conditioning and training pays off in the practical, day-to-day rigors of professional lifesaving. Last year Marine Safety Officers and Lifeguards performed over 123 ocean rescues, as well as treating over 3000 first-aid cases, and over 4000 Portuguese man-o-war stings. CPR skills were also put to use on five occasions.

The city of Hollywood prides itself on the professionalism displayed by its Beach Patrol, a professionalism which is much appreciated by the thousands of visitors who each year find themselves in need of a well-trained Marine Safety Officer or Lifeguards.



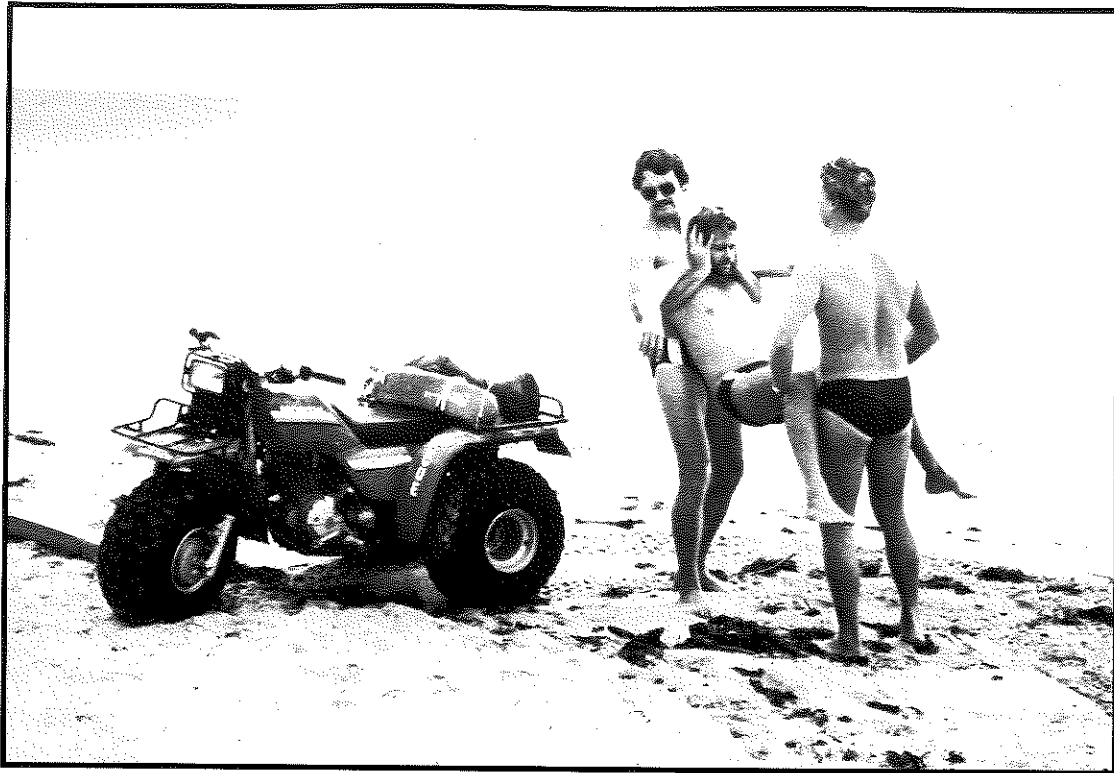
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LANTANA BEACH PATROL

The Lantana Beach Patrol was begun in 1960 as a one man operation. Pat Kidd, now a businessman in Lake Worth, was our first lifeguard. He, and Chuck Potter (his part-timer a few years down the road) laid the foundation we have been building on ever since.

Needless to say, many changes have taken place over the years. We now have a staff of five full-time Lifeguard/EMT personnel to attend to an ever increasing beach population. The municipal beach itself is only 275 yards long, but unguarded beaches stretch three miles to the south and two miles to the north. Since we do respond to these areas, we have an ATC and an inflatable is just around the corner.



Along with the normal prevention and response duties, the Lantana Beach Patrol is also voluntarily involved in dune restoration, preservation, and sea turtle conservation. After a devastating storm in 1981, lifeguards labored on their time off and after work to install an irrigation system and plant thousands of sea oats. The result has been a restored and prospering dune line. A long time proponent of sea turtle conservation, (our beach patrol was issued the twelfth turtle permit in the state), Lantana has relocated thousands of turtle eggs in an effort to protect them from beach cleaning machinery, excessive foot traffic, or storm damage.

The atmosphere of the beach itself leans toward a family oriented recreation area. Much effort is made to make Lantana Beach a place anyone may use with confidence and security. A park with playground facilities, volleyball area, grill and picnic areas, and a snack-stand round out the facility's personality. A very active snorkeling reef, combined with a large surfer population keep things interesting east of the dune line.

Competitions are often an integral part of a Beach Patrol's history, and Lantana is no exception. We hosted a Palm Beach County Tournament in 1976 and have participated in as many competitions as possible since. We are especially proud of a First Place Divisional Championship in 1980, Second Place Divisional Championships in 1981 and 1987, and a Professionalism Award in 1986. We are also proud that our Lieutenant, Rob Caldwell, was recently voted Lifeguard of the Year.

In addition, Lantana Beach Patrol has just become an active member of the "Project Safe Place" Program to benefit runaway children and youth in-crisis and at risk.

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MARTIN COUNTY BEACH PATROL

Martin County is situated on the central east coast of Florida between Ft. Pierce and Palm Beach. It has 27 miles of oceanfront, and a population of 88,000. It is one of the most rapidly growing areas of Florida.

Lifesaving on the beaches of Martin County started in 1875 with the construction of the Gilbert's Bar House of Refuge. This station was set up with eight others on the east coast of Florida to assist shipwrecked sailors. Houses of Refuge were commissioned by the United States Lifesaving Service which later combined with the Revenue Cutter Service to become the United States Coast Guard.

In its day, the Gilbert's Bar House of Refuge assisted 18 vessels and 49 people. In 1910, it became a United States Coast Guard station. It was sold to Martin County in 1969, and is now a museum.

Martin County ocean lifeguarding started in 1952. After a somewhat heated debate, Seymour Gideon, County Commissioner from the north Martin County area, was successful in getting funding for a lifeguard for what is now Jensen Beach. The first lifeguard appointed was Ben Richardson. Mr. Richardson's two sons later followed in his footsteps, and are lifeguards for Martin County today.

Since this early beginning much has changed in Martin County. The County has gone from a sleepy rural area of 10,000 people, to a premier boom area of close to 90,000 people. The impacts of this population on the beaches and the Marine Safety Division's methods and staffing are dramatic.

In 1981, the Lifeguard Department was absorbed into the newly created Department of Public Safety. The Marine Safety Division, the successor to the Lifeguard Department, is under the jurisdiction of this department, with the Fire Marshal's Office and Fire Operations Division, Emergency Medical Services, Emergency Management, and 911 Communications.

Staffing has increased from that of eight persons in 1981, to thirteen at present, and funding will provide a staff of seventeen with the opening of Bathtub Reef Park in 1988. Because these skilled water safety professionals are closely aligned with the other emergency services within the Department of Public Safety, they have been exposed to a high level of training. Nine staff members are licensed EMTs, and seven have undergone specialized rescue boat training. All staff members are kept up to date on the latest developments in water rescue. The total combined water rescue experience of this staff is over 100 years. Last year over 567,869 visitors came to Martin County beaches. Lifeguards made 42 rescues, administered 485 first aid cases, and 21 cases resulting in ambulance transport to the hospital, performed 2,860 preventative and enforcement actions and rescued one boat.

The Martin County Marine Safety Division has been a key player in inter-agency training programs in water rescue regionally. A yearly Inflatable Rescue Boat Course has been offered with participation from the Coast Guard and several other lifeguard agencies around the state. EMT refresher courses have been provided with basic water rescue training by Martin County lifeguards. The Marine Safety staff is also trained to provide communications assistance, shelter support, water rescue and emergency medical support in the event of a community-wide disaster.

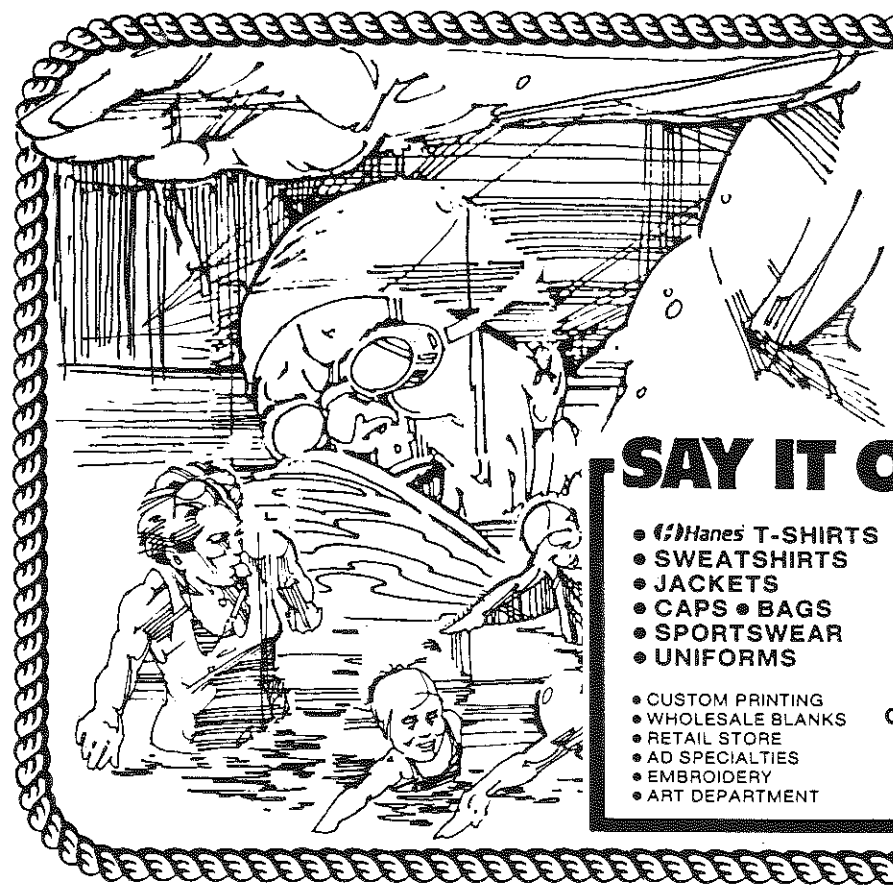
Martin County has maintained an aggressive beach acquisition policy. Currently, 44% of all oceanfront property in the County is in the hands of federal, state, county or private conservation groups.

The Martin County Marine Safety Division currently protects three public beaches: Jensen Beach — 1,300 front feet; Stuart Beach — 1,500 front feet; Hobe Sound Beach — 600 front feet.



Future plans include lifeguard protection at: Bathtub Reef Park — 1,100 front feet; Jensen Beach North — 1,300 front feet; Graham Beach — 2,200 front feet; Mascara Tract — 1,200 front feet.

Martin County has developed into providing one of the most versatile lifeguarding services in the state. The high level of maturity and professionalism of this staff has shown itself again and again as these lifeguards have acted with distinction in emergencies, as well as effectively performing daily routine duties.



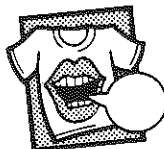
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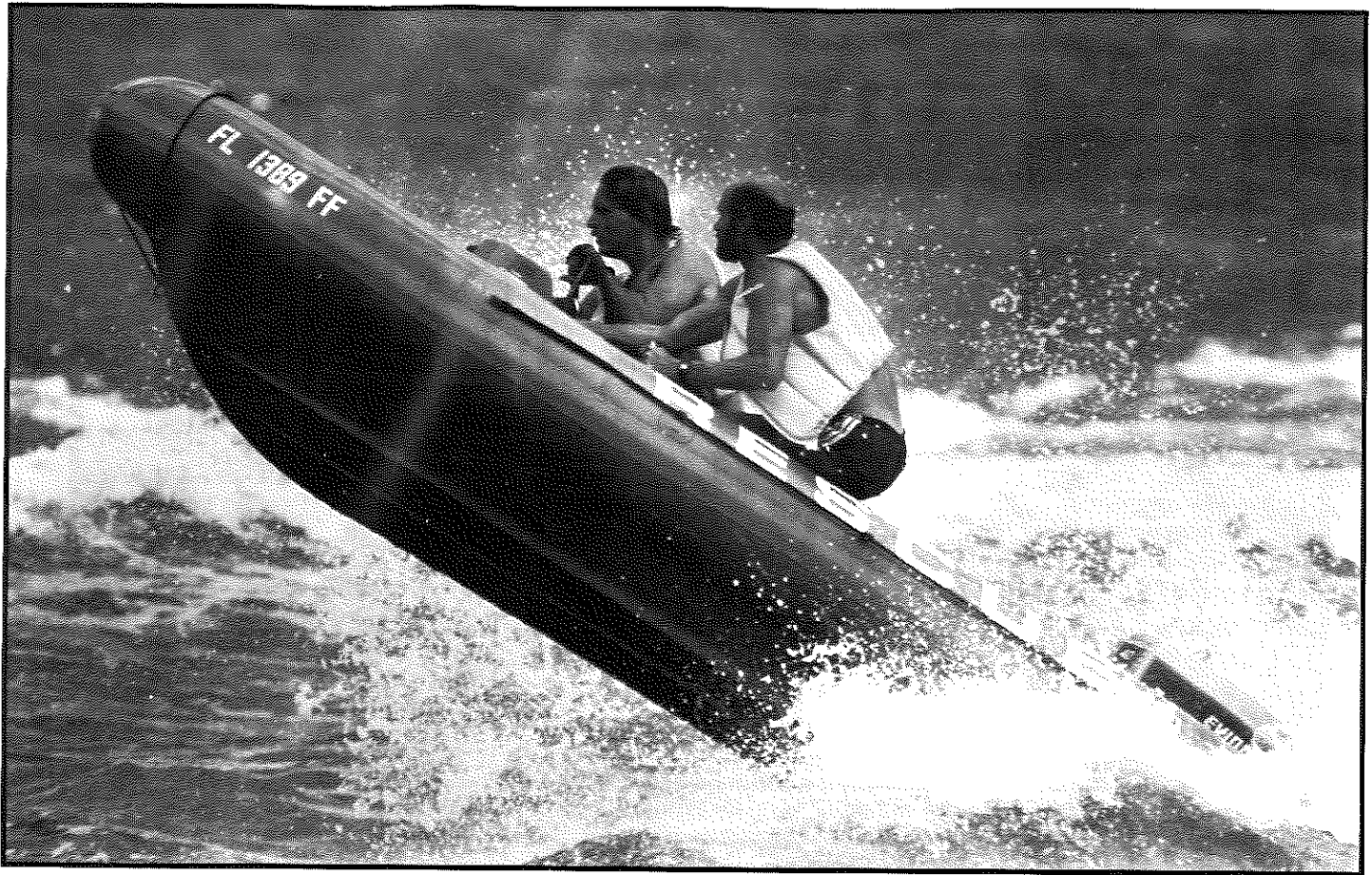


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PALM BEACH COUNTY BEACH PATROL



In 1886, the Jupiter Life Saving Station was established under the command of Captain Charles Carlin. From 1886 to 1896, Captain Carlin and his crew of six to eight surfmen assisted disabled or sinking ships in the vicinity of the Jupiter Inlet. During this period, vessels and cargoes to the value of \$200 million dollars were saved.

The station was equipped with two 25' long surfboats, which were operated by six rowers and a helmsman. The boats were self-bailing and the surfmen drilled continuously in launching, righting, rowing and beaching. The boat could be righted and the crew back at their rowing stations within 20 seconds of a capsizing.

One hundred years later, boaters negotiating the Jupiter Inlet are watched over by the Palm Beach County Beach Patrol. A surfboat propelled by two rowers is stationed there along with more advanced equipment. Lifeguards communicate with boats by VHF radios and respond to disabled vessels in a rigid hull inflatable powered by a 40 horsepower outboard. Lifeguards drill on a regular basis to master the skills necessary to protect bathers and boaters.

Palm Beach County Beach Patrol's staff of 72 maintains safety at twelve County beaches from Boca Raton to Tequesta. One of the most popular beaches, Carlin Park, is located on the site of the original lifesaving station and was named after the station's captain. In addition to Jupiter Inlet, the Beach Patrol has inflatable rescue boats at Boynton Inlet and Boca Raton Inlet. Towers at all three beaches have VHF base stations, and the inflatable rescue boats are equipped with VHF handheld radios.

Two training officers drill and instruct lifeguards on a continuous basis. In addition to maintaining certifications, lifeguards are also required to pass a semi-annual requalification test, which measures their swimming and running conditioning.

A century later, the Palm Beach County Beach Patrol is proud to carry on the tradition of the Jupiter Inlet Lifesaving Station!

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POMPANO BEACH PATROL

Imagine, if you would, having the opportunity to ride your horse to work every day. Well, for Paul Hurt, the first lifeguard ever hired by the City of Pompano Beach in 1949, this was to be quite often — his mode of transportation to the beach and back from 1951-53. Back in the early 50's, Pompano's only intracoastal bridge was located on Atlantic Blvd. It was a swing-type bridge and when it would malfunction, Paul states that "it was just a matter of using one of the row boats that was provided for just that occasion." I'm sure that most present county residents would be very surprised at how much things have changed in just twenty-five short years.

In 1950, Pompano Beach hired its second lifeguard. Full-time cop and part-time lifeguard, Cecil Miller, worked for one dollar an hour back then! It wasn't until several years later (1954-55) that the City added a second full-time lifeguard. For the first Pompano Beach Patrol members, the words, "Back Up" and "Response Time" took on a whole new meaning. There was no Coast Guard in the area in the early fifties and the Florida Marine Patrol's presence was rarely ever seen in Pompano. Ambulance service was supplied by Fannin Funeral Home out of Ft. Lauderdale. Fannin's ambulance would drive to Pompano on a small two-lane road known as Federal Highway. They would pick up their patient and return to Ft. Lauderdale to the only hospital in the area, Broward General.

Seeing the need to improve Aquatic safety in their small but growing City, the citizens of Pompano Beach contributed enough funds in 1953 to allow the Beach Patrol to purchase their first rescue vehicle — a 1953 Chevy panel truck.

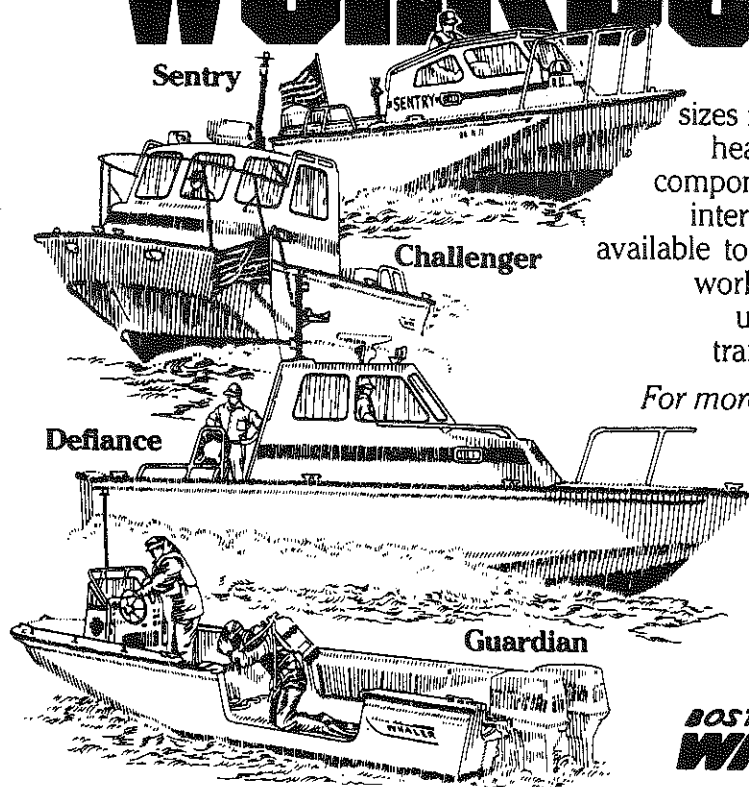
The early sixties on Pompano Beach saw two important changes taking place. In 1961, the Beach became a place of recreation for all its citizens as integration finally reached the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. And not quite so notable, but certainly an event that changed the complexion of Pompano Beach in 1962-63 was the construction of the Fishing Pier. The Pier has evolved over the years to where it now consists of several small shops, a seafood restaurant, and a bar.

I'm sure most of the old-time Pompano Beach residents have a hard time remembering the beach area as it was just a quarter of a century ago. What was a heavily vegetated area, even swampy in spots which tended to attract large numbers of birds, has given way to shopping centers and towering condos. And row boats for broken draw bridges have been replaced with traffic jams and irritated motorists.

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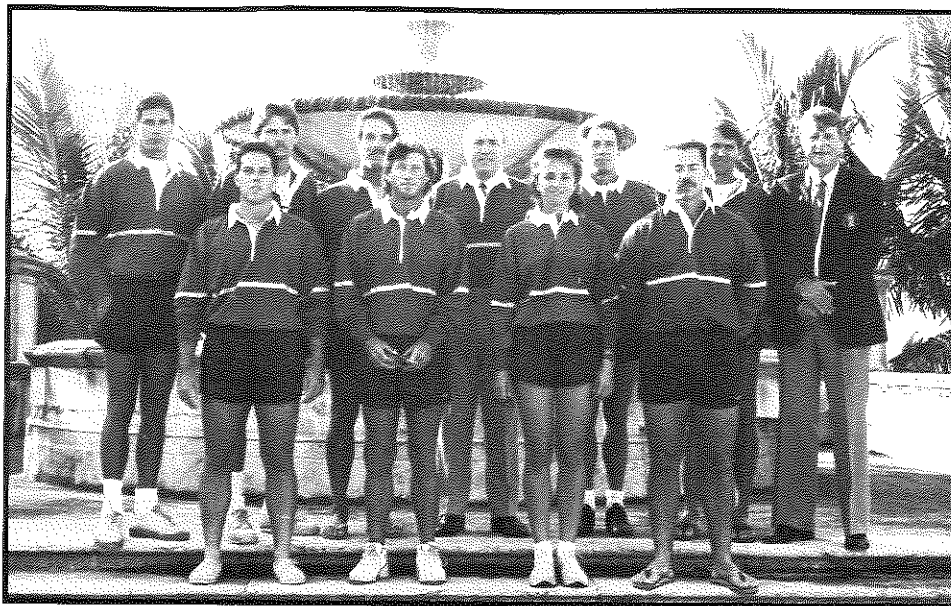
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THE TOWN OF PALM BEACH

The Town of Palm Beach represents a barrier island with water on three of its sides. On the oceanside is 12 miles of some of the most beautiful and valuable sections of real estate in the world. Famous movie stars, well-known politicians, writers, artists and even European nobility make the Town their home.

Our 11 member force is responsible for providing lifeguard services to the Town's two public beaches—"Mid-Town Beach" and "Phipps Ocean Park Beach". In addition we are responsible for providing the Town with other aquatic related services which include coordinating an Underwater Search and Recovery Team, conducting marine impact studies, and providing residents with marine safety and educational programs. Our junior lifeguard program and senior citizen program represent expressions of the later.



Lifeguarding along the Town's 12 miles of beaches is not only exciting but sometimes poses a special challenge because we frequently experience some of the most dangerous and treacherous surf conditions along the east coast. This is due to the close proximity of the Gulf Stream (sometimes this great ocean current literally touches our shore), and to the numerous exposed rocks and coral reefs which are located just offshore and which more and more are being exposed by localized erosional forces. Our job is further complicated by numerous steel jettys which extend from our beaches. Hopefully a scheduled beach renourishment project will eliminate some of these dangers, but for now, we must be at our best to deal with them.

One method of doing this is by keeping the "Norm Owens Ocean Tough" tradition alive and well. This tradition **demand**s that we conduct rescue drills in the most hostile and menacing water conditions imaginable. Therefore, we will **always** be in the ocean during the worse winter cold fronts which are often associated with drizzle, Man-O-War, 20 kt winds and 10 foot surf. Frequently when asked if this tradition is necessary, out of respect for Norm, we smile and say, "we wouldn't have it any other way!"

Perhaps the best way to understand and appreciate the special pride we have in our organization is by being aware of some of our achievements. This past year we placed first overall at the Delray Beach Lifeguard Tournament, first in our division at the Chiefs Tournament, first in 13 individual and team events at the United States Lifesaving regional championships, first in the Fort Lauderdale Ten Mile Rowing Race, and won three of four events at the Pompano Beach Iron Man Tournament. At the Boca Raton Tournament we were awarded the "Most Professional Team" trophy making this the third time we have received this prestigious award.

Besides these athletic achievements we are honored by the fact that our agency was the first U.S.L.A. Chapter in Florida. We are also proud of the new and innovative services we offer our community. These include our popular "up close and personal" presentation on marine life, drown-proofing demonstrations and interdepartmental seminars and workshops dealing with aquatic safety, first-aid, and education.

Above and beyond everything else, we are instilled with a deep respect for the ocean and its inhabitants. We are dedicated to the preservation of our lifeguarding heritage and we are honored by the fact that we represent one of the few Beach Patrols who work as members of the Police Department.

SARASOTA COUNTY

There are over 30 miles of gulf coast in Sarasota County offering some of the finest beaches anywhere in the world. The county operates 11 public beaches ranging from primitive beaches in their natural state to developed beaches with all the conveniences.

Each beach has its own unique character. Siesta Beach is recognized as having the "whitest and finest sand in the world." Venice Beach has an offshore reef providing fossilized material for divers to explore and sharks' teeth for those on shore.

Common to all of the beaches is a dune restoration program that provides healthy and beautiful shorelines. Begun in 1983, the present dunes, vegetation, and dune walkovers have become a model for other areas.

The combined number of resident and tourist users is over 2 million per year. Providing for the public safety is a responsibility of the Sarasota County Beach Patrol. A part of the county Parks and Recreation Department, the Beach Patrol began over 25 years ago as a volunteer organization. It was developed after communication with the Australian National Surf Lifesaving Association which provided guidelines for a lifeguard service. With this and assistance from our friends at some of the existing lifeguard services on the east coast, the Beach Patrol developed.

Since that time a modern version of the Beach Patrol has evolved. Today, the Beach Patrol uses the most advanced equipment, communication techniques and observation towers that are the largest in the state of Florida.

Each Beach Patrol member is a highly trained professional, having skills that are often associated with teaching, emergency medical services and law enforcement as well as aquatic expertise.

Come and enjoy our beautiful and safe beaches!



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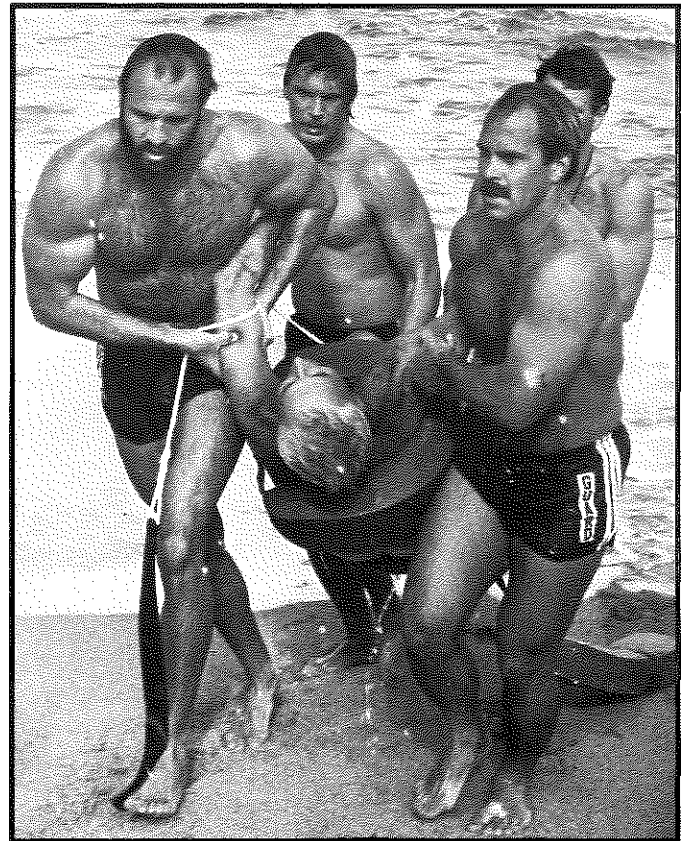
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A MOMENT OF TRUTH

A moment of truth provides one with the only true test of human character. It is associated with a life-threatening event when the line between life and death become blurred and the outcome is unknown.

Usually the moment of truth cannot be appreciated until enough time has elapsed to permit a period of intense introspection and self-evaluation. To a few this period is devastating, but to the majority it represents a feeling of enlightenment which encourages one to seek new challenges. Ultimately the experience of a moment of truth equips one to better understand the ambiguities of life which were not possible to understand before. Lifeguarding represents one of just a few professions which provides the opportunity to experience a moment of truth. (Please submit additional photos on this subject for future publication).



FLORIDA BEACH PATROL CHIEFS ASSOCIATION SERVES THE PUBLIC

Founded in 1983, the Florida Beach Patrol Chiefs Association serves the public in many ways. Last year alone, over forty one million people visited member beaches on both coasts. The result — our lifeguards were responsible for initiating 5,150 open water rescues and provided emergency first aid to over 41,000 victims.

Rescues and first aids are only the tip of the iceberg for the FBPCA. The association's goals are to: 1. Act as a statewide clearinghouse of information concerning beach safety, the ocean environment and marine topics; 2. Work to upgrade the professional standards of Florida lifeguarding.

Through workshops, lectures, slide presentations, monthly meetings, videos, publications, inter-agency training programs, bumper stickers and statewide lifeguard tournaments, the first of these goals is being met. Since the FBPCA is comprised of the leaders or "chiefs" of more than twenty beach patrols from Volusia County to Miami Beach, this information gathering and disseminating spans the entire state.

Goal #2 is being made into a reality by the publication with Florida Sea Grant of a Florida Open Water Lifeguard Manual later this year. Never before has a publication been produced that specifically deals with all facets of Florida ocean lifeguarding. Plans are already in the works to use this manual as the basis for Junior College level courses aimed at standardizing statewide, professional training of our open water lifeguards.

The Florida Beach Patrol Chiefs Association wants to serve the people of Florida. If you have any comments or questions about this organization, please write:
FLORIDA BEACH PATROL CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box 282, BOCA RATON, FLORIDA 33429.

BT:jc

Bill Terry, President

