**South Carolina General Assembly**

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**S. 537**

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Sponsors: Senator Kimpson

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Summary: Fred Stroble

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

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3/14/2017 Senate Introduced and adopted ([Senate Journal‑page 6](file:///h:\sj\20170314.docx))

View the latest [legislative information](http://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=537&session=122&summary=B) at the website

**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[3/14/2017](file:///p:\pprever\2017-18\537_20170314.docx)

**A** **SENATE RESOLUTION**

TO HONOR AND RECOGNIZE FRED STROBLE, A NATIVE OF CHARLESTON, WHO OVERCAME RACIAL BARRIERS THROUGHOUT HIS FORTY-SIX YEAR CAREER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Whereas, the members of the South Carolina Senate are aware that this great State could not carry out its diverse duties without the assistance of the many who selflessly serve and as such extend their deepest gratitude to Fred Stroble; and

Whereas, Fred Stroble attended Archer Elementary and Burke High School before joining the United States Navy. He graduated from the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy Burglary School in Columbia, SC; FBI Fingerprint School in Atlanta, GA; the U.S. Marshal Academy in Washington, DC; and numerous other law enforcement schools; and

Whereas, Fred Stroble joined the City Police Department in 1962 as a patrolman, one of just three African American officers on the Charleston police force. Black officers at the time were not allowed to drive patrol cars, so Stroble walked his beat, and the citizens he served and protected brought him coffee on cold days. By 1963, black officers were allowed to drive cruisers, and the next year Stroble was the first black officer to be assigned as a motorcycle officer. In 1969, he was promoted to the rank of detective and subsequently named the first black deputy sheriff for Charleston County; and

Whereas, Stroble was appointed deputy United States marshal in 1972, the third black deputy appointed in South Carolina. He remains the longest‑serving deputy United States marshal in the State’s history, serving from 1972 until his retirement in 1995. Quiet and matter‑of‑fact, he gained the admiration of judges and other court officials, as his no‑nonsense attitude made them feel safe in dangerous circumstances; and

Whereas, Stroble also served the United States District Court, and throughout his career, he served on special assignments in every state in the United States. Stroble was assigned to the Watergate trial and was also one of four hundred U.S. marshals sent to Boston, Massachusetts during school desegregation; and

Whereas, Stroble received numerous awards, including the Carter G. Wilson Award for Outstanding Community Person by the Association for Study of African American Life and History, the Phillip Randolph Award for Outstanding Lawman, several United States Attorney General Awards for Special Achievement, the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc, Award for Excellence in Law Enforcement, and letters from U.S. Senators Strom Thurmond and Ernest “Fritz” Hollings for his years of service; and

Whereas, Stroble served on the boards at Jenkins Orphanage and the Charleston Southern University’s Department of Criminal Justice; and

Whereas, Fred Stroble and his wife Barbara Stroble parented three daughters; and

Whereas, the members of the South Carolina Senate appreciate the pride and recognition that Fred Stroble has brought to his State and nation and look to hear of his continued success in the days ahead. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate:

That the members of the South Carolina Senate, by this resolution, honor and recognize Fred Stroble, a native of Charleston, who overcame racial barriers throughout his forty-six year career in law enforcement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be presented to Fred Stroble.

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