Originally Processed With FOIA(s): S

FOIA Number: S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13715
Folder ID Number: 13715-002

Folder Title:
Florida GOP Address 4/20/90 [OA 8311][[2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	5	3

Florida Chamber of Commerce

THIS IS FLORIDA'S STORY

At one time North America was known as the "Continent of Florida" for it was in Florida that early adventurers first began the task of establishing settlements in the "New World."

Recorded history credits Juan Ponce de Leon with the discovery of Florida in 1513. Yet there is reason to believe that others were here before him. There is indication that John Cabot might have sailed along the Atlantic Seaboard as far South as Florida in 1498. And in 1502 the Cantino map was published showing a body of land to the north of Cuba, with a peninsula resembling Florida.

DISCOVERY IN 1513

On April 2, 1513, the Spanish explorer, Ponce de Leon sighted the Florida coast and landed in the vicinity of the present city of Saint Augustine. He named the new land "Florida" because of the "many and cool woodlands" he saw and because the discovery was made during the season when the Spaniards celebrated the Feast of the Flowers.

In 1521 Ponce de Leon returned to the land he had discovered. With the King's permission he was to establish plantations and ranches and rule the settlers and the Indians for life. On this second voyage Ponce de Leon landed on the southwestern coast of Florida. He brought with him "two hundred men and fifty horses....mares, heifers, swine, sheep, goats, and all kinds of domestic animals useful in the service of mankind" and plants suitable to the climate. The livestock was taken ashore and coralled, plantings were started and preparations were begun for quarters for the men when a raid by a party of Indians drove the Spaniards to their ships. Those who escaped sailed immediately for Cuba where Ponce de Leon died of the wound of a poisoned arrow.

This short-lived settlement, although a failure, was noteworthy. It marked the first attempt by Europeans to plant a colony in North America, the first effort to Christianize the Indians in Florida and the first agricultural and livestock raising enterprise on the continent. In this obscure beginning the important cattle industry of Florida had its genesis.

With dreams of gold and glory, other servants of the Spanish crown came to the new land. The best remembered of these explorers was Hernando de Soto. Like Ponce de Leon, he came to Florida to settle and rule as governor for life. DeSoto found here Juan Ortiz, a Spanish soldier who had come over previously with Narvaez. The story of Ortiz's rescue by an Indian princess from a fiery death was first of its kind in American history.

Early Spanish explorers and would-be colonizers found no gold and their failures held no glory yet their efforts were not entirely wasted. The importance of the geographical position of the Florida peninsula in the scheme of the Spanish empire was realized. To the Spaniard, this position was of miltary and political significance. But to us today, it means our climate and the agricultural crops which that climate makes possible. In the long run, then, we have found the gold for which so many Spaniards lost their lives.

Spain's conquests in Central America paid off big dividends in gold and silver loot. The Spanish plate fleet, loaded to the gills with gold for King Philip, sailed periodically from Mexico along the southern and eastern Florida coasts, following the Gulf Stream. And in the Caribbean Islands lurked all the famous pirates of the day, waiting to pounce upon the slow moving vessels. Sometimes these ships were wrecked in the Florida straits. Some of the recovered treasure from these ships can be seen on display in the Florida State Museum at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

11309
136 SOUTH BRONOUGH · P. O. BOX [redacted] · TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301 · PH. 904-222-2831

Thinking to have a vantage point from which to prey on the Spanish fleet, as well as to establish a colony for religious freedom in the New World, France sent Jean Ribault to Florida in 1562. In 1564 the French built Fort Caroline near the mouth of the St. Johns River. News of the trespassing French threw the Spanish court into a dither. King Philip chose Pedro Menendez de Aviles, Captain-General of the armed fleet and a man of courage, experience and deep religious fervor to drive out this French menace and to found a haven for ship-wrecked sailors.

FOUNDING OF ST. AUGUSTINE

On September 8, 1565 Menendez founded Saint Augustine---the first permanent European settlement in North America and today the nation's oldest city. Menendez then marched northward and wiped out the French in a series of massacres typical of the day.

The traditional Spanish colonial pattern of forts and missions, was inaugurated in Florida. Missions were established from the Rappahannock (Virginia) southward around the tip of Florida, up the west coast to the vicinity of Tampa and in north Florida. (All were gone by 1702 principally as a result of raids by British colonists.) Gradually the dwindling power of Spain fell back before the growth of other nations. At the end of 250 years Florida's northern border was practically what it is today, except that it extended west to the city of New Orleans. A small trade in lumber, naval stores, furs and oranges marked the only profit that Spain derived from her costly investment in men and money.

All down through the years of the first Spanish ownership Florida had been an international pawn. During the course of the Seven Years' War, England captured the city of Havana, Cuba and traded it back to Spain for Florida at the conclusion of that war in 1763. In an off-side play, France (an ally of Spain) gave her the entire Louisiana territory to help compensate for the loss of Florida. Although Spain had not developed Florida she was loath to relinquish this strategically located possession.

England had long coveted Florida in order to round out her seaboard colonies. Thus the geographical position of Florida again was given importance. Upon closer acquaintance with the new possession it was found to be wonderfully rich in resources and every effort was made to settle the land. In order to govern the vast territory, England divided Florida into two provinces -- East Florida with Saint Augustine as the capital and West Florida with the capital at Pensacola. Timber, naval stores, furs, oranges, rice and indigo began to trickle across the ocean in small quantities but never in amounts large enough to realize a profit. The short twenty-year period of British ownership of Florida was an investment which paid no dividends. Had England possessed the region longer it undoubtedly would have been more lucrative, but ensuing international events wrote another story.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

After the Revolutionary War broke out in America, some 5,000 Tories found a haven in Florida. Most of these, being people of substance, set out plantations and took a position of leadership in the affairs of East Florida. Principally because the colonists of Florida had been so well treated by Britain, the province did not break away from the Mother Country as did her sisters to the North. The spirit of loyalty in East Florida resulted in the burning of effigies of John Adams and John Hancock in Saint Augustine when news of the Declaration of Independence was heard.

In 1783 Florida was again swapped. Spain had captured the British Bahamas and Florida was given back to Spain for the restoration of the islands to England.

The second period of Spanish ownership of Florida marked the beginning of the end of Spain's struggle to hold her New World possessions. Her invitation to Americans to colonize Florida resulted finally in its acquisition by the United States in 1819. To say that Florida was acquired rather than purchased is correct for the so-called purchase price of $5,000,000 was only part of a complex agreement dealing with properties on the Pacific coast as well as Florida.

In his inaugural address, March 5, 1821, President Monroe pointed to the importance of the new acquisition in providing several excellent harbors, in furnishing other states free passage to the Gulf by way of rivers, and, by its position, in guarding the Mississippi River and the Louisiana Territory.

In 1821 Florida could boast of only some 4,300 white inhabitants, clustered along the coasts principally at Pensacola, Saint Marks, Key West, Saint Augustine, Fernandina Beach and vicinities of each, and two or three hundred more scattered through North Florida. The Indians possessed the hinterland. Virtually all of the former Spanish settlers had left and Florida had become American in its cultural patterns.

FLORIDA'S EARLY DEVELOPMENT

Andrew Jackson, as provisional governor of Florida immediately set about removing the Indians to the central part of the peninsula. As this was accomplished, many new settlers answered the beckoning hand and came in from other states and from the Bahamas. In 1828 there were thirty-two post offices in the territory, some have become legendary; others we know: Marianna, Monticello, Palatka, Tallahassee, Quincy and Jacksonville, in addition to the older cities.

By 1830 the population had reached 35,000 and was amost twice that (66,500) by 1845 when Florida became a state. At that time there were 68 post offices in the territory.

The new inhabitants of the region, being predominately Southern, brought with them, even to this wilderness, the formal social graces, and the agricultural pattern of the plantation system. Obviously, then, cotton was the money crop on the plantations located principally from the Suwannee Valley westward. In 1822, 266 bales of cotton were produced from the first seed brought in by the Americans for commercial purposes. By the 30's the cotton crop of the State was worth $1,000,000 annually. However, the panic of 1837 brought the price of cotton so low there was little profit in growing it, and planters sought a substitute staple. It was at this time and as a result of acute financial difficulties that the lucrative tobacco industry of North Central Florida began. By 1845 some 155,000 pounds were produced and brought an average 60 cents a pound in New York.

SUGAR

A Tallahassee newspaper of 1829 relates the suitability of Florida for the production of sugar cane and discourses on the fortunes to be made therefrom. In East Florida several extensive sugar plantations were set out. As a rule fortunes were lost, not made, in these large undertakings, but sugar cane became a staple for every plantation. By 1845 a million and a half pounds of cane were grown in the state. One writer asserts that cane was the principal product of East Florida for a decade until foreign imports cut profits.

The field crops of farm and plantation were the usual corn, sweet potatoes, oats, hay, rice, peas and beans, and surprisingly, wheat. In addition to these, cattle were counted in every man's wealth. The range was free, hands were cheap and an old range cow cost 25 cents from birth to slaughter pen. Barring rustlers - white and red - she was worth the cost.

CITRUS

Joseph M. White, Florida's territorial delegate to Congress introduced in 1828 a bill which appears to be the first protective legislation for Florida citrus growers. The bill called for a tariff of 25 cents a hundred on imported oranges, limes and lemons in order to protect the Florida products. Although the bill failed to pass the Senate, it is significant in that it indicated the growing citrus industry. Orange groves in Saint Augustine and along the St. Johns, planted first by the Spanish and augmented by the English, had reached extensive proportions by the American period. A large percentage of the oranges was bittersweet. In English days they were juiced and made into a beverage known as "shrub." Spirits were added to the juice, as a preservative, and spices to flavor. Shipped in hogshead to far off English ports, the beverage brought a good profit.

In 1835 over a million oranges (not boxes) were shipped North to Charleston and Savannah and to the Bahamas. But in that year occurred a freeze so severe that the groves were almost completely ruined. The few remaining trees were attacked by purple scale and dishearted growers turned to mulberries, which also failed them. It was not until the turn of the century that the citrus industry developed in Central and South Florida.

FORESTRY

From earliest days, one of Florida's chief assets has been her forests. A fine quality of oak was plentiful, pine was so abundent that the cost of the material figured little in that of the finished product. A good grade of mahogany was also found. Thousands of cedar logs went from Florida to Northern pencil factories, and cypress shingles and finishings were thought a necessity. The products of the forests: Naval stores, furs, skins, and for a time, aigrette feathers, were produced in quantity.

In addition to these products, brick and lime, leather, carriages, wagons and boats in North and West Florida, salt in Key West and starch from wild coontee on the lower East Coast comprised the list of manufactured goods, leaving the territory and were valued at $1,000,000 annually shortly before 1845 when the territory became a state. Stemming from local raw materials, industrial activity in territorial Florida was extremely limited in extent and variety, and carried on in the fashion of the day to provide the farm and plantation needs. Staple raw products were shipped to the states to the North then back again as finished goods, a practice only recently eliminated.

During the twenty-six year territorial period Florida grew in spite of many adversities.

The opening of the new region and the enormous task of building roads, and homes and towns, clearing land, and settling down to live permanently took time and strength and heart. The freezes, yellow fever and the Indians brought fear. And Texas and other western lands lured many who would listen and dream.

THE SEMINOLE WAR

But the greatest hindrance to the development of the territory was the Seminole War. For seven years (1835-42) this regrettable war was waged. The $40,000,000 spent to subdue the Indians might well be considered the purchase price of the peninsula for it took the war to open up this region for settlement.

After the war Florida felt that boom in internal improvements that swept the nation. Many plans for canals, railroads and banks were made but few materialized in the years that followed. Subsequently, hard times followed and the territory sought to improve its condition by admission into the Union. There was much opposition to the movement for statehood but the argument that the state would benefit through grants of lands for internal improvements prevailed.

STATEHOOD

On June 25th, Florida's first State Governor, William D. Moseley, was inaugurated before a large and enthusiastic assemblage. The new governor was given the Seal of the State and duly authorized as "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the State". The ceremony was concluded by the raising of the flags of the United States and of the State and by firing of cannon accompanied by the strains of the patriotic tune "Yankee Doodle". Thus, in 1845, Florida became the 27th state to be admitted into the Union.

The State's flag was made of five horizontal stripes of white, blue, orange, red and green with the words "Let Us Alone" printed on its folds.

To view Florida today is to know how well her leaders over the years have guided her. Through the struggles of the early days of Statehood, through the tragic War between the States and Reconstruction Days, through the long years of development and growth, the initiative, endeavor and persistence of the leaders and the people of Florida have been justified and Florida has become a leader among the States.

FLORIDA'S FOUR QUADRICENTENNIALS

No other state has a longer history than Florida. Beginning with its discovery in 1513, some half dozen quadricentennial anniversaries of events in Florida during the 16th century have been duly marked over the years. The value of history as a resource is widely recognized. Its tourist-attracting potential

inspired a statewide celebration of four quadricentennials during the 7 years 1959-1965. The celebration began on May 13, 1959 at Pensacola. There in 1559 Tristan de Luna attempted to found a colony, the first large-scale effort to settle Spanish Florida. In 1562 Spain's rule was threatened by France. In that year Jean Ribault, the French Huguenot, landed at the mouth of the St. Johns River, planted a stone column bearing the arms of France and claimed the land for France. In 1564 another Frenchman, Rene de Laudonniere, established Fort Caroline on the river near the present site of Jacksonville. This was Spanish territory and immediately that nation prepared to drive out the French. Consequently Pedro Menendez de Aviles was sent over to assert Spain's claim to Florida and to drive out the French. This he succeeded in doing by establishing the city of Saint Augustine and taking Fort Caroline in the fall of 1565.

The fourth quadricentennial commemorated the founding of Saint Augustine September 8, 1565. Visitors to Florida are invited to see Saint Augustine's restoration and to enjoy its old-world flavor.

Florida's parks are scattered throughout the state. Many of them depict the state's more recent history which is more closely related to life in Florida today. A round-the-state visit to all the parks is a fascinating trip for tourist and Florida residents alike.

****

HISTORIC AREAS IN FLORIDA

1. Castillo de San Marcos, Saint Augustine
2. Fort Matanzas, near Saint Augustine
3. Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas Island, off Key West
4. De Soto National Memorial, Bradenton
5. Fort Caroline National Monument, Jacksonville

(Write the National Park Service, One Castillo Drive, Saint Augustine 32084, for full details.)

SOME OF THE HISTORIC AREAS AMONG THE FLORIDA STATE PARKS

1. Bulow Ruins, Southeast of Bunnell
2. Cape Florida lighthouse, off US 1 on Key Biscayne
3. Cedar Key Museum, Cedar Key
4. Constitution Convention Museum at Port St. Joe
5. Crystal River Museum at Crystal River
6. Dade Battlefield near Bushnell
7. Fort Clinch at Fernandina Beach
8. Fort Gadsden southwest of Sumatra
9. Fort George Island and Kingsley Plantation on A1A
10. Fort Pickens at Pensacola
11. Gamble Mansion at Ellenton
12. Green Mound near Port Orange
13. John Gorrie Memorial at Apalachicola
14. Madira Bickel Mound on Terra Ceia Island
15. McLarty Museum, Vero Beach
16. Sugar Mill Ruins at New Smyrna Beach
17. Olustee Battlefield at Olustee
18. Tomoka north of Ormond Beach
19. Turtle Mound south of New Smyrna Beach
20. Yulee Sugar Mill at Old Homosassa

For further details, maps and complete listing of Florida State Parks, write the Division of Parks and Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, 200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301.

FLORIDA CHAMBER
of Commerce

April 3, 1990

Ms. Carolyn Cawley
The Old Executive Office Building
Room 111 1/2
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Carolyn:

At the risk of overloading you, here are several items which I hope will be helpful in preparing the President's Orlando speech.

I want to bring to your attention someone President Bush may meet while in Orlando. Glenda Hood, a City Commissioner and staunch Republican, is in line to be the Florida Chamber's first woman Chairman in our 75-year history!

Please let me know if I can provide you with further information.

Sincerely,

Lisa

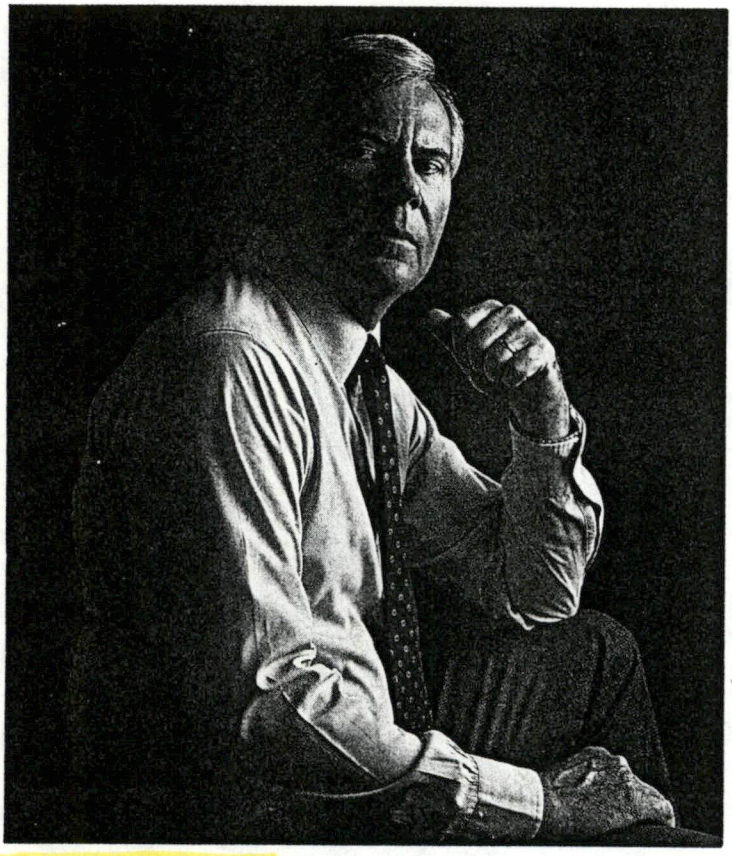
Lisa Bell
Vice President, Communications

Enclosures

tgb

Florida Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
136 S. Bronough St. • P.O. Box 11309 • Tallahassee, FL 32302-3309 • (904) 222-2831 • FAX (904) 222-5520

BIG-CITY MAYORS:



Orlando Mayor Bill Frederick says House Speaker Tom Gustafson "broke his word to us." Seeking tax alternatives for cities has become "a fraud," says the mayor.

Florida's urban leaders have had it up to here with Tallahassee's mandates and political gamesmanship.

BY THOMAS J. BILLITTERI

Orlando Mayor Bill Frederick remembers the 1989 legislative session the way some people remember a divorce — with feelings of bitterness and betrayal.

For months, Frederick and the mayors of five other major Florida cities — Miami, Hialeah, Jacksonville, Tampa and St. Petersburg — had been lobbying for broader taxing power to meet the mandates of growth management. Their agenda: the right for counties to levy the one-cent local option sales tax without first holding a public referendum. Their argument: Without a swift and guaranteed source of additional revenue, local governments might have to impose service cutbacks and building moratoriums.

As the session progressed, the mayors grew hopeful that Tallahassee would remove the referendum requirement. Senate President Bob Crawford mustered enough votes in his chamber to kill it, and Gov. Bob Martinez was willing to eliminate it too. All that remained was the House. No problem, the mayors thought. At a meeting in February, the mayors say, Speaker Tom Gustafson led them to believe he was on their side. The mayors say Gustafson even expressed concern that an additional one-cent sales tax may not be enough for the cities.

CHRIS COXWELL PHOTOGRAPH

'WE'VE HAD ENOUGH'

On June 3, the mayors saw what they have seen before — empty promises from Tallahassee. When the referendum issue reached the floor of the House, most of Gustafson's leadership team voted against removal, and Gustafson himself didn't bother to vote at all. Today, Gustafson says he simply couldn't line up enough votes to kill the referendum requirement. Besides, he says, he had asked the mayors to document their need for the sales tax revenue and they didn't do it. The mayors say Gustafson is missing the point.

"He broke his word to us," Frederick says. Adds Hialeah Mayor Raul Martinez, "He did not keep his commitment. He misled us." And says Jacksonville Mayor Tommy Hazouri, a former legislator, "I have found that even with the toughest issues, if the House leadership is behind it, it will pass."

The sales tax episode was only one skirmish in a much bigger conflict between city governments and Tallahassee. For years, acrimony has been building over the way tax money is raised and spent for the municipalities. Quite simply, the mayors say cities do not have enough revenue to meet the mandates of the Growth Management Act of 1985 and to maintain an adequate level of service for existing residents. What's more, they say, the Legislature and governor exert too much control over revenue matters, while the cities are forced to take a back seat on funding. The squabbling has a particularly onerous effect on economic development: It underscores the unstable nature of Florida's tax structure and the divisiveness within its political leadership.

House Speaker Tom Gustafson says he didn't deliver on the mayors' request because he couldn't muster the support of his fellow House leaders.

MICHAEL PRICE PHOTOGRAPH

"This cat-and-mouse game in seeking equitable tax alternatives for local government . . . has become a fraud that I no longer will encourage by my participation," Frederick wrote to Gustafson in a bruising letter after the 1989 session. Adds Mayor Sandy Freedman of Tampa: "When I go to Tallahassee, it's not even as a second-class citizen, but as third class."

Some of the bitterness has been heightened recently by animosity toward Gustafson himself. The Speaker is viewed by many as an arrogant know-it-all who would rather lecture than listen. "If Tom's got a problem," says Ulrich of St. Petersburg, "he wants to pontificate." Adds Frederick, "From the way we were treated (on the sales-tax issue), you'd have thought we came in on a melon truck."

The ill will also stems partly from the normal frustration of dealing with a highly politicized Legislature. "Don't hose me down and tell me it's raining," Frederick says in a moment of pique. "A handshake is pretty important to me. But that kind of assurance doesn't exist in the Legislature."

'A handshake is pretty important to me,' says Mayor Bill Frederick. 'But that kind of assurance doesn't exist in the Legislature.'

Most of all, though, the mayors' anger grows out of substantive differences over funding policy. During the 1980s, Florida's population swelled 30%, with almost all the increase in the urban areas. The growth forced municipal governments into a Catch-22 situation: They must shoulder the cost of new roads, street lights, police officers and sewers; but they must do it on limited funds meted out largely by a state government loathe to giving local governments the power to raise taxes. "It's been a long decade," says Michael Sittig, assistant executive director of the Florida League of Cities.

Legislators tend to minimize the problem, pointing out, for example, that cities benefited when lawmakers boosted the state sales tax to 5 cents in 1982 and to 6 cents 1988. "When you start adding up the reality, local government is getting a greater and greater share of every new tax passed," says T.K. Wetherell, House appropriations chairman and Speaker designate. Besides, Wetherell says, "The state is in exactly the same position the cities are in."

Such statements do little to mollify city officials. Sittig says that between 1973 and 1988, the slice of the state budget shared with cities fell from 4.8% to 3.2%; meanwhile, city expenditures rose sevenfold, to $7.9 billion. And, he contends, the recent sales tax hikes were no great boon for the cities. While part of the fifth cent in sales tax was indeed earmarked for local government, there was a tradeoff, Sittig notes: Cities had to roll back property taxes and limit increases to 8% annually for the next three years. When the Legislature hiked the sales tax to 6 cents in 1988, cities received none of the additional revenues. "Our people (city officials) have just about had enough," Sittig says.

Sittig and other advocates for the cities point to a combination of circumstances during the 1980s that have tightened the fiscal straitjacket. For starters, they note, the state and federal governments, as well as residents themselves, simply expect more of local governments than they used to. Says Sittig: "We're treating sewage to the point where you can just about drink it. That's expensive."

Not only is it expensive, but cities are taking on such work with less and less help from the federal government. A decade ago, federal funding accounted for about 9% of city budgets. Today, that share is nearly zero, as Washington has eliminated federal revenue sharing and slashed grants and aid to the states. "We're not only on the front lines dealing with drugs and infrastructure, we're doing it with fewer sources of revenue," says Hazouri of Jacksonville.

Like federal assistance, property taxes also have become a less viable means of funding. Some locales are up against the state-imposed 10-mill cap, while others face what Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez calls a "political millage cap"— a threshold beyond which voters simply won't tolerate higher taxes. What's more, property taxes typically cover only about 20% of a city's budget. For many cities, raising the tax to the full limit would generate only a modest amount of additional revenue.

Impact fees, another important revenue source, have helped cities alleviate some of the pressures of growth. But localities can use the fees only for infrastructure supporting new development. "What do you do if you've got a 40-year-old sewage treatment plant that is crumbling?" asks Sittig.

Besides wrestling with the limitations of property taxes and impact fees, cities face several other frustrating circumstances:

▽ The formula for state revenue sharing — 1 cent on a gallon of gasoline, 11 cents on a pack of cigarettes — was set in 1972 and hasn't been changed since. Revenues have not kept pace with inflation because the formula is tied to unit sales rather than dollar sales; the decline in smoking also has held down the cigarette portion.

▽ Utility taxes are a mainstay of city revenues, typically accounting for 10% to 15% of local budgets. But since the early 1970s, cities have been prohibited from taxing the one portion of utility bills that have risen the most: fuel adjustment charges.

▽ Occupational license taxes, a small but important component of city budgets, have been frozen since 1972. In 1980 the Legislature did allow cities to increase occupational license fees of less than $100 — but not by more than 100%. In some locales there are great inequities in tax levels, with one occupation paying $100 for a license, for example, and another $140. The League of Cities tried to get a bill through the Legislature this year to equalize the taxes. The measure died in committee.

The steady erosion of funding alternatives for the cities

has left mayors frustrated. "They (legislators) haven't dealt honestly and openly with us," says Frederick. "There is a lot of duplicity going on up there, and . . . the system is deeply burdened by vested interests."

Is there an end in sight to the discord between the state government and the cities? Probably not, though several recent developments could help ease tensions.

One is the November special session on transportation. It appears highly likely that lawmakers will approve additional funds for state roads and possibly for mass transit, perhaps through a higher gas tax or some other funding mechanism. The cities could be a prime beneficiary of any new highway funding. One of their most burdensome expenses is maintaining state highways that run through urban areas.

Yet another positive step is a proposed constitutional amendment, approved in the last legislative session and placed on the November 1990 ballot, that prohibits the state from imposing new mandates on localities without generating the corresponding funding.

Mayor Freedman of Tampa would like to see even more — a fee on rental cars to fund infrastructure; more taxes that are delivered directly to cities rather than being funneled first through county government; removal of the referendum requirement on the sales tax so city leaders "do not have to go to the public every time we have to make a decision."

That's a lot to expect, but then, the one thing that may be in shorter supply than money is patience. "The Legislature and governor have beaten their chests on no new taxes," says Frederick. "But it's a travesty for Tallahassee politicians to suggest they have no culpability. The hypocrisy of it all is beginning to wear very thin on me."

HIALEAH: Vulnerable To Moratorium

Ask Hialeah Mayor Raul Martinez what he could buy with an extra $11 million in tax revenue, and he'll give you a list of needs that doesn't quit: new roads, street lights, another fire station, a new police substation, drainage improvements and more.

That $11 million is what Hialeah, Florida's fifth-largest city, would collect with a 1% local option sales tax. It's a lot of money, considering that Hialeah's entire property tax collection amounts to roughly $22 million — only twice what the sales tax would bring in.

MARTINEZ

Martinez thinks cities ought to be able to levy the additional sales tax without a referendum; voters, he says, typically reject higher taxes, no matter how compelling the need.

In Hialeah, that could be dangerous. In its comprehensive plan, the city lists some $25 million in capital improvement needs over the next five years. Among them: $2.6 million to expand and improve the water system, $1.7 million for sewers, $2.5 million for drainage, $5.5 million for traffic improvements, $4.2 million for a new fire station, fleet maintenance facility and other buildings, $3.9 million for housing improvements, $4.3 million for parks and recreation.

Hialeah doesn't have many options to raise new revenue. It already has a millage rate of 7.8, only 2.2 mills below the statutory limit. And the city is composed mostly of small business and modest single-family homes — not the sort of expensive real estate that boosts a city's tax base. Raising property taxes by one mill brings in only $3.5 million in additional revenue.

Martinez says that without more funding, Hialeah can't meet the mandates of the Growth Management Act. "I don't believe in being a prophet of doom, but being realistic, we'll probably have to have moratoriums" on new construction, Martinez says. The result, he predicts: a scenario in which rents and home prices climb dramatically and the local economy takes a dive.

JACKSONVILLE: Things Could Be A Lot Worse

When Florida's big-city mayors bellyache about the burdens of local property taxes and the need for alternative sources of revenue, Jacksonville's Tommy Hazouri has the least to squawk about.

For starters, Jacksonville doesn't have to deal with a competing county government. With its unified form of government, it *is* the county. Jacksonville also has the lowest property-tax rate of all the major cities and has a long way to go before its combined city-county tax rate reaches the 20-mill cap.

HAZOURI

But what seems to put Hazouri in the best position of all Urban Partnership mayors is Jacksonville's transportation system. Because the city created an expressway authority some 30 years ago and established its once-infamous network of toll roads and bridges, the city has been able to use its toll money to stay abreast of its transportation needs better than most Florida cities.

(Late this summer, though, in keeping with one of

Hazouri's campaign promises, Jacksonville removed its toll gates, much to the pleasure of local residents. But there was a tradeoff: In lieu of tolls, Jacksonville residents voted in a half-cent local-option sales tax, to be used for transportation.)

Despite Jacksonville's relatively unstressed circumstances, the city nonetheless faces some growth management pressures. The most pressing is solid waste. Jacksonville desperately needs two new landfills. One, already in the permitting stage, is expected to cost $50 million, a portion of which will be paid with a $10-per-residence fee that goes into effect late next year. Hazouri also says Jacksonville has its share of road problems, which carry high but yet-to-be-determined price tags.

Knowing what costs lie ahead, Hazouri, like his fellow mayors, clamors for additional revenue sources. Even though he proposed a 1990 budget without a property tax increase, the former legislator says his ex-colleagues in Tallahassee must realize "these are different times." Says Hazouri: "With state and federal sources drying up, we should be given the flexibility of a choice. What the state is asking us to do (with growth management) is not unreasonable. But what is unreasonable is asking us to do it alone."

MIAMI: Looking For A Few Good Revenue Sources

Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez would like to see new options for raising local-government revenues beyond the property tax. He has in mind taxes that weigh more heavily on visitors than existing residents and that are related to one of the region's most costly problems — transportation. Examples of what Suarez is referring to: a tax on rental cars, a tax on airport or seaport arrivals, a fee for registering an additional car in the county. Suarez also thinks the gas tax is a good idea.

SUAREZ

Like all of Florida's big cities, Miami is under financial pressure. City officials say Miami will spend an additional $22.4 million on capital improvements in 1990. They project needs of $165.9 million from 1991 through 1995. Transportation, storm water facilities, sanitary sewers and solid waste account for the biggest expenses.

Dade County as a whole also has its problems. It has a $60 million operating shortfall for the 1989-90 budget year. Voters are feeling the pinch as services have been trimmed to meet budget requirements. This fall, Dade commissioners were considering whether to seek voter approval for a one-cent hike in the sales tax to raise $160 million for either mass transit or infrastructure.

Besides wanting alternative revenue sources, Suarez thinks the concept of growth management needs adjusting as it applies to urban areas — particularly an urban coastal area like Miami, which already has natural growth boundaries in the form of the Atlantic Ocean and the Everglades. One concern Suarez voices is that strict controls in urban areas will slow growth, which is needed to sustain the economy. Miami already has invested heavily in infrastructure, he notes. "Our main concern is operations, and this (growth management legislation) doesn't help at all," he says.

Says Suarez: "What the urban areas need is not any kind of constraint to our growth. What we need is economic help in dealing with our growth."

ORLANDO: End Of The Line On Property Taxes

After nine years as mayor of Orlando, Bill Frederick remains a rare species in the world of politics: He tells it like it is, and he means what he says.

Thus, know that Frederick was serious when, in July, he promised Orlando residents that his proposed property-tax increase for 1990 would be the last of his administration. "This is the last time the city of Orlando is going to allow our state leaders to get away with telling our residents that it has held the line on taxes — when actually all they have done is passed that burden on to local government," Frederick said.

FREDERICK

For two consecutive years, Frederick has asked Orlando's City Council to increase property taxes to meet rising costs. But had the city been able to impose a $1 surcharge on car rentals, for instance, tax increases would have been unnecessary, Frederick says.

And that's the heart of Frederick's gripe with Tallahassee. Orlando is no different from other Florida cities when it comes to meeting the strains of growth and the growth management law. City planners estimate, for instance, that it will take $310 million over 20 years to unclog its road network. Likewise with the city's storm water drainage system; the planner's office estimates it will take $44.5 million in the next 20 years to meet the city's needs. While Orlando has imposed a new storm drainage utility fee and has some of the highest transportation impact fees in the state, Frederick says those measures won't cover the costs. Either taxes must go up, or services must be cut.

This year, Frederick says, "I have chosen not to cut services. But next year we're going to start cutting — police, whatever." As he vowed, he will not raise property taxes.

Frederick also believes the costs of growth management will mean more than dollars in Orlando. He's predicting moratoriums. Orlando, for instance, has plans under way for a huge public and private City Hall complex downtown. "When that gets cut off at the knees because of growth management, all hell will break loose. The economic engine won't shut down, but it will go into anomalies that no one can forecast."

ST. PETERSBURG: Property Taxes Aren't Enough

When St. Petersburg Mayor Robert Ulrich thinks ahead to the 1990s, he sees big problems — especially if the Legislature doesn't change.

"We're going to be in deep weeds," Ulrich says of his city.

Maybe not literally, but Ulrich's metaphor translates like this: St. Petersburg cannot rely on property taxes — as it does now — to maintain what it offers today in services. And it certainly can't meet the requirements of the Growth Management Act if it doesn't get access to additional sources of tax revenue.

ULRICH

Like all Florida cities, St. Petersburg faces some big bills. It needs $100 million just to bring its storm drainage systems to where residents' streets and homes don't flood in heavy downpours. It needs nearly as much to pay for bridges, sidewalks and street resurfacing and widening. And it also is carrying a heavy debt burden with its soon-to-be-completed $120 million domed stadium.

This month, Ulrich and other St. Petersburg officials are hoping to raise funds for some of the city's infrastructure needs in a Pinellas County vote on an additional one-cent sales tax. While the tax is expected to provide St. Petersburg with $185 million over 10 years, that money is only a partial answer to the city's needs. In January, the city also is creating a new storm water utility that will charge residents $4.25 a month — money to be used on storm drainage.

But even after that, St. Petersburg faces funding crises if it continues to rely on the property tax. After all, here is a city whose land is 90% developed, whose housing stock is considered mostly average or below average (and deteriorating) and whose property values are rising at a slower rate than most areas in the Tampa Bay region. In fact, the value of homes is so low in one-fourth of the city that residents in those areas pay virtually no property taxes. Moreover, the city's property tax rate will get closer to the 10-mill cap next year, notching up from 8.5 mills to 8.6.

Combine those elements and trends and you have what easily could become a shrinking tax base. All of which brings Mayor Ulrich to make this admonishment about growth management: "Pawning mandates onto the cities without acting responsibly is the greatest fear I have of the Legislature."

TAMPA: Big-City Woes And A Tight Budget

When Tampa city officials submitted their capital improvements plan to Tallahassee this year, under the growth management law, they laid out two options. Option One lists $903 million in transportation projects to be undertaken by the year 2010 and is based on realistic projections of tax revenues. Option Two lists all the transportation projects that planners believe should be undertaken — if only they had the money.

FREEDMAN

The cost difference between the two plans: $780 million.

America's Next Great City — the nickname leaders in Tampa bestowed upon their town — is having to face up to all of the problems of urban maturity.

Despite having impact fees that are among the highest in the state, Tampa doesn't have enough money to pay for needed capital improvements. Its highway network is among the most congested in Florida. Its storm water drainage system dumps millions of gallons of polluted runoff into Tampa Bay. Tampa's crime rate ranks second only to Miami's. The city increased its property tax rate 15% this year, to 6.5 mills. Nearly every penny of the increase is being used to hire 101 additional police officers.

The city is having to raise millions of dollars each year to try to upgrade a deteriorating housing stock. A survey in 1987 found that 22% (25,800 units) of the city's residences were substandard.

The city is saddled with a heavy debt load, incurred largely during the term of former Mayor Bob Martinez. Bond payments for a new convention hall and performing arts center, among other projects started during Martinez's tenure, are consuming nearly 13% of this year's $180.6 million in tax revenues.

"I have legislators from rural districts telling me, 'I know what your problems are,' " says Mayor Sandra Freedman. "They don't know what our problems are. Tampa is a big city with urban problems in a state that only realized it's a big state in the last decade."

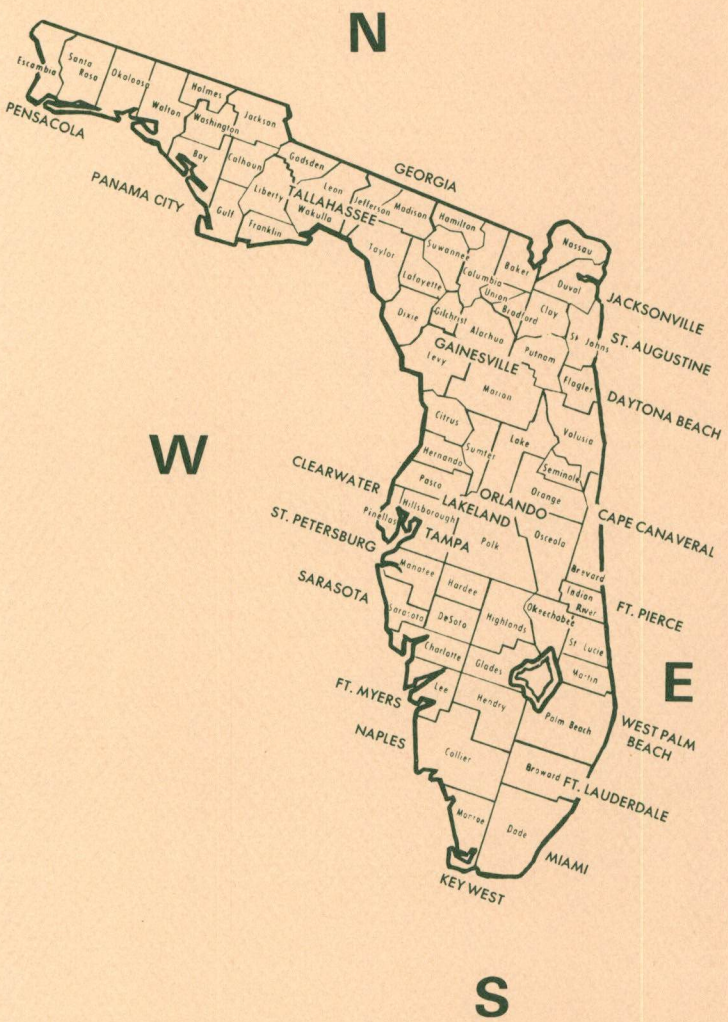
Matt Walsh wrote the Orlando, Jacksonville and St. Petersburg segments. John Koenig wrote the Tampa segment. Thomas J. Billitteri wrote the Miami and Hialeah segments.

FLORIDA
Facts and Figures

Everyone Uses

- Living Costs
- Laws/Housing
- Climate/Politics
- Population/Taxes
- Education/Health
- Jobs/Automobiles

Nineteenth Edition



Nineteenth Revised Edition, 1988

Copyright © 1988 by Trend Magazines, Inc.
Library of Congress Catalog Card #66-13567
ISBN #0-88251-079-8
Printed in the United States of America

Research by Deborah L. Vetter
Additional research by Helen Jukes
Compiled by the editors of Florida Trend magazine

For information about other publications, write:
Trend Book Division
P.O. Box 611,
St. Petersburg, FL 33731

COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR OFFICES

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	
Alachua	Gainesville	(904) 374-5236
Baker	MacCleny	(904) 259-2321
Bay	Panama City	(904) 784-4090
Bradford	Starke	(904) 964-6280
Brevard	Titusville	(407) 269-8173
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	(305) 765-4600
Calhoun	Blounstown	(904) 674-5338
Charlotte	Punta Gorda	(813) 637-2275
Citrus	Inverness	(904) 726-8500
Clay	Green Cove Springs	(904) 284-6321
Collier	East Naples	(813) 774-8171
Columbia	Lake City	(904) 755-4100
Dade	Miami	(305) 375-5447
DeSota	Arcadia	(813) 494-2121
Dixie	Cross City	(904) 498-3359
Duval	Jacksonville	(904) 630-2000
Escambia	Pensacola	(904) 438-6500
Flagler	Bunnell	(904) 437-3434
Franklin	Apalachicola	(904) 653-9323
Gadsden	Quincy	(904) 627-7255
Gilchrist	Trenton	(904) 463-2495
Glades	Moore Haven	(813) 946-0626
Gulf	Wewahitchka	(904) 639-2655
Hamilton	Jasper	(904) 792-1284
Hardee	Wauchula	(813) 773-9144
Hendry	LaBelle	(813) 675-5280
Hernando	Brooksville	(904) 754-4180
Highlands	Sebring	(813) 382-5239
Hillsborough	Tampa	(813) 272-6000
Holmes	Bonifay	(904) 547-3488
Indian River	Vero Beach	(407) 567-8180
Jackson	Marianna	(904) 482-4501
Jefferson	Monticello	(904) 997-5551
LaFayette	Mayo	(904) 294-1961
Lake	Tavares	(904) 343-9622
Lee	Fort Myers	(813) 336-6100
Leon	Tallahassee	(904) 488-4381
Levy	Bronson	(904) 486-4311
Liberty	Bristol	(904) 643-2442
Madison	Madison	(904) 973-6136
Manatee	Bradenton	(813) 748-8000
Marion	Ocala	(904) 622-0208
Martin	Stuart	(407) 288-5595
Monroe	Key West	(407) 294-8403
Nassau	Fernandina Beach	(904) 261-5566
Okaloosa	Crestview	(904) 682-2711
Okeechobee	Okeechobee	(813) 763-3421
Orange	Orlando	(305) 244-2080
Osceola	Kissimmee	(305) 847-1525
Palm Beach	West Palm Beach	(407) 820-2264
Pasco	Dade City	(904) 521-4360
Pinellas	Clearwater	(813) 462-3383
Polk	Bartow	(813) 533-9011
Putnam	Palatka	(904) 329-0274
St. Johns	St. Augustine	(904) 824-8131
St. Lucie	Fort Pierce	(407) 466-1100
Santa Rosa	Milton	(904) 623-2421
Sarasota	Sarasota	(813) 951-5620
Seminole	Sanford	(407) 321-1130
Sumter	Bushnell	(904) 793-0260
Suwannee	Live Oak	(904) 362-2816
Taylor	Perry	(904) 584-2859
Union	Lake Butler	(904) 496-3331
Volusia	DeLand	(904) 736-2700
Wakulla	Crawfordville	(904) 926-3371
Walton	De Funiak Springs	(904) 892-3622
Washington	Chipley	(904) 638-1969

What legal requirements must a business owner meet?

If a business operates under a trade name, he must file at the Clerk of the Circuit Courts, County Court House, and publish the trade named business as a notice in a local newspaper once a week for four consecutive weeks. If a business is in the city limits, an owner must have occupational licenses from both city and county; if it is outside the city, the owner needs only a county license. Also needed are a Retail Stamp from the Department of Revenue and a tax number to be used in remitting Florida's 6% sales tax to the State. All licenses expire September 30 of each year.

In addition to licenses or permits, occupationsal licenses are required by various boards and commissions for regulation or qualification to practice a profession. Additional information on occupational licensing may be obtained from county tax collectors, the city clerk or the Department of Professional Regulation.

FLORIDA STATE AGENCIES

(Note: all numbers have a 904 area code)

Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services	488-6336
Dept. of Business Regulation	488-7114
Dept. of Commerce	487-2303
Economic Development	488-6300
Tourism	487-1462
Dept. of Education	488-9968
Dept. of Environmental Regulation	488-9334
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:	
Fisheries	488-4066
Wildlife	488-3831
Dept. of Health & Rehabilitative Services	488-4854
Dept. of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles:	
Drivers Licenses	488-3144
Motor Vehicles	488-6084
Dept. of Insurance	488-6085
Dept. of Labor and Employment Security	488-4398
Dept. of Military Affairs	824-8461
Dept. of Natural Resources	488-7326
Department of Professional Regulation	487-2252
Consumer Complaints	488-6602
Department of Revenue:	
Taxpayer Assistance	488-6800
Dept. of State	488-3680
Dept. of Transportation	488-8541

Population/Health Climate

How many tourists visit Florida each year?

In 1987, 34 million people vacationed in Florida. Tourism-related sales tax collections increased 12% from 1986, to more than $1.1 billion. For 1988, 36.5 million visitors are forecast.

When is the tourist season?

For most of the state, the winter months from November through March (roughly Thanksgiving through Easter) draw the most visitors. Some areas of Florida, like the Panhandle, have a more traditional summer tourist season that runs Memorial Day through Labor Day.

Where do most tourists come from?

Most visitors to Florida come from the United States and Canada with the greatest numbers of domestic visitors coming from New York and Georgia. However, the recent decline in the dollar has caused an increase in foreign visitors to Florida. An estimated 2.5 million foreign tourists vacationed in Florida in 1987, a number that is expected to increase by 10% in 1988.

How do most visitors get to Florida?

More visitors come to Florida in automobiles than airplanes — 17.5 million versus 16.5 million.

How many hotels/motels can be found in Florida?

Florida has 781 hotels with 102,332 rooms and 4,296 motels with 198,251 units. Dade County (Miami) alone has 359 hotels with 40,295 units and 270 motels with 15,765 units.

How does Florida rank in population?

Florida overtook Pennsylvania in 1987 to become the fourth-most populous state in the nation. The 1980 census counted more than 9.7 million Floridians. Estimates for 1987 show more than 12 million Floridians.

What is the density of population?

According to the Census Burea, 209.9 persons per square mile compared with a U.S. average of 67.5 persons per square mile. Population is very unevenly distributed, however, with the most populous regions located in Southeast and West Central Florida.

Is the population urban or rural?

The state is mostly urban. More than 90% of Florida's population is located in 20 metropolitan areas. Less than 0.6% actually reside on farms.

What are Florida's most populous metropolitan areas?

Tampa-St. Petersburg has the largest population with 1.9 million in 1987. Other highly populated metro areas include: Miami, 1.8 million; Fort Lauderdale, 1.2 million; Orlando, 946,000; Jacksonville, 879,000; and West Palm Beach, 790,000.

What is the age distribution of Floridians?

1986 Population by Age Group

Age	Population	%
0-14	2,158,684	18.5%
15-24	1,673,474	14.4
25-44	3,228,381	27.7
45-64	2,405,880	20.6
65+	2,191,424	18.8

How big is Florida's health-care industry?

Florida hospitals are a $7 billion industry. In 1986 there were 274 licensed hospitals in the state. Dade County had the largest number with 36; Broward County, 27; Pinellas County, 24; Hillsborough and Palm Beach counties tied with 16 each. As of May 1987, Florida had 42,523 licensed medical doctors, 4,173 doctors of osteopathy and 9,193 licensed dentists.

How does Florida compare with the rest of the United States in causes of death?

The State Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services reports that, as a whole, Florida *age-adjusted* death rates are lower than the U.S. rates. According to HRS, age adjustment must be made due to a larger elderly population in Florida.

Keeping that in mind, here are the 1985 *unadjusted* death rates per 100,000 for the six leading causes of death:

Cause	Florida	U.S.
Heart Disease	389.3	323.0
Cancer	249.9	193.3
Stroke	77.7	64.1
Accidents	45.8	39.1
Chronic Lung Disease	40.5	31.3
Influenza/Pneumonia	25.0	28.3

Are there job opportunities for young people?

Florida is the most rapidly growing major consumer market in the nation. In 1987, Florida was creating about 40,000 new jobs each quarter. The annual average unemployment in Florida for 1987 was less than 6%. Wholesale and retail trade jobs accounted for the highest percentage of nonagricultural employment, followed by service, industry and government jobs.

What types of products are manufactured in Florida by skilled workers?

Paper and cellulose (North Florida); canned citrus fruit and vegetables (chiefly Central Florida); garments (Miami); nylon (Pensacola); electronic equipment (Orlando, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Miami, Fort Lauderdale, West Palm Beach and other locations); chemicals (Pensacola, Jacksonville, and others); construction specialties such as metal windows, jalousies, awnings, etc. (Miami, Fort Lauderdale, West Palm Beach and others); beer (Tampa, Jacksonville); cigars, Tampa; fertilizer, lumber, furniture, plastic products, small boats, local food products (all areas).

Where can I learn about job opportunities?

General: Job Service of Florida. Branches in 34 cities, no charge to employer or employee.

Teaching: State Department of Education, Tallahassee 32301, or contact your county school board.

Nursing: State Board of Nursing, 111 East Coastline Drive, Suite 504, Jacksonville 32202.

Special Needs: Florida Occupational Information System, 210 Atkins Building, 1320 Executive Center Drive, Tallahassee 32301.

Civil Service: Office of Personnel Management, 80 N. Hughey Avenue, Orlando 32801.

What about starting your own business?

Florida is full of examples of successful businesses started on a shoestring. In fact, Dun & Bradstreet rated Florida as the small business capital of the United States for 1987.

Where can I obtain information about starting a business in Florida?

The Florida Department of Commerce provides a service called The Florida Business Line, 1-800-342-0771. Call Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., for answers to all your questions.

Living Costs Jobs

How do living costs in Florida compare with other sections of the country?

Major savings come in heating bills, though part of this savings is offset in some households by the expense of air-conditioning and lawn care. Winter clothes are less expensive in Florida, and informal living generally reduces clothing expenses year-round. Food is about the same as in other parts of the country. Medical bills may be slightly higher. Certain major savings are possible in taxes since there is no state or local income tax (see questions under "Taxes"). Housing costs and property taxes tend to be lower than other areas of the country, such as the Northeast. And most of Florida's recreational lands — beaches and parks — are free.

Do living costs vary in different sections of the state?

Yes. Urban, resort and waterfront areas cost more than rural, small-town and inland areas. By county, taking the average index figure of 100 for the whole state, cost of living varies from the highest in Monroe County (Key West) at 109.84, to the lowest in Gulf County at 91.47. Some other county figures are Dade (Miami), 103.80; Palm Beach, 103.77; Broward (Fort Lauderdale), 103.75; Orange (Orlando), 103.66; Hillsborough (Tampa), 98.70; Pinellas (St. Petersburg) 98.23; Duval (Jacksonville), 97.94.

How do Florida salaries compare with those in the rest of the nation?

Pay scales are lower in Florida than in the North, though this difference is partly offset by somewhat lower living costs and no state or local income tax. Some examples: salaries for factory workers in Pennsylvania are 19.8% higher, in California, 27.8% higher, and in Illinois, 33.3% higher. In 1987, Florida residents had a per capita income of $15,241 (Florida ranked 19th of the 50 states).

What job opportunities does Florida offer retired persons?

The Florida Department of Commerce says it is as difficult for retired persons to get jobs in Florida as it is elsewhere. They should not come to Florida to find immediate temporary or fulltime employment to support themselves, unless they have marketable skills.

Is there a key to health and longevity in Florida?

The climate is a strong factor. Mild winters, steady temperatures and air pressure with few wide abrupt changes, sea breezes (no part of the state is more than 70 miles from salt water or more than 345 feet above sea level), and sunshine (Florida gets more winter sunshine than any other state in the Eastern U.S.).

Does Florida's climate vary from section to section?

From north to south, yes, since the state is more than 500 miles long. From east to west, or coast to inland, not as much. If you draw a line across the middle of the state, just below Tampa, you can divide the state into temperate and sub-tropical zones. Here are the temperature figures from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for January and July, and comparisons with other major population centers:

	January		July	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Pensacola	60.6	42.7	90.1	74.4
Orlando	71.7	49.3	91.7	73.0
Jacksonville	64.6	41.7	90.7	71.8
Miami Beach	73.9	62.2	87.0	78.1
New York, N.Y.	38.0	25.6	85.3	68.2
Chicago	29.2	13.6	83.3	62.7
Los Angeles	64.6	47.3	75.3	62.6
Atlanta	51.2	32.6	87.9	69.2

Are winter clothes necessary in Florida?

More so in the temperate regions of Florida. All over the state there are occasional cold snaps when wool clothes are comfortable, but the need for really heavy clothes is rare. Women usually see the winter through in dark, washable cottons or pastel wools. A lightweight raincoat is right for men and women, preferably one with a zip-in lining for those occasional cold spells. And while it is a myth that one's blood becomes thinner after living in Florida, many people find they become very accustomed to the warmer weather. When the mercury drops below 60 degrees most Floridians dig out their winter clothes.

What are Florida summers like?

About 340 days a year are mild, many of these being "summery." True summer, July through September, is rarely as hot as some people imagine, though it is prolonged and often very humid. Clouds keep the thermometer from reaching 90 as often in Miami as in Columbus, Ohio, Washington or Boston. Breezes, the

nearness of the water, general informal living, cotton clothing and air conditioning, all help make summer more comfortable.

How are summer temperatures and humidity?

Summer temperatures rarely rise over 100 degrees and the humidity is about 65 during most summer afternoons, although higher just before the cooling afternoon showers. Night temperatures in the coastal areas are usually in the pleasant 70s.

Is there a rainy season?

Yes. Florida is one of the wettest states in the nation with an annual average rainfall of four or more feet, depending on the area of the state. Summer is thunderstorm season. Showers are often sudden, appearing quickly out of sunny skies and going away just as quickly, leaving the sky bright again. Late afternoon rains often bring relief from sticky summer days. Winter months, on the other hand, are sunny and dry.

Is there a hurricane season?

The official season is June 1 through November 30, but August, September and October have the greatest activity. Since 1951, only four "major" hurricanes have struck the Florida mainland. The National Weather Service Hurricane Center in Miami spots and tracks the storms spawned in the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean.

What type of hurricane preparations should be made in advance?

For the most part, there is plenty of warning when a storm is on the way. However, some supplies to keep on hand for the hurricane season include bottled water, canned goods, candles, batteries for radios and other small appliances, and a well-supplied first aid kit. When a storm is really on the way learn your evacuation route from the local paper, fill up automobile gas tanks, bring lawn furniture and other small items indoors, get boats into dry storage if possible, if not, make sure lines are secure and protected from chafing. Residents of trailers, shaky houses, or coastal areas should move to the nearest storm shelters. Everyone should stay indoors during the storm.

What constitutes a change of legal residence in Florida?

The courts have held that a person's legal residence is a matter of intention. To give proof of intention, the Florida Legislature has prescribed an affidavit to be signed and recorded at the County Court House. This is not essential, but advisable. A copy of the affidavit should be sent to the tax department of the former state of residence, as proof of removal from that state.

Is a will made in another state good in Florida?

Persons moving to Florida from another state should have their will reviewed by a Florida attorney to make sure it is properly executed according to Florida laws.

What is a spouse's elective share in Florida?

The elective share "shall consist of an amount equal to 30% of the fair market value, on the date of death, of all assets. . . computed after deducting from the total value of all assets: (1) All valid claims against the estate paid or payable from the estate; and (2) All mortgages, liens or security interests on the assets." Thus the elective share has to bear its share of the debts of the deceased spouse and is proportionately reduced for mortgages and security interests.

What happens if a person dies without a will?

Florida law states that after payment of all debts and obligations and fees of a court-appointed administrator, property descends to the surviving spouse and children; if no children, then all to the surviving spouse; if no spouse, then all to the children; if no spouse, children or grandchildren, then to the father and mother; if none of the foregoing, then to brothers and sisters and the descendants of deceased brothers and sisters. If none of the foregoing, then one-half to paternal and one-half to maternal grandparents; if no grandparents, then to uncles and aunts and descendants of deceased uncles and aunts. If there is no paternal or maternal kindred, then to such of the kindred as shall survive in the order aforesaid; if no kindred of either part, then to the kindred of the last deceased spouse of the decedent as if the deceased spouse had survived the decedent and then died intestate. When there are no entitled survivors, the property escheats to the state.

How are marriage licenses obtained?

The Clerk of the Circuit Court office charges $45 for the license which includes the cost of the certificate. Applicants must be 18 years old or file the written consent of their parents. No blood test is required.

Law/Politics

Who may vote in Florida?

Any U.S. citizen who is at least 18 years of age, a permanent resident of Florida and of the county in which he resides may register to vote, and is then eligible to vote in Florida elections.

Where do you register to vote?

A person may register to vote at the office of the Supervisor of Elections in each county. Some counties also designate additional locations, such as banks, for registration. Registration records close 30 days before an election. The Office of Supervisor of Elections is open Monday through Saturday, 30 days before the closing of registration records for statewide or federal elections.

Is there a two-party system in Florida?

Yes, the two major parties are Democrat and Republican. Crossover voting in a primary election is prohibited.

Who may run for office?

A person must meet certain requirements to run for an office. For instance, a candidate for governor must be a registered voter, at least 30 years of age, and a resident of Florida for the preceding seven years.

How are candidates elected to office?

Each major political party selects its candidates for office through a "primary" system. If no candidate for the party's nomination receives a majority in the "first" primary election, the two candidates getting the largest number of votes oppose each other in a "second," or "run-off," primary. Only registered members of a political party vote in the primaries of the party, both of which are held in September of election (even-numbered) years. Successful candidates of each party, plus any "independents" who qualify themselves, compete in a general election, held the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Any registered voter, regardless of party affiliation, may vote in general elections and, if no candidate listed is to their liking, may write in the name of a qualified write-in candidate. Absentee voting also may be arranged ahead of time by voters who are physically unable to go to the polls, or who expect to be absent on election day.

Does Florida have presidential preference primaries?

Yes, in March of presidential election years.

Tax

What is most of Florida's tax money used for?

Education and roads get the largest portion of Florida's tax money. Other large expenditures are for health and hospitals, public welfare and police protection.

What tax savings does Florida offer?

Florida does not have a state sales tax on groceries and medicine. Florida is one of only a few states that do not tax personal income. Additionally, Florida has a homestead tax exemption.

What is homestead tax exemption?

Homestead tax exemption frees from taxation the first $25,000 of the assessed value of an owner-occupied residence (including condominiums and cooperative apartments). It does not apply to rented, vacation or seasonal residences, or homes or apartments used part of a year. Application must be made between January 1 and March 1 each year, and the homestead must be occupied as applicant's permanent place of residence, without intention of moving, on January 1 of the year in which exemption is claimed.

How are Florida real estate tax values determined?

The Florida Constitution requires that all county appraisers (tax assessors) assess real estate at full 100% just value.

Can real estate taxes be appealed?

Yes, the Property Appraisal Adjustment Board, consisting of three members of the local Board of County Commissioners and two members of the local school board, may reverse or confirm decisions of the property appraiser. Additional steps of appeal are also available. For full information, consult your local property appraiser.

Does Florida have a state income tax?

No, such a tax is prohibited in the state constitution. As of 1972, there is a 5.5% corporate income tax, but no income tax on individuals.

A sales tax?

Yes. Florida's 6% sales tax is the third-highest in the nation, but it does not apply to a number of essentials, including groceries (non-prepared food items) and medicine. In addition, a one-cent local option sales tax is permissible and has been approved by voters in the

following counties: DeSoto, Gadsden, Hendry, Highlands, Lake, Suwannee and Wakulla.

A utilities tax?

There is a legislative act which permits municipalities to levy a city tax of up to 10% on each utility bill. Some cities assess this and some do not. Additionally, utility customers may be required to pay a small franchise tax which varies depending on the utility and municipality. There is a 6% state sales tax which applies to commercially used utilities.

An inheritance tax?

No, the inheritor pays nothing to the state. Whenever there are death taxes paid to Florida, they come out of the estate.

An estate tax?

Technically, yes. But Florida's law says that the state will impose taxes only in the amount the Federal Government will grant as a deduction for this purpose, and that the Florida estate tax will be automatically repealed when, and if, the Federal tax is repealed. Thus, if an estate pays any tax at all to Florida, it is only money that would have gone to the Federal government if it had not gone to the state government. Federal claims do not begin until after an estate totals $600,000, and certain other deductions are permissible after than amount.

Education

May children of non-residents attend Florida schools?

Yes. However, the parent must purchase a Florida tag for his/her automobile and may be required to pay a tuition fee of up to $50 per child. Tuition is waived when the family registers legal intention of becoming a permanent resident, or if the parent is in the military, a civilian employee whose benefits include child education by federal subsidy, or a migratory worker. Inquire at the local school board or at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for specific requirements in individual cases.

Are public textbooks free?

Yes, but families provide supplemental material such

To mobile homes?

Yes, but only if you own the property where the mobile home is located and live in the mobile home.

What regulations govern mobile homes in Florida?

You do not need a driver's license to own a mobile home. However, you do need to have legal identification to obtain the title. Owners pay 6% sales tax and a $7.50 title fee in addition to a one-time real property fee of $4. A real property sticker must be purchased ($24 to $85, depending on the length of the mobile home) and placed in the window closest to the road for inspection purposes.

If you rent, rather than own the lot, you must pay a tangeable tax based on the size of the mobile home and the lot. Contact the county tax collector's office for more information.

How many trailer parks are there in Florida?

The Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, which licenses trailer parks, has more than 5,036 on its list, but some of these are small ones for overnight parking. Mobile home shipments to Florida are on the increase, new parks are being built all the time, and old, well-established parks have waiting lists. License tags assigned to trailer homes show a constant upward trend.

Is Florida landscaping different from that in other parts of the country?

Definitely. Many things grow in Florida that could not survive in colder climates, and they grow very rapidly. However, the soil in most of Florida has a high sand content and, as a result, some plants that flourish in Northern gardens fare poorly in their Florida counterparts. Remember, too, that growing conditions vary from one part of the state to another. Call the local county agricultural agent for an abundance of material and advice.

paid was less than 6%. Once a vehicle is signed over by a selling party, the receiving party has 20 days in which to apply for title to the vehicle and register it in his or her own name. A delinquent fee of $10 is assessed if the registration is not made within this time period.

Housing

What is the rental picture on apartments?

There are plenty of apartments in Florida. Rates are cheaper in the summer, and sometimes lower on a year-round basis, especially in the resort areas. Rents also vary depending on which part of the state you're in. For instance, rents in Pensacola are considerably lower than in the Fort Lauderdale area. When renting an apartment, check what the rental price includes (utilities, parking, etc.) and whether the advertised rate is for yearly or seasonal rental.

What is the difference between a cooperative and a condominium apartment?

The big difference is in the type of ownership and hence an owner's liability. The condominium owner gets a warranty deed to his apartment when he buys it. It may be sold as a separate piece of property and the owner is liable only to the extent of his mortgage on such things as roofing, plumbing, etc. The owner of a cooperative is, on the other hand, merely a stockholder that owns his and all other apartments in the building. A co-op corporation can go bankrupt, and a co-op apartment owner's liability may extend to any unpaid debts of the co-op corporation.

Does Florida have a homestead tax exemption?

Yes, the first $25,000 of the assessed value of an owner-occupied residence (including condominiums and cooperative apartments). See questions under "Taxes".

Does the homestead tax exemption apply to duplexes?

Yes, but only to the portion occupied by the owner.

as workbooks and school supplies which cannot be reused.

Is free transportation provided to public schools?

Free bus transportation is provided for any child who lives more than two miles from his school. Free bus transportation is also provided for the physically handicapped and in certain circumstances, such as hazardous walking conditions for children in grades K through 6 and school transfers.

How are Florida public schools supported?

52.8% by state funding (including funds from the state lottery), 40.2% by local and 7% by federal funding. The Florida Educational Finance Program, enacted into state law, operates on the theory that every child, no matter what the wealth of his/her home county, deserves anequal educational opportunity. Using a complicated formula based on needs and resources, counties supply a certain amount of the money for their schools, and the state supplies the major portion of the rest. A small percentage comes from the Federal government for lunch programs and certain exceptional educational programs.

How long must a child go to school in Florida?

To enter the school system, a child must be 5 years old on or before September 1 and must attend school until the age of 16. The child may attend public, parochial or private schools, or have a qualified tutor.

Are there programs for handicapped and gifted children?

Yes, presently all counties have programs for both. The Florida Exceptional Child Program offers opportunities for the handicapped and gifted. Gifted children usually are given a chance at accelerated or enriched classes developed at the county level.

How many colleges and universities are there in Florida?

There are 28 community colleges and nine four-year colleges and universities operated by the state of Florida. There are currently 91 private two-year and four-year colleges and universities either licensed by the state or accredited by officially approved accreditation bodies, or both.

Where are the state-supported colleges and universities located?

The degree granting institutions operated by the

state of Florida are: Florida Agricultural and Mechanical (A&M) University, Tallahassee; Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton; Florida International University, Miami; Florida State University, Tallahassee; University of Central Florida, Orlando, University of Florida, Gainesville; University of North Florida, Jacksonville; University of South Florida, Tampa; University of West Florida, Pensacola.

Supplementing these institutions are 28 community junior colleges, and more are being planned. The ultimate aim is to have a junior college within commuting distance of every high school graduate. Community colleges are now serving Avon Park, Bradenton, Brevard County, Dade County, Daytona Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Jacksonville, Key West, Lake City, Leesburg, Madison, Marianna, Niceville, Ocala, Orlando, Palatka, Palm Beach County, Panama City, Pasco-Hernando counties, Pensacola, Polk County, St. Petersburg, Sanford, Tallahassee and Tampa.

How much does it cost for a Florida resident to attend a four-year college or university?

At all universities (prices subject to change) undergraduate tuition fees are approximately $33 per credit hour per semester for students who are Florida residents. Rates are higher for graduate and special programs and for out-of-state students. You are considered a resident if you have lived in Florida for at least 12 months. Room and board on campus will vary. Approximate costs for rooms are $716 per semester. Most colleges and universities require an average health fee of $36 per semester. Other minor costs and fees depend on the student's course of study.

All Florida four-year colleges and universities are on the semester system.

What is a community college?

Community college offers approximately the same subjects as the first two years of a four-year college. Virtually any high school graduate and many adults can be admitted and a student who has successfully completed two years of community college can transfer to a four-year college upon meeting the entrance requirements. The community college offers extensive technical, vocational and adult education. It is operated by a state-appointed board of trustees. Tuition (prices subject to change) amounts to $20.30 per credit hour per semester, plus costs for books and other materials. Many students attend community college to better

How much does a driver's license cost, and how long does it last?

All licenses are issued for 4- or 6-year periods at a cost of $15. First-time applicants who have a conviction-free record for the past three years can obtain a six-year license. In all cases, licenses expire on the licensee's birthday. Driver's licenses are now renewed when notification is received from the State, or prior to or the day of your birthday. The State sends special cards which must be taken to the driver's license examining office nearest you (see the white pages of your telephone book for locations). All drivers must now undergo re-examination (but NOT a driving test), every four or six years. The examination covers vision, hearing and sign identification. Drivers with good driving records may only be required to take the vision examination.

How do you get your first Florida driver's license?

By applying at any Division of Driver's License Office, arranging for an examination, studying the Florida Driver's Handbook (available at the station) and passing the required tests. An additional fee of $4 is required for an initial Florida license.

Must a new resident get a driver's license?

Yes, immediately. A new resident will be required to take a complete examination, including driving test, even if they have a valid license from another state. Contact the Division of Driver's License Office for further details.

Is automobile liability insurance mandatory in Florida?

No. The state's present insurance laws do require that you carry at least Personal Injury Protection insurance for your automobile. This may be held with any company licensed to do business in Florida.

Is there a sales tax on automobiles?

Yes, 6% of the purchase price less trade-in.

Must you pay sales tax on a car purchased in another state?

If a Florida resident brings a car into Florida that was purchased out of state, the State says he must pay up to 6% Florida sales tax based on its current value — or the difference between the sales tax paid in the state of purchase and the 6% Florida sales tax if the amount

Automobiles

How much does an automobile license cost?

Certificates of registration are issued annually for all automobiles. License plates are issued for a 5-year period, as the state Legislature determines. In the interim years, revalidation stickers are issued. Costs of license tags for passenger automobiles are levied by auto weight: up to 2,499 pounds, $18.60; 2,500 to 3,499 pounds, $26.60; 3,500 and up, $36.60. In addition, trucks weighing up to 1,999 pounds, $18.60; 2,000 to 3,000 pounds, $26.60; 3,001 to 5,000 pounds, $36.60; 5,001 pounds and up, based on exact weight per hundred pounds.

Most registrations expire at midnight on the driver's birthdate. Personalized plates can be applied for at least 90 days and no more than five months prior to the due date at an additional cost of $12 a year. Call the local county tax collector's office for more details.

Who must buy a Florida auto tag?

All residents must immediately register and obtain a Florida license tag at a county tax collector office or the Division of Motor Vehicles in Tallahassee for any motor vehicle to be operated in Florida. In addition, any nonresident who accepts employment or engages in any trade, profession or occupation in Florida or enrolls children in Florida public schools must register any motor vehicle owned within 10 days after commencement of employment or education, if the motor vehicle is to be operated in Florida.

Must your vehicle be inspected?

In 1981, the Florida Legislature terminated the mandatory automobile inspection service. However, certain counties have taken over the testing of lights, brakes, horn, steering, windshield wipers, directional signals and tires. Check with the city clerk or the local police station to see if your county is continuing the system. Meanwhile, the federal government recently gave several Florida cities poor ratings for auto emissions control, so there is serious talk of reinstating state automobile inspections.

How old do you have to be to get a Florida driver's license?

You can get a regular license at 16 years old. Restricted licenses to drive during the day with a licensed adult in the car are available at age 15.

prepare themselves for later college work, to economize on their first two years of higher education by living at home, or to provide themselves with two years of additional education they otherwise would not have.

What professional schools do universities in Florida have?

Graduate work is offered in the following fields: agriculture, business administration, dentistry, education, engineering, fine arts, humanities, journalism, languages, law, library science, medical technology, medicine, natural sciences, nursing, pharmacy, psychology, social sciences and veterinary medicine.

Recreation

What makes Florida fishing famous?

More than 8,426 miles of tidal shoreline (the longest of any state, except Alaska); thousands of fresh water lakes and rivers; more free fishing piers than any other area in the world; easy availability of rental fishing boats and guides. And, naturally, many species of fish.

What are Florida's favorite freshwater fish?

The largemouth black bass, which averages 4 to 8 pounds and can run as heavy as 20, can be found in almost any body of fresh water. Lake Okeechobee, the largest body of fresh water in Florida, is good for bass; so are the lakes and streams of Central and North Florida, the Everglades and the canals of the lower east coast.

Other freshwater favorites found nearly anywhere in the state are channel catfish, bream, speckled perch, shellcracker and chain pickerel (pike).

Is a license needed for freshwater fishing?

All Florida fishermen, except as mentioned below, are required to carry Fishing License Stamps. Residents 65 years of age or older are required to carry a Senior Citizen Hunting and Fishing Certificate, which can be obtained from county tax collectors. A similar free certificate is available to any totally and permanently disabled residents. Children under 16 are not required to have a Fishing License Stamp. The "cane-pole law" allows a resident to fish in the county of his or her residence without a license, using live or natural bait and poles or hand lines not equipped with a reel for

noncommercial purposes. In Fish Management areas, a valid Fishing License Stamp is required to fish by any method.

For the purpose of fishing in Florida, a person is a resident if he or she has lived in the state for six continuous months, or has signed a domicile certificate from the local courthouse. Active military personnel stationed in Florida and fulltime students are considered residents when purchasing fishing licenses. Licenses are available at county tax collector offices, tackle shops, fish camps, hardware and sporting-goods stores.

RESIDENT:

Series AK — Resident fishing/hunting combination, **$17**

Series AB — Fishing (valid 12 months from date of purchase), **$7**

NONRESIDENT:

Series B — Annual, **$25**

Series F — 10-day continuous, **$10**

Note: In addition to the License Stamp Fees listed above, tax collectors are entitled to an issuance fee of $1 and their subagents are entitled to 50 cents.

Are there any freshwater bag limits?

- 10 Black Bass (largemouth, Suwannee, redeye, spotted and shoal basses individually or in total).
- 20 white, striped or sunshine bass (not more than 6 of the 20 may be more than 24" in total length).
- 15 Chain Pickerel.
- 50 Panfish (ie: blue gill, speckled perch, shellcracker, warmouth and red-finned pickerel, individually or in total).

The total possession limit for these fish is two days' bag limit after the first day of fishing. Special limits may apply in certain Fish Management Areas.

Are there any closed seasons?

Not for freshwater fishing. However, there are rules which govern fishing methods, and there are special fish management areas. For more details, consult the *Florida Freshwater Sport Fishing Guide & Regulations Summary* available from the county tax collector's office and fishing, hardware and sporting-good stores.

What are the best seasons for freshwater fishing?

Bass, all year; panfish (except crappies), spring and early summer; crappie, late winter and early spring; catfish, summer.

and runners. There are numerous road races held in Florida, from Jacksonville's River Run to the popular Gasparilla Classic in Tampa to Miami's Orange Bowl marathon. For those athletes who really want to test their mettle, there are triathalons and mini-triathalons held all over the state. Most Florida cities have clubs for runners and cyclists.

What other forms of recreation are popular in Florida?

There are 142 state parks, recreation areas, museums, gardens, preserves, sanctuaries, reserves and historic sites throughout Florida. Within the park system are miles of beaches, offshore islands, lakes, rivers, springs, woodlands and open grassland. Camping is possible at many of the state's parks. Activities includes hiking, swimming, fishing, campfire programs, boating, picnicking, snorkeling and Scuba diving, and cycling. There is a national park in the Everglades, and there are countless commercial sightseeing attractions. (Many of the latter display Florida's flowers and gardens, as well as wildlife from its land and waters, such as tropical birds and dolphins.)

Florida also has extensive cultural activities. Every major metropolitan area of the state has a performing arts center, as well as theaters and auditoriums. The state also offers numerous local fairs, art and music festivals that provide entertainment and cultural enrichment.

Does Florida have many art museums?

Fine museums can be found in Fort Lauderdale, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa and West Palm Beach, to name just a few. The Ringling Museum in Sarasota is one of the major state-owned collections in the United States and the internationally acclaimed Salvador Dali Museum is located in St. Petersburg.

In addition, most Florida cities have art groups which sponsor showings by local and out-of-state artists. The Cedar Key Art Festival, the Mainsail Art Festival in St. Petersburg, the Gasparilla Art Festival in Tampa, the Winter Park Art Festival and the Las Olas Art Festival in Fort Lauderdale, are just a few of the state's numerous artistic get-togethers.

How many libraries does Florida have?

There are 718 libraries (excluding school media centers) in Florida which include states, main administrative units, branch, institution, academic and special libraries.

Where can I get a chart of Florida coastal or Intracoastal waters?

From marinas, marine hardware companies, or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Washington, D.C. Charts currently cost $12.25, but the price is subject to increase in the near future.

Are there many spectator sports in Florida?

Florida, partly because of its climate, has been the favorite spring training site for major league baseball teams. The "Grapefruit League," exhibition and practice games scheduled in February, March and early April, attract thousands of fans. Teams from around the country play in numerous locations around the state. Florida does not have a fulltime major league baseball team to call its own, but several cities are in active pursuit of a team. However, there are minor league teams that play through the summer.

Professional football teams in Florida include the Miami Dolphins and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers. The 1989 Super Bowl will be held in Miami and Tampa will play host to the 25th Anniversary Super Bowl in 1991.

In addition to the pros, excellent college teams can be found at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida State University and Florida A&M in Tallahassee and the University of Miami. Annual bowl games in Florida include the Orange Bowl, Citrus Bowl and Gator Bowl.

Golf and tennis fans can find a wealth of tournaments throughout the state.

Parimutuel wagering sports can be found in abundance in Florida. Thoroughbred and quarter-horse tracks, harness tracks, Jai-Alai frontons and Greyhound tracks are prominent throughout the state and provide "players" with an opportunity for fun and profit.

Racing enthusiasts also enjoy an abundance of stock car, sports car, grand prix, motorcycle and boat racing. Well-known events include for autos: the Daytona 500 and the 12 Hours of Sebring, Gatornationals; and, for boaters, the Southern Ocean Racing Conference (SORC).

What type of participant sports can be found in Florida?

The state's excellent weather lends itself to a variety of individual sports. Golfing is a favorite — Florida can boast more than 800 golf courses. And tennis is another favorite — often the focal point of many of Florida's resorts.

Florida's flat terrain makes its popular with cyclists

Is a license required for saltwater sport fishing?

At this time, a recreational saltwater fishing license is not required unless products are sold in any manner. However, the state is considering implementation of saltwater fishing licenses as another source of fees. Check with the county tax collector's office to determine local fees.

What fish are caught in shallow salt water?

Snook, snapper, sheepshead, bluefish, pompano and cravalle jack can be caught from piers, bridges and small boats on Florida's lower east coast. All these, and tarpon, can be caught on the Gulf Coast. In the Keys, add jewfish, permit, cero mackerel and bonefish.

What are some of the deeper saltwater fish, and how can they be found?

Mackerel, grouper, king, bonita, jacks, snapper, barracuda and more can be caught from boats or commercial fishing piers. A saltwater casting rod, spin gear with fairly heavy nylon line, a trolling rod and a reel with a drag make up a good beginner's outfit. Sporting-goods stores or bait-and-tackle shops are the best places to find advice on specific equipment.

What are the big game fish and where can they be caught?

Sailfish, big blue Marlin, *mahi mahi* or dolphin — the fish, not the mammal — white Marlin, Allison tuna and more are in the Gulf Stream along the lower east coast. Tarpon, snook and king are favorites on the Gulf Coast. Charter boat captains will take you out, provide the tackle and instructions. This service can be expensive, but the bill can be divided among several passengers.

Are there seasons on saltwater fish?

To provide Florida waters with the maximum protection from overfishing, closed seasons and regulations regarding bag limits and legal lengths for saltwater fishing are constantly changing. For the most up-to-date information, pick up a current copy of *Florida Saltwater Fishing Facts* from your local Florida Marine Patrol office or the Florida Department of Natural Resources.

What fees are charged for hunting?

RESIDENT:

Series K — statewide hunting, **$11**
Series AK — statewide hunting/fishing combination, **$17**

NONRESIDENT:
Series L — statewide hunting, **$50**
Wildlife Management Area Stamp, $10

In addition to the License Stamp Fees listed above, tax collectors are entitled to a $1 issuance fee.

Consult the *Florida Hunting Handbook Regulations Summary*, available at the county tax collector's office, for additional fees and exemptions.

The Wildlife Management Area Stamp is required for most public hunting grounds (62 areas scattered around the state). These grounds are managed by the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission. Hunters also may pay a fee to the owner of commercial shooting preserves for the privilege of hunting game which require a special license.

What do you hunt in Florida and when?

Resident game birds are quail and wild turkeys. Resident game mammals are deer, gray squirrels, fox squirrels, black bears (in designated areas), wild hog (in designated areas) and rabbits. Migratory game birds are ducks, gallinules, coots, snipes, rails (marsh hen), woodcocks, crows, mourning doves and white-winged doves. Open season varies according to the area and the game hunted. Consult the latest edition of the *Florida Hunting Handbook Regulations Summary*, available from any county tax collector.

There is no open season on a number of protected species such as the Florida panther and alligator. For a complete list of endangered species, contact the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission.

What animals may be hunted year round?

Raccoons, opossums, coyotes, skunks, nutria and beavers may be taken throughout the year. Unprotected mammals include armadillos, Norway rats, black rats and house mice.

What aquatic sports does Florida offer?

Swimming, of course. On most South Florida beaches, swimming is possible the year round, and most motel and hotel pools are heated for winter dips.

Water skiing, surfing, windsurfing, snorkeling and Scuba diving are major water activities. Sand sailing, with boats skimming along the beach, is practiced on certain wide, smooth shorelines such as Daytona's.

Boating is a favorite pasttime in Florida, and not just among the wealthy. Every area of the state has easy access to water, whether lakes, rivers, the Gulf or the Atlantic. Jon boats are found moored next to 120' yachts; catamarans ply the same waters used by freighters.

Must pleasure boats be state-registered?

Non-residents may use their boats for 90 consecutive days without registering them, provided their boats already have a valid home state registration. Resident pleasure boat owners must comply with state registration rules on boats propelled by machinery, except ship's life boats, and boats from another country using Florida water temporarily. Registration numbers must appear on both sides of the bow and owners must carry registration certificates aboard while in use. Registration of second-hand boats must be transferred to the new owner at a fee of $8.50 if there is an existing registration, or $6.25 plus the full registration fee if there is not an existing registration. The charge for a new boat title is $9.25.

Also there is a 6% sales tax on the purchase price of the boat less trade-in. A manufacturer's statement of origin is now required in registering new boats.

How much does it cost to register a boat, and how is registration accomplished?

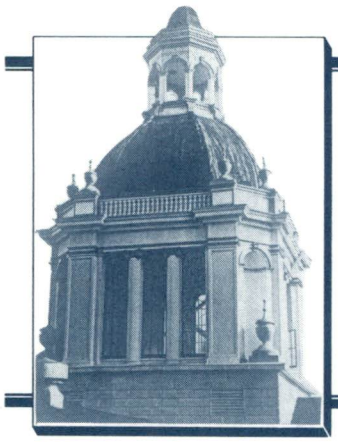
State registration fees range from $4.25 for motorboats less than 12 feet long, to $78.25 for those 110 feet or more. Owners of pleasure boats should apply to the tax collector of the county in which the boat is domiciled. All commercial boat owners should apply to the Department of Natural Resources, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Tallahassee FL 32303.

Does a boat trailer need a license?

Yes, licenses are issued by the Auto Tag Department, a division of the county tax collector's office, acting for the Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Permission is needed from the Department of Transportation to use any trailer-car combination more than 8 feet wide, 13½ feet high and 55 feet long on Florida highways.

Is safety equipment required for boating?

Any U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary will inspect a boat free of charge to be sure it has all the safety equipment needed. Some required items are fire extinguisher, lights, life preservers, anchor, first-aid supplies and distress signals. Trailers for boats must have a combination tail-brake-tag light and directional turning lights for highway safety. For further details on boat and trailer requirements, contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard office.



LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE

90-No. 1 February 5, 1990

It's that time again. The arrival of this Hotline heralds the advent of the Legislature, or at least that of interim committee meetings.

Committees have been meeting, trying to formulate their 1990 legislative goals. Some of this years' "hot" issues are starting to emerge. More on that later. First, we need to bring everyone up to date on the Chamber's priorities and positions for the 1990 legislative session.

The Florida Chamber Board of Directors met in Sarasota on January 18th and adopted our 1990 legislative priorities and positions. This was the culmination of a comprehensive process which includes input through mail-in Point/Counterpoint ballots, review by various substantive committees at our Face-to-Face meetings and final review by the Chamber's Legislative Council. This Hotline details what our priorities and positions are, issue by issue.

The Florida Chamber Top 1990 Legislative Priorities

This year, we have nine priority issues. Each is of critical importance to the business community. As such, they will have our full attention. The following is an alphabetical list of our priorities, followed by our position statements on other important 1990 legislative issues.

Crime: The Florida Chamber supports a three-pronged approach to crime prevention: build more prisons, institute alternative sentencing programs and put additional resources into early childhood intervention.

Drug Testing in the Workplace: The Florida Chamber supports legislation allowing businesses to conduct random drug tests of employees in safety sensitive positions and "reasonable suspicion" testing of all other employees.

Education: The Florida Chamber supports a broad education agenda aimed at improving the quality of education, including increased funding for early childhood education programs and

This year, there is an international trade proposal in the House Commerce Committee that will be filed as a bill this session.

Right now, it is known as the Florida International Affairs and Trade Promotion Act (PCB-CO-1A). The Act is an attempt to make Florida competitive in the global market, to raise the visibility of international trade and tourism and to promote international education. Our Economic Affairs Committee is studying the proposal. You will hear more about international trade as the session goes on.

Get Your Point Across With "To the Point"

The Florida Chamber is a member-driven organization. Our legislative positions are a direct result of your votes, so it is only natural that we want you to get involved in the legislative process.

We are currently holding "Chamber Caucuses" around the state where you can learn more about all our priority issues. Attendees receive a copy of "To the Point," which is a series of cards and issue papers detailing our positions and arguments.

The legislature is beginning to change the way it does business. Now, more than ever, the opinion of local constituents is important to legislature. So, from time to time, the Chamber will need your grassroots help on issues. At the Caucus, you can sign up for our Chamber Network. When an issue needs that extra help, we will contact you. You can use the "To the Point" cards to lobby your local legislators. Your word carries clout with your elected officials. This gives you a chance to use your voice.

It's not too late to register for the Caucuses. Contact Mary Donovan at 1-800-940-4879.

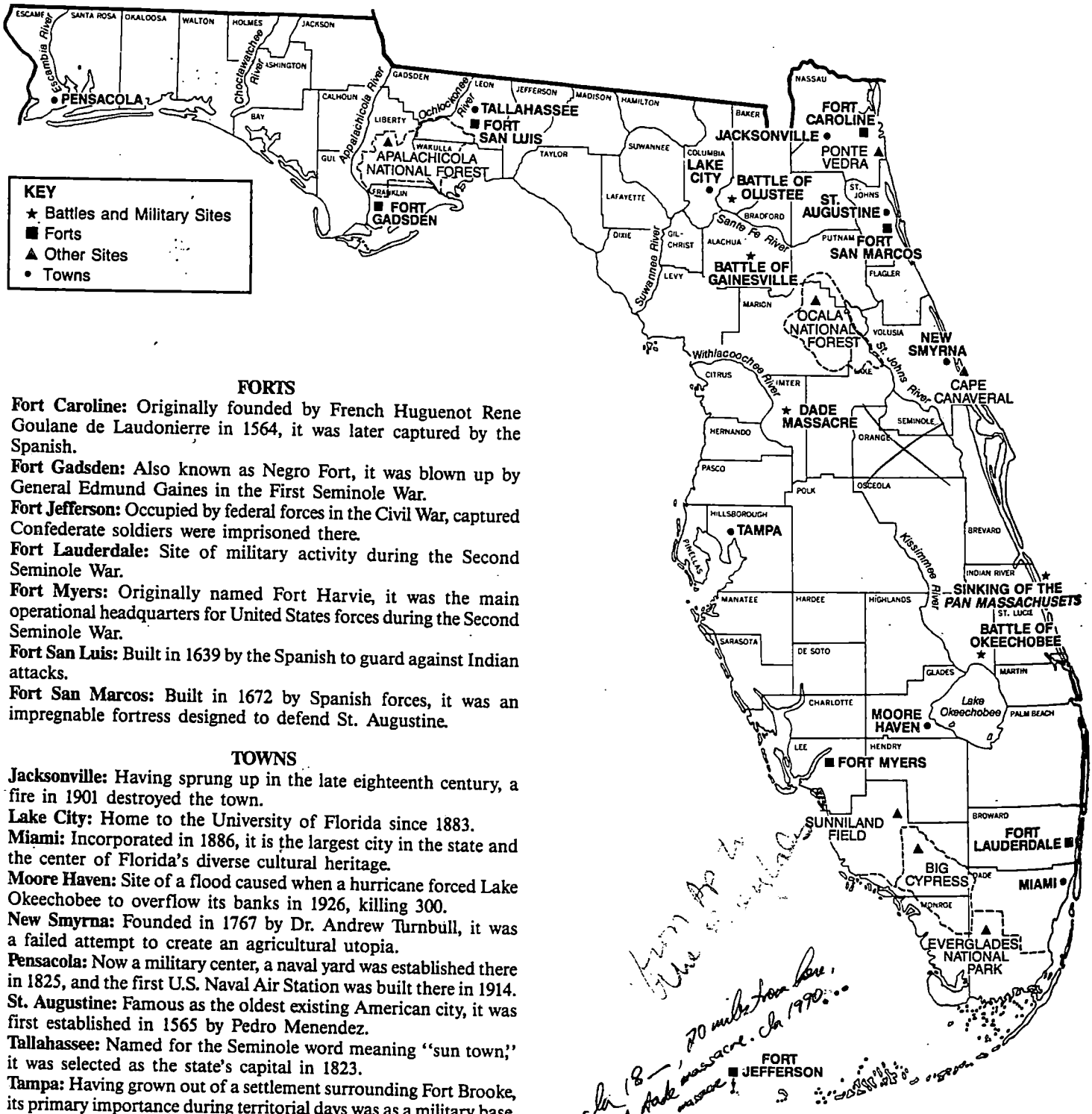
THE FLORIDA CHAMBER

Post Office Box 11309
Tallahassee, Florida 32302
(904) 222-2831

PRE-SORTED

First Class Mail
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Tallahassee, FL
PERMIT 86

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA



FORTS

Fort Caroline: Originally founded by French Huguenot Rene Goulane de Laudonierre in 1564, it was later captured by the Spanish.

Fort Gadsden: Also known as Negro Fort, it was blown up by General Edmund Gaines in the First Seminole War.

Fort Jefferson: Occupied by federal forces in the Civil War, captured Confederate soldiers were imprisoned there.

Fort Lauderdale: Site of military activity during the Second Seminole War.

Fort Myers: Originally named Fort Harvie, it was the main operational headquarters for United States forces during the Second Seminole War.

Fort San Luis: Built in 1639 by the Spanish to guard against Indian attacks.

Fort San Marcos: Built in 1672 by Spanish forces, it was an impregnable fortress designed to defend St. Augustine.

TOWNS

Jacksonville: Having sprung up in the late eighteenth century, a fire in 1901 destroyed the town.

Lake City: Home to the University of Florida since 1883.

Miami: Incorporated in 1886, it is the largest city in the state and the center of Florida's diverse cultural heritage.

Moore Haven: Site of a flood caused when a hurricane forced Lake Okeechobee to overflow its banks in 1926, killing 300.

New Smyrna: Founded in 1767 by Dr. Andrew Turnbull, it was a failed attempt to create an agricultural utopia.

Pensacola: Now a military center, a naval yard was established there in 1825, and the first U.S. Naval Air Station was built there in 1914.

St. Augustine: Famous as the oldest existing American city, it was first established in 1565 by Pedro Menendez.

Tallahassee: Named for the Seminole word meaning "sun town," it was selected as the state's capital in 1823.

Tampa: Having grown out of a settlement surrounding Fort Brooke, its primary importance during territorial days was as a military base.

BATTLES AND MILITARY SITES

Battle of Gainesville: Site of a Confederate victory in the American Civil War.

Battle of the Okeechobee: The climax of the Second Seminole War, it was the largest battle of the war and the only American victory.

Battle of Olustee: Fought in 1864, it was Florida's most significant battle of the Civil War. About 10,000 total troops engaged in combat.

Dade Massacre: Major Francis Dade and 108 U.S. soldiers were killed in an Indian ambush that sparked the Second Seminole War.

Sinking of the Pan Massachusetts: Occurred forty miles off the southern coast of Cape Canaveral in 1942, and led to strengthened coastal defense.

OTHER SITES

Apalachicola National Forest: Established in 1936 as one of the state's three national forests, it is Florida's largest with 557,000 acres.

Cape Canaveral: First used by NASA in 1958, it has been the site of many historic events, including the Apollo II moon mission in 1969 and the 1986 Challenger space-shuttle tragedy.

Everglades National Park: The nation's third largest national park, it was dedicated in 1947.

Ponte Vedra: Four German spies came ashore here in 1942. They were later captured and executed.

Sunniland Field: Located in northern Collier County, Florida's first oil well was drilled here in 1943.

Republican Party of Florida
1990 Statesman's Dinner

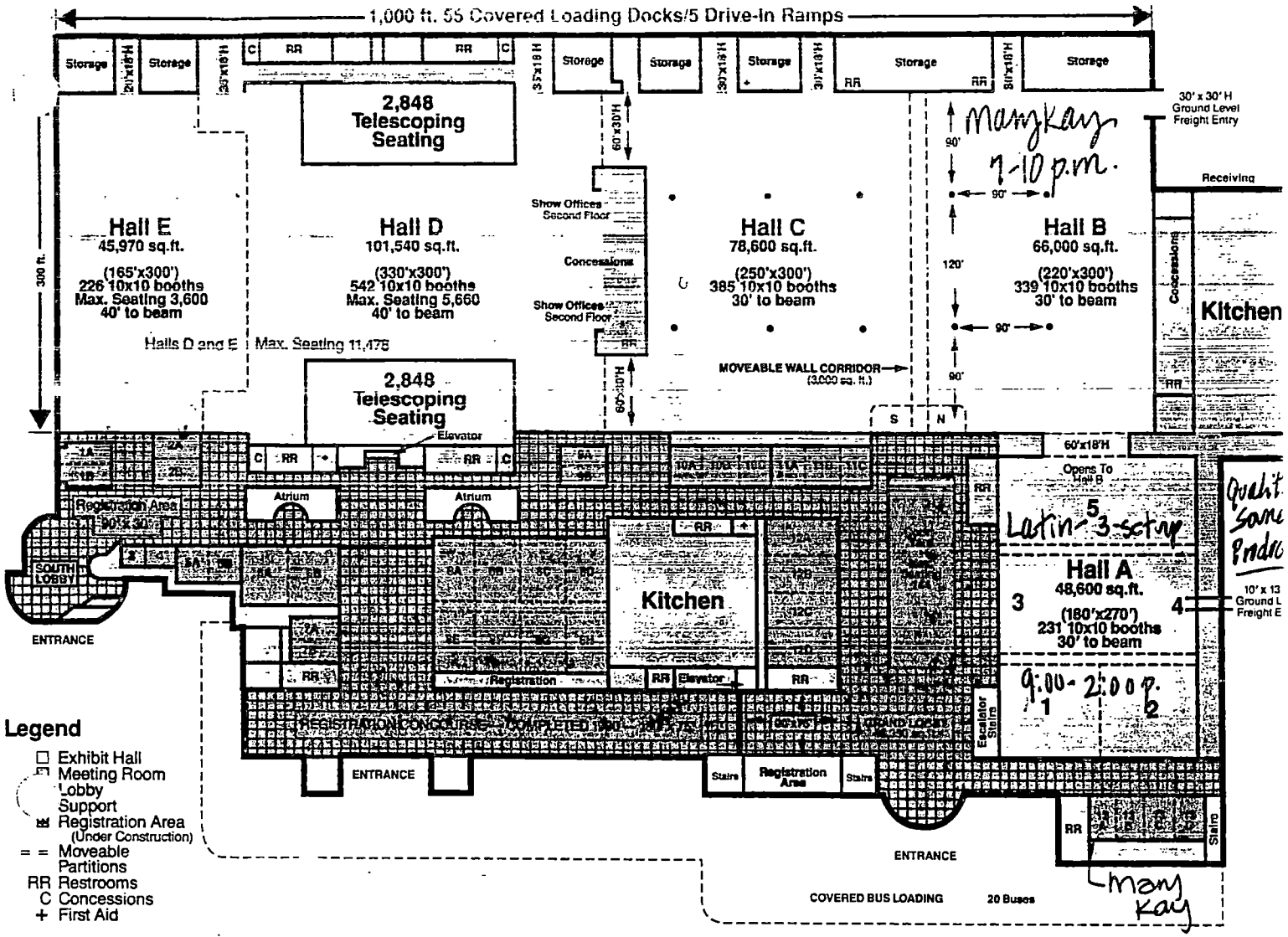
RECEPTIONS

As of March 20, 1990

RECEPTIONS	ATTENDEES
Patron Reception: Foyer	Patron table/ticket buyers and Florida Capitol Council members.
Legislative Reception: Room 6A & 6B	Legislative table/ticket buyers.
VIP Dignitary Reception: Room 8	Congressional, Florida Cabinet, and Special Guest table/ticket buyers, Florida Victory Committee members and Host Committee members. (Special Photo Opportunity for Host Committee members).
Statesman's Reception: DOC 5	National Statesman, Florida Statesman, Governor, U.S. Senate, and U.S. Cabinet table/ticket buyers and Co-Chairmen.
Photo Opportunity: West Concorse	Co-Chairmen, National Statesman and Florida Statesman table/ticket buyers. Governor, U.S. Senate, and U.S. Cabinet table buyers.

Press Office: Room 1A & B

Staff Office: Room 2A & B or 3 or 4



Legend

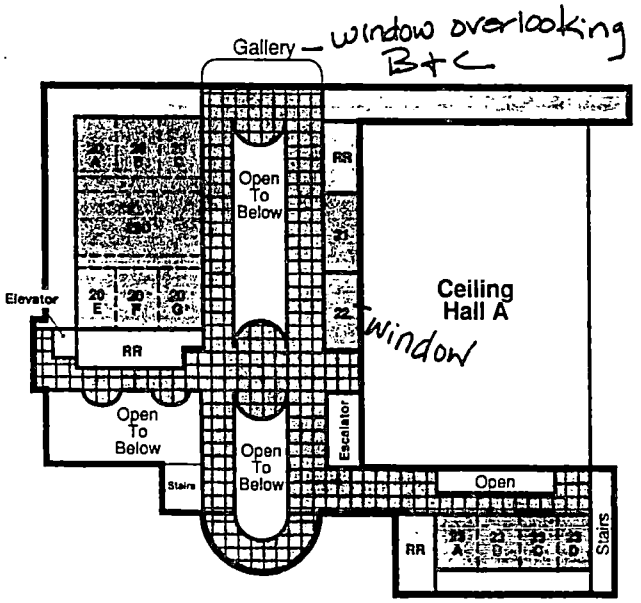
- Exhibit Hall
- Meeting Room
- Lobby
- Support
- Registration Area (Under Construction)
- = = Moveable Partitions
- RR Restrooms
- C Concessions
- \+ First Aid

Meeting Rooms

Room	Dimensions	Sq Ft (H)
1	39' x 36'	1,404 (11')
1A	19' x 36'	684
1B	20' x 36'	756
2	49' x 35'	1,715 (11')
2A	24' x 35'	875
2B	24' x 35'	875
3	25' x 19'	475 (12')
4	24' x 19'	456 (12')
5	59' x 32'	1,888 (16')
5A	30' x 32'	960
5B	29' x 32'	928
6	88' x 52'	4,576 (16')
6A	44' x 52'	2,288
6B	44' x 52'	2,288
7	42' x 38'	1,596 (16')
7A	21' x 38'	798
7B	21' x 38'	798
8	161' x 101'	16,261 (22')
8A	45' x 38'	1,710
8B	45' x 39'	1,755
8C	45' x 41'	1,845
8D	45' x 41'	1,845
8E	45' x 38'	1,710
8F	45' x 39'	1,755
8G	45' x 41'	1,845
8H	45' x 41'	1,845

Room	Dimensions	Sq Ft (H)
9	39' x 36'	1,404 (11')
9A	19' x 36'	684
9B	20' x 36'	756
10	87' x 39'	3,393 (16')
10A	28' x 39'	1,092
10B	30' x 39'	1,170
10C	28' x 39'	1,092
11	87' x 39'	3,393 (16')
11A	28' x 39'	1,092
11B	30' x 39'	1,170
11C	28' x 39'	1,092
12	134' x 60'	8,040 (16')
12A	29' x 60'	1,740
12B	30' x 60'	1,800
12C	30' x 60'	1,800
12D	45' x 60'	2,700
13	117' x 48'	5,616 (16')
13A	28' x 48'	1,344
13B	30' x 48'	1,440
13C	30' x 48'	1,440
13D	28' x 48'	1,344

Room	Dimensions	Sq Ft (H)
20	147' x 90'	13,230 (18')
20A	38' x 30'	1,140
20B	38' x 30'	1,140
20C	38' x 30'	1,140
20D	90' x 50'	4,500
20E	38' x 30'	1,140
20F	38' x 30'	1,140
20G	38' x 30'	1,140
21	24' x 57'	1,368 (18')
22	24' x 55'	1,320 (18')
23	117' x 48'	5,616 (18')
23A	28' x 48'	1,344
23B	30' x 48'	1,440
23C	30' x 48'	1,440
23D	28' x 48'	1,344
A	180' x 270'	48,600 (30')
A-1	90' x 68'	6,120
A-2	90' x 68'	6,120
A-3	90' x 106'	9,540
A-4	90' x 106'	9,540
A-5	180' x 68'	12,240



Second Floor

Orange County Convention/Civic Center

went bankrupt, and the state repossessed it. It was later sold to Dutch investors. The population of Florida was 187,000. The Cuban migration began. Over 6,000 cigarmakers came to Key West and Tampa.

JANUARY 7, 1873 • Ossian Bingley Hart (1821-1874) became governor of Florida. Hart was a Republican. Hart was born in Jacksonville, the town his father founded. He was a lawyer and resided in Ft. Pierce, Key West, and Tampa. He served as a state legislator and was a justice on the state supreme court. After 14 months in office, he died of pneumonia.

MARCH 18, 1874 • Marcellus Stearns (1839-1891) became governor of Florida. Stearns was a Republican. He was a native of Maine. In 1861 he joined the Union Army and lost an arm in battle. Stearns studied law while in the army and after the war he served in the Freedmen's Bureau in Quincy, Florida. He actively organized blacks in support of the Republican party and wanted to be nominated as governor in 1872. However, many blacks objected, and he accepted the nomination as lieutenant governor. He was acting governor during Governor Hart's illness, and succeeded him when Governor Hart died.

1876 • The state hospital for the insane was established at Chattahoochee. After eight years of Republican rule, Democrats regained control of the state government. George F. Drew was elected governor, and a year later Federal troops were withdrawn from Florida. The period known as Reconstruction ended. Henry A. DeLand, a manufacturer from New York, bought land and founded a community in the upper St. Johns River area. Henry S. Sanford, a former minister to Belgium in the Lincoln administration, bought land on the southern shore of Lake Monroe. He planted groves of oranges, lemons, and grapefruits and brought in settlers. He also gave his name to the town he established.

JANUARY 2, 1877 • George F. Drew (1827-1900) was inaugurated as governor of Florida. Drew was a Democrat. The state's twelfth governor was born in New Hampshire and was a machinist who established a business in Columbus, Georgia. He moved to Ellaville, Florida, in 1865, and established Florida's largest sawmill. Under his leadership the state began a period of industrial expansion. After leaving office, he returned to the sawmill business and died in Jacksonville.

1880 • A fire destroyed most of Pensacola. The population of Florida exceeded 269,000.

1881 • Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia industrialist, bought four million acres—roughly one-tenth of Florida—in and around the Everglades. He paid twenty-five cents an acre for it. Disston dug channels and widened existing waterways in an effort to drain the swampland. For his efforts, he eventually received from the state over one and a half million acres. He proved that the water level could be lowered by drainage and that the dry land which resulted from drainage would produce crops. His efforts helped stimulate development of the southern half of the peninsula. However, Disston never realized his dream of making a fortune in Florida real estate by draining "swamp and overflowed land." The economic panic of 1893 depleted his cash reserves. One evening after attending the theater in Philadelphia, he returned home, filled his bath tub, got in, and shot himself in the head. The state had over 1,300 miles of operational railroads and another 200 miles graded and ready for crossties and rails. William D. Chipley became known as "Mr. Railroad of West Florida." Securing a new charter for the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, he laid track from Pensacola eastward to the Apalachicola River. This line joined railroads reaching into Georgia and East Florida. He invested heavily in Pensacola, helping the town to become an important port on the Gulf of Mexico.

JANUARY 4, 1881 • William Dunnington Bloxham (1835-1911) became governor of Florida. Bloxham was a Democrat. He was a native Floridian and a planter who entered politics in 1861. Governor Drew appointed him as secretary of state in 1877. In addition to his two terms as governor, he was state comptroller, and United States Surveyor-General for Florida. He retired in 1901 with a record of more than 25 years of public service. He was the first Florida governor who had served in the Confederate Army.

1882 • The Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company established an inland water route from Matanzas River to the Halifax River. A year later, the State Agricultural College, originally established at Eau Gallie, moved to Lake City. In 1903, it was officially renamed the University of Florida. DeLand Academy was founded. The Florida State School for the Deaf and Blind was established at St. Augustine. The first electric lighting was installed in Jacksonville. At the instigation of a New Orleans newspaper, the first systematic exploration of the Everglades was undertaken.

1884 • After buying many short-line railroads at foreclosure sales, Henry B. Plant created the so-called Plant System. This system created a continuous connection from Tampa to the north. Plant was called the father of modern Tampa. Plant came to Florida in 1853 because his wife had a lung disease, and he thought the state's sunny climate would help her recover. He became the manager of the Adams Express Company, eventually taking it over and renaming it the Southern Express Company. After the Civil War, he added steamships to his list of acquisitions. By 1895 he controlled 1,484 miles of railroad lines and 1,288 miles of coastal steamer lines. He also built hotels, most notably the Moorish palace known as the Tampa Bay Hotel. J. Francis LeBaron discovered pebble phosphate deposits along the Peace River.

JANUARY 6, 1885 • Edward A. Perry (1831-1889) was inaugurated as governor of Florida. Perry was a Democrat. He was a native of Massachusetts, and studied at Yale University. At Greenville, Alabama, he taught school and studied law. He moved to Pensacola in 1856 and established his law practice. In the Civil War, Perry served in the Confederate Army, rising from private to brigadier general. Perry was ill much of his term as governor. While he was governor a new Constitution was adopted and a State Board of Education was created. In an attempt to regain his health, he moved to Kerrville, Texas, where he died on October 15, 1889.

1885 • Henry M. Flagler started work on the Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine. A past partner of John D. Rockefeller, Flagler came to Florida already a wealthy man. One of his business associates said of him, "With him it is never a case of how much it will cost, nor will it pay." He gained control of the Jacksonville & St. Augustine Railroad and consolidated it with other lines, forming the Florida East Coast Railroad. Eventually, his railroad reached all the way to Key West, and his hotels dotted the state. It was estimated that his hotels could accommodate 40,000 people. An early freeze that year cost Florida citrus growers an estimated one hundred million dollars in lost crops. Many growers moved to the southern end of the peninsula. A year later, the city of Miami was

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS ©JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA

PASCO COUNTY

Named for Samuel Pasco who was speaker of the Florida House of Representatives at the time the county was created. On May 19, 1887, the legislature elected Pasco as U.S. senator, and he served until December 4, 1889. Created: June 2, 1887. County Seat: Dade City. Major Events: Legend has it that the Calusa Indians made their last stand on the Pitlochascotee River near New Port Richey. An Indian mound—believed to be made by Calusa Indians—is located near the mouth of the river. Some historians believe the Calusa made human sacrifices to their Sun God, Toya, on this mound. In 1889, St. Leo was established as an abbey of the Benedictine monks. Judge Edmund F. Dunne, former Chief Justice of Arizona, founded San Antonio. According to his family, Dunne got lost in an Arizona desert while prospecting for silver. He prayed to St. Anthony to be rescued, and he vowed to give the name San Antonio to the settlement he contemplated in Florida, if he was found. He was saved and several years later, Dunne visited Clear Lake and founded a settlement on the lake's shore. True to his vow, he named it San Antonio, and he renamed the lake Jovita in honor of another Spanish saint. In the 1970s, much of what were once farm lands had been sub-divided and sold as lots for houses. Much of the county's population is located along the Gulf of Mexico.

LAKE COUNTY

Named for the many lakes in the region. The county has over 500 lakes of 10 acres or more in size. Created: May 27, 1887. It was taken from Orange and Sumter counties. County Seat: Tavares. Major Events: The Lee family of New York founded Leesburg in 1856. In 1875, Alexander St. Clair Abrams founded Tavares and named it after Paco Y. Tavares, a Grandee of Spain. Abrams thought the town would become "a great industrial and railroad center, the seat of a new county, and ultimately the capital of Florida." Fruitland Park was founded in 1876 by Major O.P. Rooks. He named it for the Fruitland Nurseries of Augusta, Georgia. He established a nursery which specialized in rare fruits and flowers. In 1888, fire destroyed Tavares, and the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church was built, with funds raised in England. Bone Mizell, top "cow hunter" for Ziba King was found dead in the Fort Ogden railroad depot on July 14, 1921. On his death certificate, the cause of death was listed as "moonshine—went to sleep and did not wake up."

CITRUS COUNTY

Named for the state's main agricultural product. Created: June 2, 1887. County Seat: Inverness. Major Events: In 1539, Hernando de Soto passed through the area. The town bearing his name was settled in 1881. About that time a Scotsman settled on Lake Tsala Apapha, which is Indian for "lake where trout are eaten," and founded Inverness. He named the town after his home town in Scotland. David Levy Yulee, Florida's first United States senator, established a large sugar plantation in Crystal River. During the Civil War, Yulee's plantation was destroyed by Union troops. The Yulee Sugar Mill State Historical Park is located here.

JANUARY 8, 1889 • Francis P. Fleming (1841-1908) became governor of Florida. Fleming was a Democrat. Fleming was born at Panama, Duval County, Florida, and he served in the Confederate Army at the Battle of Natural Bridge. He studied law after the war and was a member of the firm of Fleming and Daniel in Jacksonville. He edited Memoirs of Florida, and was president of the Florida Historical Society. In 1889, an epidemic of Yellow Fever caused him to support a state board of health.

1890 • The population of Florida was 391,000. The National Farmers' Alliance met in Ocala; they drafted a platform known as the "Ocala Demands." It called for the abolition of national banks, the creation of a sub-treasury which could issue currency on nonperishable products stored in warehouses, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, no tariffs on necessities, direct election of United States senators, a graduated income tax, and keeping the cost of government down. The Farmers' Alliance was a forerunner of the Populist Party.

JANUARY 3, 1893 • Henry L. Mitchell (1831-1903) was inaugurated as governor of Florida. Mitchell, a Democrat, was born in Alabama and in 1846 came with his father to Hillsborough County, Florida. Eight years later he studied law in Tampa. After being admitted to the bar, he served as state attorney for the sixth district. He attained the rank of captain in the Confederate Army. In 1863 he served in the state legislature. During his term as governor, frosts drove many fruit growers south and almost wrecked the state's economy. After his term as governor, Mitchell returned to Tampa and was elected as clerk of the Circuit Court.

JANUARY 5, 1897 • William D. Bloxham became governor of Florida for the second time. A hurricane and severe freezes marked Bloxham's second term as governor. These natural disasters almost destroyed the citrus industry and the state's tax base.

1898 • Tampa, Miami, and Jacksonville became military embarkation camps because of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Many soldiers who came through Florida on their way to Cuba returned to settle in the state after the war. By 1900, the population was 529,000.

1901 • Jacksonville was destroyed by fire. The state legislature enacted a primary election law which replaced the convention system of nominating candidates for public office.

JANUARY 8, 1901 • William S. Jennings (1863-1920) became the eighteenth governor of Florida. Jennings was a Democrat, a lawyer, and a native of Illinois. In 1885, he moved to Brooksville, Florida. His political career included county offices in Hernando County, Florida, and he was also speaker in the state legislature. He worked for saving public lands and reclamation of the Everglades. After 1905 he practiced law in Brooksville and Jacksonville.

1902 • St. Augustine recorded a slight earthquake.

1903 • Alexander Winton reached a speed of sixty-eight miles per hour, and R. E. Olds covered a mile in one minute and six seconds in their automobiles at Daytona Beach. The United States gave Florida its lands in the Everglades. This was the largest single grant of land ever made by the United States government.

1905 • The legislature enacted Florida's first automobile registration statute. Two hundred and ninety-six cars were registered the first two years of its existence. The legislature also created the Everglades Drainage District, which included 7,500 square miles, to reclaim marsh and swamp lands for cultivation and cattle raising. The Buckman Act consolidated Florida's institutions of higher education into the University

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS © JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

of Florida at Gainesville, Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee, and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Tallahassee. John Cocoris, a Greek sponge dealer, brought a group of deep sea divers to Tarpon Springs and established a sponge industry there. Many Greek immigrants followed, and they brought with them their culture and customs, including their Eastern Orthodox religion. The Greeks became fishermen, restaurant owners, and businessmen.

JANUARY 3, 1905 • Napoleon B. Broward (1857-1910) took the oath of office as governor. Broward was a Democrat. Before becoming governor, he worked as a logger, farmer, fisherman, steamboatman, and businessman who helped develop the phosphate industry. He had also served as sheriff of Duval County, city councilman, and member of the Florida Legislature. His major objective was draining the Lake Okeechobee area. Broward was also elected to the United States Senate, but his untimely death prevented him from serving in that capacity.

1907 • The legislature enacted state child labor laws which forbade employment of minors in factories, mines, and beer gardens. It also became illegal to sell or give cigarettes to minors.

1909 • A hurricane destroyed construction in progress on the overwater railroad to Key West. The project was completed three years later.

JANUARY 5, 1909 • Albert W. Gilchrist (1858-1926) became governor. A Democrat, he was born in South Carolina and attended West Point Military Academy. He served in the Spanish-American War. In Punta Gorda, Gilchrist sold real estate and was an orange grower. He also served in the United States House of Representatives. As governor, he advocated and supported legislation concerning the health and welfare of the citizens of Florida. He has been called Florida's "middle-of-the-road governor" because he did not want to alter the direction of the state's politics, and he avoided controversy.

PALM BEACH COUNTY

Named for the coconut palm trees on the Atlantic Coast. Created: April 30, 1909. County Seat: West Palm Beach. Major Events: Charlie Moor, a sailor from New York, settled on the shores of Lake Worth in 1864 after his ship wrecked in the Florida Keys. Valorus Spencer was named postmaster of Palm Beach in 1878. Also in that year, the Providencia wrecked on the ocean beach. It was carrying over 20,000 coconuts. These washed ashore and were planted by local residents, and the coconut palm trees which abound today are descendants of the Providencia's cargo. In 1893, Henry M. Flagler began construction of the Royal Poinciana Hotel. It was completed within nine months and was the largest hotel made of wood in the world. Belle Glade was built in 1925, and was destroyed by a hurricane three years later, only to be rebuilt. Palm Beach Junior College was established in 1933. It was the first public two-year institution of higher education in the state. The county had the most harvested cropland (294,641 acres) in Florida in 1986.

1910 • Cigar workers in Tampa went on strike. It lasted nine months and provoked much violence. A vigilante group killed three of the striking workers. The population was 753,000.

1911 • Lincoln Beachey made the first night flight. He flew over Tampa, thus initiating Florida's long involvement in aviation.

DECEMBER 18, 1911 • Governor Albert W. Gilchrist gave a $10,000 silver service to the newly commissioned U.S. battleship Florida. The money was donated by many Floridians, including children who collected change for the purchase. After the ship was decommissioned in 1931, the silver service was returned to Florida and is now on display in the governor's mansion in Tallahassee.

PINELLAS COUNTY

Name comes from the Spanish punta pinal which means "point of pines." Created: May 23, 1911. The county was formed from a portion of Hillsborough County. County Seat: Clearwater. Major Events: Panfilo de Narvaez explored the area in 1528. The first white settler was Count Odet Philippe who established a settlement near Safety Harbor. Philippe had been a doctor in Napoleon's army, and he had been captured by the British, who later released him in Cuba. He brought with him to Florida the state's first grapefruit trees. One of the original trees stands in a county park named in his honor and has a limb span of more than 60 feet. In 1843, Antonio Maximo established a fish "ranch" near present-day Maximo Point. The first house in St. Petersburg was built in 1856, by James K. Hay who came to tend hogs and cows for Tampa stockmen. In 1876, John C. Williams of Detroit, Michigan, founded present-day St. Petersburg. He offered Piotr Alexeitch Dementieff, an exiled Russian nobleman, land in exchange for rail services to his new town. The Russian's railroad was the Orange Belt Line, and it reached St. Petersburg (from Lake Monroe) in 1888. According to legend, Williams and Dementieff got into an argument about who would name the town. They decided to toss a coin to settle the dispute. The nobleman won, and he named the town St. Petersburg in honor of his birthplace. Williams later built the first resort hotel in the area, calling it the Detroit in honor of his birthplace. The Tampa and Gulf Coast Railroad reached the city in 1914. In 1927, George M. Lynch, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pinellas County, helped establish St. Petersburg Junior College.

JANUARY 22, 1912 • Eight years in the making, the overseas railroad to Key West was opened.

JANUARY 7, 1913 • Park Trammell (1876-1936) became governor of Florida as Democratic candidates continued a long string of successful bids for a term in the Governor's Mansion. Trammell was born in Alabama but moved into Polk County at an early age. During his life, he held many public offices, such as mayor of Lakeland, Florida, member of the state legislature, president of the state senate, state attorney general, and United States Senator. He pushed for repeal of the railroad land grant law and the convict lease system. He wanted a graduated tax on corporate profits and inheritances, and he worked to tighten election laws and limit campaign spending. Trammell thought the state should give more financial support to schools at all levels.

BAY COUNTY

Named for St. Andrews Bay, on which it is situated. Created: April 24, 1913. County Seat: Panama City. Major Events: During the Revolutionary War, settlers who were loyal to Britain established villages around present-day Panama City. They started indigo plantations, lumber mills, and naval-stores

industries. Large amounts of salted pompano, mackerel, mullet, and redfish were shipped from these settlements before the Civil War. During the war, the Confederates established large salt works at Panama City. The works included 26 boilers and 19 kettles—each having a 200 gallon capacity; the works covered half a square mile. There were many such works in the area. When Union troops destroyed them in 1862, they reported that at night "the sky was lit up for miles to the east and west, away inland for great distances, the glare being reflected light from fire of countless salt works along the shores."

SEMINOLE COUNTY

Named for the Indian tribe. The name has several derivations. It could originate from the Creek ishti semoli, which means "wild men" or from the Creek seminoli, which means "separatists." The term was applied to those Creeks who abandoned their homelands in Alabama and Georgia and settled in Florida in the 18th and early 19th centuries. However, some suggest the name may come from the Spanish cimarrones, which means "wild one." Created: April 29, 1913. County Seat: Sanford. Major Events: In 1837, a trading post was established at Fort Mellon. In 1871, former United States Minister to Belgium, Henry R. Sanford, bought 12,000 acres at Mellonville, and hired 60 Blacks to clear the land and plant citrus groves. Neighboring Whites attacked their camp at night, killing one worker and wounding several others. The Blacks left. Sanford sent to Sweden for 100 workers, and he paid their expenses in return for one year of labor. Each man who completed a year's work received a five-acre tract of land. In 1881, many more Swedes arrived and prospered. However, a freeze in 1895 destroyed that year's citrus crop and many residents started to cultivate vegetables. Now, Sanford is known as the capital of Florida's celery belt.

1914 • Captain Tony Janus ushered in a new kind of transportation in Florida by establishing two daily scheduled flights between Tampa and St. Petersburg. His "flying boat" made two round trips a day for 187 days. His first passenger was A. C. Phiel, who paid $400 to be the first passenger on a regularly scheduled commercial airline. In that same year, the first United States Naval Air Station was established at Pensacola.

1915 • Commander Henry C. Muslin made the first catapult launching from a ship in Pensacola Bay. Two years later, learning this launch technique was a regular part of aviation training. Because of rapid development and increasing tourism and automobile traffic, the first legal steps were taken to establish a state road department to construct and maintain roads. This job had previously been left to local agencies.

BROWARD COUNTY

Named for Napoleon B. Broward who was governor of Florida from 1905 to 1909 and who was instrumental in the draining of the Everglades. Before becoming governor, he commanded a steam tug, The Three Friends, which supplied war materials to Cuban revolutionaries. Created: April 30, 1915. County Seat: Fort Lauderdale. Major Events: In 1810, Spanish nobleman Juan Arrambide acquired a land grant extending from New River to Biscayne Bay. He introduced Black slavery to the area, using Cuban workers and slaves to cut timber. In 1838, Major William Lauderdale established Fort Lauderdale, the deepest penetration by United States forces into Indian territory at that time. Seminole Indians under the leadership of Arpeika, known also as Sam-Jones-be-Damned, massacred United States Army troops near Fort Lauderdale. A Seminole who had been friendly with the Whites tried to warn them of the attack. He was unsuccessful. For his trouble, the Seminoles tied him to a tree and his ears were cropped—upper right and lower left. he was also deprived of his Indian name and was thereafter referred to as "crop-ear Charlie." He was forbidden to enter his tribal village and prohibited from eating, hunting, sleeping, or marrying with his people. Crop-ear Charlie lived to be over 100 years old. He died in a shack near present-day Dania. In 1858, Sam-Jones-be-Damned celebrated his 108th birthday, still free, still claiming much of present-day Fort Lauderdale, In 1901, Frank Stranahan's trading post was replaced by a two-story pine building built by E.T. King. Today, it is Broward County's oldest building. Joseph W. Young began work in 1921 on a new town he called Hollywood-by-the-Sea. It later became know as Hollywood. In 1960, Where the Boys Are portrayed Fort Lauderdale as a college student's vacation paradise. As a result, 60,000 college students crowded the beaches during the spring break of 1961. In the following years, similar crowds spread the city's fame and spent millions of tourist dollars in Fort Lauderdale.

OKALOOSA COUNTY

Name derives from the Chocktaw oka meaning "water" and lusa meaning "black." The name was given to the Blackwater River which is located in the northwest corner of the county. Created: June 13, 1915. The county was formed from parts of Walton and Santa Rosa counties. County Seat: Crestview. Major Events: In 1861, Indian mounds were excavated at Fort Walton. John L. McKinnon found "great skeletons of men in perfect state of preservation, lying on their backs with their hands crossed in front of their bodies and heads toward west and north. They crossed each other and were filled in with a four-inch layer of preserving matter, a mixture of lime and some other mineral substance." Confederate soldiers removed some of the skeletons, wired them together, and displayed them in a wooden building at the fort. Later, federal gunboats shelled the fort, and the wooden building suffered a direct hit. The collection of Indian skeletons was destroyed. Now, modern archaeologists study the mounds, and they have yielded valuable information about pre-Columbian history and the Indians who once lived in the area. In the 1930s, the Shalimar Bonded Winery developed an experimental vineyard and made a tangy wine from the juice of the Satsuma orange. Eglin Air Force Base covers the southern half of the county.

1916 • Royal Palm State Park was established on Paradise Key. This was a first step in gaining Florida's first national park.

JANUARY 2, 1917 • Sidney J. Catts (1863-1936) became governor. Catts was elected as a candidate of the Prohibition Party. Catts was born in Alabama, and he attended Cumberland University in Tennessee. He was a lawyer and an ordained Baptist preacher. He moved to DeFuniak Springs, Florida, in 1911, and was pastor of the First Baptist Church. He later became an insurance salesman, traveling over much of the state, speaking against Catholics and conservation as he went.

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS ©JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

He favored prohibition, economy in government, larger pensions for Confederate veterans, protection for depositors in banks, and continued Everglades drainage. Catts campaigned in a "Model T," going down many dirt roads and trails to talk with people living in rural areas. The other candidates and important state newspapers took little notice of his campaign. However, the Miami Herald reported that Catts was promising to "open convents for inspection, make them pay taxes, and make priests turn their collars right!"

FLAGLER COUNTY

Named for Henry M. Flagler who was instrumental in Florida's development. After spending the first part of his life helping John D. Rockefeller create and manage the Standard Oil Company, Flagler invested much of his fortune—over $40 million—developing the east coast of Florida. He built a railroad from Daytona to Miami in 1896, which was later extended to Key West. He also built numerous luxury hotels along his railroad including the Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine and the Royal Poinciana Hotel in Palm Beach. He anonymously funded the construction of schools, churches, and hospitals in the state. Created: April 28, 1917. County Seat: Bunnell. Major Events: Franciscan friars built Tissimi Mission in 1696. It was one of 44 erected by them in Florida. The British destroyed the mission in 1706, but it was later rebuilt and used as a sugar mill. In 1912, a group of Polish families from Chicago settled in Korona. In 1938, Marineland was established as a center for the scientific study of marine biology and as an entertainment center. Huge tanks called oceanariums have been built on the ocean shore where marine specimens can be studied under simulated natural conditions of the ocean. The oceanariums are supplied with salt-water and are home to 3,000 specimens of nearly 150 species. Marineland is in both Flagler and St. Johns counties.

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

Name is derived from the Hitichiti words oki, meaning "water" and chobi, meaning "big." Lake Okeechobee is the southern border of the county. Created: May 8, 1917. County Seat: Okeechobee. Major Events: On December 25, 1837, General Zachary Taylor, with over 1,000 United States troops, defeated Billy Bowlegs and 400 Seminole Indians in the Battle of Okeechobee. Years later, Billy Bowlegs visited Washington, D.C., and was taken on a tour of the White House. When he saw a portrait of President Taylor, he smiled and told the group standing near him, "Me Whip!" In 1917, William J. "Fingy" Conners bought 12,000 acres near Okeechobee. To provide access to his land, he built a toll road from West Palm Beach to Okeechobee. It was completed in 1924 and Conners made a handsome profit collecting tolls and selling land.

1917 • The legislature prohibited the manufacture, sale, or use of alcoholic beverages in the state.

APRIL 6, 1917 • The United States declared war on Germany. Two days later the Florida Naval Militia was ordered to duty at Charleston, South Carolina. More than 42,000 men from Florida entered the armed forces during the war. One thousand and forty-six died; 18 received the Distinguished Service Cross. Five of the nation's flying schools were located in Florida—the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Curtiss and Chapman fields at Miami, and Carlstrom and Don fields at Arcadia.

1918 • World War I stimulated Florida's economy. Shipbuilding in Jacksonville and Tampa increased, lumber and wood products were in great demand. The wartime scarcity and high price of sugar revived interest in large-scale sugar production in Florida. Late in the year influenza hit Florida. Four hundred and sixty-four people died within the first four weeks. It was estimated that as many as 30,000 people contracted the disease. World War I came to an end.

1919 • The legislature abolished the leasing of convict labor. A year later, the population was almost one million, and the state boasted 54,000 farms valued at three hundred and thirty million dollars. The state shipped nearly six million boxes of oranges and three million of grapefruit. Meat products accounted for an income of eight million dollars. Vegetable crops produced the largest income, but oranges brought in more money than any other single agricultural product.

1920 • The so-called Florida land boom began. Because of increased road development and increased automobile sales, tourists from the North poured into Florida. Some liked the state so well that they stayed. Real estate promoters began to advertise and sell lots to people hoping to get rich quick. The promoters pitched Florida as a place where one could "whack the bucks into a pile." The rapid buying and selling of land caused inflated prices.

JANUARY 4, 1921 • Cary A. Hardee (1876-1958) became governor of Florida. Hardee, a Democrat, was born in Taylor County, Florida, and was a school teacher and lawyer. As governor, Hardee worked for legislative reapportionment and opposed state income and inheritance taxes. Before he became governor, he was the state's attorney for the third judicial district and speaker of the house of representatives. After his term as governor had ended, he returned to Live Oak, Florida, and was an active banker.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Named for Charlotte Bay. The name may derive from a Spanish corruption of Calos, which is derived from Calusa. The British mapmakers who followed the Spanish, corrupted the Spanish corruption and anglicized it, naming the bay in honor of their queen, Charlotte Sophia, wife of King George III. Created: April 23, 1921. County Seat: Punta Gorda. Major Events: Ponce de Leon discovered Charlotte Harbor in 1513, and in 1521 returned with two shiploads of settlers. The colony lasted five months. In 1566, Pedro Menendez de Aviles dined with the chief of the Calusa. Menendez and his men expected a trap, so they were surprised when the women of the village entered the hall singing for their distinguished guests. The Spanish soldiers responded by singing some of their songs. The chief was so impressed with Menendez that he gave his sister to the Spaniard as a wife and, as a result, a temporary alliance was formed between the Spanish and the Calusa. In 1880, Isaac Trabuc founded Punta Gorda. Early settlers had no post office or general store—all mail and supplies were brought to them from Cedar Keys on Captain Tom Hodgeson's boat, the Mallory. On his return, he carried oranges, furs, and alligator hides.

GLADES COUNTY

Named for the Everglades. Created: April 23, 1921. County Seat: Moore Haven. Major Events: In 1917, Mrs. J. J. O'Brian was elected as mayor of Moore Haven, the first woman to serve as a mayor in the United States. The town was almost

destroyed by a flood in 1926.

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

Named for the hilliness of the area. Created: April 23, 1921. County Seat: Sebring. Major Events: In 1886, O.M. Crosby of Danbury, Connecticut, chose Avon Park as a settlement site because of its "pine forests studded with clear water lakes, an abundance of fish and game, freedom from malaria, mosquitoes, and Negroes." Crosby named the town for Stratford-on-Avon, birthplace of William Shakespeare. He established a newspaper, the Florida Home Seeker, and advertised land for $25 an acre but warned settlers in an editorial, "Do not come expecting an easy berth or that oranges grow without work. Mischief makers are not welcome; and above all, do not come to Avon Park if you must have strong drink or questionable entertainment. Do not come to sober up, or reform!" In 1912, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad began serving Avon Park. In 1912, George Sebring, a pottery manufacturer from Sebring, Ohio, began construction of a city based on the mythical Greek city of Heliopolis. A central park represented the sun and streets radiated from it. He named the town for himself. In 1934, Mrs. John A. Roebling deeded to the state property that became the Highlands Hammock State Park.

HARDEE COUNTY

Named for Cary Augustus Hardee who was governor of Florida when the county was created. Created: April 23, 1921. County Seat: Wauchula. Major Events: During the Seminole Wars, Fort Hartsuff was built to protect settlers from the Indians. Wauchula originated from this military post. In the 1880s, farmers from Bowling Green, Kentucky, moved into Utica and changed its name to honor their home town.

DIXIE COUNTY

Named for the poetic name for the South. Created: April 25, 1921. County Seat: Cross City. Major Events: Legend has it that pirates buried treasure along the Steinhatchee River in the eighteenth century. In 1818, Andrew Jackson attacked Old Town and took as prisoner a British officer named Robert Ambrister. The officer knew Hadjo, a Creek Indian, and had counseled him to make war on the United States. Ambrister was court-martialled, found guilty of inciting the Indians to make war, and shot. This incident caused great tension between the U.S. and Great Britain, and President John Quincy Adams found explaining and justifying Jackson's activity very difficult.

SARASOTA COUNTY

Name may come from several legends. Spaniards may have referred to "The Point of Rocks" as " a place for dancing." However, in modern Spanish, no words give this meaning to the name. Another legend tells how the beautiful daughter of Hernando de Soto—Sara Zota—nursed an Indian prince back to health, only to die herself. The heartbroken prince buried her in the waters of the bay, then committed suicide. Maps drawn in the eighteenth century show the name as Sarasote, Sarazota, and Sara Zota. Created: May 14, 1921. County Seat: Sarasota. Major Events: In 1856, William Whitaker built a cabin near present-day Sarasota and planted an orange grove. His half-brother H. V. Snell introduced the first guavas into Florida, setting out several acres on an island in the bay. In 1881, Hamilton Disston bought [illegible] of the land around Sarasota. In 1884, John Gillespie bo[illegible] 60,000 acres, including the site of Sarasota, and set[illegible] Scottish families on his land. The De Soto Hotel was [illegible] and a post office was established. In 1886, J. Ha[illegible] Gillespie built one of Florida's first golf courses. The Sea[illegible] Air Line Railway reached the city in 1902. In 1909, electr[illegible] replaced kerosene street lights, and Main Street was p[illegible] In 1937, the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Ar[illegible] willed to Florida. At that time, the estimated value o[illegible] museum and its surrounding grounds exceeded $14,000

UNION COUNTY

Name may derive from the fact that factions in Bra[illegible] County were "united" in wanting to split the county creating a new county. Some think the county was [illegible] for the Union of the United States. Created: May 20, 1[illegible] County Seat: Lake Butler. Major Events: Lake Butl[illegible] named after Colonel Robert Butler, who, on behalf o[illegible] United States, accepted East Florida from Spain when [illegible] ceded on July 10, 1821. In the 1930s, turpentine camps numerous in the area. Raiford State Prison is located [illegible] northeast corner of the county.

1921 • Station WQAM in Miami became the firs[illegible] station in Florida.

COLLIER COUNTY

Named for Barron G. Collier who was instrumental [illegible] development of the southern part of Florida. Collier [illegible] a fortune in New York by acquiring the rights to ad[illegible] in streetcars, subways, and elevated trains with "car c[illegible] He invested much of this fortune in Florida real estate. C[illegible] May 8, 1923. County Seat: East Naples. Major Events: [illegible] N. Haldeman, owner and publisher of the Louisville C[illegible] Journal, founded Naples in 1890. In 1917, Dr. Henry N[illegible] began botanical experiments in Naples and wrote several [illegible] books on the horticulture of the state. W. B. Uihlein, pr[illegible] of Schlitz Brewing Company, provided Naples with p[illegible] an adequate water system, and he helped to comp[illegible] project in 1949. The State Farmer's Market began op[illegible] in Immokalee in 1951. In 1954, 11 oil wells were pro[illegible] in the Sunniland Field in northern Collier County.

HENDRY COUNTY

Named for Captain Francis A. Hendry who was a [illegible] of the Confederate Army. He served for many years as [illegible] representative and state senator from Monroe County. H[illegible] was known as the "Cattle King of South Florida" [illegible] he bought purebreds and imported grasses in an att[illegible] improve herds and pastures. His herd contained as [illegible] 50,000 head. Created: May 11, 1923. County Seat: L[illegible] Major Events: Clewiston was founded in 1921 as a comp[illegible] camp for laborers working on the Moore Haven-Cl[illegible] Railroad. Francis Hendry plotted the town he named L[illegible] in honor of his daughters Laura and Belle. Big C[illegible] Seminole Indian Reservation is in the southern part o[illegible] county.

1924 • D. P. "Doc" Davis bought land in Tampa an[illegible] it in lots. The first block of three hundred lots sold [illegible] than three hours for a total of 1.5 million dollars—

the lots were under water. Gandy Bridge was completed across Old Tampa Bay. Real estate promoters mailed tons of advertisements to people all over the United States, and they bussed people to areas that were being developed to show these prospective buyers "choice lots." They hired famous people—among them William Jennings Bryan—to attract crowds. Bryan was a well-known politician who had run for the United States presidency several times. He was known as the "silver tongued orator." Jennings was paid $100,000 a year to pitch Florida real estate. The Florida land boom was at its height. Steamship services between Miami and New York began. The bank robbers known as the Ashley Gang were caught.

1925 • The Miami Herald had the largest advertising linage of any newspaper in the United States. As a result of the draining of the Everglades and the extension of the railroad network, the population grew and land speculation increased. Hotel construction permits rose from eight million dollars in 1922 to 35 million dollars in 1925. Bank deposits doubled in one year.

JANUARY 6, 1925 • John W. Martin (1884-1958), a Democrat, became governor of Florida. He was born in Marion County, Florida, and was mayor of Jacksonville for three terms. His administration worked hard to build roads, fish hatcheries, and schools. He advocated free textbooks for pupils in the first six grades. After his term as governor, he returned to his legal practice. In the 1940's he was co-receiver and later trustee of the Florida East Coast Railroad.

JANUARY 15, 1925 • Hialeah Park racetrack was opened.

MARTIN COUNTY

Named for John W. Martin who was governor of Florida at the time the county was created. Martin served three terms as mayor of Jacksonville. The proponents of the county believed the governor would not veto legislation creating the county if they named it for him. Their plan apparently worked. Created: May 30, 1925. It was taken from parts of Palm Beach and St. Lucie counties. County Seat: Stuart. Major Events: Hobe Sound appeared on maps under its present name as early as 1699. The name is probably a derivation of Jobe. In the 1930s, Stuart was a center for shark fishing.

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

Named for the Indian River, which flows through the county. Created: May 30, 1925. County Seat: Vero Beach. Major Events: In the seventeenth century, Guale Indians settled near present-day Wabasso. They came from Ossabaw Island, Georgia. (Wabasso is Ossabaw spelled backwards.) In 1916, Dr. E. H. Sellards exhumed a skeleton near Van Valkenburg's Creek which became known as the "Vero Beach Man." Many scientists believed these remains were prehistoric. Subsequent analysis showed the bones to be those of an Algonquian Indian. Continued excavations in the area brought to light remains of many extinct mammals, including those of a mastodon. In 1931, Arthur G. McKee, an industrialist from Ohio, opened the McKee Jungle Gardens which included over 2,500 varieties of tropical and subtropical plants from all parts of the world. The Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge covers the northeast corner of the county.

GULF COUNTY

Named for the Gulf of Mexico which forms part of the county's southern border. Created: June 6, 1925. County Seat: Port St. Joe. Major Events: In 1838, St. Joseph had an estimated population of 6,000—the largest town in Florida at that time. The first constitutional convention was held to "adopt a bill of rights and a constitution and all needful measures preparatory to admission of Florida into the national confederacy." The convention drew up Florida's first constitution. In the 1840s, St. Joseph prospered. The town had the reputation of being the richest and wickedest place in the southeast. However, yellow fever struck the town and three-fourths of the population died. The town was abandoned. In 1844, a hurricane tidal wave destroyed the deserted town, sweeping many of its empty buildings out to sea. Today, a state museum marks the site where Florida's first constitution was written. In 1938, the Port St. Joe paper mill was established. The citizens of Gulf County changed the county seat from Wewahitchka to Port St. Joe in a 1964 referendum.

GILCHRIST COUNTY

Named for Albert W. Gilchrist who was the twentieth governor of Florida. He was a land developer, civil engineer, and an orange grower. A bachelor, he left his entire estate of over $500,000 to charity. Created: December 4, 1925. County Seat: Trenton. Major Events: Fort Fannin was built in 1838. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, Fannin Springs was an important shipping point between Cedar Keys and Branford. However, steamboats were made virtually obsolete in 1900 with the advent of the railroads.

DECEMBER 7, 1925 • The Investment Bankers' Association of America convened in St. Petersburg. During their stay, the weather was cold and rainy. Many of them assumed that "the sunshine of the Sunshine City was just a myth." Business communities all over the country expressed concern over complaints of unfairness and illegality in Florida's real estate market. Miami organized a Better Business Bureau to investigate these complaints. Florida's greatest land boom was virtually over by the end of the year.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1926 • One of the most violent hurricanes in state history struck the east coast. Many of the new settlers knew little about the storms, and recently constructed houses had not been built to withstand high winds. To Marjory Stoneman the storm's effect on Miami looked like "the explosive force of a vast bomb. All night long the screaming of incredible winds of more than 125 miles an hour deafened the noises of falling trees, collapsing walls, breaking glass, torn away roofs, as the driven tide burst over the bay front and the lower grounds, driving ships aground, boats into houses, and leaving debris everywhere." The storm killed 392 people, the greatest loss of life occurring at Moore Haven, where 300 people were killed.

1927 • The legislature established the State Board of Public Welfare. The sugar industry established its first large scale development at Clewiston.

1928 • The United States Coast Guard sent 31 vessels to Fort Lauderdale and maintained a virtual blockade of the coast in an attempt to stop "rum runners" who smuggled illegal whiskey into the country. The Tamiami Trail was opened to the public after years of construction. It crossed the Big Cypress Swamp and the Everglades between Naples and Miami. The job took 13 years to complete.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA

SEPTEMBER 16, 1928 • A hurricane struck Palm Beach and moved inland with gusts up to 130 miles per hour. Two thousand people were killed.

NOVEMBER 1928 • Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, was elected as Florida's first woman United States Representative. In the presidential race, Floridians gave Herbert Hoover 144,168 votes to Alfred E. Smith's 191,764. It was the first Republican presidential victory in the state since 1876 when Republican Rutherford B. Hayes was selected over Samuel J. Tilden.

1929 • John Ringling selected Sarasota as a winter home for his circus.

JANUARY 8, 1929 • Doyle E. Carlton (1887-1972) was inaugurated as the governor of Florida. Carlton was a Democrat. Born in Wauchula, Florida, he began practicing law in Tampa in 1912. He earned degrees at Stetson University, University of Chicago, and Columbia University and served in the state legislature before becoming governor. He campaigned for a conservative approach to taxation and spending, demanding debt and tax relief. He wanted to cut the state's budget by $400,000, improve the state's agricultural production by an increase in experimental and extension work, protect farmers from unfair competition, and improve market conditions for farm produce. After his term as governor, he returned to practice law. He represented the state in the 1947 settlement which brought state ownership of the Ringling Museums at Sarasota, Florida, and he was a member of the United States Civil Rights Commission. He was twice the president of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

FEBRUARY 1, 1929 • The Bok Singing Tower at Mountain Lake Sanctuary was dedicated by President Calvin Coolidge. Edward Bok built the tower "to preach the gospel of beauty." Located at Lake Wales, the tower contains more than 70 bells, the smallest weighing eight pounds—the largest weighing 11 tons. Seventy thousand spectators attended dedication services.

APRIL 1929 • Making economic matters even worse was the discovery of the Mediterranean fruit fly in a citrus grove near Orlando, Florida. It soon became apparent that the fly was in many areas. It was estimated that the infestation covered 72 percent of all the trees in the state. In an attempt to stop the destructive pest, state and federal embargoes prohibited shipments of fruit from the affected areas. Infested trees and fruit were collected and burned. The state spent $281,000, and the federal government spent $6.5 million in their efforts to rid the state of the fly. Even though the quarantine was lifted a year later, production of citrus fell from 28 million boxes in 1929 to 17 million boxes in 1930. Twenty thousand men had temporary jobs destroying the trees that were infested. The citrus industry had suffered a severe economic blow, accounting for some of Florida's bank failures early in the national depression.

JULY 17, 1929 • The Citizens Bank and Trust Company, which had paid out to depositors $1,200,000 on the day before, did not open for business. By the end of the year, 43 state and 10 national banks failed. The legislature enacted laws which provided for the acquisition of land to be given back to the United States for the establishment of the Everglades National Park.

1930 • Eastern Air Transport, Inc., began service between New York and Miami, with a stop in Jacksonville. Thirty-four banks failed. The population of Florida approached 1.5 million. Congress appropriated the funds for the construction of flood levees on Lake Okeechobee.

1931 • In an effort to get a new source of state revenue, the legislature passed—over the governor's veto—a bill legalizing parimutuel betting at horse and dog tracks. The bill created the State Racing Commission and a tax on racing revenues. The tax added to the state treasury $737,000 the first year. The legalization of parimutuel betting increased tourism, state revenues, and introduced a new industry into Florida. That same year, 14 banks failed, and the United States created the Osceola National Forest as an experiment station. Florida was forty-first in the nation in per capita expenditures for schools. International Paper Company opened a pulpwood mill in Panama City. It made millions of acres of pine trees more valuable and employed many people. Other mills soon followed at Port St. Joe, Jacksonville, Fernandina, Pensacola, and Palatka.

AUGUST, 1931 • Alfred I. DuPont founded the Florida National Bank in Miami.

1932 • As the "Great Depression" deepened, 12 Florida banks failed. Colonel Raymond Robbins donated Chinsegut Park to the United States Department of Agriculture as a wildlife refuge.

JULY 21, 1932 • The United States Congress passed the Emergency Relief and Construction Act, which authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend $300 million to the states to take care of welfare needs beyond the states own resources. By the end of the year, Florida had received about $2 million in aid. Many Floridians blamed President Herbert Hoover for the depression.

1933 • Twenty-five Florida banks failed. Per capita income in Florida dropped from $510 in 1929 to $289. Twenty-six percent of the state's population were receiving public assistance. Tampa Junior College became a four-year degree-granting institution. The Palm Beach Junior College was founded.

JANUARY 3, 1933 • David Sholtz (1891-1953) became governor of Florida. Scholtz was a Democrat. He was born in New York but later moved to Daytona Beach, Florida. Sholtz attended Yale and studied law at Stetson University. Before becoming governor, he served in the United States Navy and was a state congressman. He was also active in the Chamber of Commerce. Sholtz wanted a nine-month school term with full pay for teachers—many of whom were not being paid. He also sought free textbooks, larger expenditures for public welfare, and workmen's compensation. He campaigned in every county in Florida, promising jobs for the unemployed.

FEBRUARY 15, 1933 • At a political rally in Miami, Giuseppe Zangara attempted to assassinate President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. He missed Roosevelt but fatally wounded Chicago's mayor, Anton Cermak.

AUGUST, 1933 • The Olustee National Forest was selected as the site for the first Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp. It employed 300 people in a project of reforestation. Twenty-six CCC camps opened in Florida during the next five years, and 40,000 men from 18 to 25 years of age were employed in these camps. They planted over 13 million trees and cut 14,000 miles of firebreaks.

JULY, 1934 • The governor declared Key West to be in a state of emergency so that it could be turned over to the Federal Emergency Relief Program (FERP). The FERP tried to help the city by making it a resort. Citizens spent two million man

hours decorating the walls of public buildings and cafes with murals and revitalizing the city so that it would rival other resort cities of the tropics. Local residents learned how to make handicrafts and novelties from local products to sell to tourists. Key West was well-advertised, and that winter an estimated 40,000 tourists visited the city. Jacksonville Junior College was established.

JANUARY 16, 1935 • Federal agents killed Fred and "Ma" Barker of the infamous Karpis-Barker gang near the town of Ocklamaha.

MARCH 7, 1935 • Sir Malcom Campbell set the world automobile speed record of 276 miles per hour at Daytona Beach.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1935 • Hitting the mid-section of the Florida Keys, a hurricane killed 400 people. Two hundred of the victims were World War I veterans who were employed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The hurricane also destroyed much of the overseas railroad that linked Key West to the mainland. The railroad was never rebuilt.

1937 • Upon his death, John Ringling willed the John and Mable Ringling Museum to the state. He also included in this gift the surrounding 68 acre estate, his lavish residence, and his entire fortune. The complex in Sarasota, Florida, is visited by half a million people each year.

JANUARY 5, 1937 • Frederick P. Cone (1871-1948) became governor of Florida. Cone, born in Benton, was a Democrat. and had been a state legislator before becoming governor. Cone advocated fiscal conservatism and reduced state spending. He recommended no increase for schools. He advised that delinquent taxes on real estate be collected and that lands reverting to the state be homesteaded. However, the legislature did not follow his lead: they responded by increasing aid to schools and a general appropriations bill that was $800,000 more than that of 1935. They also abolished the poll tax and enacted large-scale social security and welfare programs.

1938 • At Summer Haven, marine studios were opened for the study of underwater life. The overseas highway to Key West was opened to the public. A year later, the legislature established the highway patrol. It was financed from the sale of drivers' licenses. As the decade came to a close, Florida seemed to be recovering from the Great Depression.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 • Britain and France declared war on Germany, and World War II began.

1940 • A state constitutional amendment authorized the legislature to create a parole commission for the supervised release of worthy prisoners, and the ad valorem tax for state purposes was abolished. Florida's population was 1,817,414, ranking it twenty-seventh among the states. A Naval air base was opened at Trumbo Island. The Key West Yacht Club was organized. More tourists visited Key West than during any previous year in the city's history. Florida's National Guard was inducted into the national armed forces. 3,941 people went on duty. Between then and 1945, 249,358 Floridians entered the armed services.

1941 • After the United States declared war on Germany, Japan, and Italy, FBI agents rounded up aliens in Florida. In Miami, these detainees were temporarily housed under the Orange Bowl Stadium. The tourist business was temporarily interrupted by the war, but Florida's economic growth was stimulated because armed forces training camps for tens of thousands of men and women were established. Because of the state's abundance of flat, unoccupied land and its excellent weather, pilot training bases and schools began appearing in great numbers. Tourist hotels and restaurants at Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, St. Petersburg and other resort centers were pressed into service to fulfill wartime needs. Tens of thousands of men and women of the armed services were billeted in them during the war years. Because of the war, many people who otherwise might not have seen it, saw Florida and, after the war, settled in the state. By the end of the decade, Florida's population had increased by 46 percent. In contrast, the rest of the country increased 15 percent. During the war, shipyards in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, and Panama City received over $1.5 billion in federal contracts. Even with Florida's increased population, a labor shortage existed. The Federal-State Extension Service recruited women, youths, foreigners, prisoners of war, and men in the armed services to help harvest crops. The defense of Florida's coastline during the war was of major importance.

JANUARY 7, 1941 • Spessard Holland (1892-1971) was inaugurated as governor of Florida. Holland was a Democrat, born in Bartow, Florida, and a graduate of the University of Florida Law School. Before becoming governor, he served as county judge and prosecuting attorney in Polk County, Florida, and state treasurer. He recommended a tax on gasoline to finance payment of debts and construct roads. The teacher retirement system went into effect.

1942 • The Civil Air Patrol was organized to help patrol Florida's coast. Composed of privately owned small craft, the Coastal Picket Patrol helped guard the coast. Blimps also watched for submarines.

FEBRUARY 19, 1942 • German submarines sank the Pan Massachusetts 40 miles south of Cape Canaveral. Strengthened allied defenses in the North Atlantic forced German submarines to move into southern waters. Between Florida and the Bahamas 24 ships were sunk. Mexican tankers—one just off Miami, the other off the Florida Keys—were sunk in May.

JUNE 18, 1942 • Four German saboteurs landed at Pone Vedra dressed in civilian clothing and carrying forged social security cards. They used a rubber raft launched from a German submarine just off the coast. They carried with them $164,000 in cash, and incendiary pens and pencils. They were captured, tried, found guilty of sabotage, and executed in August.

JUNE 29, 1942 • German submarines sank a British tanker 40 miles from Apalachicola. In August they sank two ships between Key West and Cuba.

1943 • The legislature levied a tax on cigarettes to replace lost revenue from horse and dog racing due to a decline of tourism caused by the war. They also created a Joint Economy and Efficiency Committee to study administrative reorganization.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1943 • In the Sunniland Field in northern Collier County, Florida's first oil well was brought in.

1944 • Claude Pepper won renomination to the United States Senate over four opponents in the first primary and ran unopposed in the general election.

JANUARY 2, 1945 • Millard F. Caldwell (b. 1897), became governor of Florida. Caldwell was a Democrat. He was born in Tennessee and came to Florida in 1924. Caldwell studied law at the University of Virginia, and was a veteran of World War I. He represented Santa Rosa County, Florida, in the state legislature before becoming governor. His major concerns

JANUARY 4, 1955 • LeRoy Collins (b. 1909) took the oath of office as governor of Florida. Collins was a Democrat. He was born in Tallahassee, and he served in the state's house and senate. Collins was the first Florida governor to succeed himself. He was elected to complete the term of the late Dan McCarty. He worked to modernize the school system, create the State Development Commission, and promote the junior college program and nuclear research. The legislature authorized a state-long turnpike but deadlocked for months in a special session over reapportionment of the senate. They also enacted laws authorizing the assignment of pupils to schools based on health, safety, education, and order, but not on race. Later that same year, the state Supreme Court ruled that Virgil Hawkins, a Black, could not be denied admission to the University of Florida School of Law.

1956 • The Mediterranean fruit fly was discovered in Florida and the first aerial spraying took place. More than half a million acres were sprayed in less than a year in an attempt to eradicate the pest.

MARCH 12, 1956 • Florida's United States Senators, Smathers and Holland, along with six of the eight United States Congressmen from the state, were among other Senators and Representatives from the South issuing the so-called Southern Manifesto. It pledged that they would use every legal means to reverse the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decision. Dante' Fascell and William Cramer were the only two United States Congressmen from Florida who did not sign.

MARCH 21, 1956 • Governor Collins and a group of high-ranking state officials recommended that a group of lawyers try to find legal ways to retain segregation. This group was headed by L. L. Fabininski, and it recommended that the legislature give county school boards the authority to assign students to schools, authorize the governor to manage the use of public parks and buildings, and use law enforcement officers of the state and the state militia to maintain order.

1957 • The legislature authorized educational television on a statewide basis. They also expanded the community college network and appropriated funds for the University of South Florida. The legislature passed an interposition resolution which charged that Brown v. Topeka Board of Education was "new legislation" enacted by the United States Supreme Court, and that the governor should interpose the authority of the state between the citizens of Florida and the national government on the question of desegregation. This resolution was passed over the governor's opposition.

1958 • The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) began operations at Cape Canaveral, Florida. It was largely a civilian agency involved in space operations relating to launching communications, scientific, and meterological satellites. Explorer I, the free world's first satellite, was launched from Cape Canaveral.

1959 • Several national news magazines observed Florida's stable government, tax structure, and its governor in feature articles.

FEBRUARY, 1959 • The Dade County School Board assigned four Blacks to the Orchard Villa Elementary School in Miami.

1960 • Governor Collins vetoed a proposal to appropriate $500,000 for an advertising campaign to suggest the positive effects of segregation. "Sit-ins" by Blacks at a segregated department store lunch counter in Tallahassee caused a riot. In a statewide radio and television address Governor Collins said, "We are going to have law and order in this state . . . . We are foolish if we just think about resolving this thing [segregation] on a legal basis . . . . I don't mind saying that I think that if a man has a department store and he invites the public generally to come into his department store and trade, I think then it is unfair and morally wrong for him to single out one department though and say he does not want or will not allow Negroes to patronize that one department. Now he has a legal right to do that, but I still don't think he can square that right with moral, simple justice." The population of Florida was 4,951,560. The state's population ranked tenth among the states.

SEPTEMBER, 1960 • The Dade County School Board assigned two Blacks to all-white schools.

1961 • President John F. Kennedy announced that the United States would attempt to fly men to the moon and back. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration selected Cape Canaveral for its launch site and bought 87,763 acres. Florida granted the agency use of 53,553 acres more. More than 50,000 Cubans fled the rule of Fidel Castro after he failed to put into place democratic processes that he had promised during the struggle to overthrow Batista. A National Airlines plane flying to Key West was hijacked by a Castro sympathizer and diverted to Cuba. This so-called "skyjacking" set off a nationwide wave of similar incidents.

JANUARY 3, 1961 • Farris Bryant (b.1914) became governor of Florida. Bryant was a Democrat, born in Marion County, Florida. He attended Emory University, University of Florida, and Harvard Law School. He served in World War II as a gunnery officer in the Navy. Bryant also served as a state legislator from Marion County, Florida, and was speaker of that body in 1953. His administration stressed education. He urged passage of a Constitutional amendment allowing the sale of bonds to fund college and university building programs. His administration began construction of the Cross-Florida Canal. He pushed for highway construction and the purchase of land for recreation and conservation purposes. After his term as governor ended, Bryant practiced law in Jacksonville. He became chairman of several insurance companies and in 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed him director of the Office of Emergency Planning.

MAY 5, 1961 • Alan Shepard became the first American to be launched into space. He was launched from Cape Canaveral.

1962 • The Mediterranean fruit fly was discovered in Dade County, Florida. Aerial spraying began and continued for one year. The first Black students were admitted to the University of Florida and Florida State University. NASA's selection of Cape Canaveral stimulated the growth of that area, and Florida became the focal point for the build-up of armed forces during the so-called "Cuban Missile Crisis."

FEBRUARY 20, 1962 • Astronaut John H. Glenn became the first American to orbit the earth. He blasted off from Cape Canaveral and circled the earth three times in the Mercury capsule Friendship 7.

1963 • The state Constitution was amended to authorize the sale of state bonds to fund college, university, and vocational school building programs. Cape Canaveral was renamed Cape Kennedy in honor of the assassinated president. (It reverted to its original name in 1973.) The United States Supreme Court decided in Gideon v. Wainright that Clarence Gideon, who

was in a Florida prison, should get another trial because he had not been represented by a lawyer when he was convicted of burglary at Panama City. The Supreme Court's ruling changed the process of justice in America.

MAY 1963 • Blacks held demonstrations against segregation in Tallahassee and Daytona. Governor Bryant defended the right to demonstrate but said he would not tolerate destruction of property or violence. In an effort to desegregate restaurants, bars, and hotels in Jacksonville, one Black woman was killed and a number of others were injured.

1964 • Hurricane Cléo was responsible for damages totaling $115,320,000. Fortunately, no one was killed. At Boca Raton, Florida Atlantic University held its first classes. St. Augustine gained the nation's attention when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., tried to desegregate public facilities at an Atlantic Ocean beach. An interracial council was established to solve these problems, and King called off the demonstrations.

1965 • The Board of Control gave up policymaking for Florida's institutions of higher learning to the Board of Regents—a group made up of nine members with nine-year terms.

1967 • The legislature failed to reapportion the state, so a three-judge Federal Court drew the boundaries of congressional districts and ordered new elections.

JANUARY 3, 1967 • Claude R. Kirk, Jr., (b.1926) took the oath of office as Florida's thirty-sixth governor. He was a Republican—the first elected Republican governor since 1872. Kirk was born in California, and served in World War II and the Korean War. He attended the University of Alabama, earning a law degree. He was a businessman and a former Democrat who headed "Floridians for Nixon" during Richard M. Nixon's unsuccessful campaign for the presidency. Under his leadership the state constitution of 1885 was revised, giving the governor more power.

JANUARY 29, 1967 • On Pad 34 at Cape Kennedy, astronauts Virgil "Gus" Grissom, Ed White, and Roger Chaffee were killed in a flash fire during routine testing of the Apollo I spacecraft. Grissom had been one of the seven original astronauts and had piloted the Liberty Bell capsule in the Mercury program. He had also served as command pilot of the Gemini 3, the first two-man spacemission to be flown by the United States. Ed White had been co-pilot of the Gemini 4 and the first American to perform extra-vehicular activity, or "walking" in space. Roger Chaffee had flown many photo missions over Cuba during the so-called Cuban missile crisis in 1962. He had not previously made a space flight. The fire started at 6:31 p.m., 218 feet above Cape Kennedy's Launch Complex 34 atop an unfueled two-stage Saturn 2 rocket in an Apollo capsule. In the 100 percent-pure oxygen environment of the capsule, the fire lasted less than one minute but reached a temperature of over 1,000° Fahrenheit. The astronauts had no chance to unscrew the hatch and get out. Dr. George E. Mueller, associate NASA administrator for manned space-flight, appointed a board of inquiry to try to decide the cause of the fire. Even after a one year study and a microscopic examination of the burned cockpit, no cause of the fire could be determined absolutely. However, the board did establish that the wiring under Grissom's couch was defective, and a short circuit in this wiring was the probable cause of the fire. Grissom had said a few months before the fire that "If we die, we want people to accept it. We hope that if anything happens to us it will not delay the program. The conquest of space is worth the risk of life." At a cost of $75 million, the Apollo Command Module was redesigned and much more attention was paid to crew safety. After an almost two-year hiatus, manned space flights resumed.

1968 • The Republican party held its national convention in Miami Beach, Florida. It was the first national convention of a political party ever held in the state. Edward J. Gurney was elected to the United States Senate—the first Republican ever elected to that office by popular vote. The teachers in Florida "walked out" in a dispute over salaries.

JULY 16, 1969 • The Apollo II was launched from Cape Kennedy on its journey to the moon. Four days later, astronaut Neal Armstrong, the first human on the moon, took "one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

JANUARY 19, 1970 • President Nixon submitted the name of George Harold Carswell to the U.S. Senate as a replacement for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, who resigned in May 1969. This followed in the wake of the Senate's refusal to confirm Judge Clement Haynesworth. Carswell, a resident of Tallahassee, served as judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and had long been associated with Florida government. The nomination was praised by conservative politicians and denounced by civil rights leaders.

JANUARY 27, 1970 • Judge G. Harold Carswell answered allegations by the Senate Judiciary Committee that he supported racist ideals. Carswell declared that a speech he gave in 1948 supporting White supremacy did not reflect his current political philosophy and that "the force of 22 years of history" had caused his personal beliefs to shift.

FEBRUARY 13, 1970 • The Delian Apollo, a Greek oil tanker, ran aground and leaked approximately 10,000 gallons of crude oil near Old Tampa Bay, creating a 20 square mile oil slick. Officials from the Audubon Society said over 1,000 birds died as a result, and the Florida attorney general filed a $2 million lawsuit against the owner, Shipping Development Corporation of Panama.

MARCH 12, 1970 • The U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare released information stating that on February 26, letters were sent to Florida State officials demanding that plans be drawn up for the desegregation of state colleges. A deadline of 120 days was set and warnings were given concerning a possible loss of the $25 million in annual U.S. subsidies to the state's seven universities.

MARCH 13, 1970 • The U.S. Department of Justice, on recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel, sued in U.S. District Court to prevent the Florida Power and Light Company from continued thermal pollution of Biscayne Bay. The government charged that the plant continuously raised the bay's temperatures to levels significantly above their natural state, thus endangering marine life.

APRIL 8, 1970 • Judge Carswell was rejected as a U.S. Supreme Court justice when the Senate opposed his confirmation by a 51 to 45 vote. This was seen by some as a major political defeat for President Nixon.

APRIL 20, 1970 • G. Harold Carswell, who had earlier resigned from his judicial position, announced his intentions to run for senator of Florida as a Republican. He would fill the seat of retiring Democrat S.L. Holland.

JUNE 16-19, 1970 • The ghettos of Miami were the scene of three days of rioting, looting, and fire bombing after local residents became enraged at a store owner they claimed was selling inferior products. Sixty people were arrested and 13

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS © JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

injured before a group of 300 Black peacemakers managed to restore order.

AUGUST, 1970 • Hurricane Celia hit the state with the full force of her 146 mile per hour winds. A total of 14 people were reported killed in Florida alone.

AUGUST 29, 1970 • Despite protests from White families threatening to remove their relatives' remains, the all-White Hillcrest Memorial Gardens cemetery was forced by a U.S. District Court injunction to inter the body of Black soldier P. Williams. Williams, who was killed by mortar fire in Vietnam, was buried in a plot donated by a White woman.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1970 • In primary results, G.H. Carswell was defeated by Rep. William C. Cramer in the Republican Senatorial race. Former Governor Farris Bryant and State Senator Lawton Chiles were forced into a runoff in the Democratic Senatorial race. The gubernatorial race was slated for runoffs in both party primaries as Republicans Jack Eckerd and incumbent governor Claude P. Kirk, Jr., faced off and Democrats State Senator Reubin Askew and State Attorney General L.A. Bafalis fought for the nomination.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1970 • In primary runoffs, the Republican nominee for governor was incumbent Claude Kirk and the Democratic nominee was State Senator Askew. In the senate runoff, the Democrats selected State Senator Lawton Chiles to represent their side in the November elections.

OCTOBER 27, 1970 • President Nixon began his final vote-getting campaign in Miami and West Palm Beach in speeches supporting Rep. William Cramer's bid for the Senate.

NOVEMBER, 1970 • In a major victory for state Democrats, Lawton Chiles won the U.S. Senatorial election and Reuben Askew defeated the Republican incumbent Claude Kirk, Jr., for the governor's seat. Voters also failed to establish a referendum for a constitutional amendment designed to lower the voting age to 18.

NOVEMBER 30, 1970 • Final figures by the Census Bureau were officially delivered to President Nixon. Florida, with a population increase of 37.1 percent, gained three seats in the U.S. House of Representatives reapportionment process.

JANUARY, 1971 • President Nixon signed into law a bill which would create the Gulf Island National Seashore and took action to halt construction of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal. The canal was first authorized in 1942, although construction did not begin until the 1960s. Almost a third of the canal had been completed and a total of $50 million spent prior to the president's orders. Environmental dangers were the predominant cause for Nixon's action.

JANUARY 25, 1971 • A case concerning a Florida woman denied employment in an Orlando firm because of her sex and parental status was ruled on by the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court declared that, according to provisions in the 1964 Civil Rights Act, it was unlawful to have one hiring policy for men and another for women. The case resulted when the Martin Marietta Corp. refused to hire a woman because the company felt she should be home to care for her young children.

MARCH 15, 1971 • Two days after migrant workers peacefully demonstrated outside President Nixon's Key Biscayne residence, the president declared that year's crop failure in Florida to be a national disaster. A drought and freezing temperatures caused the failure which put an estimated 15,000 migrant farm workers out of work. Some $2.5 million in unemployment compensation was to be given to the workers, who were otherwise ineligible for state benefits.

JUNE, 1971 • Following the fatal shooting of a Black youth by a Jacksonville police officer, a period of racial rioting erupted through Jacksonville's streets. Hundreds of Blacks looted, rioted, and shot at policemen, and 500 members of the National Guard were mobilized. There were 274 related arrests and $250,000 worth of damage done.

JULY 9, 1971 • The Democratic Party chose Miami as the location for its 1972 convention, making that city the first southern convention site selected by the Democrats or Republicans since 1928.

AUGUST 31, 1971 • The Federal Bureau of Investigation released statistics that named Miami as the city with the highest major crime rate in the nation. The rate of reported violent crimes was 5,342.8 per 100,000 persons.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1971 • A thermal pollution case against the Florida Power and Light Co. was settled after the utility company agreed to install a $30 million system that would keep the plant's discharged water at a level ecologically compatible with that of Biscayne Bay.

NOVEMBER 28, 1971 • After holding four prison guards hostage, six inmates at the Raiford prison facility surrendered without a struggle in what was said to be a thwarted escape attempt. It was the third, and least serious, in a series of nationwide prison uprisings.

DECEMBER 11, 1971 • The state filed a $20 million lawsuit against Cities Service Oil Company which claimed the firm was negligent in its construction and maintenance of a retaining dam. Approximately 75 miles of the Peace River were polluted when the dam accidentally discharged a billion gallons of phosphate sludge into its waters.

MARCH 14, 1972 • Alabama Governor George Wallace won the Florida Democratic presidential primary and President Richard Nixon won the Florida Republican presidential primary. Wallace had 42 percent of the vote against ten candidates and he collected 75 of 81 state delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Nixon got 87 percent of the vote and received all 40 of the state's delegates to the GOP convention.

MARCH 21, 1972 • Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers Union won a major victory in Florida when H.P. Hood and Sons, a processor of citrus and dairy goods, agreed to recognize the United Farm Workers in its representation of the company's 300 migrant workers in Florida.

MARCH 31, 1972 • The life of a peaceful residential neighborhood was disrupted when an Air Force B-52 crashed in Orlando, spewing blazing fuel. All seven members of the crew died and eight persons on the ground were injured.

APRIL 14, 1972 • Kennedy Space Center was chosen as one of two sites for the launching of the manned space shuttle. This move would help the area's economy, which had suffered since the tapering off of activity in the Apollo space program.

APRIL 17, 1972 • William Herbert Green III was arrested in Chicago after he hijacked a Delta Air Lines jet soon after its departure from West Palm Beach. There were 91 passengers aboard, but no one was injured in the incident.

MAY 9, 1972 • Protests raged against United States involvement in Vietnam in Tampa, Tallahassee, and Gainesville. An estimated one thousand protesters, mainly University of Florida at Gainesville students, had to be driven from a stretch of U.S. Highway 441 with tear gas and billy clubs. Almost 400 arrests were made in connection with the protest.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA

MAY 25, 1972 • Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Tenneco, Inc. announced plans to develop an atomic energy power plant near Jacksonville. The 1,150 megawatt floating plant would be ready for production in 1978 or 1979.

JUNE 20, 1972 • The U.S. Air Force stopped flights of its F-111 fighter bombers following a series of crashes, the last of which occurred two days earlier near Eglin Air Force base and resulted in two fatalities.

JUNE 23, 1972 • Florida was one of five states declared disaster areas by President Nixon after the season's first hurricane, Agnes, swept through the state taking 25 lives and causing $25 million in property damage.

JULY 10-13, 1972 • The Democratic Convention was held in Miami Beach. Senator George McGovern won the nomination for president and Senator Thomas F. Eagleton was chosen as the vice presidential candidate.

AUGUST 28, 1972 • According to FBI statistics, Miami once again led the nation in serious crimes with a rate of 5,726 major crimes per 100,000 persons.

NOVEMBER 1, 1972 • Bernard L. Barker, a member of the group indicted for the raid on Democratic campaign headquarters in the Watergate building in Washington, D.C., was convicted of falsely notarizing the signature on a Republican fund raiser check which was written in the amount of $25,000. He was given a suspended sentence and had his Florida notary public seal revoked.

NOVEMBER 7, 1972 • Meyer Lansky, who was known as the underworld's bookie, was arrested in Miami on charges of racketeering and tax evasion after seeking asylum in Israel and six South American countries. Despite his offer of $1 million, no country would grant him asylum. Incumbent President Richard M. Nixon won all 17 of Florida's electoral votes on his way to an overwhelming victory. He also garnered 72 percent of the state's popular vote.

DECEMBER 29, 1972 • The first fatal accident involving a jumbo jet occurred in the Florida Everglades, where almost 100 people were killed when their Eastern Airlines L-1011 TriStar jet crashed on approach.

JANUARY 5, 1973 • A U.S. Supreme Court ruling declared that the Florida state penitentiary could not take away credit for time served or place an individual in solitary confinement without first conducting a hearing at which counsel would be allowed.

FEBRUARY 15, 1973 • An environmental message delivered by President Nixon to Congress contained a plan in which the federal government would obtain 522,000 acres of Florida's Big Cypress Swamp for a national waterfront preserve.

MARCH 15, 1973 • In Homestead, two men were arrested on false imprisonment charges for supposedly imprisoning 27 migrant workers. An agricultural labor camp contractor and a camp guard were charged with the crime after allegedly detaining workers for periods of up to four years. By means of low wages, high rent and food charges, they were able to force the workers into indebtedness.

APRIL, 1973 • The Cuba-Miami airlift program ended after transporting over 260,000 Cuban refugees to America since 1965. Miami Mayor David Kennedy and five others, including two Dade County judges, were issued indictments by a Volusia County grand jury which charged them with conspiracy to bribe and conspiracy to receive a bribe. Kennedy would later be cleared of all charges. The Supreme Court affirmed the legality of a Florida law which imposed strict penalties on shippers and dockers involved in oil spills, regardless of who was negligent.

APRIL 3-4, 1973 • Millions of persons in the southern portion of the state were left without electricity when Florida's first atomic generator at Turkey Point malfunctioned.

APRIL 5, 1973 • The Florida Supreme Court voted to overturn a state statute used as a means to withhold some $32 million from schools in counties with a property value assessed lower than the market value. The court said the previous law was an unconstitutional wielding of state power against county tax assessors.

JULY 9, 1973 • Florida filed a class action suit in federal court against 15 oil companies. The state claimed the companies had deliberately conspired to create a gasoline shortage in order to raise gas prices. The state demanded triple damages stating that it incurred a loss in tourist revenues due to the shortage.

JULY 16, 1973 • Eighteen Haitian refugees were picked up near Marathon, in the Florida Keys, by a U.S. fishing vessel.

JULY 18, 1973 • The Florida Supreme Court upheld a law which required that newspapers must print rebuttals by political candidates whom the papers attack during political campaigns.

OCTOBER 9, 1973 • The name Canaveral was reinstated to the Florida cape which had gone by the title Cape Kennedy since 1963. The Committee on Domestic Geographic Names of the Interior Department voted unanimously in favor of the change. The space launching site on Merritt Island was to remain the John F. Kennedy Space Center.

NOVEMBER 6, 1973 • The city of Miami elected Maurice Ferre, a wealthy Puerto Rican businessman, its mayor.

NOVEMBER 13, 1973 • Citing the plans as too vague in regard to cost and means, the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare rejected a Florida proposal designed to desegregate state colleges. The state was given an additional 90 days to come up with a suitable plan.

NOVEMBER 17, 1973 • In an effort to shake its number one ranking in violent crimes, Dade County outlawed the sale of cheap handguns, ordered all gun sellers be licensed, and required gun purchasers to pass a proficiency test. In an apparent mix-up by the press, an incident in which President Nixon gave an Air Force serviceman an affectionate pat on the cheek at McCoy Air Force Base was termed as a slapping accident. Neither Nixon nor the serviceman deemed the affair anything other than a friendly interchange.

DECEMBER 17, 1973 • The U.S. Supreme Court upheld a Florida fire department's right to bar employment to an overweight telephone operator on the grounds that the individual's obesity was reasonably connected to his health.

JANUARY 8-9, 1974 • Florida governmental officials teamed up with environmentalists to oppose the drilling of a test oil well by Amoco in the Ocala National Forest. Public hearings conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey Department were held.

JANUARY 21, 1974 • Thirty-eight more Haitians were picked up off Florida's coast bringing the total number of that country's refugees to the United States to 400. The Haitians, who claimed to have fled the dictatorship of President Jean-Claude Duvalier, were denied asylum by the United States, which maintained the refugees were not fleeing oppression, but seeking economic gain.

FEBRUARY 14, 1974 • President Nixon appeared in Miami

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS ©JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

to dedicate the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital where he was greeted by a crowd of 3,000 persons. Some hecklers chanting "impeach Nixon now" were interspersed in the crowd. In less than two months, the hospital would file for bankruptcy because of some $13 million in debts.

APRIL 13, 1974 • A former Cuban minister of agriculture, Jose de la Torriente, was killed by sniper fire at his house in Miami. Torriente, who was accused by Fidel Castro of conspiring with the American Central Intelligence Agency, was a political leader among the Cuban refugees in the United States.

JUNE 4, 1974 • In a speech to a convention of International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) conducted in Miami, AFL-CIO president George Meany spoke out against President Nixon's proposed trip to the Soviet Union.

JUNE 21, 1974 • The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare accepted a Florida plan for desegregating its state colleges. This was the second attempt at filing an acceptable proposal by the state.

JUNE 25, 1974 • The U.S. Supreme Court overturned a Florida Supreme Court ruling that had declared newspapers must print a political candidate's reply to a paper's criticism. The Court made it clear that it was not the newspaper's responsibility to present every side of an issue.

JULY 24, 1974 • An antitrust suit filed by the state in 1973 against 15 major oil companies was dismissed by a U.S. District Court judge in Tallahassee.

AUGUST 5, 1974 • Seven people were killed when a building in Miami containing the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration collapsed. Tons of concrete and several automobiles fell through offices underneath when water leaking from faulty pipes accumulated on the roof and added too much weight for the roof slab to support.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1974 • In the Florida primaries, Republican gubernatorial candidate Jerry Thomas ran unopposed and Governor Reubin Askew won the Democratic nomination. In the senatorial race, both sides vied for the seat of retiring senator Edward Gurney (R) who resigned amidst a scandal involving the misuse of campaign funds. The Republican candidate was Jack M. Eckerd and a runoff election was required in the Democratic race between William Gunter and Richard Stone. Stone won the runoff on October 1st.

OCTOBER 25, 1974 • Former Cedars of Lebanon Hospital president Sanford Bronstein was convicted in Miami of embezzling over half a million dollars in hospital funds. He received a 25-year prison sentence in December.

NOVEMBER 5, 1974 • Richard Stone (D) became the first Jewish senator from a southern state by popular vote when he was elected to represent Florida in the U.S. Senate. Incumbent Reubin Askew (D) easily won the governorship, acquiring 61 percent of the vote.

DECEMBER 13, 1974 • The United States Justice Department sued the city of Tallahassee, claiming that it discriminated against Black applicants and employees.

APRIL 9, 1975 • The Jacksonville Electric Authority was the subject of House subcommittee investigations stemming from charges that it overcharged customers some $15 million during the Arab oil embargo.

APRIL 11, 1975 • The U.S. Department of Justice ordered Tallahassee officials to begin hiring qualified Blacks to city jobs in the same proportion as they make up the city's population.

APRIL 28, 1975 • Eglin Air Force Base was named as one of three United States processing centers for Vietnamese refugees. Florida officials expressed a desire to keep the number of refugees to about 25,000 even though the base's capacity was between 18,000 and 20,000.

MAY 20, 1975 • The governor signed into law a bill designed to reduce medical malpractice suits. The bill set a four-year statute of limitations on filing a claim and mandated patients must first take their case to a medical panel prior to suing in court. Included was a clause aimed at weeding out negligent doctors. The clause would enable hospitals and the state Board of Medical Examiners to revoke a doctor's license to practice if he were found guilty of malpractice.

JUNE 2, 1975 • The state house of representatives voted to impeach Thomas O'Malley, state treasurer and insurance commissioner, for misuse of his authority. It was the first such impeachment since 1897.

JUNE 24, 1975 • The U.S. Supreme Court rejected a Jacksonville statute which made drive-in movie theatre owners criminally liable for movies with nudity that could be viewed from outside the theatre grounds. The Court claimed the ordinance was an infringement of First Amendment freedom of speech rights.

JUNE 26, 1975 • The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled to overturn a Florida law which enabled a person to be confined to a mental institution against his or her will when the person posed no threat to society and was self-sustaining. The case stemmed from a Florida man spending 15 years in a mental institution after being committed by his father.

JULY 14, 1975 • NASA announced that the end of the Apollo space program would result in the layoff of 1,500 employees at the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral.

AUGUST 20, 1975 • Interplanetary spacecraft Viking 1 was launched from Cape Canaveral bound for Mars. The program, which cost $1 billion, was seven years in the making. Twenty days later, Viking 2, a sister ship also destined for Mars, was launched.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1975 • Striking Fort Lauderdale school teachers agreed to resume teaching while contract negotiations continued. This ended the delay which kept 140,000 students idle.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1975 • The state was declared a major disaster area after Hurricane Eloise struck, leaving two Floridians dead and millions of dollars of damages in its wake. The resort region between Pensacola and Panama City was devastated.

NOVEMBER 2, 1975 • Egyptian President Anwar Sadat met with President Ford in Jacksonville for talks to discuss the increasingly troublesome conflicts in Lebanon.

NOVEMBER 7, 1975 • A Greek ship captain was arrested in Philadelphia for an oil spill off the Florida Keys in July. The oil spill had contaminated some 50 miles of shoreline. The captain was caught by means of sophisticated techniques which matched oil aboard the captain's ship with that found in the Florida spill.

NOVEMBER 20, 1975 • After announcing his plans to run for president of the United States, Ronald Reagan visited Miami where he was accosted by a man who had an object looking like a pistol. The man, who actually possessed a plastic toy, was seized by secret service agents.

NOVEMBER 24, 1975 • Lane Hartwell of Hartwell and Associates, Harris Colter of 2609 Corp., and David Edstrom

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA

of S.E.I., Inc., were found guilty of felony land fraud along with three other defendants. A West Palm Beach jury found the six individuals guilty of selling Florida swampland to unsuspecting investors.

MARCH 2, 1976 • The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of Florida socialite Mary Firestone in her libel suit against Time magazine. The Court ruled that, although she was one of Palm Beach's "400 elite," she was not a "public figure." The case stemmed from Time's misrepresentation of Firestone's divorce.

MARCH 9, 1976 • The Florida presidential primary was held. In the Republican primary, President Gerald Ford defeated challenger Ronald Reagan, gathering 53 percent of the vote and 43 delegates to the GOP convention. Reagan received 23 delegates. In the Democratic primary, Jimmy Carter defeated Alabama Governor George Wallace and Senator Henry Jackson in a political upset. Carter gathered 34 percent of the vote and 34 delegates to the Democratic convention. Wallace got 31 percent of the vote and 26 delegates and Jackson received 24 percent of the vote and 21 delegates.

APRIL 15, 1976 • The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit declared that a Miami club was not constitutionally obligated to admit minority groups even though the club leased land from the city.

APRIL 16, 1976 • Development permits requested by Deltona Corp. for a project to be located in the southern Florida wetlands were denied by the Army Corps of Engineers on the grounds that the planned development would be hazardous to the environment.

JULY 2, 1976 • In a historical ruling, the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty in Florida and two other states.

AUGUST 1, 1976 • Richard Archbold, who established the Archbold Research Station and did landmark studies on the state's vanishing ecosystems, died in Lake Placid at 69 years of age.

AUGUST 22, 1976 • A Senate subcommittee released information that Dade County had for some time been a center for both pro-Castro and anti-Castro terrorist groups who conducted activities in the United States and Latin America.

AUGUST 30, 1976 • The number of Haitians seeking political asylum in the United States increased as over 100 refugees came to Miami in a 50-foot sailboat.

OCTOBER 4, 1976 • The Supreme Court lifted a temporary ban on Florida executions that had been in effect since July.

NOVEMBER 2, 1976 • Jimmy Carter, on his way to the presidency, garnered all of Florida's 17 electoral votes in the general election. In the senatorial race, incumbent Lawton Chiles easily won over John L. Grady, his Republican opponent. The House of Representatives retained its previous ratio of ten Democrats and five Republicans.

JANUARY 1977 • Florida was hit by an unseasonable freeze that devastated much of the state's crops. It was estimated that almost 40 percent of the citrus crop and nearly the entire vegetable crop were wiped out. Damage was assessed at $200 million. Palm Beach witnessed its first recorded snowfall on the 19th. Governor Reubin Askew declared a state of emergency because of crop losses and the Florida Citrus Commission put a 10-day embargo on all shipments and sales of fresh fruit. The Florida Commerce Department soon declared that between 40,000 and 50,000 migrant workers could be expected to be out of work for at least 60 days.

JANUARY 7, 1977 • An anti-Castro leader, Juan Jose Peruyero, was assassinated by an unknown group in Miami.

JANUARY 9, 1977 • A barge crashed into Tampa Bay dock causing almost 80,000 gallons of oil to spill into Sparkman Channel.

FEBRUARY 3, 1977 • Waste Management, Inc. announced that construction had begun in Pompano Beach on a plant it was building for the United States Energy Development Administration. The plant was designed to take sewage sludge and solid waste and turn it into methane gas. At a cost of $2.8 million, the gasification plant could service 100,000 homes and reduce waste by 70 percent, when functioning at full capacity.

APRIL 4, 1977 • Carlos Soccarras died in Miami in an apparent suicide. Soccarras was Cuba's last constitutionally elected president and had been active in the anti-Castro movement in Miami.

APRIL 13, 1977 • After being ratified by 38 states, the Equal Rights Amendment was defeated in Florida.

APRIL 19, 1977 • The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that it was not unconstitutional to spank school children. This, in response to a lawsuit filed by two Miami junior high school children who declared a paddling they received had violated their rights.

MAY 2, 1977 • Florida legislators approved a bill allowing doctors to prescribe Laetrile, a controversial drug used in cancer therapy. It was the third state to pass such a measure.

MAY 23, 1977 • Forest fires destroyed some 7,000 acres in the Apalachicola National Forest, located about 45 miles southwest of Tallahassee in the state's panhandle region.

JUNE 27, 1977 • Governor Reubin Askew asked for federal assistance for 30 northern counties where it was estimated that a two-month drought had caused damages in excess of $130 million.

JULY 5, 1977 • The Florida Supreme Court voted to establish a one-year trial plan allowing television cameras inside the courtroom. It was part of a free press-fair trial experiment that was the first in the nation to allow cameras without approval of counsel. The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare declared that a five-year program designed to desegregate Florida's colleges had been drawn up.

JULY 26, 1977 • Archbishop Coleman Carroll died. As the head of the Archdiocese of Miami, he was the state's highest ranking Roman Catholic priest. Archbishop Edward A. McCarthy was Carroll's successor.

AUGUST 20, 1977 • The Voyager 1, a scientific, unmanned probe, was launched from Cape Canaveral. The launch had been twice delayed due to a malfunction in the monitoring equipment. The spaceship was designed to study Jupiter and Saturn and eventually reach Uranus and Neptune. Due to the Voyager's trouble, the subsequent launch of *Voyager 2*, destined for a similar mission, was postponed. On September 5th, it was launched from Cape Canaveral beginning its seven-year mission of interplanetary study which would include Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune.

OCTOBER 2, 1977 • In West Palm Beach, constituents of the Holy Spirit Church voted to secede from the Episcopal denomination and to align instead with the Anglican Church of North America. The move came as a reaction to the Episcopal Church's growing liberalization, which included allowing women to become priests. Seventeen other churches

had already made the split.

OCTOBER 7, 1977 • Ronny Zamora was found guilty of premeditated murder by a Florida jury. It was the first case of importance tried before television cameras since Florida legalized their presence in the courtroom.

NOVEMBER 8, 1977 • The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service announced its plans to free some 120 Haitian refugees kept in detention. The service said it also intended to restructure its policy concerning the Haitians.

JANUARY 6, 1978 • John D. MacArthur died of cancer in West Palm Beach. MacArthur was a billionaire and the single largest property holder in the state of Florida.

FEBRUARY 26, 1978 • A train carrying deadly chlorine gas derailed outside of Youngstown, spilling the gas onto a nearby street. Eight people were killed and 67 injured in the incident. It was later determined that sabotage had caused the accident.

MARCH 2, 1978 • Syed Shah pleaded guilty to charges of involuntary servitude before a Miami federal court. Shah was accused of keeping a 10-year old African girl locked up in his basement for two years after signing a pact with the girl's parents in Sierra Leone. The girl was said to have worked 12-18 hours a day at Shah's Okeechobee residence.

MAY 4, 1978 • Two school children were killed and 96 were injured when a tornado devastated a Clearwater elementary school. Earlier a tornado in Gainesville had forced the University of Florida to shut down.

MAY 5, 1978 • The families of four men killed in 1976 when their plane collided with an Air Force jet near Lake Okeechobee, were awarded some $4 million in damages by a Miami jury.

MAY 8, 1978 • A National Airlines jet crashed into Escambia Bay, killing three people aboard. The plane crashed three miles short of the Pensacola runway where it was to have landed. Fifty-eight persons were pulled out of the bay by a tugboat.

MAY 12, 1978 • A satellite belonging to the European Space Agency was launched into space from Cape Canaveral. An earlier attempt had failed when a U.S. rocket carrying the satellite exploded after takeoff.

MAY 20, 1978 • A probe designed to study the planet Venus was launched from Cape Canaveral. The spacecraft was expected to reach the planet by December and would orbit Venus for a year as it radioed information on the planet.

JUNE 15, 1978 • Nelson Poynter, chairman of the board of the St. Petersburg Times and Evening Independent, died of a brain hemorrhage in St. Petersburg at the age of 74.

JULY 8, 1978 • After permission to march was granted by the mayor and city council, some 100 hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded through the streets of Davie. Although their requests had been denied for over three years, the turmoil created by the Nazi efforts to parade in Skokie, Illinois, prompted town officials to grant the Klan's request. There were observers and protesters, but no trouble was reported.

JULY 18, 1978 • Some 70 Haitian refugees arrived in Florida after being forced to leave the Bahamas. They were promptly arrested and released by United States officials who were unclear of their status.

SEPTEMBER, 1978 • In Miami, some 132 persons claiming dual U.S.-Cuban nationality arrived after Cuban President Fidel Castro authorized their release.

OCTOBER 1, 1978 • President Jimmy Carter delivered a speech at Cape Canaveral which was given in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the National Air and Space Administration (NASA). Carter outlined some broad goals for the program and delivered the newly created Congressional Space Medal of Honor to former astronauts Neil Armstrong, Frank Borman, Charles Conrad, Jr., Alan Shepard, Jr., and a posthumous award to Virgil "Gus" Grissom.

OCTOBER 12, 1978 • As part of a legislative bill dealing expressly with parks, 1,296,500 acres of land were added to the Everglades National Park.

NOVEMBER 7, 1978 • In the state gubernatorial race, Republican candidate Jack Eckerd was defeated by Senator Robert Graham, the Democratic nominee. In the congressional race, eleven incumbent representatives retained their seats. In the general election, voters rejected an amendment to the state constitution which would have forbidden discrimination against women. A proposition legalizing casino gambling was rejected by a large majority.

DECEMBER 6, 1978 • Retired General William Westmoreland, the former commander of U.S. troops in Vietnam, told the Dade County Medical Society that medical techniques learned and developed as a result of the Vietnam conflict had actually saved more lives than were lost in the war.

APRIL 10, 1979 • A United States submarine made a failed launch of a Trident multiple-warhead missile. The test, which took place off the coast of Cape Canaveral, was the first attempt of a submerged launching.

APRIL 25, 1979 • A three-month drought ended when record rainfall soaked the state. Miami was hit with 16.39 inches in one day.

APRIL 27, 1979 • In the wake of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, the Nuclear Regulating Committee ordered all nuclear power plants built by Babcock and Wilcox, who constructed the Three Mile Island plant, to be temporarily shut down. This closed down operations at Florida's Crystal River plant.

MAY 1, 1979 • The largest marijuana ring in the country was broken when two leaders were arrested in Miami, along with 12 others. The Miami-based operation was said to have been involved in a sale worth in excess of $300 million.

MAY 8, 1979 • Dade County voters barely rejected an ordinance by the Group Against Smokers' Pollution (GASP) that would have made it illegal to smoke in most public areas. The proposal would have created designated smoking and nonsmoking areas in many public places. The measure lost by only 820 votes in an election that saw more than 190,000 votes recorded.

MAY 14, 1979 • Four Floridians and one Panamanian man were charged by a federal grand jury in Miami with shipping illegal arms to Panama. Some 1,000 weapons were allegedly shipped out of Florida, destined for use by Sandinista guerrillas in Nicaragua.

MAY 25, 1979 • The first execution in the United States since Gary Gilmore's in 1977 took place at the Florida State Penitentiary at Starke. John Spenkelink died in the electric chair for the murder of a fellow drifter in Tallahassee in 1973.

JULY 12, 1979 • U.S. District Judge George Carr ruled that tests given by Florida schools to determine functional literacy discriminated against Black students and other minorities. The tests, which would have been a prerequisite to graduation, were prohibited until equal educational opportunities were more advanced. A target date of the 1982-83 school year was set for beginning such literacy tests in Florida.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA

JULY 17, 1979 • Former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza flew to Miami less than four hours after resigning his office. His resignation ended the 46-year reign of the Somoza family.

JULY 19, 1979 • Florida tomato growers withdrew a petition that charged Mexican farmers with undercutting the winter vegetable industry by dumping their produce on the American market in violation of the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921. The Florida growers stated when withdrawing the petition that they wanted a solution by mid-September or they would refile.

JULY 31, 1979 • Theodore Bundy was sentenced to death in connection with the strangulation murder of two women at Florida State University. A Dade County jury convicted Bundy on July 23 in a widely publicized and televised trial. Bundy was thought to have committed as many as 36 other murders from as early as 1975.

AUGUST 8, 1979 • Former governor Reubin Askew was named President Carter's special trade representative.

AUGUST 18, 1979 • A New York Times report estimated that some 9,000 Haitians had fled to the United States, most seeking relief from a devastating Haitian economy where the per capita income in 1978 was $90.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1979 • Hurricane David, reportedly one of the century's strongest Atlantic storms, struck the coast north of Palm Beach. Around $60 million in property damage was caused and five persons died. Earlier, 300,000 persons living along the coast had been evacuated.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1979 • A study was released by the U.S. Treasury Department stating that a cash surplus of some $3.3 billion which flooded Florida banks in 1978 was linked to drug traffic. This surplus, reported in Florida's two Federal Reserve Banks, accounted for more than 77 percent of the entire Federal Reserve system's cash surplus in 1978.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1979 • Hurricane Frederick, the most powerful Gulf Coast storm of the decade, struck causing major damage along the state's western seaboard. Extensive looting was also reported.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1979 • Dade County voters failed to pass a proposal that would have reduced property taxes by 99.5 percent. Although the proposal was originally meant to ask for only a 50 percent decrease, a mistake in its drafting caused it to call for an almost complete wipe out of taxation. Some 40 percent of the voters cast their ballot in favor of the plan.

OCTOBER 30, 1979 • A preliminary report by the U.S. Treasury tentatively cleared Mexican farmers of dumping produce on the United States market at a less than equitable price. This finding was a blow to three groups of Florida growers who initially made the accusations.

OCTOBER 31, 1979 • Approximately 1,700 persons in Indiantown had to be emergency evacuated after being stranded when an earthen dam collapsed. Over 20 billion gallons flooded the northeast shore of Lake Okeechobee when the dike surrounding a reservoir owned by the Florida Power and Light Company gave way.

JANUARY 28, 1980 • The U.S. Coast Guard's worst peacetime disaster occurred when a Coast Guard buoy tender collided with an oil tanker killing 23 crewmen. On February 3, owners of the tanker filed a $1.5 million damage suit against the Coast Guard vessel.

FEBRUARY 4, 1980 • Eight men arrested in 1979 for smuggling in $300 million of marijuana were convicted. The "Black Tuna" ring (so-called for the code name given to the Colombian supplier who remained at-large) was believed to have once supplied more than eight percent of the nation's illegal drugs. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported having uncovered plots to assassinate the judge of the trial and a witness after the men's arrest. The FBI also accused a juror in the case of accepting a bribe.

FEBRUARY 26, 1980 • The most serious accident at a nuclear power plant since Three Mile Island occurred at Crystal Springs Facility. Over 40,000 gallons of radioactive water spilled onto the plant's containment building floor after a power outage played havoc with the reactor's emergency system. The plant was temporarily shut down after the accident.

MARCH 1-2, 1980 • A late snowstorm struck the state bringing with it the coldest front ever seen in Florida during March. The storm created two tornadoes that tore through Broward County leaving one person dead. A vast amount of the state's $2 billion citrus crop was left frozen by the storm.

MARCH 11, 1980 • Voters in Florida approved an amendment to the state constitution designed to lower property taxes. The amendment allowed homeowners who resided in their homes for five or more years to take tax exemptions of $25,000. Another amendment was passed which narrowed the state supreme court's jurisdiction. This was designed in order to alleviate the court's 1,500 case backlog.

APRIL, 1980 • Thousands of Cuban exiles demonstrated throughout the state in support of Cuban refugees seeking asylum in the Peruvian embassy in Havana. Haitian refugees came streaming into Florida in record numbers with 326 arriving in one day. A Dade County report estimated that as many as 23,000 Haitians had come to Florida seeking to escape the government of Haiti's President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

APRIL 8, 1980 • Governor Robert Graham delivered his state of the state speech calling for a budget surplus of $404 million. In addition, he requested $32.5 million for a school maintenance plan and tax incentives for business. He stated that Florida's long-term goals should include a reduction of energy use, a limit on state spending and state government expansion, and a diversified economy.

MAY 6, 1980 • President Carter authorized $10 million in emergency funds to be sent to areas in Florida that were being drained of resources by incoming Cuban exiles.

MAY 9, 1980 • A Liberian freighter rammed into Tampa Bay's Sunshine Skyway Bridge causing a 1,200-foot section of the bridge to fall 140 feet into the water. Some 35 people died as a result of the accident. Most were aboard a Greyhound bus that fell into the bay. Tampa Bay, the nation's seventh busiest port, was forced to close because of the wreckage. Losses in excess of $50 million per day were expected for the area during the port's closure. On May 14, Governor Bob Graham declared an area-wide state of emergency.

MAY 17-19, 1980 • Fourteen people died and more than 300 were injured in racial riots that rocked Miami following a controversial court case. The trouble began after four Miami policemen were acquitted by an all-White jury in the murder of a Black insurance executive in 1979. Looting, burning, beatings, and shooting began shortly after the verdict. Three Whites were dragged from a car and beaten to death and at least three Blacks were killed by police in the ensuing violence. Florida Governor Bob Graham quickly mobilized the National Guard and imposed a curfew, and U.S. Attorney

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS ©JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

General Benjamin Civiletti came to Miami in an attempt to quell the rioting. Over $100 million in damage was done and large segments of the city ruined in the decade's worst racial violence.

JUNE 5, 1980 • The Banking and Urban Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate held hearings in an attempt to crack down on the large amounts of drug-related cash being deposited in Florida's banks. Federal sources speculated that the illegal narcotics trade was southern Florida's largest industry. A new rule which mandated fuller disclosure of bank deposits was discussed.

JUNE 9, 1980 • The U.S. Supreme Court overturned a Florida law which prohibited out-of-state banks from competing in Florida's financial marketplace. The court stated that the Florida law unduly protected local interests against outside competition.

JULY 15-17, 1980 • Once again, Miami was the scene of racial violence. After police chased Black robbery suspects into a housing complex, one of the officers was shot in the back. Car bombings and violence continued in Miami's Liberty City area and by the time peace was restored, five policemen had been shot and 40 persons arrested.

AUGUST 13, 1980 • An Air Florida jet with 74 persons aboard was hijacked by seven Cuban refugees and forced to fly to Havana. After arrival, the hostages were allowed to return to the United States and the hijackers were arrested by the authorities. Just three days earlier, another Air Florida plane was commandeered by a Cuban and forced to fly to Havana where he was detained. The "bomb" with which he threatened to blow up the plane was found to be a bar of soap. The federal government declared its intent to delegate almost $17 million for health and education services for Haitian and Cuban refugees in southern Florida. This, in response to a recent message by a coalition of resettlement agencies that declared its inability to further process refugees due to a lack of funds.

AUGUST 16, 1980 • Despite precautions, three hijackings took place. All were by Cubans demanding to go to Havana. This was just one day after the Federal Aviation Administration announced plans to add skymarshals to its commercial flights and to intensify its airport screening procedure.

SEPTEMBER, 1980 • President Jimmy Carter announced a three-point resettlement program designed to alleviate the financial burden of south Florida. More than 125,000 Cubans were estimated to have fled to the United States in the five month "freedom flotilla" which began April 21. The vast majority of the Cuban immigrants were in Florida.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1980 • Former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza was buried in Miami after being assassinated three days earlier in Paraguay. Some 4,000 mourners attended the funeral.

NOVEMBER 4, 1980 • Ronald Reagan (R) won all of Florida's 17 electoral votes on his way to the White House, defeating incumbent President Jimmy Carter (D). In the senatorial election, Paula Hawkins (R) defeated Bill Gunter (D).

JANUARY 11-14, 1981 • The harshest freeze in 20 years hit the state destroying an estimated 20 percent of the orange harvest.

JANUARY 26, 1981 • The United States Supreme Court upheld a Florida law allowing television cameras in the courtroom. In a unanimous decision the Court said such coverage did not in and of itself infringe on a defendant's rights.

FEBRUARY 5, 1981 • The Cuban-Haitian Task Force, set up 1980 by President Carter, announced that total costs for resettlement of the 125,000 Cuban refugees and 12,400 Haitian refugees which flooded South Florida in 1980 were $532 million.

MARCH 8, 1981 • A report was issued stating that Florida had the largest death row population in the nation. According to the report 155 men and one woman were currently awaiting execution.

MARCH 19, 1981 • One worker was killed at Cape Canaveral after he and coworkers entered an oxygen-free room used in space shuttle testing. Another worker died a month later from injuries sustained in the incident.

APRIL 12, 1981 • Almost three years after its original deadline, the U.S. space shuttle Columbia was launched from Cape Canaveral at 7 o'clock a.m. EST. It became the world's first reusable spacecraft. The shuttle was manned by John Young and Robert Crippen.

OCTOBER 23, 1981 • Florida was named in a report by the Environmental Protection Agency as the leader in the number of toxic waste sites with 16.

NOVEMBER 10, 1981 • Maurice Ferre was elected to his fifth term as Miami's mayor in a runoff victory over Cuban-born Manolo Reboso.

JANUARY 13, 1982 • Because of a record freeze that devastated crops, the Florida Citrus Commission ordered a 10-day embargo on sales or shipment of state grown citrus fruits.

FEBRUARY 2, 1982 • The first successful hijacking in the United States in over six months occurred when a Cuban commandeered an Air Florida jet and ordered it flown to Havana.

APRIL, 1982 • Zaire President Mobuto Sese Seko visited Walt Disney World reportedly spending approximately $2 million.

JUNE 21, 1982 • A special session of the Florida Senate was called to vote on ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, which mandated equality of the sexes. Senators voted 22-16 against ratification, severely weakening its chances of nationwide approval.

JUNE 23, 1982 • Reacting to a boycott by surgeons, who refused to perform non-essential surgery to protest skyrocketing malpractice insurance premiums, Governor Robert Graham signed into law a bill designed to curb some of the doctors' rising rates. The bill forbade a large surcharge planned by insurance companies. However, the large annual premiums for malpractice insurance were unaffected.

JUNE 27, 1982 • The space shuttle Columbia completed its fourth and final test flight after being launched at Cape Canaveral.

OCTOBER 1, 1982 • Walt Disney Productions opened its Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow (EPCOT) center in Lake Buena Vista. The $800 million theme park for adults was conceived of by Walt Disney before his death in 1966.

NOVEMBER 2, 1982 • In the general elections incumbent Governor Robert Graham (D), won easily over U.S. Rep. L.A. Bafalis (R). Graham captured 65 percent of the popular vote. Senator Lawton Chiles (D) was victorious over Republican State Senator Van Poole. In the Congressional House race all 14 incumbents won and four new seats, created by district reorganization, were split evenly between the parties. The new

representation in the House for Florida included six Republican congressmen and 13 Democrats.

NOVEMBER 11, 1982 • The space shuttle Columbia began its first operational flight with its blast off at Cape Canaveral. Four astronauts were aboard for the five day mission.

DECEMBER 28, 1982 • More riots broke out in Miami after police shot a Black youth, Nevell Johnson, Jr., in the Overtown area of the city. Johnson died the following day. In the violence that followed, one other person died, 26 were injured, and 43 were arrested. About $50,000 worth of damage was done.

APRIL 2, 1983 • A grand jury in Broward County refused to indict Hans Florian for the death of his wife Johanna. Florian, 79, had shot his 72-year old wife after she contracted Alzheimer's Disease, which caused her to lose her memory and control of her bodily functions.

APRIL 4, 1983 • The maiden voyage of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger originated from Cape Canaveral. After a two-month delay, the flight was termed an overwhelmingly successful first mission.

APRIL 6, 1983 • After fourth quarter losses of $22.5 million in 1982 the Biscayne Savings and Loan Association was forced to close its doors. The institution had almost $1.8 billion in assets and was one of Florida's largest savings associations. It was reopened the next day under temporary management.

MAY 4, 1983 • Biscayne Bay was colored bright pink as Bulgarian concept artist Varacheff Christo began placing about 600,000 square meters of pink material around the city. The "water lilies" pattern remained for two weeks. The art project cost approximately $3 million.

MAY 31, 1983 • A high school course entitled "Americanism versus Communism" continued to be taught when the Florida House voted 89-26 in favor of retaining the class. The required course was designed to demonstrate the evils of communism and the benefits of free enterprise.

JULY 14, 1983 • Federal Bureau of Investigation agents rescued a woman kidnapped in Miami six days earlier. Celia Quinonez, wife of a former ambassador to the United States from El Salvador, was released unharmed and 10 persons were arrested in the kidnapping.

JULY 26, 1983 • Secretary of State George Schultz made a formal request to the State of Florida that a Canadian resident serving a 35-year sentence in the state penitentiary be paroled. Sidney Jaffe had been arrested in 1980 in Putnam County for land fraud. After Jaffe failed to appear for his trial, professional bounty hunters captured him in his Toronto residence and brought him to Florida, where he was convicted. Schultz made the request in order to ease tensions between Canada and the United States.

AUGUST 2, 1983 • A federal district court judge threw out a Miami ordinance banning "indecent material" on cable television, stating that such a law violated First Amendment freedoms. It was seen as the most significant ruling on cable television rights up to that time.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1983 • A 16-year old orphan, Eric De Wilde, became the legal owner of $1.3 million worth of jewels he had found six months earlier near the railroad tracks in Hollywood, Florida. Although over 1,000 people had tried, no one made a successful claim to the jewels within the deadline period.

NOVEMBER 15, 1983 • Puerto Rican-born Maurice Ferre was elected to his sixth term as mayor of Miami. He defeated Cuban-born Xavier Suarez in a runoff.

NOVEMBER 28, 1983 • The third space shuttle flight of the year commenced when the Columbia was launched from Cape Canaveral. The mission included experiments with the European-made Skylab and the largest United States crew ever lifted into space—six men.

DECEMBER, 1983 • A cold front struck Florida destroying crops and citrus groves. Local citrus producers estimated damage to crops at $200-$250 million, with a 25 percent loss in orange production.

MARCH 1, 1984 • Former governor Reubin Askew officially withdrew his name from the list of the Democratic candidates seeking the presidential nomination.

MARCH 13, 1984 • Senator Gary Hart (D.-Colo.) won an important victory over favored candidate Walter Mondale in the Democratic primary.

APRIL 25, 1984 • The United States Supreme Court ruled in favor of a Florida woman seeking custody of her child. The woman had been denied custody by a Florida judge after she married a Black man. The Court ruled that such a denial was in violation of Constitutional equal protection rights.

APRIL 26, 1984 • David Kennedy, third son of the late Robert F. Kennedy, was found dead in his West Palm Beach hotel room. He was the apparent victim of an overdose of the drugs Demerol, Mellaril, and cocaine.

MAY 10, 1984 • James Adams became the first Black in twenty years to be executed in the state. Adams was convicted of murdering a White rancher in a case that was tinged with racial controversy.

JUNE 29 - JULY 1, 1984 • The National Organization of Women (NOW) held its annual conference in Miami Beach. The main topic for discussion was Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale's decision to consider a woman as a possible running mate.

JULY 2, 1984 • The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of a clause in the Florida capital punishment law that allowed a judge to overrule a jury's pleas for leniency and impose the death penalty.

AUGUST 23, 1984 • At Miami International Airport, U.S. customs agents seized the second largest amount of cocaine ever taken. Specially trained dogs sniffed out about 2,750 pounds of the illegal drug.

AUGUST 24, 1984 • Citrus canker, a bacteria deadly to citrus trees, was discovered in a southcentral Florida nursery. By September 13, the federal government ordered all citrus shipments from Florida to cease. The citrus industry had been estimated to be worth almost $2.5 billion annually to Florida.

AUGUST 30, 1984 • The third of the United States space shuttles, Discovery made its maiden voyage. It blasted off from Cape Canaveral after three delays.

NOVEMBER 6, 1984 • In the general election, incumbent president of the United States Ronald Reagan (R) won 65 percent of the popular vote and all of the state's 21 electoral votes in his victory over Democratic challenger Walter Mondale. In other election results all incumbents in the House of Representatives were re-elected leaving the state represented by 13 Democratic and six Republican members.

NOVEMBER 30, 1984 • A senior commander in the Metro-Dade Police Department reported that record numbers of cocaine processing laboratories had sprung up during the year. He said that since September 1983, some 17 labs had been found in south Florida.

DECEMBER 7, 1984 • Florida voters repealed the state's

unitary tax. The unitary taxation system had taxed a portion of all worldwide profits earned by multinational businesses operating within the state. Also on that day, Florida Governor Bob Graham penned a letter to Ronald Reagan requesting the federal government take responsibility for the thousands of Cuban refugees who were expected to settle in Florida as a result of an agreement between Cuba and the United States. Florida had unpaid bills in excess of $150 million after some 100,000 Cubans fled to the United States in 1980.

DECEMBER 8, 1984 • Christian church leaders of Florida issued a statement condemning the state's capital punishment law as immoral and unjust. Twenty-three leaders from Catholic, Episcopal, and other denominations signed the statement.

JANUARY 22, 1985 • Governor Robert Graham declared a state of emergency after a cold spell left 90 percent of the state's citrus crop damaged. It was estimated to be the worst crop loss of the century.

FEBRUARY 15, 1985 • The third largest drug raid in history occurred when agents seized a Colombian jet loaded with 2,478 pounds of cocaine worth $600 million. The jet, an Avianca Airlines Boeing 747, was thought to be the largest plane ever confiscated by customs. It was the 34th time an Avianca Airlines plane was found to contain illegal drugs in five years.

MARCH 17, 1985 • Venice, Florida was struck by a tornado which killed two and injured 40. Damage was estimated at $14 million.

MAY 9, 1985 • A Broward County judge sentenced Roswell Gilbert, age 75, to 25 years in jail for the murder of his incurably sick wife. A jury found Gilbert guilty of the crime which the prosecutor had termed an "act of convenience."

MAY 17, 1985 • A series of wildfires, caused by dry conditions, winds, and lightning, struck the state and by May 23, some 354 fires had burned 175,000 acres and 200 homes, including exclusive residences in the Palm Beach area which were assessed to have $44 million worth of damage done to them. Governor Graham declared a state of emergency for the stricken areas which included almost one-third of the state's 67 counties.

JULY 9, 1985 • Margaret Benson, heiress to a $10 million tobacco fortune, was killed along with her son outside their Naples home by two bombs planted inside her automobile.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1985 • Florida issued a report stating that a rash of highway robberies had been drastically reduced due to increased surveillance by the State Highway Patrol. Over 130 robberies had been reported in 1985 by motorists who had tires punctured by booby traps placed along Florida's I-95 and were subsequently robbed.

NOVEMBER 12, 1985 • The first Cuban-born mayor of the largely Cuban populated Miami was elected in a runoff race. Xavier Suarez narrowly defeated Raul Masvidal, a local businessman, in the election.

DECEMBER 19, 1985 • Just seconds before lift off, a flight by the space shuttle Columbia was aborted at Cape Canaveral. A malfunction of a hydraulic pump in the booster rocket was blamed. In 1985, a total of nine shuttle flights had already taken place.

JANUARY 28, 1986 • An accident occurred at Cape Canaveral which touched the hearts of millions of Americans. A short 73 seconds after being launched, the $1.2 billion space shuttle Challenger burst into flames over the Atlantic ocean. A new era of optimism for America's space program was dashed and all future shuttle missions were indefinitely postponed. Among the seven astronauts aboard was Christa McAuliffe, a 37-year old school teacher from Concord, New Hampshire. She would have been the first civilian to journey into outer space. A faulty seal on one of the shuttle's rocket boosters was cited as the cause of the accident.

NOVEMBER 4, 1986 • In the race for the United States Senate, Democratic Governor Bob Graham defeated the incumbent Republican Paula Hawkins. In the gubernatorial race, however, Republican Bob Martinez defeated his Democratic opponent, Steve Pajcic, by a 55 to 45 percent margin.

FEBRUARY 5, 1987 • Billionaire drug trafficker Carlos Lehder Rivas arrived in Tampa under heavy security after being captured in a raid by Colombian police a day earlier. Lehder, who was believed to head the largest and most powerful drug ring in the world, was suspected of being at one time responsible for 80 percent of the cocaine entering the country.

MAY 22, 1987 • President Reagan spoke to relatives of servicemen killed in the Iraqi attack on the USS Stark five days earlier. The memorial service was held in an air hangar, and Reagan and wife, Nancy, personally consoled grieving family members.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1987 • Pope John Paul II began his historic 10-day tour of the United States in Miami. President and Mrs. Reagan were on hand to greet the Pope upon his arrival at Miami International Airport. Later Reagan and John Paul II conferred at Vizcaya Museum and Gardens, a picturesque 70-room mansion overlooking Biscayne Bay. The next day, a Mass celebrated by the Pope in Miami was interrupted by a violent thunderstorm. The pontiff later met with American Jewish leaders in an effort to calm the sometimes stormy relations between the Catholic and Jewish faiths. The Pope's visit to the United States, which included regions of the country never before visited by a Pope, was designed to foster greater unity between American Catholics and the Vatican.

FLORIDA GOVERNMENT

The reproduction of the state seal is only for the purpose of recognition and does not in any way imply that this book is a state publication. **STATE SEAL** The Seal of the State of Florida depicts a view of the sun's rays shining over a coastal landscape that features in the foreground a Sabal Palmetto palm and an Indian maiden scattering flowers, and in the background a steamboat on water. The words, "Great Seal of the State of Florida" overarch the top of the scene, and at the bottom appears the State Motto, "In God We Trust." This present state seal was officially sanctioned in May, 1985, after an official revision removed inconsistencies in the seal Florida had used since 1868. These revisions included redepicting the Indian maiden as a Seminole rather than a Western Plains Indian, changing the tree from a cocoa palm to the native Sabal Palmetto palm, and eliminating a mountainous background from the Florida terrain. **STATE FLAG** The Florida State Flag displays the State Seal in the center of a white field. Red bars extend from each corner toward the center, to the outer rim of the seal. Gold tassel trim borders three sides of the flag. **STATE MOTTO** In God We Trust. Adopted in 1868. **STATE NICKNAME** The Sunshine State. Adopted in 1970. **STATE GEM** The Moonstone (translucent or transparent feldspar of pearly or opaline luster). Adopted in 1970. **STATE TREE** The Sabal (palmetto) palm. Adopted in 1953. **STATE FLOWER** The Orange Blossom. Adopted in 1909. **STATE FISH** Fresh water—The Florida Largemouth Bass; Salt water—the Atlantic Sailfish. Both adopted in 1975. **STATE BIRD** The Mockingbird. Adopted in 1927. **STATE ANIMAL** The Florida Panther. Adopted in 1982. **STATE SALTWATER MAMMAL** The Porpoise (dolphin). Adopted in 1975. **STATE MARINE MAMMAL** The Manatee. Adopted in 1975. **STATE STONE** Agatized Coral. Adopted in 1979. **STATE BEVERAGE** Orange juice. Adopted in 1967. **STATE PLAY** Cross and Sword by Paul Green, presented annually by the citizens of the City of St. Augustine. Adopted in 1973. **STATE SONG** Old Folks at Home by Stephen Foster. Adopted in 1935.

CONSTITUTION OF FLORIDA

Although not admitted to the union until 1845, Florida drafted and adopted its first constitution as a result of a convention convened in December 1838 at the now extinct town of St. Joseph. Of the 56 delegates attending the convention, only three were natives of Florida, while the remainder were natives of 13 of the then 26 United States and of four foreign nations. Most of the delegates were lawyers, but the convention also included a sea captain and a fisherman, an innkeeper, a merchant, two clergyman, two newspaper editors, and three physicians. Patterning itself after other state constitutions, this first constitution provided for a one-term (four year) governor, a two house legislature, and the offices of Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Attorney General. This document also included provisions denying public office to anyone participating in a duel and denying the offices of governor or legislator to bank officers and clergymen. This latter measure reflected the delegates' desire to separate the state from church and bank. Brought before the voters of the territory, this first constitution passed by a margin of less than 100 votes. On March 3, 1845, Florida was granted statehood and entered the union. In 1855, the earliest manifestation of Florida's unique "collegial form" of government appeared when the state legislature created the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, an agency in which the governor and the officers of various executives shared equal voting power. In early 1861, a convention was called in Tallahassee that produced the Ordinance of Secession declaring Florida to be an independent nation. The convention drafted a new constitution that differed from the 1838 version mostly in the substitution throughout of the term "Confederate States" for "United States." The new document reduced the terms of the governor, the treasurer, comptroller, attorney general, and secretary of state from four years to two and imposed on the legislature the task of purchasing or building a residence for the governor. After the fall of the Confederacy in 1865, the newly installed Provisional Governor, William Marvin, called a convention that revoked the Ordinance of Secession and ratified a new constitution that created the office of lieutenant governor, to be separately elected with a governor both for four-year terms with no limitation on reelection, and allowed the people to elect a secretary of state, an attorney general, a treasurer, and a comptroller, all for four-year terms coinciding with the term of the governor. However, this constitution was never put into effect as a retributive Congress placed Florida in the third of five military districts it had constructed out of the Confederate states. Each of these districts was under the authority of a general. The fourth, or "Carpetbag" constitution was ratified in 1868 amidst the turmoil caused by the emancipation of Blacks and the disenfranchisement of many Whites. The Carpetbag document provided that all county offices be appointed by the governor rather than by election, reduced the relative importance of counties by restricting the number of legislators they could elect, allocated a seat in the state house and a seat in the state senate for Seminole Indians, added to the traditional state offices the posts of surveyor general, superintendent of public instruction, adjutant general, and commissioner of immigration, constructed a network of state-supported public schools, and established a state prison as well as institutions for the

handicapped and mentally ill. In June, 1885, a voter-approved convention met at Tallahassee and took 56 days to produce its draft of the fifth Florida constitution. This version was ratified in the general election of November 1886 and became effective January 1, 1887. In this document, election of public offices was returned to the people, governors were again restricted from running for reelection, the office of lieutenant governor was eliminated, the salaries of the governor, cabinet officers, judges, and legislators were reduced, a House of 68 members and a Senate of 32 members were created, and a poll tax was established that, until its elimination in 1937, greatly limited Black voting. The 1885 constitution underwent 181 amendments and was eventually superseded by the sixth constitution in 1968. Drafted by a commission that included the attorney general and representatives of the governor, Supreme Court, Florida Bar, legislature, and the public, and revised by four special sessions of the legislature, this most recent document is largely a revision of the 1885 version. Like the constitution of the United States and the constitutions of other states, Florida's current document provides for a government of three branches (legislative, executive, and judicial) and gives these branches powers to check and balance one another so that one branch of government cannot assume total, and therefore possibly tyrannical, rule. The new Constitution reinstates the office of lieutenant governor, allows the governor to run for reelection (with the limitation that no person who serves as governor for more than six years in two consecutive terms may be elected as governor for a third succeeding term), and increases Senate membership to a maximum of 40 members and House membership to a maximum of 120. Divided into 12 articles, this present Constitution opens with a preamble and declaration of rights that includes 23 sections on the citizens' rights and the limitations of the powers of government. Among these are: freedom of speech and press, freedom of religion, freedom from unreasonable search or seizure, freedom from imprisonment for debt, the right to work, the right to bear arms, the right to assemble, and the right to privacy. This constitution was most recently amended in the November 1986 general elections when voters approved amendments establishing a statewide lottery (effective January 1, 1988) and the office of a statewide prosecutor to be appointed by the attorney general. Also added was an amendment that requires the Florida Supreme Court to submit opinions on the validity of ballot initiative petitions.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The **LEGISLATURE** of the state of Florida is the lawmaking branch of the state government and has the purpose of determining policies and programs and reviewing program performance. Florida's legislature consists of a senate of 40 members and a **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES** of 120 members, both having the maximum number of members allowed by the State Constitution. Including the legislators and their various staffs, the legislature employed 1,418 people in 1986. Seats in both the senate and house of representatives are distributed on the basis of population, the State Constitution requiring a reapportionment by the legislature at its regular session in the year after proclamation of the ten-year federal census. The State Supreme Court must approve any such plan of reapportionment and will produce a satisfactory plan if the legislature cannot. The latest Supreme Court approval of the legislature's plan for reapportionment came in May 1982. This plan eliminated multi-member districts in favor of single member districts, each balanced in population. Elected by a majority of the voters in the district that he represents, a **LEGISLATOR** is to be responsive to the will of his constituents, but also ought to display sound judgment as he cannot always accurately determine the wishes of his constituents. Since all legislators are elected by the voters, the governor cannot fill vacancies in the legislature. The person who runs as a candidate for the legislature must be at least 21 years old, and a resident elector of Florida and of the district from which he or she seeks to be elected. A candidate is not obligated to have any other legal qualifications beyond those of a registered voter. Although the term "legislator" applies to members of either legislative house, members of the senate are called **SENATORS** and members of the house are known as **REPRESENTATIVES**. Representatives serve for two-year terms; senators, for four-year terms, with half the senate being elected every two years. A legislator's term starts with the general election in the November in which he is elected, the office beginning midnight of election day. In 1984, the typical representative-elect was 40 years old. Of the members of the 1984-86 house, 27 were lawyers, 36 were business persons, 14 were educators, 11 were solely legislators, six were housewives, and 19 were in various other occupations. Since 1968, Democrats have held a two-thirds to three-quarters majority in the house and a two-thirds to four-fifths majority in the senate. The Legislature has the power to enact laws that directly affect the daily lives of Floridians; these powers are restricted only by the U.S. Constitution and federal laws enacted under its authority, and by the Florida State Constitution. The Legislature has exclusive law-making power and determines the general policies and direction of the state and its agencies. Among these are the powers to levy and collect taxes; define crimes and provide punishment for violation of the laws; build highways, schools, and health care facilities; enact marriage and divorce laws; authorize establishment and operation of counties and municipalities; create and abolish state government agencies; determine how much shall be spent for the services that government supplies to the state's citizens; allocate state-collected funds to units of local government for schools, highways, health care, and other purposes. The senate and house each biennially chooses its own officers including its presiding officer, and each house judges the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members. The **PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE** and the **SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE** preside over their respective houses, each serving a two-year term. Beyond presiding over the proceedings of their house chambers, the president and the speaker possess the authority to select and remove committee members and chairpersons and the right to reference bills to committees. Each house elects its own recording officers (the **SECRETARY** in the senate and the **CLERK** in the house). Also, the senate elects a **SERGEANT-AT-ARMS**, while the speaker of the house, with the consent of the representatives, selects the **HOUSE SERGEANT**. Each house also publishes a daily journal of its proceedings. These documents are produced by the Secretary and Clerk of the senate and house, respectively. **COMMITTEES** Each house of the legislature establishes its own committees that do much of the preliminary work necessary to drafting, debating, and approving or rejecting legislation. **STANDING COMMITTEES** oversee the business

Before Europeans arrived on the land they named Florida, native Americans had lived there for perhaps 20,000 years. According to some estimates, at least 100,000 Indians lived in Florida when Ponce de Leon came ashore in 1513. What we know of these indigenous groups comes from the writings and drawings of early European explorers and settlers and the archaeological record. The European advance brought with it into Florida new inventions and new diseases, and the Indian population dropped dramatically. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the indigenous Indian population had been destroyed. Indian history is one of peoples and cultures forced into accommodating changes, in an attempt to survive the European advance. When Ponce de Leon arrived in Florida, the native inhabitants were of two major classes, divided geographically and culturally. The northern half of the peninsula was populated by the agriculturalists, and the southern half was home to the hunters and collectors. The major agricultural groups were the Timucua, Apalachee, Tocobaga, and Alachua. The major hunting and collecting groups were the Calusa, Tequesta, Jeaga, and Ais. All these groups were sub-classes under the major linguistic family called Muskogean. (Contrary to popular belief, the Seminoles are a branch of the Creeks. They did not enter Florida until the early eighteenth century and are not considered indigenous to Florida.) In the early sixteenth century the Timucua Indians inhabited the northern third of the peninsula, extending into southeastern Georgia. Much of our information about them comes from reports and accounts by Spanish priests and the drawings of Jacques Le Moyne.

Le Moyne's drawings indicate that Timucuan men wore headdresses of feathers, breechclouts, beaded anklets and bracelets, and chiefs and sub-chiefs were tattooed. Timucuan women wore their hair long and went barefoot. The wives of a chief were tattooed and wore beads on the neck, wrists, and ankles. The Timucua played several types of musical instruments and led a life filled with ritual. They prepared for warfare by playing wooden flutes, rattling gourds, and drinking tea made with Cassina leaves. Spanish documents note that the Indians believed certain behavior or activity could foretell a bad future. These omens included owl hoots, crying fawns, lightning, and certain facial movements like the twitching of eyebrows. At the time of their first contact with Europeans, the Timucuans numbered about 40,000. The Apalachee inhabited Florida's northern panhandle from the Aucilla River to the Apalachicola River. Their villages were centered in and around present day Tallahassee. Like their neighbors, the Timucuans, the Apalachee were cultivators of corn, beans, cucurbits, and tobacco. They also hunted and fished. Apalachee villages consisted of as many as 250 dwellings. Their round houses were thatched with palmetto. The Apalachee appeared tall to the relatively short Spaniards, and wore few clothes—to the distress of the Spanish priests. The women sometimes wore skirts made from Spanish moss; they also wore feather headdresses and painted themselves. Apalachee men enjoyed playing games such as stickball. Spanish manuscripts describe the game as being part of a ceremony which lasted for several days. The game was usually played between villages, 40 to 50 men on each team. The players used clubs to hit a small ball. The object was to make the ball hit a post (or goal) that was defended by the other village team. Eleven hits constituted a win. Players were sometimes maimed and killed during the game. When de Soto explored the region, about 25,000 Apalachee lived there. By 1675, perhaps 5,000 remained. English raids from 1702 through 1704 completely destroyed the Apalachee culture. The Tocobaga Indians lived around Tampa Bay and numbered about 8,000 when one of de Soto's men described one of their villages: "The town was of seven or eight houses, built of timber and covered with palm leaves. The chief's house stood near the beach, upon a very high mount made by hand for defense; at the other end of the town was a temple, on the top of which perched a wooden fowl with gilded eyes." The Tocobaga were potters who made bowls, beakers, jars, and bottles. Like the Timucuans, they subsisted on fish and shellfish and cultivated corn, pumpkins, beans, and squash. Much of what is known about this group of Indians comes from eyewitness descriptions given by Juan Ortiz, a Spaniard from the Narvaez expedition who lived with them until he was rescued by de Soto. He noted three classes in Tocobaga society: chiefs and their immediate families (the most important members in the village); the common people (the middle class); and slaves (the lowest status). Slaves were defeated enemies and shipwrecked Spaniards and Negroes. The Alachuas lived in the north central woodlands of the Florida peninsula in permanent villages, from the Santa Fe River in the north to Belleview in the south. These Indians located their villages on high ground close to lakes. They fished in freshwater streams with nets and ate the catfish, gar, perch, and bream that they caught. They ate turtles and alligators. They also collected and ate freshwater mussels and birds. The Alachua hunted white-tailed deer with bows and arrows but were also known to hunt squirrels, muskrat, raccoon, and bear. Their arrows had tips that were triangular points made of flint. They usually cultivated two crops of corn per year, along with beans, squash, pumpkins, and tobacco.

Not much is known about the day-to-day lives of the Alachua Indians. They did, however, make decorated pottery and bury their dead in common mound graves. The largest indigenous group of hunters and collectors was the Calusa. They numbered about 20,000 in the early sixteenth century. They occupied the west coast, north to Tampa Bay and much of the interior. These fierce warriors dominated much of the southern peninsula by forming alliances with neighboring tribes through intertribal marriages. The Calusa were ruled by a king or great chief that lived with his family and advisors at their political capital called "Calos" on Mound Key. Mounds made of earth and shell were stages for their ceremonial activities. In the 1550s, Spanish priests lived on the island and much of what is known about the Calusa comes from their descriptive writings. Like other Indian groups in the area, the Calusa ate marine and freshwater fish, oysters and conches. They also ate deer, ducks, vultures, alligators, turtles, and bread made from roots. They hunted with bows and arrows and spears. A major characteristic of their culture was their ornate woodworking—masks, boxes, boats, and plaques. Their religious beliefs were extremely complex. According to Pedro Menendez, they practiced human sacrifice. The Calusa did not easily convert to Catholicism. By the early eighteenth century, their number was reduced to less than 1,000—done in largely by European gunpowder and disease. Those few who survived were destroyed by the Creeks, who hunted and raided the southern peninsula area in the early eighteenth century. The Tequesta Indians lived in and around

present-day Dade County and at the time of de Leon's expedition in 1513 numbered about 5,000. Like the other indigenous groups in Florida, the Tequesta ate marine and freshwater fish and turtles, sharks, porpoises and manatees. One of de Leon's men described how they hunted "sea cows" or manatees: "In winter all the Indians go to sea in their canoes to hunt for sea cows. One of their number carries three stakes fastened to his girdle and a rope on his arm. When he discovers a sea cow he throws a rope around its neck, and as the animal sinks under the waves the Indian drives a stake through one of its nostrils and no matter how much it may dive, the Indian never loses it because he goes on its back." The Tequesta also hunted deer and collected fruit and prickly pear. They used bows and arrows and lived in villages located near the mouths of rivers. The Tequestas had great respect for their dead. They stored the bones of their deceased in a temple away from the village. In this temple were masks used in rituals to honor the dead and offerings such as tobacco, turtles, and barracuda to appease the dead. Carved wooden birds' heads were also associated with the temple. The Indians feared the dead. It was taboo to utter the name of a dead person. Diseases brought by the Europeans such as malaria, small pox, and syphilis decimated the Tequesta. By the early eighteenth century, their numbers had dwindled to fewer than 200. The Jeaga and Ais were relatively small groups that inhabited the Atlantic coastal regions. The Jeaga lived in and around present-day St. Lucie County, Florida, and the Ais lived just to the north of them. These groups numbered about 2,000 at the time of de Leon's arrival. Much of what is known about the Jeaga and the Ais comes from the eyewitness descriptions of Jonathan Dickinson, a shipwrecked Quaker who lived with them. Dickinson said they ate fish which they caught with spears. They traveled on water using canoes and catamarans. The men dressed in breechclouts made from woven vegetable fiber. The Jeaga and Ais were hunters and collectors and did not cultivate crops as did the Timucuans to the north. During his time with these groups, Dickinson witnessed the brewing and drinking of the "black drink," and in his narratives he described what he saw: "In one part of this house where the fire was kept, was an Indian man, having a pot on the fire wherein he was making a drink of the leaves of a shrub (which we understood afterwards . . . is called casseena), boiling the said leaves, after they had parched them in a pot; then with a gourd having a long neck and at the top of it a small hole which the top of one's finger could cover, and at the side of it a round hole of two inches in diameter, they take the liquor out of the pot and put it into a deep round bowl, which being almost filled containeth nigh three gallons. With this gourd they brew the liquor and make it froth very much. It looketh of a deep brown color. In the brewing of this liquor was this noise made which we thought strange; for the pressing of this gourd gently down into the liquor, and the air which it contained being forced out of the little hole at top occasioned a sound; and according to the time and motion given would be various. The drink was made, and cooled to sup, was in a conchshell first carried to the Casseekey, [chief] who threw part of it on the ground, and the rest he drank up, and then would make a loud He-m; and afterwards the cup passed to the rest of the Casseekey's associates, as aforesaid, but no other man, woman or child must touch or taste this sort of drink; of which they sat instead thereof, for the most part of the day." Dickinson also described a ceremony involving dancing and howling: "In the evening . . . the Indians made a drum of a skin, covering therewith the deep bowl in which they brewed their drinks; beating thereon with a stick, and having a couple of rattles made of a small gourd put on a stick with small stones in it, shaking it, they began to set up a most hideous howling . . . and some time after came some of their young women, some singing, some dancing. This was continued till midnight, after which they went to sleep." By the eighteenth century European diseases had destroyed the Jeaga and Ais.

UNDER THE FLAGS OF SPAIN AND FRANCE 1513-1763

APRIL 2, 1513 • Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Florida. However, he probably was not the first European to visit the area: one of the Indians he met understood Spanish. Nevertheless, his landing was the first to be documented. He was searching for the island of Bimini, which supposedly had a spring that restored youth to those who drank its waters. He also sought gold. He landed on the east coast near the present site of St. Augustine, claiming for Spain what he believed to be the fabled island. Because it was the Easter season, he named the land "La Florida," honoring Pasqua Florida, Spain's Eastertime "Feast of the Flowers." De Leon sailed along the Atlantic Coast as far north as St. Johns River, then turned and sailed through the Florida Keys and along the Gulf Coast. Although the Florida peninsula was probably visited by Europeans earlier, De Leon was credited with the discovery of the area. De Leon was born at Tierra de Campos, Spain, about 1640, and had been a member of Christopher Columbus' voyage to the New World in 1493. In 1508-09, he explored and conquered present-day Puerto Rico, and by 1510 was governor of that island. He made a fortune in slave-trading. However, in 1513 he was ordered by the king to search for the island of Bimini which led to his landing about 175 miles south of present-day St. Augustine.

1519 • Francisco de Garay mapped the Gulf Coast as far as Texas. He sought a water route to the Orient. The governor of Jamaica sponsored his explorations. His maps gave other Spaniards a vague idea of what Florida's west coast looked like.

FEBRUARY, 1521 • Ponce de Leon returned to Florida landing on the west coast, probably at Charlotte Harbor, in an attempt to colonize the area. He and approximately 200 colonists went ashore and started constructing houses. De Leon was wounded in a fierce Indian attack. He and his followers reboarded their ships and sailed to Cuba—de Leon died from his wounds shortly thereafter. His heirs did not pursue his claims in the New World. Francisco Gordillo landed near the Cape Fear River, capturing 150 Indians as slaves.

1526 • Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon explored as far north as the Carolinas. He and 600 settlers landed near the mouth of the Savannah River and established San Miguel de Gualdape. However, his attempt at settlement was unsuccessful. An unknown disease killed Ayllon and 450 of his followers—the survivors sailed to Santo Domingo. Ayllon's explorations confirmed that Florida was a peninsula, not an island. Panfilo de Narvaez secured a patent from Charles V of Spain, making him ruler of the territory from Cape Florida to the Rio de las Palmas on the Mexican border. In Spain, he recruited 600 colonists, priests, and soldiers for an expedition to Florida.

APRIL 14, 1528 • Panfilo de Narvaez landed at Tampa Bay.

coast to find the Rio de las Palmas. He and 300 of his men marched inland seeking gold. Unable to find his ships, Narvaez built five boats and attempted to sail to Mexico, which he mistakenly believed to be near. One by one, storms wrecked the boats as they sailed along the Gulf Coast. Narvaez drowned. Only Cabeza de Vaca and three others reached Mexico—after seven years of wandering along the Gulf Coast. They were the only survivors of Narvaez's ill-fated attempt to reach Mexico.

MAY 30, 1539 • Hernando de Soto landed at Tampa Bay. Hernando de Soto was born in Spain about 1500, a child of impoverished nobility. At 19, he sailed with a small Spanish force to Central America, hoping for fame and fortune. He spent 13 years there as a soldier in the service of Spanish governors. In 1532 he joined conquistador Francisco Pizzarro and helped him conquer Peru. After his triumphant return to Spain, the Spanish crown appointed him governor of Cuba and gave him permission to lead a treasure-hunting expedition to Florida. He hoped to find gold as he had done earlier while exploring Peru with Pizarro. De Soto's expedition consisted of 10 ships and 600 men. They found Juan Ortiz, the survivor of an expedition sent by Narvaez's wife to find her lost husband. In a manner reminiscent of the story of John Smith and Pocahantos, a beautiful daughter of Chief Hirrihiqua allegedly saved Ortiz from a fiery death by pleading for his life. Ortiz lived with the Tocobaga Indians and became de Soto's interpreter. However, food quickly became scarce, so de Soto kidnapped area Indian chiefs to gain food for ransom. This practice aroused hatred among the natives. De Soto explored southern North America as far north as the Smokey Mountains and west to present-day Missouri and Oklahoma. Many, including de Soto, died during the expedition. He is credited with having discovered the Mississippi River, but he established no lasting settlements. Before de Soto, one motive for mounting expeditions into Florida had been quick and easy wealth; after de Soto's failure, missionary zeal and Florida's strategic importance to Spain's trade routes propelled continued exploration.

MAY, 1549 • Father Luis Cancer de Barbastro, a priest of the Dominican order, landed at Tampa Bay. He hoped to convert Florida's Indians to Christianity, and transform them into reliable allies of Spain. Several years earlier, he had converted to Christianity and docility the fierce tribes of Guatemala, and the King authorized Father Cancer to organize Florida's first mission. Father Cancer's one unarmed ship and its company of priests were supposed to avoid areas where Spaniards had already landed, since that land "was running with blood of the Indians." Either through ignorance or disobedience, Juan de Arana, the ship's captain, landed at Tampa Bay—the site of Narvaez's previous landing. Two priests went ashore, but word came back through a survivor from de Soto's expedition that the priests had been put to death by the Tocobaga. The ship's provisions were low, and it was leaking. Father Cancer decided to go ashore and establish a mission or die trying. He spent one day writing letters, finishing his diary, and praying. After preparing himself for whatever fate had in store for him, he was put ashore in a small boat. As his boat approached the shoreline, a large group of Tocobagas gathered. They waded into the surf, surrounding Father Cancer's small boat. As he prayed for their salvation, they clubbed him to death. Seeing the brutal murder from the deck of the ship, de Arana immediately weighed anchor for Mexico. Thus the first missionary effort in Florida ended in martyrdom.

DECEMBER 29, 1557 • King Philip II of Spain ordered the establishment of settlements on Pensacola Bay, in an effort to protect valuable trade routes between Spain and the New World.

AUGUST 14, 1559 • Tristan de Luna y Arellano sailed into Pensacola Bay with 13 ships, 500 soldiers, and 1,000 colonists. The King had ordered him to establish fortress-colonies at three places: Pensacola, or Ochuse as it was called by the Spaniards; Coosa, an Indian settlement in present-day Alabama; and Santa Elena, on the Atlantic coast near where Ayllon had located San Miguel de Gualape. The last was the most important because according to the King, "We have learned that Frenchmen under pretext of going to Newfoundland may desire to go to Florida . . . and settle in our lands, which we must prevent."

AUGUST 10, 1560 • De Luna sent two ships to claim and occupy Santa Elena, but they never reached their destination. The settlers refused to follow de Luna's orders to move inland to Coosa. Early the next year, de Luna returned to Spain; he left no permanent settlements in the New World.

MAY 1, 1562 • French Huguenot, Captain Jean Ribault, landed at the mouth of St. Johns River, near present-day Jacksonville. Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France and zealous Calvinist, sponsored the expedition of three ships carrying 150 settlers. He hoped to challenge Spain, France's major rival—and defender of Catholic orthodoxy. Ribault left a small garrison of 28 men at Port Royal, instructing them to hold the land for the King of France. However, a fire destroyed their food supplies and the Indians refused to help them. In desperation, they abandoned the garrison by building a small boat and attempting to sail to France. Spanish forces commanded by Don Hernando de Manrique de Rojas found the abandoned garrison and completed its destruction.

JUNE 25, 1564 • Rene Goulane de Laudonniere, French Huguenot, began settlement on a broad flat bluff about five miles from the mouth of the St. Johns River. He named it Fort Caroline. The expedition included three ships and 300 settlers—among them was the artist Jacques Le Moyne, who had been commissioned by the government to prepare an account of what he saw in the New World. His published account included drawings of the land and the natives in northeast Florida. It was one of the earliest and best reports of the region. Timucuan Indians led by Chief Saturiba helped the French build palm-thatched houses and supplied them with food. The French built a triangular fort of earth and timbers. Some rebelled against de Laudonniere's strict leadership, stole two vessels, and began to plunder Spanish treasure fleets sailing up the Florida coast. These activities signaled their presence to the Spanish, who accelerated their existing plans for colonization.

1565 • Ribault sailed to Fort Caroline with seven ships, 500 soldiers and artisans, and 70 women. He strengthened its defenses. Claiming French invasion of Spanish territory, King Philip II of Spain sent Pedro Menendez de Aviles to oust the French, establish Spanish settlements in strategic places, and Christianize the Indians. Upon reaching the French-named River of Dolphins, he renamed it St. Augustine. On September 8, Menendez claimed the land in the name of the King of Spain, and officially founded what has come to be known as the oldest permanent European settlement in the continental

United States. A few days later, he marched to Fort Caroline, attacking on the morning of September 20, and taking the French completely by surprise. About 60 Frenchmen survived the attack and returned to France—the French painter Jacques Le Moyne was among them. Menendez renamed the fort San Mateo, left 300 men to hold it, and returned to St. Augustine. Several days later, he captured Ribault's remaining forces—killing all except those who professed Catholicism: the place where this occurred was given the name Matanzas, "Place of Slaughter." Menendez had achieved his major objective. That same year, English sea dog and slave-trader John Hawkins visited the area. He, along with Francis Drake, looted eastbound Spanish galleons of much of their gold and silver. Queen Elizabeth of England, while publicly denouncing their activities, secretly shared in their profits and encouraged them. Like them, she believed Britain was destined to challenge and defeat Spanish naval and colonial superiority. Eventually Spain sent its Grand Armada to invade and conquer Britain. However, in 1588 the trim English ships destroyed the lumbering Spanish warships. This defeat turned into catastrophe for Spain when a storm wrecked many of the surviving vessels on the rocks of the coast of Scotland. Some believed the Church of England's God had sent the storm to punish Spain and protect England. The defeat of the Spanish Armada was a turning point in the history of the colonization of the New World. But even though Spain had been defeated, she was not conquered, and for many years Spain was the dominant power in the waters around Florida.

1566 • Menendez established San Felipe at Santa Elena, near present-day Port Royal; he built forts at Tegesta, near present-day Biscayne Bay; and he founded a small garrison at Tocaboga, near present-day Tampa Bay. However, none of these settlements succeeded for very long. Indian hostilities made securing food almost impossible, causing the Spaniards to abandon the settlements.

1567 • Dominique de Gourgues led a punitive expedition against Spaniards at San Mateo—formerly Fort Caroline—hanging the Spaniards he captured, in revenge for their slaughter of French Huguenots two years earlier. Chief Saturiba and his people helped the French raid and destroy San Mateo. The French did not attempt another settlement in Spanish Florida until late in the next century.

1568 • The Jesuits repeatedly failed to win many Indian converts in their missionary efforts; however, the catechism was translated into the Yamasee Indian language. By 1571, the Jesuits broke off their missionary efforts in Florida and returned to Mexico.

1573 • After the Dominicans and Jesuits failed to Christianize the Indians, the Franciscan missionaries arrived to try their luck. They endured many hardships, but they succeeded in establishing a string of small missions from Florida to South Carolina.

1585 • St. Augustine marked its twentieth anniversary. It boasted a church, a council house and several stores; its population was about 300 men, women, and children.

1586 • Sir Francis Drake, an English sea dog, attacked and burned St. Augustine. Governor Menendez Marques had attempted to reinforce the earthworks around the fort. According to an English sailor, it was "built of all timber, the Walles being none other but whole mastes or bodies of trees set up right and close together in Maner of a pale, without any ditch as yet made . . . The platform whereon the ordinance lay, was whole bodies of pine trees, whereof there is a great plentie, layde a crosse one another, and some little earth amongst." Drake led 23 heavy warships, 19 auxiliary vessels, and 2,000 men. The 80 defenders fled the fort when Drake put ashore 1,000 men, leaving behind a dozen brass cannons and a treasure chest containing two thousand pounds sterling. Indians joined the Englishmen in looting and burning the town. After Drake sailed away, the inhabitants of Santa Elena and San Mateo helped the survivors rebuild St. Augustine.

1587 • Santa Elena was abandoned. Spanish colonists pulled back to St. Augustine, hoping to make it less vulnerable to attack.

1596 • Gonzalo Mendez de Conzo became governor of Florida. He began a program of rebuilding and strengthening the Franciscan missions—essentially for the protection of prospective settlers.

1606 • Bishop Altamisano of Cuba toured the northern Florida missions, confirming a large number of Indian converts and dramatizing the permanence of the Franciscan mission program.

1612 • Bishop Altamisano created the province of Santa Elena; it included present-day Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina and was headquartered on St. Catherine's Island. Father Bautista de Capilla was named the first superior.

1638 • War broke out between the Spanish and the Apalachee Indians. The Indians numbered about 30,000, the Spanish less than one-tenth that number. However, Indian bows and arrows proved no match for Spanish firearms. The Spanish easily overcame the Indians and used them as slaves to rebuild and strengthen St. Augustine.

1639 • Fort San Luis, near present-day Tallahassee, was built by the Spaniards in an effort to guard against further Indian uprisings.

1656 • Chief San Martin de Ayococuto and several other chiefs from the Timucuans and Apalachees revolted against the Franciscans who had attempted to ban the Indian custom of polygamy. They killed several Franciscans. Governor Diego de Robolledo captured and punished the Indians, garroting eleven of them, one by one, in front of their fellow tribesmen. This action was taken in an attempt to deter further Indian rebellion. To a large degree, it worked.

1668 • John Davis, an English sea dog, raided St. Augustine, spreading much devastation. His action caused Spain to redouble its efforts to secure the area.

1672 • The Spanish constructed the Fort of San Marcos as an impregnable defense at St. Augustine.

1674 • Bishop Gabriel Diaz Vara Calderon visited northern Florida; he listed 13 missions in the Apalachee country, but only 12 to 40 Indians lived in each village near the individual missions. He ordained seven priests to serve them, commemorating nearly a century of missionary activity in the area.

1680 • Directed by the English, a band of Indians attacked the mission on Jekyll Island, but they were driven off. Captain Francisco Fuentes and five Spanish musketeers repelled a similar attack at Santa Catalina. However, the missions functioned as an ineffective defensive buffer between the English to the north and the French on the Mississippi.

1684 • Northern Guale Indians formed an alliance with the English—they were attracted by trade goods, high prices for furs, guns and ammunition, and whiskey. Unlike the Franciscans, the English did not interfere with their tribal customs.

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS ©JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

1686 • Tomas de Leon attacked British settlements at Port Royal, destroying the town and burning nearby plantations. Charleston was saved from a similar fate when a hurricane crippled the Spaniards' forces. However, the English had won their point: Guale had been evacuated and the northern boundary of Spanish occupation was now the St. Mary's River.

1687 • Governor Quiroga y Lozada reached St. Augustine and planned a garrison on the Chattahoochee River.

1689 • Captain Primo de Rivera constructed a fort near Coweta, present-day southern Georgia. De Rivera hoped to regain the Indians' confidence, to no avail. The garrison itself was short-lived. In 1691 threats of English attacks necessitated its removal. To prevent occupation by the English, de Rivera burned it.

1693 • Andres de Pez and Carlos de Siguenza y Gongora sighted Pensacola Bay which they named Bahia de Santa Maria de Galve. Governor Torres of Florida mounted a land expedition of 25 soldiers and explored the area from Mobile Bay to Pensacola Bay.

1698 • Andres de Arriola reached Pensacola Bay in late November; he laid out a fort and mounted a battery of 16 guns. Fort San Carlos was a permanent Spanish establishment in the region.

1699 • De Arriola refused to let a large French fleet into the Bay because he was convinced that it was a colonizing expedition. A hurricane literally blew away Arriola's opposition.

1702 • The English colonists of South Carolina were extremely antagonistic toward the Spanish in Florida. Led by Colonel James Moore, the Carolinians and their Indian allies destroyed the missions north of St. Augustine, but failed to take the stone fort San Marcos. Moore took many Indians as slaves.

1704 • James Moore and his followers again invaded Florida and massacred a large number of Apalachee Indians. They destroyed the missions near Tallahassee and Pensacola, taking 1,400 Indians as slaves. Over the next four years, repeated raids by English colonial forces virtually eradicated the original Franciscan mission network. The Spanish governor estimated that as many as 10,000 Indians had been carried away as slaves. However, some Indians went willingly, if not gladly. Once again Moore and his followers could not take Fort San Marcos; after a 52 day siege, the departing English wreaked havoc on St. Augustine, burning the library of the friars and the parish church. The city was without a church for the first time in its history. The English burned the convent and the chapel of the Franciscans for good measure. Father Martin de Alacano from Nombre Dios, a mission nearby, said that the English left only the hospital and 20 houses standing. The chapel of the hospital served as the church until 1763.

1706 • A Spanish-French expedition was mounted against Charleston in retaliation for English colonial attacks on Florida. However, the raid was ineffectual. English colonial raids into Florida continued.

1719 • The Frenchman Sieur Bienville led an expedition against Pensacola, capturing and burning Fort San Carlos. But he recognized that France's future was in the Mississippi Valley, and he discounted the importance of Pensacola Bay. After a peace treaty was signed in 1721, Pensacola was returned to Spain, but the French garrison remained until 1723. The boundary between Florida and the English colonies remained unsettled.

1725 • Englishman John Palmer led yet another colonial attack on St. Augustine. Again, the English colonists failed to take Fort San Marcos.

1732 • The British crown issued a charter for a new colony in Georgia, the so-called "debatable land" between Florida and Carolina. The Spanish viewed the charter as a threat to the security of St. Augustine.

1733 • General James Oglethorpe, British soldier, philanthropist, and statesman, founded Georgia. King George II of England granted Oglethorpe and his associates the right to hold and settle Georgia. Oglethorpe wanted to settle the country with people who had been in prison for not paying their debts. He envisioned a colony where owning slaves and drinking beer would not be permitted. However, the location of his grant between Spanish Florida and English Carolina, combined with the rivalries of the mother countries, turned the moral, humanitarian Oglethorpe into a warrior and greatly influenced Georgia's course of action in history.

1736 • Fearing British attacks from Georgia, the Spanish constructed Fort Matanzas. From Savannah to San Juan Island (Saint George) at the mouth of the St. Johns River, soldiers manned hastily built forts. Spanish governor Jose Simeon Sanchez negotiated a peaceful settlement with Oglethorpe at Fredrica, Georgia. Both agreed to withdraw from the St. Johns. England gained recognition of its rights to the land above the St. Johns. The Spanish crown was shocked at the agreement and outraged by its surrender of Spanish lands. Spain repudiated the agreement and recalled Governor Sanchez. Just after his arrival home, Sanchez was executed. England commissioned Oglethorpe to be commander in chief of the Georgia and Carolina forces. Two years later, Governor Guemes of Cuba sent to St. Augustine 400 troops, 12 new iron cannons, and 6,000 pesos to build new barracks and patrol boats.

1739 • The British began the so-called War of Jenkins' Ear in response to Robert Jenkins' claim that his ear had been cut off by Spaniards when they boarded his ship on the Florida coast nine years earlier. Jenkins had actually presented Parliament with a severed ear, remarkably well-preserved, considering when it was supposedly cut off. Most people think Jenkins removed the ear on the previous night—from the head of an unfortunate drunk in London. Parliament was impressed, at any rate, and declared war on Spain in righteous indignation. The other European powers aligned themselves with either Britain or Spain.

1740 • General James Oglethorpe moved against Florida. He attacked on May 12, with seven warships and 1,600 men. On June 6, British forces had encircled the city, but they could not take Fort San Marcos. In July, Oglethorpe abandoned the siege after seven Spanish warships appeared.

1742 • Hoping to destroy Oglethorpe's forces before they could regroup and gain strength, Manuel de Montiano and Antonio Arredondo initiated a campaign against Carolina and Georgia. Their force consisted of 50 vessels carrying 2,800 soldiers and seamen. On July 4, Spanish forces attacked Fredrica and were repelled. They suffered 200 casualties and quickly lost the will to carry on their offensive—despite the fact that they undoubtedly outnumbered Oglethorpe's forces four to one. These military skirmishes were called by Georgians, the Battle of Bloody Marsh. Oglethorpe returned to St. Augustine in September with 12 warships, but the Spanish repeatedly stifled his advances. On September 11, a storm scattered his fleet. He abandoned his effort to

conquer St. Augustine.

1748 • A peace treaty ended the war between England and Spain but the boundary between Georgia and Florida was left unsettled. Spain refused to give up her claims but did not press them. England treated the land south of the Altamaha River as a "neutral ground." Anglo settlers continued their incursions into Spain's New World domain.

1750 • A band of Creek Indians left Georgia and migrated to Florida, settling in the former territory of the Apalachee Indians. They called themselves simanoli, meaning "separatists." This name was later modified to Seminoles. They gradually grew in strength, taking in many runaway Negro slaves and remnants of the Apalachee. Even though Oglethorpe adopted a policy of friendship toward the Creeks, many of them left Georgia and joined the Seminoles. The Spaniards encouraged the migrations. The Seminoles also took in the few remaining Timucuan and Apalachee survivors and in effect subsumed their cultures. The Seminoles spoke a dialect of Lower Creek or Hitchiti—the language spoken by modern Seminoles in Florida. They were known for their pottery making, and they quickly established trade with the Spanish. Furs were traded for whiskey. The British, hoping to manipulate the Seminoles and turn them against the Spanish, traded them flintlock muskets. According to archaeological records, the Seminoles subsisted on feral cattle; cattle that earlier Spaniards had brought to Florida and for one reason or another abandoned. These once domesticated cattle were quite numerous in northern Florida in the middle eighteenth century.

UNDER THE FLAG OF BRITAIN 1763-1784

1763 • In the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years' War, Britain returned captured Cuba to Spain in exchange for Florida, and England controlled the mainland to the Mississippi River. On July 20, Captain John Hodges took possession of St. Augustine in the name of Britain. Colonel Augustin Prevost received Pensacola on August 6. Although the treaty promised freedom to practice their Catholic faith to those who stayed, most Spanish Floridians sold their holdings and accepted grants in Cuba. Of the more than 3,000 Spanish colonists in St. Augustine, only eight remained after Britain occupied the town. The first British military commanders were struck by the poverty of the country. St. Augustine contained about 900 buildings and Pensacola contained about 100 huts and a crude barracks constructed of bark. Neither town had any visible source of economic life. The soil was sandy, the climate humid. British Surveyor-General William de Brahm commented, "I cannot help taking notice of a remark which I have read some where . . . which is that dampness or discoloring of plaister and wainscot, the soon moulding of bread, moistness of spunge, dissolution of loaf sugar, rusting of metals and rotting of furniture, are certain marks of a bad air; now, every one of these marks . . . is more to be seen in St. Augustine than any place I ever was at, and yet I do not think that on all the continent, there is a more healthy spot." Parliament created East Florida and West Florida. The former included the peninsula to the St. Mary's River, west to the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, and south along the Apalachicola River to the Gulf of Mexico. The latter extended along the Gulf to the Mississippi, up this river to the mouth of the Yazoo, due east to the Chattahoochee, and down this river and the Apalachicola to the Gulf. East Florida's government was centered at St. Augustine, West Florida's at Pensacola. Parliament established a government similar to that in the royal Atlantic colonies—an appointed governor, crown approved council and judiciary. The governors received their salaries directly from the English treasury. General James Grant, a leading citizen of South Carolina with extensive knowledge of Indians and military affairs, became first governor of East Florida.

1764 • George Johnstone, a man with a reputation for contrariness, fighting, and dueling became the first governor of West Florida. The British began systematic development of the region by bribing the Indians into treaties with shiny trinkets, guns and ammunition, and medals of all shapes and sizes. In London the Gentlemen's Magazine informed its readers, "The soil of many parts of Florida is remarkably fertile and may be cultivated to great advantage. On the shore oysters abound in plenty and the bays abound with fish. The inland country is plentifully flocked with cattle, whose hair is so fine that with a proper mixture of furr or wool it is capable of being manufactured into hats or cloth." Some were persuaded by these pastoral descriptions to settle in Florida. Denys Rolle, a rich Londoner, recruited "vagrants, beggars, and debtors" after failing to attract indentured laborers and founded Rollestown, near present-day Palatka. A campaign was started to raise public funds for building a highway from the southernmost Georgia settlements to several projected settlements in East Florida. Attempting to broaden the peace with the Indians, Governor Grant and Indian Commissioner John Stuart held a council with the Seminoles. They agreed that whites could settle east of the St. John's River and up to the St. Mary's River. The Indians were given the interior.

1767 • Dr. Andrew Turnbull, a Scottish physician who had lived for several years in the Mediterranean countries, thought that peoples from that area would thrive and be productive in the climate of Florida. He recruited settlers from Greece, Italy, and Minorca. He and his backers hoped to produce rice, cotton, indigo, and sugar cane on a large scale. He called his settlement New Smyrna. However, trouble broke out almost immediately between Turnbull's overseers, who were familiar with working slaves, and the new settlers. The Italians and Greeks revolted and the Minorcans moved north to St. Augustine. The settlement struggled on for several years, but it failed to earn for Dr. Turnbull the wealth he had imagined it would. Under the British flag, Florida was becoming a mixture of peoples, cultures, and politics.

1769 • The settlers at New Smyrna cleared seven miles along the present-day North Indian River. East Florida shipped pine boards and timber, oak staves, mahogany, tar, turpentine, indigo, rice, deerskins, and 60,000 oranges. The work of the farmer, trapper, and woodsman laid the basis for an expanding trade with England.

1770 • Peter Chester was named governor of West Florida after much political confusion there. He held office until the end of the British period.

1773 • Governor Chester issued writs for the first elections in West Florida, but disputes over the interpretation of the terms of offices frustrated the elections.

1774 • Naval stores, deerskins, indigo and oranges accounted for exports valued at over £22,000 from East Florida. West Florida exported skins and furs, and over 22 percent of England's imported indigo. However, the value of Florida's

exports did not equal the value of its imports.

1776 • The British colonies to the north issued a Declaration of Independence, asserting their freedom from British rule. Both provinces of Florida became a refuge for fleeing American loyalists. John Adams and John Hancock were burned in effigy in St. Augustine. Governor Tonyn made it clear that loyalist refugees would find a welcome there.

1777 • Small skirmishes broke out between American colonists in Georgia and British loyalists in Florida. The raids by both sides during the American Revolution had no effect on the main outcome of the war. Bernardo de Galvez became governor of Louisiana. He won the allegiance of the Indians and gained favor with the American revolutionaries. After Spain declared war on Britain two years later, he began a series of coastal battles which led to the annexation of West Florida to Louisiana. Spain's bargaining position at the peace treaty was strengthened by his victories.

1783 • William Charles Wells published the East Florida Gazette in St. Augustine. It was the first newspaper published in the area. The Treaty of Paris gave the American colonies their independence from British rule. Their territory extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River, and from Canada to Florida. Britain ceded Florida to Spain. Virtually 20 years of British influence was wiped out. However, boundaries, place names, a plantation economy, and the heritage of political and religious freedom survived to give a basis upon which Floridians would one day form a state.

UNDER THE SECOND SPANISH FLAG 1784-1821

1784 • During the second Spanish occupation of Florida, many of the British colonists left and moved to the British West Indies. Some travelled all the way to Nova Scotia. Others migrated to the United States. Spain's hold on the region, however, was tenuous at best. The mix of cultures now in Florida forced Spain to mollify its former rigid laws. Incoming American settlers resisted Spanish rule and looked to the United States for support and guidance. The Spanish colonists who had left Florida when the British took control in 1763 returned. Many runaway slaves from the United States made their way into the high pines and shimmering palms of the interior. During this time of transition, groups of bandits plundered the plantations. These groups of armed men from Georgia and South Carolina made their way into Florida allegedly hunting slaves who had run away or been stolen. Sometimes these bands turned out to be looters and trouble-makers. Confusion and civil unrest marked the second Spanish occupation of Florida, and this social turmoil became an argument for acquisition of the troubled area by the United States.

JUNE 1784 • Manuel de Zespedes arrived in St. Augustine as the new Spanish governor. Zespedes and Alexander McGillivray, head of a coalition of about 45,000 Creeks, Chicasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles met in Pensacola. McGillivray was the son of a rich Scottish trader and a half-French Creek woman. He was born in Alabama and grew up among the Creeks. He was educated in Charleston, South Carolina, and worked in a countinghouse in Savannah, Georgia, before returning to live with his mother's people. He was one of the South's wealthiest men and owned three plantations and over 60 slaves. He had been an agent of the British during the Revolutionary War. McGillivray signed a treaty accepting Spanish protection and a promise of arms and ammunition with which to resist the American advance. Indian affairs and British and American adventurers were Governor Zespedes' main concerns.

1786 • By royal order, the British company Panton, Leslie & Co. was allowed to remain in Florida and continue its profitable trade with the Indians. The firm loaned large sums of money to the Spanish government in Florida, virtually becoming its banker. Upon William Panton's death in 1802, the company changed its name to John Forbes & Co. By the War of 1812, the company enjoyed great influence in Florida.

1795 • Spanish power continued to decline in Europe and America. The Treaty of San Ildefonso set the thirty-first parallel as the northern boundary of Florida and opened the navigation of the Mississippi River, permitting the right of deposit at New Orleans. Five years later, Spain ceded Louisiana to France.

1804 • The Mobile Act, a secret bill passed by Congress, authorized the seizure of West Florida if a foreign power threatened occupation.

1805 • The United States tried to purchase Florida from weakened Spain, but the attempt failed. After Napoleon made his brother King of Spain, colonists in West Florida rebelled. They founded the short-lived Republic of West Florida.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1810 • Delegates of West Florida drew up a Constitution, proclaimed independence, and petitioned the United States for admission into the Union. President Madison interpreted the Mobile Act to authorize him to recognize the Republic of West Florida, but congressional opposition prevented any formal recognition. Instead, he claimed Florida—from the Perdido River to the Mississippi River—as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

JANUARY 15, 1811 • Acting secretly, Congress authorized the occupation of Florida. The Congress also authorized the use of the army and the navy and up to $100,000 for the project. General George Mathews was named as President Madison's special agent. A year later, Mathews instigated a rebellion at Fort Fernandina. However, Congress refused to go along with Mathews' machinations, and President Madison revoked Mathews' powers as special agent on April 4. Apparently, the congressional action in 1811 referred to entry into East Florida only if local authorities consented or if any foreign power were trying to possess it.

JUNE 18, 1812 • The United States Congress declared war on England, but it refused to support the occupation of Florida. On July 10, 1812, the Patriots, as they were called, elected delegates to write a Constitution for "The Territory of East Florida." A few days later, they held elections and chose John Houston McIntosh as director of the Territory.

FEBRUARY, 1813 • Tennessee volunteers crossed the St. Mary's River to aid the Patriots. Congress again condemned the activity in Florida. The Seminoles, backed by the Spanish, attacked the Patriots, and the Creeks raided towns in Georgia and Alabama. This was the beginning of what was known as the Creek War.

JANUARY, 1814 • Buckner Harris led 160 Georgians into Alachua country and founded Fort Mitchell. However, his efforts were not officially recognized by the United States. Indians and Negroes attacked the settlement, killing Harris and driving his followers back to the St. Mary's River.

AUGUST, 1814 • Two British warships anchored at Pensacola and landed Colonel Edward Nicholls, Captain George Woodbine, and 200 marines with field artillery, guns, and swords. They occupied Fort Miguel without protest from the

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA

Spaniards. Woodbine drilled Indians and Negroes in the streets.

AUGUST 24, 1814 • Andrew Jackson wrote a letter to the Spanish governor of Pensacola, Don Matteo Gonzalez Manrique telling him there were "refugee banditti from the creek nation" moving into Florida and "drawing rations from your government and under the drill of a British officer." Jackson demanded they be arrested, confined, and tried for their crimes. "Such should be your Excellencys conduct toward Francis, McQueen Peter, and others forming that matricidical band for whom your christian bowels seem to sympathise and bleed so freely." Jackson continued, "Be warned of my creed: An Eye for an Eye, Toothe for Toothe, and Scalp for Scalp." Jackson wanted it understood that the United States would retaliate if provocations continued.

OCTOBER, 1814 • Andrew Jackson joined John Coffee. With their forces combined, Jackson led over 4,000 men. Jackson had decided to invade Florida. "This will put an end to the Indian war in the south," he wrote to James Monroe, "as it will cut off all foreign influence." In the same letter Jackson tried to make clear why he was invading Florida: "As I act without orders of the government, I deem it important to state to you my reasons for the measure I am about to adopt. First I conceive the safety of this section of the union depends upon it, the Hostility of the Governor of Pensacola in permitting the place to assume the character of a British Territory by resigning the command of the fortresses to them, Permitting them to fit out an expedition against the U.S. and after its failure to return to the Town refit, and make arrangements for a second expedition. At the same time making it to me a declaration that he [the Governor] had armed the Indians and sent them into our Territory. Knowing at the same time that these very Indians had under the command of a British officer captured our citizens and destroyed their property within our own Territory. I feel a confidence that I shall have the consolation of having done the only thing in my own opinion which would give security to the country by putting down a savage war, and what to me will be an ample reward for the loss of my commission." Andrew Jackson, a major general in command of the seventh military district of the United States and recent victor over the Creeks in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, reached Pensacola on November 6. On his own authority, he stormed the town, and the next day British forces sailed away. Jackson marched back to Mobile and on to New Orleans, where he won fame in the Battle of New Orleans—two weeks after the War of 1812 officially ended. Nicholls and Woodbine established a fort on the Apalachicola River at Prosper Bluff. They supplied it with artillery, powder, and shot. When they finally withdrew in the summer, they left the well-armed fort in the possession of Indians and Negroes. The Americans called it Negro Fort.

1816 • Negro Fort was a center for organized raids against Gulf settlements. It was situated on the Apalachicola River in Florida about 60 miles from the American border. The fort was held by fugitive American slaves. Many slaveholders along the southern frontier thought the fort was a threat to their safety and property. Under Jackson's orders, General Edmund Gaines attacked the fort on July 10. A red hot cannon ball exploded the fort's powder magazine, killing nearly 300 free Negroes and runaway slaves. This incident removed any immediate dangers to American users of the river.

JUNE 29, 1817 • Gregor McGregor, an English veteran of the Napoleonic Wars, assembled a group of veterans of the War of 1812 and marched on Fernandina. The Spanish garrison surrendered without firing a shot. McGregor expected aid from fellow revolutionaries in New York, but aid was not given. A Spanish attack failed to oust him. Leaving the settlement to foment revolution, McGregor sailed to Tampa Bay. In his absence, pirate Luis Aury arrived and claimed Fernandina for Mexico. The United States government received numerous complaints about the disorder on the Florida frontier, and on December 23, a naval squadron sailed into Amelia River, landing 200 troops. Aury quickly vacated without mounting any opposition. The United States held Fernandina in "protective custody" until the end of the second Spanish occupation.

NOVEMBER 21, 1817 • Seminole Indians ambushed a large open boat on the Apalachicola River that was transporting troops and civilians to Fort Scott. Forty soldiers, seven women, and four children were killed. One woman was taken captive, and four men escaped death by jumping overboard and swimming to safety. Thus began the so-called First Seminole War. General Gaines was authorized by the secretary of war to pursue the Indians and, if necessary, to cross the Florida line "and attack them within its limits unless they should shelter themselves under a Spanish post. In the last event, you will immediately notify this Department."

1818 • Indian attacks, probably instigated by the British, brought Jackson back to Florida. In a letter to President Monroe, he suggested that Florida ought to be "seized and held as an indemnity for the outrages of Spain upon the property of our citizens." He continued, "Let it be signified to me through any channel that the possession of the Floridas would be desirable to the United States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished." Monroe did not answer the letter. Thus, Jackson assumed he was following a course of action agreeable to Monroe. His battles with Indians and outlaws would later be called the First Seminole War. Jackson commanded 800 regulars, 900 militia, and 300 Indians. On this campaign, he burned Indian villages, captured Spanish forts, and executed several British subjects—two of which were Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert Ambrister. Arbuthnot was a 70-year-old Scottish merchant from New Providence who traded with the Spanish and Indians. He felt sorry for the Indians and wrote letters to the British at New Providence and the Spanish at Havana urging that the plight of the Indians be improved. He advised them to remain peaceful and orderly, but he believed their claims to the land were rightful and that—based upon the articles of the Treaty of Ghent—Britain had a responsibility to support them. "They have been ill treated by the English," he wrote, "and by the Americans, cheated by those who have dealt with them." Ambrister was a swaggering, bragging former lieutenant of the Royal Marines. Like Arbuthnot, he supported the Seminoles; unlike Arbuthnot, he counseled them to war against the Americans to maintain their rightful property. Jackson accused Arbuthnot and Ambrister of inciting the Indians. They were tried and found guilty by a court-martial. Jackson wrote to Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, "I hope the execution of these two unprincipled villains will prove an awful example to the world." Arbuthnot was hanged. Ambrister was executed by a firing squad. When Jackson's Florida campaign was over, forts belonging to a friendly nation were flying the American flag and two citizens from another friendly nation

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS ©JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

had been executed. However, Jackson's activities persuaded Spain that it could not hold Florida much longer.

FEBRUARY 22, 1819 • Representatives of Spain and the United States signed a treaty ceding Florida to the United States. The United States assumed Spanish debts to U.S. citizens whose claims totaled five million dollars. The boundary between Spain and America was fixed at the Sabine River, in what is now Texas. This treaty has come to be known as the Adams-Onis Treaty. However, several years passed before the treaty was ratified. Spain procrastinated and problems developed over land grants conferred by King Ferdinand after Jackson had withdrawn his troops. The King finally signed the document on October 24, 1820, and returned it to Washington. On February 13, 1821, it was resubmitted to the Senate because the original six-month term stipulated for the exchange of ratifications had long since run out. The final exchange of ratifications occurred on February 22, 1821—exactly two years after the signing of the treaty. The acquisition of Florida increased the size of the United States by 50,000 square miles.

UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES 1821-1861

1821 • Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) was named by President James Monroe to be U. S. Commissioner and Governor of the territories of East and West Florida. Jackson was born in South Carolina, and he studied law in Salisbury, North Carolina. In 1788, he settled in the town of Nashville, Tennessee. He was instrumental in framing the first Constitution of Tennessee, and he served that state as its first representative in the United States Congress. He was also a United States Senator from Tennessee, and he served on the state supreme court. In the Creek Indian War of 1813, he became famous as an Indian fighter, and in 1815 defeated the British at New Orleans. Jackson was elected President of the United States in 1828. As governor of East and West Florida, Jackson was issued three commissions by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams: to receive, possess, and occupy the ceded lands; govern the Floridas; and establish territorial government. The Florida Gazette was published on July 14, 1821, in St. Augustine. In November, Jackson resigned his commission and returned to Tennessee.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Name may derive from the Spanish cambiar which means "to exchange or barter." Some suggest that it was named after the village the Spanish called San Cosmo y Damiam de Escambe. Many believe the name comes from an Indian word whose meaning has been lost. Created: July 21, 1821. County Seat: Pensacola. Major Events: In 1559 Tristan de Luna established the first white settlement near Pensacola (named after the Indian tribe, Penzacolas). In 1719 Pensacola was captured by French forces but by 1724 the city was under the control of Spanish forces. Pensacola became the capital of British West Florida in 1763. In 1781 Spain had once again captured the city. Andrew Jackson took Pensacola in 1814. Pensacola became the property of the United States in 1821 after Spain ceded Florida. With St. Johns County, Escambia holds the distinction of being one of the first two counties established in Florida. Of all Florida counties, it is the westernmost.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

Named for the St. Johns River, which, in turn, was named after a Spanish mission San Juan del Puerto or St. John of the Harbor. Created: July 21, 1821. County Seat: St. Augustine. Major Events: Ponce de Leon visited the area of St. Augustine in 1513. Pedro Menendez, a Spaniard, founded a settlement near de Leon's landing in 1565. This settlement became present-day St. Augustine, the oldest continuously inhabited community in the United States. In 1586 Sir Francis Drake, an English sea dog, led a raid on St. Augustine. He burned the town but could not take the fort. The East Florida Gazette, Florida's first newspaper, was published in St. Augustine in 1783. In the 1820s, Ralph Waldo Emerson visited St. Augustine and described it as being made up of "Eleven or twelve hundred people. The Americans live on their offices, the Spaniards keep billiard tables, or, if not, send their Negroes to the mud to bring back oysters, or the shore to bring fish, and the rest of the time fiddle, mask, and dance." In 1871, a mule-drawn railroad was built between Tacoi and St. Augustine, but it was 1874 before the first locomotive entered the city. In 1889, Henry M. Flagler opened the Ponce de Leon Hotel, the first in a great chain of resort hotels along Florida's east coast. Marineland opened in 1938. It lies partly in St. Johns County and partly in Flagler County and attracts many tourists to the area.

JULY 1, 1821 • Andrew Jackson appointed William G. D. Worthington as acting governor of East Florida. Worthington was a native of Maryland and a lawyer. Jackson considered his official position ended on May 27, 1822, and gave a farewell address to the citizens of East Florida on that date.

OCTOBER 5, 1821 • Andrew Jackson appointed George Walton as the acting governor of West Florida. Walton served until the arrival of William P. DuVal on June 20, 1822.

1822 • American forces under Matthew C. Perry occupied Key West, which had been held as a private estate since 1815. This action established the American claim to all the Florida Keys as part of the Florida mainland. Congress passed the territorial act for Florida on March 30, and President James Monroe appointed William P. DuVal (1784-1854) as the first territorial governor. DuVal was born in Virginia. He moved to Kentucky and represented that state in the United States Congress. During his tenure as governor, Tallahassee was made the capital. He served four three-year terms, and Duval County was named for him.

JACKSON COUNTY

Named for Andrew Jackson who had been Florida's first territorial governor. Created: August 12, 1822. County Seat: Marianna. Major Events: Robert Beveridge founded Marianna in 1823. He arrived at the town's name by combining the names of his daughters. In 1864 the town was the site of the Battle of Marianna where a "home guard" group comprised of young boys and old men defended the town from invasion by Union troops. Dubbed "The Cradle and Grave Company," this group could not halt the Union advance. The Union forces looted the town but did not burn it. They took with them 200 mules and horses and over 400 head of cattle. In the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps developed the Florida Caverns State Park near Marianna. Legend has it that fish are so hungry in Cottondale that fishermen must hide behind trees when baiting their hooks.

of Tallahassee at Natural Bridge. The Federals lost 21 killed, 49 wounded, and 38 missing. The Confederates lost three killed, and 22 wounded. Tallahassee was the only state capital east of the Mississippi River that was not captured by the Union Army during the Civil War. The interior of Florida had been saved from invasion at Olustee and Natural Bridge.

APRIL 1, 1865 • Governor John Milton committed suicide. As president of the state senate, Abraham Kyrkendal Allison (1830-1893) became acting governor upon the death of Governor Milton. Allison was a Democrat. He was born in Georgia and was a merchant there. He settled in Apalachicola and was that town's first mayor. He also served as first county Judge of Franklin County, Florida, and as clerk of the United States Court. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature. Allison also served in the Florida State House of Representatives. At the end of the war he was jailed by Union troops. During Reconstruction, he was again jailed for intimidating blacks. He died in Quincy, Florida.

APRIL 12, 1865 • At Appomattox Court House, Virginia, General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Virginia to Union forces under the command of Ulysses S. Grant. Two weeks later, General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General William T. Sherman near Durham, North Carolina, effectively ending the Civil War.

UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES: 1865-1987

MAY 20, 1865 • Old Glory was raised once again and fluttered in the breeze over Tallahassee.

JULY 13, 1865 • President Andrew Johnson named William Marvin (1808-1902) as provisional governor of Florida. Marvin was a Democrat. He was a native of New York and a lawyer. In 1835 President Andrew Jackson appointed him United States District Attorney to Key West. Marvin served in the Legislative Council and was a delegate to the St. Joseph's Convention. In 1845 the state legislature elected him judge of the Circuit Court, and two years later President Polk appointed him United States district judge. Marvin had opposed secession.

OCTOBER, 1865 • Governor William Marvin called a Constitutional Convention which formally annulled the secession ordinance, abolished slavery, and wrote a new state Constitution. However, the right to vote was restricted to white males, 21 years old or older.

NOVEMBER, 1865 • The new state Constitution was adopted, and less than one month later the Constitutional Convention ratified the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery. The Constitution of 1865 never became valid, however, because the United States Congress refused to agree with President Johnson's plan to return Florida to its prewar status. The Congress divided the South into military districts, under the control of appointed military governors.

DECEMBER 20, 1865 • David Shelby Walker (1815-1891) became governor of Florida. Walker was a Conservative. He was born in Kentucky and in 1837 moved to Tallahassee, Florida, to practice law. He held many offices during his political career, including mayor of Tallahassee, state senator, state representative, justice of the state supreme court, and state superintendent of public instruction. He helped to create a system of free public schools in Tallahassee, and he helped to restore civil government under military rule. After his term as governor, he was appointed a circuit judge and remained in that office until his death. The Constitution of 1868 was approved while he was governor, and it gave the right to vote to all races.

JANUARY, 1866 • The state legislature enacted "black codes" which were based on a differentiation between the races. These codes concerned crime, sexual morality, labor contract, vagrancy, apprenticeship, and the establishment of Negro schools. In short, the codes attempted to restore the old order as nearly as possible. A freed slave was free, provided that he did not "break his contract, neglect his family, or lapse into vagrancy." The so-called radical Republicans in Congress saw these codes as proof that the state government was substituting economic servitude for slavery. Later that year, the Senate refused to seat William Marvin and Wilkinson Call, the two elected United States Senators from Florida. United States Congressional committees investigated conditions in the South. During this time the Freedmen's Bureau, a United States agency, gave rations to thousands of poor whites and blacks. The agency also supervised labor contracts, worked to secure justice for freed blacks, and attempted to educate the freed slave in his rights and duties. When President Johnson vetoed a bill that continued and enlarged the agency, the so-called radical Republicans passed it over his veto.

1867 • Congress passed a series of acts for the reconstruction of the Southern states. Florida became a part of the third military district under the control of a military governor, Colonel J. T. Sprague. Suffrage was given to Blacks and denied to those who had willingly served the Confederacy. The state Constitution of 1865 was invalidated. Jubilant freedmen shouted, "Bottom rail's on top, now!" White organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan and The Order of the White Camellia were formed primarily to intimidate blacks and keep them from voting. These secret organizations attempted to maintain white supremacy by terror and force. They tortured and killed many blacks.

1868 • A new state Constitution was adopted, giving whites and blacks suffrage. Jonathan Gibbs, a black leader, was a major force in putting together the new document. Eventually, it was accepted by Congress. On July 4, Florida was formally readmitted to the Union.

JULY 4, 1868 • Harrison Reed (1813-1899) became governor of Florida. Reed was a Republican. Reed was born in Massachusetts where he had been a farmer, merchant, and printer. He traveled throughout the Midwest and, in 1861, lived in Washington D. C., where he worked for the United States Treasury Department. In 1863 President Lincoln sent him to Fernandina, Florida, as a tax commissioner. In 1865, President Johnson appointed him as United States Postal Commissioner. He became governor under the new state Constitution. Two attempts to impeach him took place while he served as governor. However, the state senate did not convict him. After his term as governor, he became editor of a magazine, and served as postmaster of Tallahassee.

1869 • Harvey J. Harmon was the first black lawyer admitted to the state bar. The state sold three railroads that had defaulted on state bonds. The Florida Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, which ran from Lake City to Tallahassee sold for $110,000. It was reorganized as the Florida Central. The Pennsylvania and Georgia from Lake City to Quincy and the Tallahassee from that city to St. Marks sold for $1,415,000. In June, 1869, the first two were reorganized as the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. This company

Republican Party of Florida

Stan Smith, Press Secretary • P.O. Box 311 • Tallahassee, Florida • 32302 • (904) 222-7920 • fx: (904) 681-0184

TO: Carolyn Cawley
FROM: Stan Smith, Press Secretary
DATE: Wed, Apr 4, 1990 1:48 PM
RE: Talking points

Why single him out?

- RPOF polling currently shows President Bush with more than 70% approval rating in Florida. The Bush Administration is committed to the Senate Majority '90 Program. Additionally, the re-election of Congressman Bill Grant as well as the maintenance of Florida's 11 - 8 majority in congress are top priorities for the national Republican party.

- Registration figures: RPOF now has over 40% of the state's registered voters compared to less than 30% in 1980.

	DEM	REPUBLICAN	
1980	3,087,427	1,429,645	
1990	3,037,896	2,309,398	
	-49,531	879,753	* *these figures from 2/90*

- 1990 political goals: 1) Maintain Governor's mansion (would be first Republican Governor re-elected in FL since reconstruction.) 2) Capture four seats necessary to control the State Senate, (three of which are open) and elect Jim Scott, Senate President 3) Capture the single seat needed for a majority on the State Cabinet, 4) Maintain or increase our 11 - 8 lead in Congressional Delegation (protecting incumbents targeted by DNC, Congressmen Stearns, James, Grant & Ros-Lehtinen) and 5) increase our standing in the State House where we currently trail 72 - 48. * (April 17 special election for House Seat #22)

State Senate Takeover:

- Open seats: (candidates in bold)
(SD 12) **Charles T. Canady** - (attorney, H44) Curtis Peterson retiring
(SD 13) Seat currently held by Senate President Bob Crawford's (Ernie

Pg. 2 Stan Smith 4/4/90 memo to Carolyn Cawley

Caldwell - Polk County Commissioner who switched vs. Democratic House member Rick Dantzler)
(SD 14) **Richard T. Crotty** - going after seat being vacatd by George Stuart Jr. who is seeking the Democratic nomination of Governor.

- Of the 17 seats currently held by Republicans - 7 are up for re-election and appear on stable footing in 1990.

- From 1980 - 1990 Republicans have gained seats consistently, except for during re-apportionment.
80-82 (27 Dems-13 Reps), 82-84 (32 Dems-8 Reps), 84-86 (32 Dems-8 Reps), 86-88 (25 Dems-15 Reps), 88-90 (23 Dems-17 Reps)

- Over 46 Democratic elected officials in Florida have switched parties since President Bush was elected.

- 1988 fundraising efforts: 1989 RPOF raised roughly 3.5 million. The 1990 budget is estimated to be roughly 6 million dollars.

- Re-districting process: Our Goal is to be on a level playing field with the Democrats after the re-drawing of the lines. Florida will get 3 or 4 new congressional seats and more federal dollars after 1990 census.

Redistricting - Congress
The Governor has veto power.

Reapportionment
Constitution says that both houses draw their own lines - no one has veto power

Republican Party of Florida
1990 Statesman's Dinner

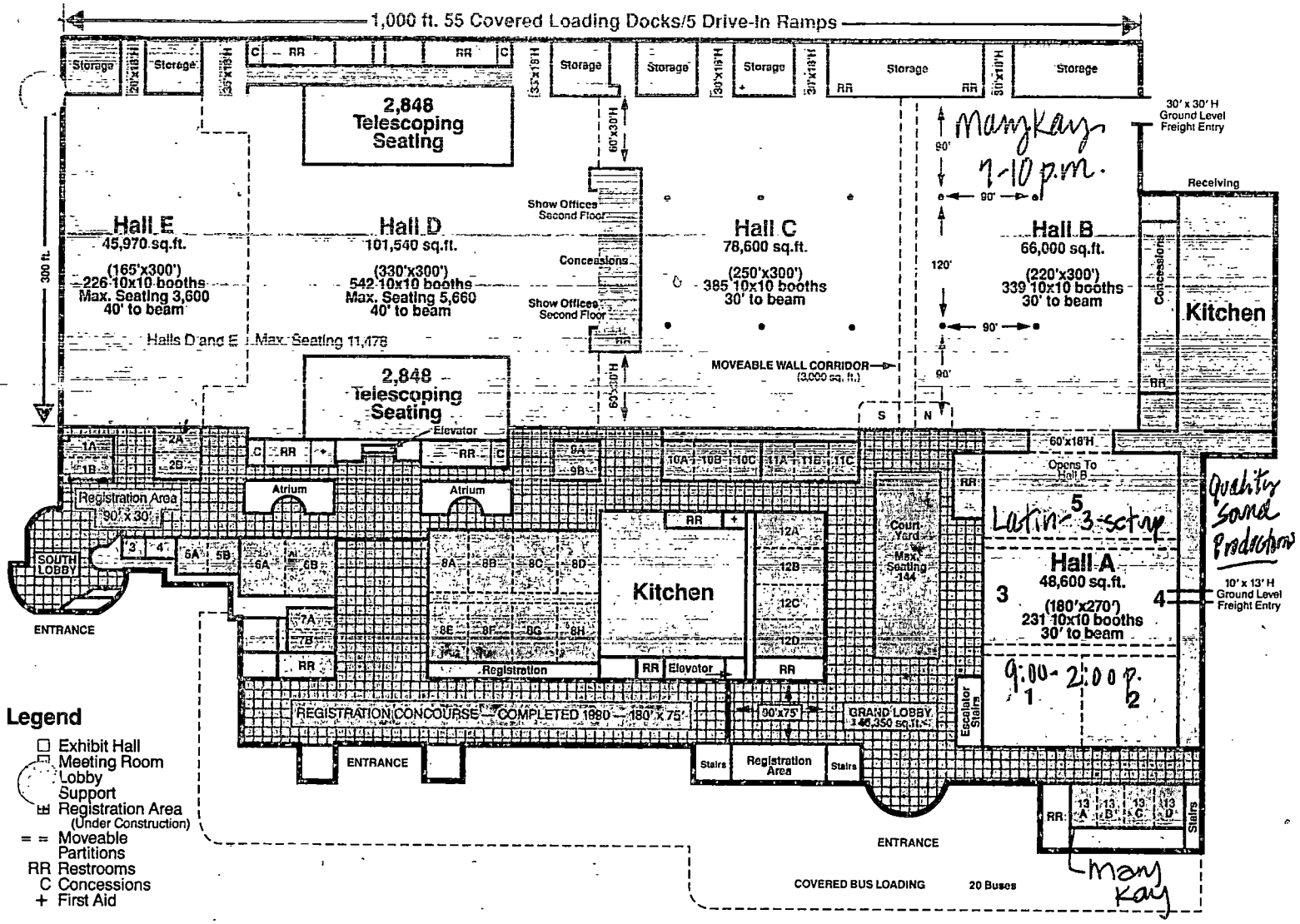
RECEPTIONS

As of March 20, 1990

RECEPTIONS	ATTENDEES
Patron Reception: Foyer	Patron table/ticket buyers and Florida Capitol Council members.
Legislative Reception: Room 6A & 6B	Legislative table/ticket buyers.
VIP Dignitary Reception: Room 8	Congressional, Florida Cabinet, and Special Guest table/ticket buyers, Florida Victory Committee members and Host Committee members. (Special Photo Opportunity for Host Committee members).
Statesman's Reception: DOC 5	National Statesman, Florida Statesman, Governor, U.S. Senate, and U.S. Cabinet table/ticket buyers and Co-Chairmen.
Photo Opportunity: West Concorse	Co-Chairmen, National Statesman and Florida Statesman table/ticket buyers. Governor, U.S. Senate, and U.S. Cabinet table buyers.

Press Office: Room 1A & B

Staff Office: Room 2A & B or 3 or 4



Legend

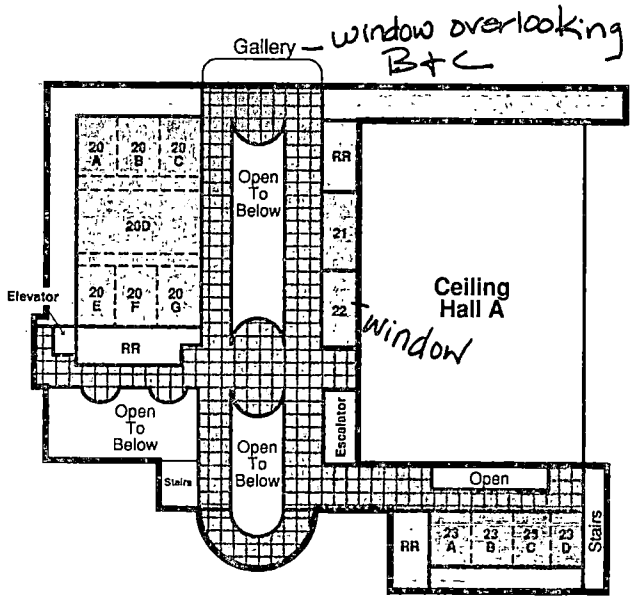
- Exhibit Hall
- Meeting Room
- Lobby
- Support
- Registration Area (Under Construction)
- = = Moveable Partitions
- RR Restrooms
- C Concessions
- + First Aid

Meeting Rooms

Room	Dimensions	Sq Ft (H)
1	39' x 36'	1,404 (11')
1A	19' x 36'	684
1B	20' x 36'	756
2	49' x 35'	1,715 (11')
2A	24' x 35'	875
2B	24' x 35'	875
3	25' x 19'	475 (12')
4	24' x 19'	456 (12')
5	59' x 32'	1,888 (16')
5A	30' x 32'	960
5B	29' x 32'	928
6	88' x 52'	4,576 (16')
6A	44' x 52'	2,288
6B	44' x 52'	2,288
7	42' x 38'	1,596 (16')
7A	21' x 38'	798
7B	21' x 38'	798
8	161' x 101'	16,261 (22')
8A	45' x 38'	1,710
8B	45' x 39'	1,755
8C	45' x 41'	1,845
8D	45' x 41'	1,845
8E	45' x 38'	1,710
8F	45' x 39'	1,755
8G	45' x 41'	1,845
8H	45' x 41'	1,845

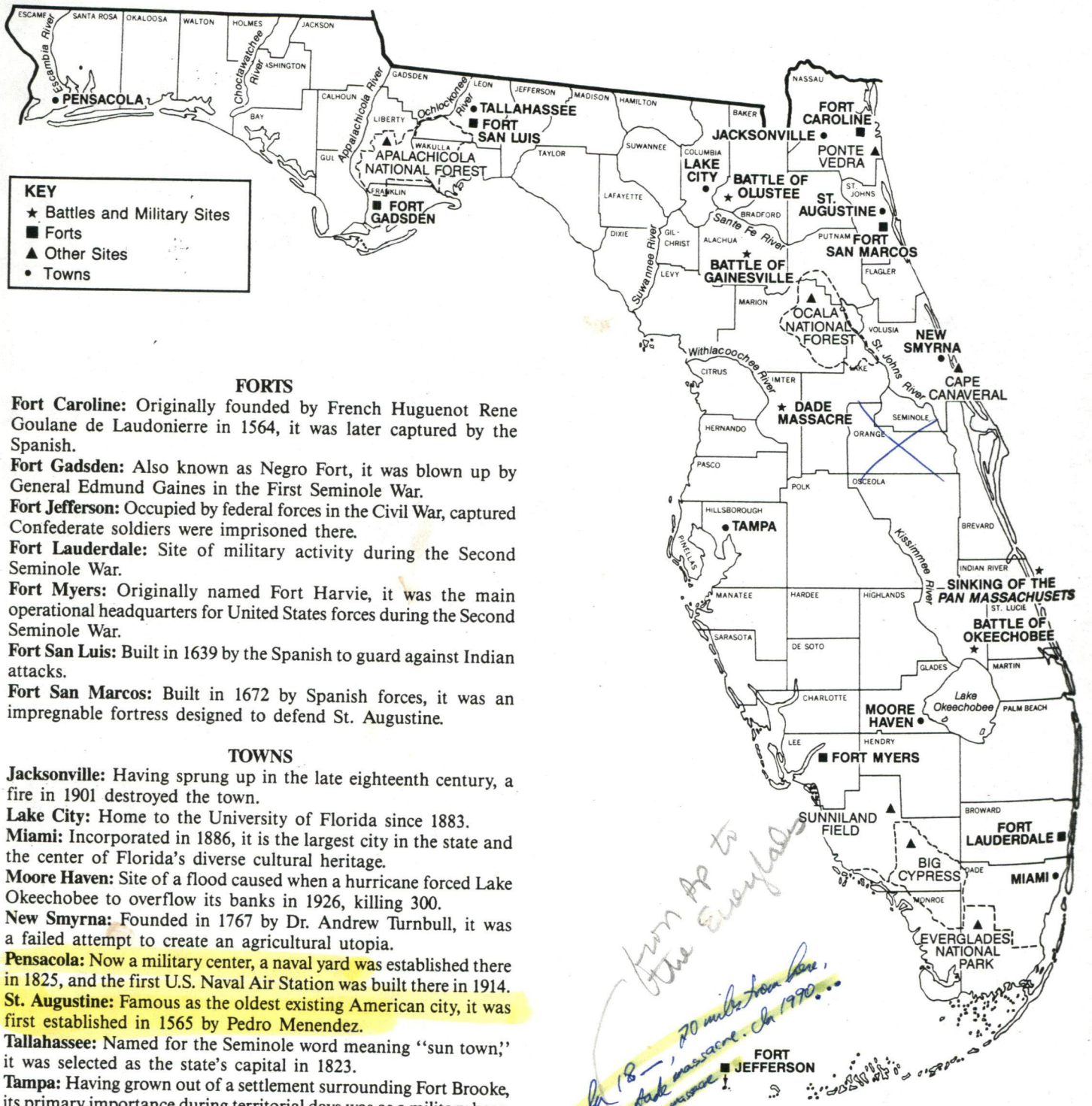
Room	Dimensions	Sq Ft (H)
9	39' x 36'	1,404 (11')
9A	19' x 36'	684
9B	20' x 36'	756
10	87' x 39'	3,393 (16')
10A	28' x 39'	1,092
10B	30' x 39'	1,170
10C	28' x 39'	1,092
11	87' x 39'	3,393 (16')
11A	28' x 39'	1,092
11B	30' x 39'	1,170
11C	28' x 39'	1,092
12	134' x 60'	8,040 (16')
12A	29' x 60'	1,740
12B	30' x 60'	1,800
12C	30' x 60'	1,800
12D	45' x 60'	2,700
13	117' x 48'	5,616 (16')
13A	28' x 48'	1,344
13B	30' x 48'	1,440
13C	30' x 48'	1,440
13D	28' x 48'	1,344

Room	Dimensions	Sq Ft (H)
20	147' x 90'	13,230 (18')
20A	38' x 30'	1,140
20B	38' x 30'	1,140
20C	38' x 30'	1,140
20D	90' x 50'	4,500
20E	38' x 30'	1,140
20F	38' x 30'	1,140
20G	38' x 30'	1,140
21	24' x 57'	1,368 (18')
22	24' x 55'	1,320 (18')
23	117' x 48'	5,616 (18')
23A	28' x 48'	1,344
23B	30' x 48'	1,440
23C	30' x 48'	1,440
23D	28' x 48'	1,344
A	180' x 270'	48,600 (30')
A-1	90' x 68'	6,120
A-2	90' x 68'	6,120
A-3	90' x 106'	9,540
A-4	90' x 106'	9,540
A-5	180' x 68'	12,240



Orange County Convention/ Civic Center

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA



FORTS

Fort Caroline: Originally founded by French Huguenot Rene Goulane de Laudonierre in 1564, it was later captured by the Spanish.

Fort Gadsden: Also known as Negro Fort, it was blown up by General Edmund Gaines in the First Seminole War.

Fort Jefferson: Occupied by federal forces in the Civil War, captured Confederate soldiers were imprisoned there.

Fort Lauderdale: Site of military activity during the Second Seminole War.

Fort Myers: Originally named Fort Harvie, it was the main operational headquarters for United States forces during the Second Seminole War.

Fort San Luis: Built in 1639 by the Spanish to guard against Indian attacks.

Fort San Marcos: Built in 1672 by Spanish forces, it was an impregnable fortress designed to defend St. Augustine.

TOWNS

Jacksonville: Having sprung up in the late eighteenth century, a fire in 1901 destroyed the town.

Lake City: Home to the University of Florida since 1883.

Miami: Incorporated in 1886, it is the largest city in the state and the center of Florida's diverse cultural heritage.

Moore Haven: Site of a flood caused when a hurricane forced Lake Okeechobee to overflow its banks in 1926, killing 300.

New Smyrna: Founded in 1767 by Dr. Andrew Turnbull, it was a failed attempt to create an agricultural utopia.

Pensacola: Now a military center, a naval yard was established there in 1825, and the first U.S. Naval Air Station was built there in 1914.

St. Augustine: Famous as the oldest existing American city, it was first established in 1565 by Pedro Menendez.

Tallahassee: Named for the Seminole word meaning "sun town," it was selected as the state's capital in 1823.

Tampa: Having grown out of a settlement surrounding Fort Brooke, its primary importance during territorial days was as a military base.

BATTLES AND MILITARY SITES

Battle of Gainesville: Site of a Confederate victory in the American Civil War.

Battle of the Okeechobee: The climax of the Second Seminole War, it was the largest battle of the war and the only American victory.

Battle of Olustee: Fought in 1864, it was Florida's most significant battle of the Civil War. About 10,000 total troops engaged in combat.

Dade Massacre: Major Francis Dade and 108 U.S. soldiers were killed in an Indian ambush that sparked the Second Seminole War.

Sinking of the Pan Massachusetts: Occurred forty miles off the southern coast of Cape Canaveral in 1942, and led to strengthened coastal defense.

OTHER SITES

Apalachicola National Forest: Established in 1936 as one of the state's three national forests, it is Florida's largest with 557,000 acres.

Cape Canaveral: First used by NASA in 1958, it has been the site of many historic events, including the Apollo II moon mission in 1969 and the 1986 Challenger space-shuttle tragedy.

Everglades National Park: The nation's third largest national park, it was dedicated in 1947.

Ponte Vedra: Four German spies came ashore here in 1942. They were later captured and executed.

Sunniland Field: Located in northern Collier County, Florida's first oil well was drilled here in 1943.

FLORIDA TODAY

When Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon first stepped ashore in April of 1513, he called the land Florida because of the abundance of flowers he found in bloom. It was the Easter season and he was reminded of his own country's *Pasqua Florida*, or "Feast of Flowers." Almost 500 years later, Florida is still in bloom. Perhaps more so than ever. A full and mature bloom, yet ever growing and changing. While Florida is, for very good reason, known as The Sunshine State, perhaps the greatest symbolism is in the launching pads and giant rockets at Cape Canaveral which sent men soaring to the moon. The state itself has soared and shows no sign of leveling off. The climate and the land have attracted people and businesses and industry in great numbers. With only 523,000 residents in 1900, Florida has recorded giant leaps in population in each decade of this century to reach an estimated total of 11.4 million in 1985 to become the sixth largest state. Official estimates forecast that it will become the fourth largest state in 1990 with a population of 13.3 million and the third largest in 2000 with a population of 17.4 million. While the available labor force grew by 50 percent in the last decade, employment also grew by 58 percent and the unemployment rate stayed below the national average. While Florida is well-known for its large population of senior citizens, 80 percent of the work force is between 18 and 44 years of age. At a time when the rest of the United States experienced a four percent decline in manufacturing jobs, Florida realized a 13 percent increase in this category. The greatest industrial growth came in electronics and other high-tech areas as the state diversified its economic base. Tourism is, and will likely remain, the number one industry. More than 30 million visitors come to Florida each year to make a $20 billion impact on the state economy. Agriculture, long a solid foundation for the state, also will continue to add to its $16 billion annual contribution to the economy, though its future growth may not be as great as that of other industrial segments. Florida leads the nation in citrus fruit production with 71 percent of the total and ranks second among all the states in both fresh market vegetables and nursery and greenhouse products. The rapid growth in population and business has pushed the services industry, which includes both personal and business services, to a 136 percent growth in the last decade. Florida's 14 deepwater seaports and six international airports make the state the primary gateway to Latin America and a major link in world trade. Florida has an official state policy to foster economic development and create a favorable business climate. The state's 5.5 percent corporate income tax is among the lowest in the nation, and it is one of only six states to assess no personal income tax. But Florida is more than large numbers of people and a bustling economy. More than 1.6 million students and 90,000 teachers are involved in kindergarten through twelfth grade educational programs. The state has 67 school districts (one per county), 2,111 elementary and secondary schools, 407 adult education centers, 32 vocational schools, nine State University System universities (with 10 branch campuses), and 120 independent colleges and universities. The state offers ideal conditions for year-round outdoor sports including fresh and saltwater fishing, hunting, golf, tennis, surfing, scuba-diving, and boating. Spectator sports include high school, college, and professional football and basketball, spring training major league baseball, auto racing, jai alai, and dog and horse racing. Across the state can be found six major opera companies, four major zoos, and countless theaters, dance ensembles, museums, and, of course, Walt Disney World and Epcot Center. Florida's 58,560 square miles of land, 7,700 lakes, numerous springs, rivers, estuaries, swamps and marshes, and over 8,400 miles of tidal shoreline, combined with its tropical climate, make the state perfect for any outdoor activity from tanning to shell collecting to bird watching to taking a pleasurable walk. Although the conquistadors discovered no gold in their journeys through Florida, Floridians and the rest of the world have discovered that Florida is indeed a land abloom with golden opportunities.

THE LAND

The state of Florida boasts a coastline over 1,200 miles long. Counting the coastlines of its various islands and bays, Florida has nearly 8,500 miles of tidal shoreline. Most of the state's coastline is made up of rocky or sandy beaches, marshes, or saltwater swamps. Rocky coasts are also found on Jupiter Island and near Jensen Beach on the southeast coast and near Bradenton on the west coast. The state also covers 54,136 square miles of land and 4,424 square miles of inland water for a total surface area of 58,560 square miles, ranking Florida the 22nd largest state. To the north, it borders Georgia and Alabama and then juts southward, forming the Florida peninsula. The Florida Keys, a string of islands composed of coral reef that dot the waters off the state's southern coast, extend 150 miles to Key West. It is Florida's southernmost point, 90 miles from Cuba. The land in all of the state is generally low, level and flat. Soils are essentially sandy, excessively well-drained, and low in fertility. However, the most fertile areas in the upland regions of northern Florida and south of Lake Okeechobee support a vast amount and variety of vegetation. Pine flatwoods predominate as the state's most prevalent tree species. The three types of pine vegetation found most frequently are longleaf, slash, and pond. In central and northern Florida, some types of oak and other hardwoods are found, while far to the south of the peninsula, mangroves, swamp forests, and marshes abound. Elevations are generally higher in northern and north central Florida. The highest point in Florida is 345 feet in Walton County near the Alabama border. In the northern flatwoods and plains areas along the Georgia and Alabama borders, elevations generally range from sea level to 300 feet. A great deal of land in this area is devoted to state and national forests and game refuges. The Blackwater State Forest borders Alabama's Conecuh National Preserve, and the Apalachicola and Osceola National Forests cover miles of northern Florida with piney woods. Stretching down through parts of Madison, Suwannee, and Gilchrist counties is the north central Florida ridge area, in which elevations rise to between 75 and 150 feet and gently rolling, irregular hills texture the landscape. Here the land is used primarily for vegetable, fruit, and tobacco cultivation, with some amount devoted to commercial forestry. In this area, wide expanses of open pine and oak forest vegetation can be seen. Most common to the region are turkey oak and longleaf pine above bluestem and indian grass ground cover. Northern peninsular Florida concentrates on livestock and dairy farming as an economic mainstay. Cattle can be seen grazing from highways in this southern flatwoods region from south of Duval County on the Atlantic Coast, through the

south central inland area westward to the Gulf coast. Here the land is level and low, ranging from sea level to 75 feet in elevation. Most of the area is naturally forested, with slash pine, cabbage palm, and live oak. Further south, vegetation becomes more tropical. The Florida Everglades comprise most of the state's extreme southern peninsula and a small section of the central peninsula inland from the Atlantic coast. Nearly half of this area is used as Indian reservations, national parks, and wildlife refuges. The Everglades National Park, together with Big Cypress National Preserve and Swamp, covers nearly the entire southern and southwestern tip of Florida. Much of the area is in open marshlands, with a small percentage in cropland, growing predominantly sugarcane. The land is the flattest and lowest in the state, ranging in elevation from sea level to less than 70 feet. Low beach ridges and dunes rise slightly above the swamps and marshes in the east. Swamps, or poorly-drained flatlands with tree cover, and marshes, poorly-drained flatlands with grass or shrub cover, dot the entire southern peninsula region. Mangrove trees, growing in the saltwater swamps along the southern and eastern coasts, are mixed with bald cypress, the dominant species in the area. Also, lush freshwater marsh vegetation such as various types of sawgrass, pickleweed, willow, and maidencane flourish in the organic, calcium-rich soils of southern Florida.

TIME ZONES Most of Florida is in the Eastern Time Zone. One county, Gulf, lies in both the Eastern and Central Time Zones, and nine counties, Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Holmes, Jackson, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton, and Washington, are in the Central Time Zone. The line dividing the Eastern and Central zones generally follows the Apalachicola River. Most of Gulf County is in the Central Time Zone, though the southern quarter of the county along the Gulf Coast and the Intracoastal Waterway, including the county seat of Port St. Joe, observe Eastern Time. All areas of the state, whether in the Eastern or Central Time Zones, change from standard time to daylight time from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.

CLIMATE Florida is one of the few continental states that can boast its climate to be its greatest resource. Visitors to the southern peninsula experience a tropical climate (one in which the average temperature of the coldest month is 64.4°F or above). Although the northern half of the state does not offer as warm an average temperature as does the southern peninsula, it nonetheless spans a subtropical zone and a temperate-subtropical transition zone—both of which are welcome changes to those visitors accustomed to the colder, temperate climates of the states north of Florida. Indicative of its subtropical/tropical locale, Florida's climate does not exhibit four distinct seasons as states in the temperate zone do. Rather, Florida has a rainy and a dry season. The arrival and duration of each season vary in the different regions of the state. The northwest has, in effect, two rainy seasons: the first during late winter and early spring; the second from June through September. October brings the least rain to the panhandle. But along the southeast coast, October has some of the heaviest rainfall of the year. Throughout Florida, generally more than half of the annual average rainfall occurs during the period from June through September. During this summer rainy season, there is a 50 percent chance of rain every day. This precipitation usually comes in the form of thunderstorms bringing drops in temperature that help alleviate both the humidity and the average maximum summer temperatures of 90°F. The annual average amount of rain also varies by region. The Keys experience an average rainfall of 40 inches per year, whereas localities in both the northwest and southeast portion of the state have reported 80 to as much as 100 inches of annual rainfall. Florida's annual average temperatures are more predictable. Mean annual temperatures vary from 78°F at Key West to the mid 70s on the southern mainland to the upper 60s in the north. Average summer temperatures are a constant 81° or 82°F throughout the state, with the inland areas staying a few degrees warmer than the coast. Gentle Atlantic and Gulf Coast breezes counteract the often intense humidity (50-60 percent in the afternoon and 85-95 percent at night) and make heat waves and temperatures of 100°F or more an extremely rare occurrence. Average annual minimum temperatures range from the middle 50s in the south to the middle 40s in the north, with an occasional cold wave dipping temperatures down to 15° to 20°F in the north and to 32°F in the south. Warm ocean breezes keep Florida from experiencing a harsh winter. Although snow is a rare occurrence in Florida, no part of the state is exempt from the possibility of crop-damaging freezes. These cold waves usually last only two or three days, and a few winters may pass in succession without widespread freezes occurring. However, occasionally a winter will bring several cold snaps, interspersed with warm periods. These fluctuations cause the greatest damage to the state's agricultural industry, because the warm periods render the vegetation susceptible to damage by the cold spells. In the southern peninsula, the prevailing winds blow east and southeast. Because of local peculiarities, winds in the northern half of the state are more erratic but generally blow southerly in the summer and northerly in the winter. Tornadoes occur throughout Florida during all seasons. The state averages 10 to 15 tornadoes, waterspouts, and funnel clouds each year, the months of their most regular occurrence being April, May, and June. Tornadoes frequently occur in connection with tropical storms, of which the state averages 1.7 per year. Florida has never gone more than two years without a tropical storm but once went nine consecutive years (1951-1959 inclusive) without a major hurricane. The stability of Florida's tourist and agricultural industries relies greatly upon Florida's climate—in particular, its sunshine. The sun shines approximately two-thirds of the possible sunlight hours during the year in the Sunshine State. Florida's location in the lower latitudes also works to its advantage: in the winter, the sun shines longer in Florida than in any state to its immediate north.

ENVIRONMENT Florida's natural beauty, mild climate, and wide variety of natural resources have attracted many people to the state. This has placed an enormous stress upon the environment. The Department of Environmental Regulation, a regulatory agency, is the leading state body overseeing environmental matters. It has a 1986-87 operating budget of $114 million. It is in charge of water quality, water management, hazardous and solid waste disposal, groundwater, coastal management, and power plant siting. The Department of Natural Resources manages the state's natural resources. The major cause of surface water pollution in Florida is runoff from stormwater, although 1,900 industries

are permitted to discharge treated industrial waste into waterways. The quality of surface water varies within the state, yet, generally, the water quality is good. Florida requires that developers obtain a stormwater permit for their projects, except for single-family dwellings. The permit requires the developer to treat either the first half-inch or first inch of runoff. Most developments are now built with stormwater treatment systems designed to eliminate up to 80 percent of the pollution. Florida has also instituted an Outstanding Florida Waters Program to provide added protection to certain delicate areas. The Department of Environmental Regulation is prohibited from issuing direct discharge permits for any body of water designated as an Outstanding Florida Water, such as Apalachicola River and Bay, the Suwannee River, and the waters around the Florida Keys. Because groundwater provides 92 percent of Florida's drinking water and is tied to the state's ecological system, any pollution of ground water is an important concern. Instead of landfills, resource recovery has become a popular method of solid waste disposal. Six waste-to-energy plants are operating in Florida with each burning a total of 6,400 tons of solid waste each day. In 1983, the legislature passed the Water Quality Assurance Act to monitor groundwater purity. By 1988, 3,200 monitoring wells will be completed across the state, gathering information on groundwater quality. Florida has the toughest groundwater requirements in the nation. Florida generates more than 550,000 tons of hazardous waste each year. This waste is either recycled, neutralized, or sent out-of-state for disposal. Approximately 104,000 tons of hazardous waste is removed to a total of 20 different states each year. The Environmental Protection Agency has designated 39 sites in Florida as being dangerous enough to fall within the Superfund Program. This federal program was established in 1980 to clean up the worst hazardous waste sites in the nation. The state is currently watching 400 other sites suspected of being contaminated by hazardous waste. Florida also has established several environmental programs. The Conservation and Recreation Lands and the Save Our Rivers programs are charged with acquiring environmentally sensitive lands. The state, as of July 1985, has spent over $596 million in the acquisition of some 2.1 million acres and hopes to raise an additional $750 million through the state's documentary stamp tax to purchase lands important for water management. With a vast coastline, coastal management is an important issue in Florida. The Florida Coastal Management Program is concerned with ten primary issues, divided into three broad categories: Resource Protection Issues, especially coral reefs, estuaries, and barrier islands; Coastal Development Issues, specifically ports, disposal of dredged material, marine siting, water-related energy facilities, commercial and recreational fisheries, and recreation; and Coastal Storms Issues. The Coastal Construction Control Line Program is the basis of Florida's efforts to protect its beaches and manage shoreline development. New structures must meet design standards to withstand storm winds and flooding for the 100-year storm period. The Department of Natural Resources has established long term coastal erosion rates and prohibits the construction of large developments which would be eroded away in 30 years. The air quality is generally good in Florida. In four Florida counties, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, and Pinellas, the level of ozone concentration exceeded the maximum daily limits 11 separate times in 1985. The ozone level averages less than 0.12 parts per million throughout the state. Dade County was the only Florida county to exceed the maximum level of carbon monoxide during 1985. It happened twice.

THE PEOPLE

Florida in 1985 became the sixth most populous state as the population increased 17 percent since 1980 to an estimated total of 11,366,000 persons. It was the sixth fastest growing state overall, but the fastest growing among the top 10. The U.S. Department of Commerce projected that it will continue to be the fastest growing of the larger states with another 17 percent increase to become the fourth largest state in 1990 with a population of 13.3 million, followed by a 31 percent increase to become the third largest in the year 2000 with a population of 17.4 million. Florida was the 10th largest state in 1960, the ninth largest in 1970, and ranked seventh in 1980. Since the earliest census in 1900 showed 523,000 residents, Florida's population growth always has been above average if not spectacular. The growth each decade was 42 percent to 1910, 29 percent to 1920, 52 percent to 1930, 29 percent to 1940, 46 percent to 1950, 79 percent to 1960, 37 percent to 1970, and 44 percent to 1980. Migration as the major factor is emphasized by the fact that about 1.4 million people moved to Florida between 1980 and 1985, a larger total than received by any other state. This accounted for almost nine-tenths of the 17 percent total growth. Or, otherwise stated, the population's natural growth was two percent with 15 percent by migration. In 1985, five percent of the total U.S. population lived in Florida as compared to three percent in 1960. Its reputation as a retirement haven also causes Florida to be the "oldest" state. The median age in 1980 was 34.7 and , in 1985, 19 percent of the population was over 64. Both of these figures were the highest among all the states, while Florida's 23 percent under age 18 was the smallest such percentage. In 1970 the median age had been 32.3 with 15 percent of the population over 64 and 31 percent under 18. In statewide school age trends, the age 5-17 category dropped from 24 percent of total population in 1970 to 18 percent in 1980, and to 16 percent in 1984. But while the 0-5 age bracket dropped from seven percent in 1970 to six percent in 1980, it increased again to seven percent in 1984. Ranking sixth in total population and 22nd in physical size, Florida was 10th among the states in population density in 1985 with 209 persons per square mile. This compares to the overall U.S. density of 67.5 persons per square mile and to the state with the greatest density, New Jersey, with 1,012 per square mile. The Florida counties ranged in density from Pinellas (Clearwater/St. Petersburg) with 2,857 persons per square mile to Liberty with 5.4 persons per square mile. Between 1970 and 1980 there was 48 percent growth in the urban areas of Florida and 23 percent growth in rural areas. As of 1980, 84 percent of the state's population lived in urban areas as compared to 81 percent in 1970. The urban population percentage for the nation was 74 percent in 1980, up only a fraction of a point from 1970. The largest city in Florida, Jacksonville, ranked 23rd in the U.S. with a 1980 population of 540,920. The city of Miami was second in the state and 41st in the nation with 346,865. However, the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) ranked 11th in the nation with 2.8 million. The Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater metropolitan area had a population of 1.8 million and the Orlando metropolitan area

everybody makes mistakes...

was at 824,000. The 1980 census reported that of the state's total population by race, 84 percent were White, 14 percent Black, less than one percent Indian and one percent Asian and Pacific Islander. Nine percent were of Spanish origin. By single ancestry group, the 1980 census reported 1,132,023 persons of English descent residing in Florida, 577,462 German, 432,946 Irish, 272,202 Italian, 135,753 Polish, 119,386 Russian, 117,491 French, 52,228 Dutch, 47,444 Hungarian, 26,095 Greek, and 22,724 Norwegian. In 1985, the per capita personal income in Florida was $13,397, which ranked 19th nationally as compared to $12,773 and a ranking of 18th in 1984. The birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.4 in 1985, which was an increase from the average of 13.2 between 1979 and 1981. The mortality rate in 1985 was 10.7 per 1,000 population, a fractional decline from 10.8 in the 1979-81 period. The divorce rate in Florida was 61.8 dissolutions per hundred marriages, substantially above the national average of 48.9. The office of vital statistics notes that many of the state's dissolutions were granted to persons who establish residency specifically for this purpose. As other states have liberalized their divorce laws, the Florida rate has declined from a peak of 74.3 in 1975.

VOTER PARTICIPATION In 1986, 61 percent of the 5,631,188 registered voters in Florida participated in the November general election. In the Senate race, 55 percent voted Democratic and 45 percent Republican, while for governor, 55 percent voted Republican and 45 percent Democratic. In the election, then incumbent Democratic Governor Bob Graham was elected to the Senate by defeating the Republican incumbent Paula Hawkins, but was succeeded as governor by Republican Bob Martinez. The other Florida Senate seat was won by a Democrat in 1982. For the state's 19 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, the voters in the 1986 general election maintained the same ratio of 12 Democrats and seven Republicans. Five amendments also appeared on the November, 1986 ballot. By margins of approximately two-to-one, voters rejected casino gambling, but approved a statewide lottery to become effective January 1, 1988. The voters also approved an amendment which created the office of statewide prosecutor to be appointed by the attorney general, and another requiring the Florida Supreme Court to issue opinions on the validity of ballot initiative petitions. A proposed amendment to the homestead exemption was defeated. In the 1986 general election, voter turnout was as high as 72 percent in Bradford County, and the Republican percentage in the governor's race as high as 73 percent in Collier County. In the 1984 general election, 75 percent of the 5,574,472 registered voters participated. In the presidential race, 65 percent voted for Reagan while 35 percent voted for Mondale. Voter turnout in this election reached a high of 83 percent in both Highlands and Indian River counties, with the Republican vote as high as 84 percent in Okaloosa County. Reagan's winning percentage in Florida in the 1980 presidential election was 56 percent. The state voted with the national winner in nine out of the 10 presidential elections since 1948. The lone exception occurred in 1960 when Richard Nixon won 52 percent of the vote over John F. Kennedy. Thus, in the 10 presidential elections since 1948, Florida has been in the Republican column seven times and the Democratic column three times. In addition to Reagan in 1980 and 1984, the state went for Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956, and for Nixon in 1960, 1968, and 1972. The state went into the Democrat column for Truman in 1948, Johnson in 1964, and Carter in 1976. Following the 1984 general election, the Florida Legislature continued to have a Democratic majority. Among the state senators there were 32 Democrats and eight Republicans. State representatives included 77 Democrats and 43 Republicans. There were eight amendments on the 1984 ballot and only one, which involved speech or debate privilege, was defeated. Approved were amendments involving the exemption of homestead and personal property from forced sale, disbursement of state funds, procedures of judicial nominating commissions, bonds for state capital projects, and public education capital outlay bonds.

THE ECONOMY

Florida's economy experienced tremendous growth in the 1980s, even in the face of a national recession in the early part of the decade that brought an economic slowdown to most of the United States. A vast influx of people into Florida was one of the main reasons for the boost in the state's economy. As Florida gained 20 percent in population from 1980 to 1986, making it the nation's sixth largest state, this rapidly growing consumer market generated a demand for new homes, consumer goods and personal services. Between 1975 and 1985, the labor force increased by 50 percent, and there was a 58 percent increase in the number of people employed. There also were changes in Florida's economic makeup. Once an economy based on foundations of agriculture, tourism, and retirement, Florida began to establish a diversified economy in which new nonagricultural jobs were being created at the rate of 200,000 a year. Traditionally, the largest manufacturing sector in Florida's economy was the production of food and kindred products. However, this mainstay has been replaced as number one by a high-tech field, the production of electrical and electronic equipment. While the nation posted a four percent decline in manufacturing jobs in 1980-85, Florida saw a 12 percent increase. The state ranked third in the number of new plants and third in the total number of new plants and plant expansions in 1985. With the exception of mining, all of Florida's economic sectors grew in 1986. New businesses were formed at the rate of 10,000 a year. The retail trade and services industries were responsible for 70 percent of the state's 1986 increase in private wage and salary employment. More jobs were added in the business services sector in 1986 than in any other sector. A general growth in all manufacturing has been accompanied by a rapid growth in high technology, making Florida first in the southeast and sixth in the nation in high-tech employment. Tourism, one of Florida's traditional economic sectors, continued to thrive in 1986, increasing its number of automobile visitors and domestic and Canadian air visitors by 11 percent. Florida is visited by 35 million tourists a year, who generate more than $20 billion in sales and pay $1 billion in sales taxes. Another economic mainstay, agriculture, was affected by freezes and the citrus canker disease which hurt crop harvests and opened the door for foreign products to enter the U.S. market. The strong dollar and decreased demand caused by surpluses also brought concerns to agriculture. State experts believe that, while there will be year to year fluctuations, agriculture will continue to diversify, grow, and add strength to the economy. This growth, though, will be at a slower pace and agriculture will become

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS ©JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

a lesser part of the overall economy. Florida's international trade increased 13 percent in 1986. Exports from Florida were at their highest since 1982 because of increased shipments to growing economies in South America. Imports were also at record levels because of Florida's role as an automobile importation and distribution center. All signs indicate that Florida's economy will continue to expand. Factors that may spur Florida's economic expansion include an ever-increasing population, low unemployment (six percent in 1986 compared to the nation's seven percent), and increased defense spending that should continue to boost the high-tech industry.

EMPLOYMENT Florida was one of the states least affected by the national economic slowdown of the early 1980s. Even with a huge population gain and an increased labor force, the state had an increase in employment of 30 percent between 1980 and 1986. The nationwide gain was only 10 percent. Florida also had a lower unemployment rate during this period. In 1987, the unemployment rate in the state was six percent lower than the nations's rate of seven percent and also the lowest rate in Florida since 1973. In the 10-year period from 1975 to 1985, Florida experienced a decrease in unemployment of 16 percent. In 1985, the state paid only $58.54 of unemployment benefits per worker, the second lowest amount in the United States. The national average was $156.99 per worker. Dade County had the greatest number of unemployed residents in December 1986, with 59,710, while Glades County posted the fewest, with only 101. The high and low unemployment rates were in two other counties, Hardee and Monroe. With a labor force of 7,824 (6,893 employed and 931 unemployed), Hardee posted an unemployment rate of 12 percent. Monroe, with a labor force of 34,503 (33,467 employed and 1,036 unemployed), showed an unemployment rate of only three percent. As unemployment decreased and overall employment increased in Florida, nonfarm employment grew 61 percent from 1975 to 1985, compared to 27 percent nationally. Florida is sixth in the country in nonfarm employment and the third fastest growing state in this economic sector. This nonfarm employment increase may be due to Florida's efforts at expanding its high technology employment. This sector showed a 28 percent increase from 1980 to 1985 in the number of jobs in the manufacturing of electronic computer equipment, drugs and pharmaceuticals, measuring and controlling instruments, space vehicles and parts, and guided missiles. This made Florida sixth in the nation and first in the southeast in high technology employment. Growth in employment across almost all of Florida's economic sectors is a result of the state's dramatic jump in its labor force, an increase of 25 percent from 1980 to 1985, compared to the nation's nine percent increase. While many states would have been unable to absorb this vast influx of people into their economies and would have experienced an increase in unemployment, Florida's economy is diverse and flexible enough to use this increased labor force to the state's advantage. Florida's private wage and salary employment in 1986 was up four percent over the previous year. All of the state's major industry divisions, except mining, experienced employment gains. More than 70 percent of the net increase in employment was in the retail trade and services industry divisions. These two divisions account for half of all wage and salary jobs in the state. The business service sector posted a nine percent employment increase in 1985-86, adding 19,800 new jobs, while the health services sector showed a six percent gain with 16,300 new jobs. This continued employment increase came after large gains during the 1975-85 period when services employment grew 94 percent, construction grew 83 percent and the manufacturing of machinery grew 129 percent. Florida was the leading state in the Southeast and third in the nation in the number of manufacturing jobs created from 1975 to 1985. Because of the large number of retired residents, only 60 percent of Florida's population was in the labor force as of 1986, compared to 65 percent nationally. A breakdown of the labor force showed that 59 percent of all Whites, 66 percent of all Blacks, and 65 percent of all Hispanics were in the labor force, as were 72 percent of all women age 20-44 and 93 percent of all men in this age group. Even with a lower percentage of residents in the labor force, Florida's per capita personal income in 1985 was $13,742, which ranked 19th among all the states. This was a 22 percent gain since 1982 which more than kept pace with the national increase in per capita personal income of 21 percent. Florida's 1986 average entry-level wages ranged from $3.87 for processing workers to $7.26 for professional, technical, and managerial workers.

UNIONS The percentage of nonagricultural workers in the state belonging to a union or employee association was 10 percent in 1982. This ranked fourth lowest among all the states and was well below the national average of 22 percent. The 1982 figure also reflected a decline in the state as the percentage of union membership was 16 percent in 1975 and 12 percent in 1980. Closed shop and union shop operations are prohibited in Florida because the state constitution provides that no one shall be denied the right to work because of membership or nonmembership in a labor union. As of 1986, Florida was one of 20 states to have such a Right-to-Work law, and one of seven to have it as a constitutional provision that requires a public referendum to change its status.

AGRICULTURE Florida is a major producer of agricultural products for the United States and for export. As a result, agriculture is a basic industry in the state with an estimated economic impact in 1985 of more than $16 billion annually. This places agriculture second only to tourism's over $20 billion annual contribution to the state's economy. Florida, the 25th largest state in land area, ranked ninth among the states in 1984 in the total production of all farm commodities. The state was fifth in the production of all crops, which included rankings of first in citrus, second in fresh market vegetables and second in nursery and greenhouse products. Among individual commodities, Florida's national rankings in production included first in oranges, first in grapefruit, first in sugarcane, first in fresh market sweet corn, second in tomatoes, third in lettuce, seventh in peanuts and ninth in tobacco. Although the state ranked 23rd in overall livestock and livestock products, it was ninth in egg production and 13th in dairy receipts. The state's top nine commodities, with each accounting for over $100 million in 1983 farm sales, were oranges, tomatoes, cattle and calves, sugarcane, dairy products, foliage plants, eggs, grapefruit, and broilers. The next seven, each accounting for over $50 million in sales, were soybeans, peppers, potatoes, celery, sweet corn, watermelons, and strawberries. The next 20 products, each accounting for more than $10 million in annual sales, were lettuce, peanuts, other

field crops, snap beans, hogs, miscellaneous fruits and nuts, cucumbers, squash, tobacco, radishes, tangerines, corn, flowering bedding plants, other livestock, limes, avocadoes, gladioli, forest products, carrots, and hay. These 36 commodities, with sales of more than $10 million each, illustrate the size, strength and diversity of Florida's agriculture. Its status as a market basket for the nation and the world, with the resulting favorable impact on the state's economy, is emphasized by the fact that an estimated 96 percent of its fresh and processed citrus production and 77 percent of its vegetable production are sold out of state. In 1985, Florida ranked 24th among the states in foreign export sales with a total of $417 million. Of this, some $237 million was in citrus and processed citrus in which the state ranked first. Primary foreign customers included Western Europe, Japan and Canada. Of Florida's total land area of 34,657,843 acres, 37 percent or 12,814,216 acres was in farmland in 1982. This was a decrease of less than one percent from 1978. Of the total land in farms, 4,093,583 acres, including 2,643,147 harvested acres, were in cropland; 2,875,028 acres were in woodland and 5,107,751 acres were in pastureland. Other farmland, such as house lots, ponds, roads and wasteland, accounted for 737,854 acres. There were a total of 1,585,080 irrigated acres. With total farmland steadily declining (down 23 percent since 1950), the number of farms also decreased significantly from 56,921 in 1950 to 32,466 in 1974, but then it began to increase again. As of 1982, there were 36,352 farms in the state, as compared to 36,109 in 1978.

The average farm size declined from 360 acres to 353 acres in that five-year period, while the average value of land and buildings per farm increased from $407,118 to $552,586. Farms of less than 50 acres in size accounted for all of the increase in the number of farms and, as of 1982, more than half of the total number of farms. Among the counties, Hillsborough had the most farms with 2,748; Osceola had the largest amount of land in farms with 928,502 acres, and Glades had the largest average farm size with 2,878 acres. Palm Beach County had the most harvested cropland with 446,240 acres and the most irrigated land with 294,641 acres. Osceola had the most pastureland with 763,365 acres. Individuals and families owned 81 percent of the farms in Florida in 1982. The total of 29,556 farms was up fractionally from 1978. Corporate-owned farms increased 23 percent to 3,255 while the number of farms owned by partnerships declined 12 percent to 3,195. The number of farms with other ownership such as cooperative, estate or institutional increased five percent to 346. The number of farms operated by tenants declined 11 percent to 2,487, and those operated by part owners dropped by eight percent to 5,938. Full time owners operated 27,927 farms in 1982, which is 77 percent of the total and a four percent increase since 1978. But only 43 percent of farm owners claimed farming as their principal occupation, a decline of two percent in the five-year period. Sixty percent of the farm operators resided on the farms which they operated. Women operated 11 percent of the farms and had full ownership of nine percent. Blacks operated two percent of the farms and had full ownership of two percent. Hired farm labor in 1982 totaled 182,471 workers with a payroll of $480,444,000. This was an 11 percent decline in workers and a 24 percent increase in payroll since 1978. As of April 1, 1985, the total value of farmland and buildings in Florida was estimated at $19.9 billion with 88 percent of that amount in land value. The average value per acre of farmland and buildings was $1,527 which was the eighth highest among all the states and more than double the national average of $679. The estimated market value of all farm machinery and equipment in 1982 was $1.1 billion, an average of $30,895 per farm and an increase of 22 percent since 1978. Total cash receipts from farm sales in 1984 were $4.8 billion which reflects increases of less than one percent from the previous year, increases of 26 percent since 1979 and increases of 125 percent since 1974. Government payments of $40.7 million added less than one percent to the 1984 farm sales. Farm production expenses totaled $3.2 billion in 1984 which resulted in net farm income of $1.6 billion. This compares with $1.5 billion the previous year, $1.4 billion in 1979 and $804 million in 1974. Of the total production expense in 1984, depreciation, interest, rent, taxes, and repair and operation of capital items accounted for 42 percent. Labor, including contract labor and machine hire, was the next highest expense category at 28 percent. Crop sales of $3.6 billion in 1984 were 74 percent of total sales. These included fruits, nuts and berries with $1.2 billion in sales (25 percent of total sales), followed by vegetables and melons at $946 million (20 percent), and all other crops at $600 million (12 percent). Livestock and livestock products accounted for $1.3 billion of total sales (26 percent) including $603 million (12 percent) from meat animals and other livestock, $371 million (eight percent) in poultry and poultry products, and $304 million (six percent) in dairy products. In 1982, Palm Beach led all counties with $535 million in total farm sales. It also was first in vegetable sales with $181 million and sugarcane sales of $232 million. Polk County was first in fruit sales with $173 million and also led in cattle and calf sales at $27 million. Okeechobee was first in dairy product sales at $66 million, and Hillsborough led in the sale of poultry and poultry products at $32 million. Orange County was first in nursery and greenhouse product sales at $95 million. State trends showed that the farm value of vegetables and melons in the 1985-86 crop year increased by 13 percent to $1.2 billion from the previous year. Field crops such as corn for grain, soybeans, hay, peanuts and tobacco declined in 1985 while sugarcane and cotton increased. Though relatively small, cotton acreage harvested was up 32 percent to 22,500 acres in 1985.

The January 1, 1986 inventory of cattle and calves in the state totaled 2.1 million head, down three percent from the previous year as compared to the national decline of four percent. Florida ranks 15th among the states in cattle and calves, although it ranks first in beef cows east of the Mississippi. Florida's dairies produced two million pounds of milk in 1985, up seven percent from 1984. Egg production in 1985 totaled 2.7 million, down eight percent and the lowest total since 1970, while broiler production was 417 million pounds, an increase of six percent. For the 1985-86 season, Florida led the nation in production of citrus, its biggest single crop value, up 10 percent to 176 million boxes. This was 71 percent of the national total. However, following freezes in 1983-84 and 1984-85, the production was still below that of 194 million boxes in 1982-83 and well below the record production of 284 million boxes in 1979-80. Major shifts have occurred in both size and location of the state's citrus industries in the 1980s. From 1981 to 1986, citrus acreage was down from 847,400 to 642,800. More than 200,000 acres were lost in the

FLYING THE COLORS: FLORIDA FACTS ©JOHN CLEMENTS 1987

two freezes, primarily in the northern sector of the citrus area such as Lake, Orange, and Pasco counties. This was partially offset by acreage increases to the south in counties such as Hendry, St. Lucie, Indian River, Highlands, and Martin. Urbanization also played a part in the citrus acreage decline in Orange and Lake counties. And new low-volume irrigation technology, such as a microsprinkler system, has been the major reason for the increase in citrus acreage to the south. A serious complicating factor in the industry is citrus canker. An outbreak of this bacterial disease affecting the tree was discovered in January 1986 in 18 citrus nurseries with 84 additional nurseries exposed. A rigorous eradication program resulted in the destruction of more than 18 million citrus trees. State experts forecast that the expansion of orange production, the leading citrus fruit, would continue in south Florida, but that the rate of expansion would depend on the price and availability of non-U.S. (primarily Brazilian) supplies. Brazilian oranges made their first major entry into the market when they helped fill the void as Florida orange production was cut in half during the two freeze years. In regard to the overall future of Florida's agriculture, a 1986 report by the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences of the University of Florida said there was little doubt that the absolute value of cash receipts from farm marketings will continue to increase. But the rate of growth would be subject to more than the usual variables of weather, supply and demand. These additional factors for Florida include population growth rates considerably above the national average, the emergence of foreign competitors in commodities markets, potential competition for limited water resources between agricultural producers and urban residents, and a limited land base.

INDUSTRY Manufacturing took on new dimensions in Florida in the 1980s and began to emerge as a major factor adding strength and diversity to the state economy. Manufacturing employment increased 13 percent in the state between 1980 and 1985 as compared to a decline of four percent for the nation as a whole. In 1985, Florida ranked third highest among all the states in the number of new manufacturing plants opened and plant expansions completed. The total of 185 included 152 new plants and 33 expansions. By 1985, the state had increased its share of national manufacturing employment from two percent in 1970 to three percent in 1985. Within the state, manufacturing accounted for 11 percent of all employment and 13 percent of all personal income. While all sectors of manufacturing grew during that period, the largest increases came from industries associated with new technologies as opposed to the state's traditional resource-based processing. For example, while food and kindred products was the leading manufacturing employment category in 1970 and grew by some five percent, it dropped to fourth and was replaced by electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing as number one in 1985. The food and kindred products category grew at the rate of 159 percent since 1970, but even so was exceeded by two others. The manufacture of instruments, primarily optical and medical, increased by 200 percent and plastics and rubber products by 186 percent. In this same period from 1970 to 1985, machinery manufacturing employment grew by 130 percent, printing and publishing by 129 percent, lumber and wood products by 93 percent, transportation equipment by 70 percent, petroleum products by 69 percent, fabricated metals by 66 percent and primary metals by 60 percent. As of 1985, printing and publishing ranked as the second largest manufacturing employment category after electrical and electronics, and was followed by transportation equipment, food, and machinery. The changing patterns and shifts in emphasis in manufacturing in Florida were the result of several factors. In regard to its historical lack of heavy industry and general manufacturing, the state was geographically isolated from sources of raw materials and markets. But with the decline of heavy industry nationwide and the growing importance of the manufacture of products which were highly technical, relatively light in weight, and not dependent on nearby sources of raw materials, Florida's disadvantages became its advantages. The state was ready in terms of climate, available land, air transportation, a deepwater port system, a booming population forming an attractive labor pool, and an official policy to foster business growth and stimulate economic development. As a result, the growth of high technology has been particularly strong in the state. The number of high technology firms increased by 245 percent from 1975 to 1985 while employment in the industry more than doubled. High technology employment in Florida in 1985 ranked sixth highest among all the states and accounted for 27 percent of the state's manufacturing jobs. Reflecting a diversity, the two largest segments of the state's high-tech industry in 1985 were communications equipment and electronics components and accessories, while the fastest growing segments were X-ray and electromedical apparatus, computer and data processing services, guided missile and space vehicles, and pharmaceuticals. In 1985, there were three areas of the state with prominent clusters of high-tech industry. The Tampa Bay area was involved in aviation, electronics, and communications equipment; Central Florida, including Orlando, the Kennedy Space Center and Melbourne, had an emphasis on space, defense, simulation, and laser optics; and the southern region, including Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties, featured computers, aviation, telecommunications, and biomedical. The slowest growing manufacturing sector between 1970 and 1985 was that which includes resource-based industries. There was an actual decline in leather, textiles, paper and allied products, and tobacco manufacturing. While the processing of food and chemicals and allied products grew at a slower pace than in the past, their importance to the state is emphasized by the fact that these two groups still ranked first and second, respectively, in value of industry shipments. Food processing also was first in value added by manufacturing. Two factors pushed printing and publishing from the fourth to the second largest manufacturing sector. The booming population growth stimulated the growth of newspapers, and the overall rapid development of business led to increased activity in quick-copy services and in printing business-related products such as packaging and computer forms. Strong foreign competition from nations with very low labor costs caused Florida's textile industry, including apparel manufacture, to slip from fifth to seventh place among the state's manufacturing industry categories. As in the case of printing and publishing, the substantial growth in population and overall business resulted in 136 percent growth from 1970 to 1985 in the services industry. Although the services industry is fast-growing in many areas of the nation, the national growth rate of 73 percent was still outstripped by Florida. As measured by employment, the state's traditional service sector—such as

hotels and motels, and personal services such as laundries, barbershops and beauty shops—have grown at modest rates in comparison to professional and technical services. Legal services, with an increase of 294 percent was the fastest growing of these. The miscellaneous services group, which includes engineering, architecture, surveying, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping, was up 205 percent. Business services, which include business assistance agencies such as personnel, building maintenance, credit and advertising, increased by 275 percent. Health services which now comprises almost one-fourth of the total services industry, grew at a rate of 266 percent. Stimulating factors included the growth of the older population, and the fact that many affluent Latin Americans come to Florida for health care. Interestingly, there was a slight decline in actual hospital employment, but large growth in health maintenance organizations, emergency clinics, ambulatory centers, hospices, and family practice centers. Economic research specialists have forecast that the service industry will continue to expand at a rapid rate. There were forecasts that personal, business and financial services will account for 40 percent of all job growth between 1986 and 1991. And there were indications in 1986 that the motion picture, television and recording industry will play an increasingly significant role in Florida. For example, 39 feature films were filmed in the state and two entertainment firms announced they will have major new studio production complexes in operation by 1989. In addition to the feature film activity, there were 6,256 television commercials and sponsored films, and 2,624 music projects recorded in Florida in 1986.

BUSINESS Gross retail sales in Florida in 1986 totaled $223.6 billion, an increase of six percent over 1985. The 1986 total also represented a 14 percent increase since 1984 and a three-year increase of 33 percent. Among the counties, Dade (Miami) led in gross retail sales with $36 billion, or 16 percent of the state total; followed by Broward (Ft. Lauderdale) with $21 billion; Hillsborough (Tampa) with $16.8 billion; Orange (Orlando) with $16.3 billion; and Duval (Jacksonville) with $14 billion. The automotive group, ranging from auto dealers to service stations to boat dealers, was the leading category in sales in 1985 at $37.1 billion, followed by the food and beverage group at $27.7 billion and apparel and general merchandise at $20.8 billion. Florida ranked fourth in the nation in 1985 with total taxable retail sales of $89.7 billion. Per capita retail sales were $6,489, compared to the national average of $5,844. The state's retail trade industry establishments numbered 61,305 in 1985. Dade County led in retail activity with 10,420 retail trade establishments, followed by Broward with 6,311, Pinellas with 4,108, Palm Beach with 4,067, and Hillsborough with 3,552. A breakdown of the state's retail trade industry showed the following sales volume by type of business in 1982: 3,264 building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers with $2.6 billion in sales; 1,591 general merchandise group stores with $6 billion in sales; 9,420 food stores with $12.4 billion in sales; 10,020 automotive dealers and gasoline service stations with $16 billion in sales; 7,472 apparel and accessory stores with $2.7 billion in sales; 5,634 furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores with $2.7 billion in sales; 13,933 eating and drinking places with $5.5 billion in sales; and 15,558 miscellaneous establishments with $6.5 billion in sales. Wholesale trade establishments in the state in 1985 numbered 25,292. Dade County was the leader in wholesale activity with 6,692 establishments, followed by Broward with 2,795, Hillsborough with 2,049, Orange with 1,600, and Duval with 1,457. Wholesale sales totaled $65.6 billion in 1982, a five-year increase of 91 percent. Durable goods wholesalers numbered 12,793 with sales of $30.7 billion in 1982, an average of $2.4 million per establishment. A breakdown of durable goods wholesalers by category and sales volume showed 2,069 motor vehicles and automotive parts and supplies wholesalers with $8.6 billion; 721 in furniture and home furnishings with $1.2 billion; 1,008 in lumber and other construction materials with $2.4 billion; 410 in sporting, recreation, photographic, hobby, toys, and supplies with $698 million; 331 in metals and minerals, except petroleum, with $1.6 billion; 1,136 in hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment and supplies with $1.8 billion; 4,386 in machinery and equipment with $8.3 billion, and 1,128 in miscellaneous durable goods with $1.3 billion in sales. There were 6,744 wholesalers of nondurable goods with 1982 sales of $35 billion, an average of $5.2 million per establishment. Among the nondurable goods wholesalers were 648 in paper and paper products with $1.5 billion in sales; 275 in drugs and druggists' sundries with $1.3 billion; 678 in apparel, piece goods, and notions with $956 million; 2,136 in groceries and related products with $13.5 billion; 105 in farm product raw materials with $1.2 billion; 426 in chemicals and allied products with $1.3 billion; 504 in petroleum and petroleum products with $9.3 billion; 188 in beer, wines, and distilled alcoholic beverages with $2.7 billion; and 1,784 in miscellaneous nondurable goods at $3.2 billion. In 1982, there were 68,723 taxable service industry establishments in the state with sales of $21.5 billion.

CONSTRUCTION/HOUSING Florida's housing grew by well over twice the national rate during the 1970s. While the number of housing units increased by 29 percent across the nation, they increased by 73 percent in Florida. The Census Bureau listed all of Florida's metropolitan areas among the top 100 in growth of year-round housing units between 1970 and 1980. Naples ranked first in the nation with a 66 percent increase; Fort Myers-Cape Coral was second with 60 percent; Fort Pierce was third nationally with a growth of 57 percent. Ocala ranked fifth (55 percent), West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach was seventh (54 percent), and Sarasota was eighth (51 percent). This rapid residential construction did not stop in 1980. In 1981, construction started on 141,000 new, privately-owned housing units; in 1982, 100,100; in 1983, 180,400; and in 1984, 196,700. This recent construction assured that most Floridians lived in relatively new housing. In 1980, 44 percent of the year-round housing units in Florida had been built in the previous 10 years, 80 percent had been built since 1960, and only seven percent had been built prior to 1940. There were 4,379,000 housing units in Florida in 1980 and 4,270,000 were year-round housing units. Of the latter, 12 percent were vacant, compared with seven percent nationally. Floridians were slightly less likely than most Americans to live in a single-family dwelling and more likely to live in a building with five or more units. While single unit structures accounted for 59 percent of Florida's housing, they accounted for 66 percent nationally. Twenty-four percent of Florida's housing units were in structures with five or more units, compared to 18 percent nationally. Mobile homes also made up a higher percentage

of Florida's housing, 10 percent compared to a five percent national average. Of Florida's year-round housing units in 1980, 84 percent had air-conditioning (55 percent nationally) and 77 percent had a central heating system (83 percent nationally), 72 percent were connected to a public sewer (74 percent nationally), and 87 percent got their water from a public system or private company (compared with 84 percent nationally). In 1980, there were 3,744,000 occupied year-round housing units in Florida. Of these, one percent lacked complete plumbing facilities (two percent nationally), five percent had more than one person per room (four and a half percent nationally), and 10 percent did not have a telephone. Sixty-eight percent of Florida's homes were occupied by the owner. In 1980, the median value of Florida's housing units was $45,300, ranking it 25th in the country. The median rent of Florida housing units in 1980 was $256 a month, a little above the U.S. median of $243. Median prices for housing varied greatly among Florida's metropolitan areas. The West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach area was the most expensive. In the second quarter of 1987, the median sales price for single-family dwellings was $104,300, the ninth highest in the nation. Other areas among the nation's most expensive markets were Miami with a median sales price of $84,400, Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach with $79,000, Orlando with $76,400, Jacksonville with $65,800, and Tampa-St. Petersburg with $65,700. In 1986, building permits with a value of $14.4 billion were reported in the state. Of this total, $8.7 billion were for residential construction, $3.5 billion for nonresidential, $1.7 billion for additions and alterations, and $502 million for public construction. While these figures represent an increase in residential and public construction in 1986, they show a small decrease in overall construction activity. During 1985, the value of building permits reported was $15.2 billion: $8.4 billion residential, $4.7 billion nonresidential, $1.8 billion additions and alterations, and $295 million public. The busiest counties for construction in 1986 were Palm Beach, Dade, Broward, Pinellas, and Orange, each with over $1 billion in value of building permits reported. Municipalities issued permits valued at $1.8 billion in Palm Beach County, $1.2 billion of it for residential construction. The Census Bureau reported 319,400 Florida workers employed in the construction industry in 1984, a 21 percent increase over 1980.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT Florida actively encourages foreign investment in its business enterprises. The Florida Bureau of International Trade and Development sponsors dozens of events each year to encourage such investment, and the state requires firms with foreign ownership to register no differently than other U.S. firms. The bureau, which works to create a favorable climate for international business in Florida in such areas as manufacturing, distribution and banking, manages several offices in Florida as well as offices in London and Frankfurt. According to the Federal Bureau of Economic Analysis, there were 1,030 non-banking firms in Florida in 1985 with direct (at least 10 percent) foreign ownership. These firms employed 95,188 workers and owned property and equipment with a gross book value of $9.7 billion. They owned 570,000 acres of land and leased or owned the mineral rights to 1,125,000 acres. The Bureau of the Census reported that in 1982 Florida had the sixth highest number of foreign-owned businesses in the United States. Investors from 31 countries owned a stake in Florida businesses. In terms of numbers employed, the United Kingdom was the largest investor, followed by West Germany, Belgium, Japan, Canada, and France. According to the state's Division of Economic Development, the operations of foreign-owned firms were predominately grouped in manufacturing, finance, insurance and real estate, and retail trade. Florida is also a U.S. center for international finance. A number of U.S. banks maintain offices in Florida to finance trade and to accept deposits from overseas clients. Florida leads the nation in the number of "Edge Act" banks with 39. The Edge Act is a federal law that allows a U.S. bank to carry on international operations in a state other than that in which it normally functions. Many foreign banks also operate in Florida. There were 51 agencies and representative offices of foreign banks from 20 countries in Florida as of December 1986 with assets valued at $5.8 billion. Spain, Brazil and the Cayman Islands each had five or more offices.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS Over $140 billion worth of commodities have flowed through Florida's ports since 1979. Florida's imports and exports set a new record in 1986 with a total value of $22.3 billion, a 12 percent increase over 1985. Exports rose three percent to $8.9 billion, and imports rose 19 percent to $13.4 billion. The growth of trade in Florida thus surpassed that of the nation as a whole, where total trade increased five percent over 1985. Imports grew seven percent, and exports grew two percent. Florida's trade comprised four percent of total U.S. exports and imports in 1985. Florida is well positioned to play a growing role in international trade. It is closer to Latin America than any other U.S. state and has 14 deep-water ports, as well as six international airports. The Florida Bureau of International Trade and Development promotes international trade throughout Florida in a number of ways. It conducts export seminars, organizes and conducts overseas trade fairs, maintains a toll-free number for potential exporters, and publishes international trade leads and tips. Florida's imports reached their highest value ever in 1986. Department of Commerce officials attributed primary responsibility for this to Florida's importance as a receiving and distribution center for European- and Asian-made cars. The Port of Jacksonville is the leading port of entry on the entire East Coast for foreign-made automobiles and trucks. The value of Florida's imports has risen every year but two since 1971, increasing over 1,000 percent in that time. Import values surpassed $10 billion for the first time in 1984, when they jumped 31 percent over the previous year's. In 1986, forty-two percent of Florida's imports originated in Asia, 25 percent came from Europe, 16 percent were from North America, 16 percent came from South America, and less than one percent originated from Australia, Oceania, and Africa. Florida's leading source of imports continued to be Japan with goods valued at $4.4 billion in 1986. West Germany with a value of $1.3 billion, Brazil with $626 million, Italy with $503 million, and Colombia with $478 million were second through fifth, followed by Venezuela, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Dominican Republic. The leading commodity imported was automobiles, making up 30 percent of the value of all imports in 1985. This was followed in value by coffee, petroleum products, trucks, fruits and nuts, and shellfish. Florida's exports, like those of the rest of the nation, did not equal her imports. Still, Florida did better than the United States as a whole. Florida's exports made up 40 percent

of her total trade, as compared with 37 percent for the entire country. From 1980 through 1982, exports surpassed imports in Florida, making up 61 percent of total trade in 1980, 60 percent in 1981, and 58 percent in 1982. In 1983, exports made up just below 50 percent of total trade, and the percentage decreased to 46 percent in 1984 and 44 percent in 1985. Florida's exports were valued at $8.9 billion in 1986. This is better than the 1985 figure, but below the 1981 mark of nearly $11 billion. Florida's exports rose quickly from 1961 through 1981, from a value of $1.2 billion to nearly $11 billion. Exports then fell by 10 percent in 1982, by 21 percent in 1983, and by one percent in 1985. The Florida Department of Commerce attributed the small increase of exports in 1986 to a modest resurgence in shipments to South America. In 1986, 42 percent of Florida's exports went to South America. That figure was 34 percent in 1984, after reaching as high as 46 percent in 1982. North America received 36 percent of Florida's exports in 1986, Europe 14 percent, Asia six percent, and Australia, Oceania, and Africa together received three percent. Of the top twenty purchasers of Florida exports in 1986, all but three were Latin American. Venezuela was the leading destination for Florida exports, receiving goods valued at $1.3 billion in 1985. Brazil became the second largest recipient, moving from fourth in 1985 and tenth in 1983. These were followed in order by: Columbia, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Panama, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and Ecuador. Fertilizer was Florida's leading export in 1985 with a value of $1.3 billion, followed by aerospace products with $633 million, vehicle parts with $380 million, and piston engines with $295 million.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Florida's Regional Interstate Banking Bill took effect on July 1, 1985. It allows a bank or bank-holding company from another state within the southeastern region to purchase a bank or bank-holding company in Florida, if the home state of the purchasing bank is willing to reciprocate and allow Florida banks and bank-holding companies to purchase banks and bank-holding companies within that home state's borders. Thus far, the impact of the new law has not been as great as expected, though some mergers and acquisitions of Florida banks have occurred. Florida is in the sixth district of the Federal Reserve Bank system, headquartered in Atlanta. Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee comprise that Federal Reserve Bank district. Florida's banks and credit institutions experienced rapid growth of 172 percent between 1970 and 1985. In 1984, commercial banks in Florida ranked sixth in the nation with total assets of $76 billion. Bank loans have risen dramatically, growing by nearly $22 billion between 1982 and 1985. There were 415 commercial banks operating 2,677 offices with deposits of $72.2 billion in Florida on June 30, 1986. This demonstrates some consolidation of the number of banks along with a continued increase in offices and deposits for the year. During the previous year there had been 436 state banks, operating 2,509 banking offices with deposits of $67.7 billion on June 30th. A breakdown of Florida banks on June 30, 1986, shows 170 nationally chartered FDIC insured banks with 1,777 banking offices, and $55.5 billion in deposits. 240 state-chartered banks with 894 banking offices had $21.7 billion in deposits, one mutual savings bank with two offices had $35 million in deposits, and five non-FDIC-insured banks had no deposits. Deposits in national banks included $22 billion in individual, partnership, and corporate (IPC) transaction accounts, $50 billion in IPC nontransaction accounts, and $2.8 billion in public funds. State banks had $5.7 billion in IPC transaction accounts, $14.5 billion in IPC nontransaction accounts, and $1.1 billion in public funds. The single mutual savings bank held $1 million in IPC transaction accounts and $33 million in IPC nontransaction accounts. The Florida Division of Banking publishes extensive records of state-chartered commercial bank and trust companies. It reported 241 state-chartered commercial banks on December 31, 1986. Sixteen new state banks opened during the year, and one federal savings and loan converted to a state bank. Fourteen state banks merged into existing state or national banks, and three state banks closed during the year. In 1975, the number of state-chartered banks peaked at 449, but has since declined. Still, deposits continued to grow from $10.3 billion in 1975 to $24.9 billion in 1986. Of the 241 banks open in December 1986, 59 were members of the Federal Reserve. There was one state-chartered industrial savings bank on December 31, 1986, with assets valued at $28 million. Two new state international bank agencies and representative offices opened during 1986, bringing the total on December 31st to 51. There were 519 FSLIC-insured savings and loan associations in Florida on June 30, 1986. They operated 2,416 offices and held savings of $71.7 billion. Dade and Broward counties accounted for the highest savings, over $13 billion in the savings and loans of each, followed by Pinellas and Palm Beach counties with over $7 billion apiece. There were 63 state-chartered savings and loan associations on December 31, 1986. While one association closed, seven new associations opened, and four federal associations converted to state stock charter during the year, continuing the growth in the number of state savings and loans seen since 1981. There were 272 credit unions listed with the National Credit Union Association (NCUA) in May 1986. There were 179 state-chartered credit unions, 10 less than in 1985, with total assets of nearly $2 billion in 1986.

NATURAL RESOURCES Bright sunshine, a warm climate and white, sandy beaches are the natural resources best known to Florida's tourists. These resources are important to Florida, not only for the visitors they attract, but also for the crop and forest lands they support. Nearly 45 percent of all land in Florida is commercial forest land. There are 15.7 million acres of commercial forests, over 6.5 million acres of which are in tree farms, making Florida third nationally in tree farm acreage. The rapid population growth and urban buildup in Florida has led to a slow but steady decline in commercial forest land, dropping four percent between 1970 and 1980. Northeast and northwest Florida are the most heavily forested regions, 71 percent and 76 percent, respectively. As one moves south, forestland gives way to pasture and marsh, so that forestland covers only 26 percent of central and south Florida. The slash pine favored by timber managers is the most common forest type, making up 34 percent of Florida's timberlands. The oak-gum-cypress forest type makes up 27 percent of the commercial forest lands. Longleaf pine forests declined by 27 percent between 1970 and 1980 and made up only eight percent of Florida's timberlands by the latter date. In 1984, 454,532,000 cubic feet of roundwood timber were harvested in Florida. This was slightly below the record 1983 harvest of 461,594,000 cubic feet. The Florida timber industry

has grown from harvesting 257 million cubic feet in 1975 to 414 million in 1979 to the record harvest of 1983. The largest producing counties in 1984, Taylor, Columbia, Levy and Liberty, are located in the northeast and northwest. Much of the harvest, 416 million cubic feet, was softwood, while a smaller portion, 38 million cubic feet, was hardwood. Of the softwood, 246 million cubic feet were used for pulpwood, 160 million cubic feet were used for saw and veneer logs and 10 million cubic feet were used for other products. There were 147 primary wood-using plants in operation during 1984, but this figure had dropped to 109 by 1985. Of these 109 primary operations, eight were pulpmills, 79 were sawmills, seven were veneer mills and 15 were miscellaneous wood consumers. The wholesale manufactured value of forest products (stumpage value, logging value added, and the value added by primary manufacturing) harvested in Florida in 1984 was $2.1 billion. That value increased to $8.3 billion in income to the state, including the value added by additional manufacturing, transportation and marketing. This figure fell 17% during 1985 to $6.9 billion. Two counties with minimal harvests of their own profited most from the timber industry through their transportation and manufacturing in 1985: Dade County and Duval County. The value of forest products was over $100 million in 20 counties during 1985 and over $200 million in 11 counties. Though rarely thought of as a mining state, Florida ranked third in the nation in the production of nonfuel minerals in 1985 with production valued at $1.6 billion. Florida ranked first in the production of phosphate rock, second in masonry cement, peat, and crushed stone, third in fuller's earth, and seventh in portland cement. Two minerals, staurolite and zircon, were produced only in Florida. The 1985 production represented a gain of $49 million over 1984. In 1986, the value of minerals produced fell nearly seven percent to $1.5 billion, and Florida's national ranking dropped to fourth. Florida produced 39 metric tons of phosphate rock in 1985, almost 80 percent of the nation's and one-fourth of the world's supply. This represented a seven percent increase in output and a nearly 10 percent increase in value from 1984. Polk County has been the center of phosphate mining for over 100 years, with additional production in Manatee, Hillsborough, Hamilton, and Hardee counties. Most of the phosphate (90 percent) is used for making fertilizer. About one-third of Florida's phosphate production was exported. Much of the phosphate leaves through the Port of Tampa. In 1984, phosphate and phosphate-related products accounted for 94 percent of all outbound cargo at the port, making it one of the nation's ten busiest. The phosphate industry owned or controlled 659,000 acres of Florida land in 1984. The phosphate industry has been adversely affected by the domestic farm crisis and the high value of the U.S. dollar of the 1980s, which decreased domestic and foreign demand for American fertilizer. Employment declined from 14,600 in 1980 to 11,500 by 1985. Several companies are now for sale and all are operating below capacity. Crushed stone ranked second in mineral value in Florida in 1985 with a value of $287 million—limestone, dolomite, marl and oystershell were produced. Altogether, 107 quarries operated in 23 counties with Dade, Hernando, and Broward counties the leading producers, accounting for nearly 63 percent of the state's output. The crushed stone was used mainly for road base, concrete and bituminous aggregate, and cement manufacturing. Cement was the third leading nonfuel mineral in Florida in 1985 with a value of $166 million. Most of the production was used within the state. Despite its production, Florida was a net importer of cement in 1985, and trends indicate that imports will make up a greater share of the market in the future. The production of sand and gravel in 18 counties had a total value of approximately $62 million in 1985. Uses include construction and glass manufacture. Common clay was produced in Clay, Hernando, and Lake counties; fuller's earth was mined in Brevard, Gadsden and Marion counties; and kaolin was produced in Putnam County. The total value of these clays was $33 million in 1985. Lime was produced in Hernando and Sumter counties in 1985. Production declined from 1984 and, presumably, was worth less than the $9 million of that year. Lime is used in water purification, magnesia recovery from seawater, and paper and pulp manufacturing. Nine counties produced peat in 1985. Most of this was used for potting soils and nurseries. The total value of peat produced was $5 million. Florida ranked second in the nation in the recovery of magnesium compound from seawater by virtue of its plant in Gulf County. Staurolite was recovered in Clay County and used in foundry operations, sand-blasting, and cement manufacturing. Florida ranked third in the nation in the production of exfoliated vermiculite, which was used for concrete aggregate, horticulture, and insulation. Mineral sands, including zircon, were produced in Clay County and shipped to users throughout the southeast. Deposits of oil and gas are relatively small in Florida, but some production occurs in northwest Florida and the Everglades. Fields in Collier, Hendry, Lee, Santa Rosa and Escambia counties produced 9 million barrels of oil and 9 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 1986 from 278 wells. Production has been declining for the past six years: 42 million barrels of oil were produced in 1980, 14 million barrels in 1984, and 11 million in 1985. Florida now provides less than two percent of the nation's natural gas and a negligible portion of the nation's overall oil production. Being surrounded by water on three sides, it is only natural that Florida should profit from fishing. Florida's commercial fisheries are among the most valuable of all the states in the nation. In 1984, dockside landings of 207 million pounds of fish and shellfish were valued at $178 million. Added to that is the estimated $2 billion that over five million recreational anglers spend each year. Florida had 46 fishery products plants in 1984, nearly 10 percent of the national total. Traditionally, Florida depended upon her natural resources for economic well-being. Today the Florida economy is much more diversified, but the blessings of abundant sunshine and clear water still attract numerous tourists and businessmen to both its Gulf and Atlantic shores.

TOURISM Florida's Atlantic and Gulf Coast beaches, diverse attractions, and moderate temperatures continue to attract visitors in record numbers. Tourism is the state's number one industry with an estimated economic impact of more than $20 billion per year. State sales tax collection from tourism-related businesses in 1985 totaled $933.5 million, more than double that of 1980. In 1985, an estimated 32.2 million persons arrived in Florida to enjoy themselves, up seven percent from 1984. Florida's 292,414 hotel and motel rooms had an average room rental of $31.25 and the total room revenue from visitors amounted to $4.1 billion. Visitors to Florida can be categorized as 35 percent vacationers, 39 percent visiting friends or relatives, and the remainder on personal or company business.

Of the total 32.2 million, about 1.8 million were from either Europe or South America. Within the United States, automobile visitors from Georgia comprised 19 percent of the total in 1985. Alabama ranked second with 17 percent of the total. The number of travel-generated jobs in 1985 for the state of Florida was 551,400, an increase of six percent over 1984. Total travel expenditures by visitors in 1985 amounted to $24 billion as compared to $22 billion in 1984. Florida's top fourteen attractions captured 75 percent of all visitors to attractions in the state. Epcot Center and Walt Disney World, both found in Orange County, accounted for 45 percent of the total. Total attendance at state parks in 1984-85 was 14.4 million persons. Sebastian Inlet, in Brevard and Indian River counties, had the most attendees at 1.5 million in 1984-85. The Kennedy Space Center is one of the best known of Florida's attractions, and regularly scheduled bus tours provide visits to the vehicle assembly building, the Space Shuttle launch pad, the mission control center, and the museum, where displays of rockets, spacecraft, and other exhibits are found. The Everglades, designated as a national park in 1947, is widely known for its abundance of birds and wildlife. Several endangered species are found here, among them the Everglades mink, crocodile, white heron, and bald eagle. There are 82 festivals that are highlighted among the thousand or more occurring in Florida annually. Several noteworthy events in February are: Speed Week in Daytona Beach, the Edison Pageant of Light in Fort Myers, and the Mardi Gras Carnival in Cape Coral. The Florida Strawberry Festival in Plant City attracts 250,000 people every February. Florida offers both citizens and tourists alike approximately 10,000 individual public recreational vehicle and tent campsites and 22,000 picnic tables. The federal government in 1980 administered over three million acres of outdoor recreational land in Florida. The national forests contain 59 developed public recreational sites offering a variety of activities including camping, hunting, fishing, swimming, hiking, picnicking, and nature study. Florida's four state forests, Blackwater, Cary, Pine Log, and Withlacoochee, each provide many opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, and other activities. Of interest to visitors and historians alike are the many designated historical sites in Florida. Among the noteworthy are the Joseph E. Lee Memorial in Jacksonville, Ringling Museum of Circus in Sarasota, and Cape Florida Lighthouse off the Miami coast. Overall, Florida's abundant natural resources, and its temperate subtropical climate and careful preservation of forests and parklands make it one of the nation's most cherished and enjoyed vacation spots.

GAMBLING In the November 4, 1986 general election, Florida voters approved a state constitutional amendment which created a state lottery. A bill to legalize casino gambling was rejected at the same time. The lottery is to become effective January 1, 1988, with tickets available statewide at $1 each. Almost $145 million in lottery proceeds was appropriated for use in public education during the 1987-88 state legislative session. The proceeds from ticket sales are divided into a ratio of: 50 percent for prizes, 15 percent for administration of the lottery, and 35 percent for public education. The Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering and the Florida Pari-Mutuel Commission oversee pari-mutuel gambling in the state, including horse racing, greyhound racing, and jai alai. In the fiscal year 1985-86, a total of 16 million patrons wagered almost $1.9 billion in pari-mutuel gambling. Over $123 million in state revenues was raised. Horse racing is divided into three primary categories: thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse. There were 375 thoroughbred performances at four tracks in 1986. Over 2 million fans wagered some $438 million during fiscal year 1985-86, and thoroughbred racing contributed 10 percent to the state's pari-mutuel collection. In addition, Sunday races were held for the first time beginning April 27, 1986, at Hialeah Park. Pompano Park in Broward County conducted 120 harness racing performances in fiscal year 1985-86, including the Breeder's Crown. Approximately 500,000 fans wagered $60 million in fiscal year 1985-86. Quarter horse racing also was held at Pompano Park, where 47 performances took place in 1985-86. Florida has the largest greyhound racing industry in the country with eighteen tracks, over one-third of the nation's total greyhound tracks. Almost $950 million was wagered by eight and a half million fans in 1986, contributing 64 percent of the state's pari-mutuel collections. Florida, which had the world's first pari-mutuel jai alai almost sixty years ago, held 1,852 performances in 1985-86. Four and a half million fans wagered almost $400 million, raising 25 percent of the state's pari-mutuel wagering collections.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES The Florida State Beverage Department was created by the state legislature in 1933 after the repeal of prohibition. The name was changed in 1969 to the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (DABT), and personnel were placed within the Department of Business Regulations. Today, the duties of the division include regulation and supervision of the alcoholic beverage industries in the state through the collection of beverage taxes and insuring compliance with Florida's beverage laws. In order to apply for a license to sell alcoholic beverages in the state, an applicant must first make an appointment with the DABT district office serving the county where the applicant is located to obtain necessary forms. After all required forms and documents are reviewed and returned to the office and the applicant and all business associates are fingerprinted, the district office decides whether the application is complete. At that time a temporary liquor license can be issued upon payment of a fee. Temporary licenses then expire upon the approval or disapproval of a permanent license. The licensee is required to be 21 years or older and not to have been convicted of a beverage violation within the last five years or a felony within the last fifteen years. Licensees need not be residents of the state of Florida, but out-of-state corporations must prove that they are registered to do business in Florida. In most counties, "quota" liquor licenses are issued on the basis of one license for every 2,500 persons residing in that county, based upon the latest federal census figures. Quota-type liquor licenses issued before July 1, 1981 may be transferred to another individual upon payment of a transfer fee, based upon the documented average annual value of gross sales of alcoholic beverages for three years previous to the transfer, not to exceed $5,000. Although all employees of establishments which sell alcoholic beverages are not required to be fingerprinted, it is against state law for holders of beer package or beer and wine package licenses to employ as managers or bartenders any person who has been convicted during the past five years of any beverage law violations, crimes associated with prostitution, dealing in narcotics, or any other

PUBLIC TRANSIT According to the Florida Transit Summary Report for 1984-85, Florida public transit systems traveled a total of more than 64 million miles, used 19 million gallons of fuel, carried nearly 627 million passengers, collected $57 million in total revenue, had a fleet full-capacity of 102,686 persons, and employed 4,600 workers. Local, suburban, and intercity transit systems experienced an overall 7.6 percent increase in employment between the second quarters of 1985 and 1986. Job losses among taxicab companies and intercity bus lines were counteracted by large gains among companies offering suburban and local passenger transportation, such as local airport transportation services and urban transit systems. Of the state's 19 public transit systems, five are classified as large (more than five million passengers), five are considered medium (one million to five million passengers), and nine are classified as small (under one million passengers). Large systems carry 89 percent of the state's total passengers, use 1,500 of the state's 1,900 passenger vehicles, employ 3,900 of the state's 4,600 workers, and collect 89 percent of the statewide total farebox revenues. Of the five large systems, all offer fixed route service, three supplied charter service, and only the Jacksonville Transportation Authority provided demand-responsive service. All five medium systems provided fixed-route, demand-responsive, and charter services except the Palm Beach Transportation Authority which did not offer demand-responsive service. Of the nine small systems, eight supplied fixed-route service, five offered chartered, and four provided demand-responsive. By far, the Metropolitan Dade County Transportation Administration (Metro-Dade) is the largest public transit system in Florida, possessing a fleet of 620 buses that carries 213,000 passengers a day. Annually, Metro-Dade carries 45 percent of the state's total passengers. Metro-Dade is also one of the most advanced public transit systems in the country, featuring new Metrorail and Metromover systems. Metrorail is a 21 mile elevated high-speed rail that extends from South Dade County through downtown Miami to points west, with stations a mile apart. Metromover is a 1.9 mile central city rapid transit system that moves through the downtown business district. Transit fares on the large and medium systems fixed routes range from 50 to 75 cents, while small systems' fixed routes range from 50 cents to one dollar. Seventy percent of Florida's public transit system revenues come from government aid sources, 29 percent from farebox revenue, and one percent from operating revenue (mostly from charter services). Florida's public transit systems received $189 million in aid in fiscal year 1984-85, $95 million of which came from local government, $1.8 million from the state government, and $35 million from the federal government. This 1984-85 governmental aid total represents an eight percent increase over governmental aid for 1983-84 and a 20 percent increase over 1982-83. Florida public transit system operating costs in 1984-85 were $179 million, an increase of seven percent over 1983-84 operating costs.

AVIATION Fittingly, the first commercial airline to fly between two United States cities was established in St. Petersburg on January 1, 1914 for flights across the bay to Tampa. Since that time, both Florida and the commercial airline industry have grown exponentially. Florida has been a nationwide symbol for tourism and air travel. Florida ranks third in the United States in numbers of aircraft, airline passengers, and pilots. Its 135 public airports (83 of which have lighted and paved runways of at least 3,000 feet), 183 private airports, 22 military airports, 11 seaplane bases, 41 emergency hospital helicopter helistops, and one blimp facility represent seven percent of the nation's aviation activity. Fourteen of Florida's military airports are major air bases. Florida has 23 commercial service airports, 16 of which provide scheduled air carrier service. Florida has especially benefited from the deregulation of the airline industry. In 1987, the state's airports serviced approximately 31 million passengers, four million on international flights originating from Florida's six international airports in the cities of Orlando, Miami, Tampa, Jacksonville, Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood, and Key West. Half of Florida's tourists, 15 million, fly into Florida by commercial airline or private aircraft every year. The state has 734 aircraft based within its borders and 43,000 licensed pilots, 19,000 of which are commercial and air transport rated pilots. Major airlines serve 16 airports in Florida to provide interstate and commuter service. The most heavily traveled intrastate routes are from Miami to Tallahassee, Tampa, Orlando, and Jacksonville. Miami International, Orlando International, and Tampa International were the busiest airports in the state in fiscal year 1984-85 in terms of commercial operations, with 205,000, 128,000, and 122,000 operations, respectively. Miami International alone serves 20 million passengers annually. In 1984, Florida airports processed 649 billion pounds of imports and exports valued at $1.8 billion, with Miami International processing 98 percent of this cargo. The air transportation industry in Florida created 2,300 new jobs in 1985-86, nearly all of which were the result of hiring by certificated air carriers. Dade County accounted for more than half these new jobs, while Orange and Duval Counties provided 600 and 300 new jobs, respectively.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

EDUCATION Florida launched an intensive campaign in 1976 to attain excellence in education by 1989. Educators and school officials adopted the phrase "Flagship State steaming ahead" to reflect the momentum of the campaign and to show the leadership status Florida has earned among the other states. According to the Florida Commissioner of Education, 100 identifiable improvements have been implemented in the public schools. Changes were instituted in curricula at the middle school and high school levels, including standards for admission, progression, and graduation in postsecondary education. The commissioner said the state now has the nation's highest standards for obtaining a high school diploma. An investment of $1 million was made to prevent dropouts in grades four through eight. The program was aimed at increasing the school's ability to retain students as well as to promote higher standards. The state raised the standards for teachers and also adopted programs to make teaching more attractive. The incentives include higher average salaries, merit pay, career ladders, bonuses for teaching in meritorious schools, scholarships, and a host of other such strategies aimed at attracting and retaining high-quality teachers. The program that raised graduation standards is known as RAISE (Raise Achievement In Secondary Education). Adopted in 1983, it established minimum credit requirements and grade-point averages for high school students. Now, a Florida high school student must have at least a 1.5 GPA and have earned at least 24 credits in order to graduate. There are two other programs

that are comparable in scope: PREP and PRIME. PREP (Primary Education Program) is a diagnostic and instructional program aimed at matching teaching strategies to the needs of students in kindergarten through the third grade. PRIME (Program In Middle Childhood) specifies new curricular requirements for grades four through eight, including three years of communications, social studies, math, and science. An important objective of PRIME is to prepare students for the upgraded high school curriculum. In the fall of 1986, over 1,900 public schools were using microcomputers to promote computer literacy. In 1,600 schools these computers are used for reading and mathematics applications. Over 1,000 schools use computers to teach programming, computer applications, science, social studies, and exceptional education. In 1986-87, Florida had 67 school districts, one in each county, with 1,607,320 students enrolled in 2,415 public schools. There were 1,282 elementary schools, 370 middle/junior schools, 48 combination elementary and secondary schools, 290 high schools, 129 adult schools, 56 vocational schools, and 235 other types of schools, including exceptional student schools/centers and juvenile detention centers. A membership breakdown by race/ethnic group for that year showed 65 percent of the students were White, 24 percent Black, 10 percent Hispanic, one percent Asian/Pacific Islander, and less than one percent American Indian/Alaskan native. In 1985-86, Florida's public schools graduated 83,029 students. Of these, 43,213 (52 percent) planned to attend college. Also, 4,030 (five percent) planned to enroll in a technical trade or other type of school. All public schools in the state are directed and controlled at the county level by a county school board. The County Superintendent of Public Instruction is the chief officer. Textbooks are provided at no charge to students in grades one through 12. Bus service is available to those students who live in either a suburban or rural area that is two or more miles from the school. If a student's parents are not residents of Florida, the pupil must pay $50 at enrollment. Six Florida secondary schools were singled out by the U.S. Department of Education through its National Secondary Schools Recognition Program, which focuses attention on schools that have been exceptionally effective in satisfying the educational needs of their students. In 1976, Florida enacted the Educational Accountabilities Act. The EAA requires that students at every grade level be tested to assure that they meet the minimum standards in reading, writing, and mathematics. The SSAT (State Student Assessment Test) has shown an upward trend in improvement from year to year in student performance at every grade level. The average increase in the percentage of students passing the test at every grade level has been about 15 percent from 1977 to 1984. For example, in March 1985, 84 percent of the tenth graders passed the math portion and 88 percent passed the communications portion of the SSAT. While in 1977, 75 percent passed the math portion and 73 percent passed the communications portion. If a student does not pass the SSAT, he or she will not be promoted to the next grade level. The average salary for a public school teacher increased by seven percent to $22,250 in the 1985-86 school year compared to the average salary of the previous year, $20,836. This compared to the national average teacher's salary of $25,257 in the same year. The lowest starting salary for a public school teacher in Florida, in 1985-86, with a Bachelor's degree was $13,950 (Dixie County), while the highest starting salary for a public school teacher with the same credentials was $19,100 in Monroe County. The maximum salary for a public school teacher holding a Bachelor's degree ranged from $20,500 in Jefferson County to $28,869 in Broward. The lowest starting salary for a public school teacher with a Master's degree was $15,220 in Dixie County, while the highest starting salary for a teacher with the same credentials was $21,000 in Dade. The maximum salary for a public school teacher with a Master's degree ranged from $21,500 in Jefferson County to $31,035 in Broward. The public education system in Florida received a total of $5.4 billion in revenues for the 1984-85 year. The state government provided the lion's share of revenue, a total of $2.9 billion (53 percent), while local sources allotted $2.2 billion (40 percent), and the federal government apportioned $406 million (seven percent). For fiscal year 1987-88, approximately $144 million in state lottery proceeds were appropriated by the legislature for public education. In 1984-85, Florida spent $2,964 per student ADA; the national average expenditure per student was $3,429. The total cost of student transportation in 1984-85 was $86 million. The cost per pupil transported was $232.86 per year. The 1985 total assessed valuation was $266.7 billion, with an assessed valuation of $161,402 per student. There were 204,833 students in private schools, representing 12 percent of the total reported school-age population for the state in 1985-86. The percentage of private enrollment was as high as 18 percent in Palm Beach County. Twelve counties reported no private school enrollment: Jackson, Liberty, Wakulla, Washington, Baker, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Union, DeSoto, Glades, and Hardee. Of the total 1,719 private schools, 956 were religious schools with an enrollment of 160,023. The largest number of students in any one classification was enrolled in Catholic schools, 69,616. Military and other non-religious affiliated private schools had a combined enrollment of 44,810. Florida had 33 vocational-technical centers administered by district school boards and 14 vocational schools administered by community colleges in 1985-86. More than 300 types of programs provide entry-level or advanced-skill training for specific careers. These range from aircraft mechanics to zookeeping. Vocational programs exist at every public, secondary, and postsecondary school in Florida, including universities.

HIGHER EDUCATION In 1980, 68 percent of the population age 25 and over in Florida had obtained high school diplomas and 15 percent had four or more years of college. The State University System in Florida was born 150 years ago when Congress reserved land for two higher education institutions in the state. These grants laid the groundwork for the first state institutions of higher learning. In 1905, the Buckman Act, passed by the legislature, formally established the State University System. The Florida Board of Regents, now made up of 13 members, was established in 1965. The Board of Regents is the governing body of the University System and its principal role is that of policy-maker. The regents are gubernatorially-appointed and serve six-year terms. The State University System is made up of nine institutions scattered geographically, and differing in size and in programs offered. The University of West Florida at Pensacola enrolled approximately 6,000 students in the fall of 1986, while the University of Florida at Gainesville enrolled more than 35,000 students in that same time period. All nine universities offer baccalaureate and selected degrees in the Arts

and Sciences, Business, and Education. They are all accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The majority of new students admitted to the state universities transferred from public junior colleges. Most of these new students start at the junior level, upon obtaining an Associate degree. All students applying to the upper division at a state university must have passed the College Level Academic Skills Test (CLAST). Students in the State University System pay tuition and fees on a per credit-hour basis. State residents now pay $22.81 per credit-hour for lower division undergraduate courses and $26.74 for upper division undergraduate courses. Students pay $41.39 for graduate courses. Nonresidents pay $48.57 per credit-hour for lower level undergraduate courses, $75.24 for upper level undergraduate courses, and $85.71 per credit-hour for graduate courses. The most diverse of the state universities is the University of Florida. It opened its doors to the public in 1906. The University of Florida, Ohio State University, and The University of Minnesota are the only universities in the nation which offer so many academic units on a single campus. The university ranks seventh in the nation among state universities in the number of National Merit and National Achievement Scholars enrolled, and also ranks among the nation's top 51 research universities, as classified by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. The newest of the nine state universities is Florida International University (Miami), which opened in 1972. Spanning two campuses and 25 off-campus locations, FIU offers over 1,600 day and evening courses each term.

The Florida community colleges trace their beginnings to 1933, when Palm Beach Junior College was established as a public two-year institution. It was not until 1947 that the next state-supported community college came into existence, when St. Petersburg Junior College changed from private to public. In 1947, the state enacted the Florida Minimum Foundation Program, which allowed for combined state and local funding for community colleges. Also, in 1955, the legislature set up the Community College Council, which recommended a plan for creating a system of public community colleges in Florida that would provide post-secondary education within commuting distance of 99 percent of the population. This legislative move paved the way for the Division of Community Colleges in the state Department of Education. Throughout Florida there are 28 community colleges. The Florida Community Colleges System has received national recognition. Three of the 28 community colleges have distinguished themselves. For example, Florida Keys Community College became the only school authorized to teach diver-safety to the Army Corps of Engineers. Miami-Dade Community College was selected as the number one community college in the nation. Also, St. Petersburg Junior College was the only one invited to make a presentation on academic excellence to the National Commission on Excellence in Education. In Florida, there are now about 100 independent institutions of higher learning. These private institutions differ widely in size, with the fall 1986 enrollment ranging from five students at the South Florida Baptist Bible Institute (Fort Lauderdale) to 13,000 students at the University of Miami. The enrollment at private institutions amounted to some 90,000 students in the fall of 1986. During that same period, the State University System had a total enrollment of 148,941 students, with the following enrollments at its nine schools: University of Florida,35,692; Florida State University, 22,912; Florida A & M University, 5,240; University of South Florida, 27,946; Florida Atlantic University, 10,705; University of West Florida, 6,107; University of Central Florida, 16,530; and Florida International University, 16,403. The total fall 1986 enrollment at the 28 community colleges was 253,261. The combined total enrollment of the state universities and junior colleges was 384,202 students. Twenty-six counties in Florida did not have post-secondary institutions: Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Charlotte, Citrus, DeSoto, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsen, Gilchrist, Gulf, Glades, Hamilton, Hardee, Hernando, Holmes, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Liberty, Okeechobee, Sumter, Suwannee, Union, Wakulla, and Washington. Following are some of Florida's larger independent institutions and their respective enrollments for the fall of 1986: University of Miami, 13,281; Nova University, 5,777; Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, 5,390; Florida Institute of Technology, 5,237; Barry University, 4,658; and Rollins College, 3,817. A sampling of regular, annual tuition and fees for full-time students at independent institutions in Florida for 1986-87 shows: University of Miami, $8,889; Nova University, $4,405; Embry-Riddle University Aeronautical University, $4,080; Florida Institute of Technology, $5,322; Barry University, $6,110; and Rollins College, $7,791. The average salary for faculty members increased by 10 percent from 1983-84 to 1984-85. In 1983-84, the average salary of a faculty member at a state school was $29,700, while the following year it was $32,650. Consequently, Florida's national ranking in average professors' salary moved up from 20th to 14th during that period. In 1979, the legislature established the Florida Endowment Trust Fund for Eminent Scholars. Since then, the State University System has acquired 111 endowed chairs for world-class scholars. Also, the legislature has established a Trust Fund for Major Gifts, which provides an additional $50,000 for each $100,000 contributed by a private source. According to the Florida Commissioner of Higher Education, donations by private individuals have reached record levels.

Recently, Fred Fisher, an alumnus of the University of Florida, and his wife gave $6.5 million to the UF School of Accounting. The commissioner said that this is the largest single donation in the history of the State University System. Florida is one of the 13 southern states that participate in the Academic Common Market. The ACM is an interstate agreement for sharing graduate programs. Residents of member states who are accepted in selected out-of-state graduate programs are entitled to in-state tuition privileges. In 1984-85, 13 graduate students participated in the ACM program in Florida. For the fiscal year 1984-85, $12.6 million (one percent) was appropriated from the federal government, while state sources provided $671.5 million (57 percent) for educational operations in the State University System. The remaining appropriations for operating expenditures originated from governmental and private grants, contracts and gifts, $228 million (20 percent); student tuition and fees, $117 million (10 percent); sales and service of educational activities, $14.6 million (one percent); auxiliary enterprises, $110.7 million (10 percent); and other revenue, $16.7 million (one percent). Of these funds, $435.3 million (37 percent) was used for instruction; $180 million (16 percent) for research; $134 million (12 percent) for institutional support; and the remainder for other purposes,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1990 APR 17 PM 5:52

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4/18/90

April 17, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Through: CHRISS WINSTON CW

From: MARK DAVIS MD

Subject: Florida GOP

(1) I like it

(2) But are we sure what big shots will be there?

(3) Are we sure of Members of Congress attend

I. SUMMARY

You will address an audience of 2,500 at the Florida GOP fundraiser at the Orange County Convention Center at 7 p.m., Friday, April 20. Your remarks, about fourteen minutes in length, will be on teleprompter.

II. DISCUSSION

This is an opportunity to remind Floridians all that your Administration has done to expand and protect the Everglades, propose the first revision in our Clean Air laws in more than a decade, and to fight crime. The political section of this draft discusses reapportionment, and gives a special emphasis to the importance of winning four seats in the Florida Senate.

(4) perhaps prompter men should be told to be ready to wait where I put * in case we have not included to be acknowledged

Davis/Martin
April 7, 1990
Title: Florida
Draft: Four

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: REPUBLICAN GOP, ORLANDO
7 p.m., Friday, April 20, 1990

((Secretaries Mosbacher and Skinner, Governor Martinez, Senator Mack, Congressman Grant, Lee Greenwood and, of course, Jeb and Colomba -- great to be back.\\ And will you forgive a grandad one editorial comment? ~~-- Didn't George P. give a great speech?\\ Well, it's good to know that there's at least one orator in the family.))\\\~~

((And Bob Hope -- I hear you're going to be 87 next month.\\ Can't get over how great you look.\\ I'd ask you for your secret, but I'm afraid you'd tell me to eat my vegetables.\\ Alec Courtelis -- good to see you. Here's a man who breeds race horses for the same reason he works so hard for the Republican Party: **Only one place will do for Alec -- first place.**\\

And finally, Jeanie Austin, who's doing an outstanding job -- along with our great Republican National Committee Chairman, Lee Atwater.\\ Lee's fighting spirit is certainly an inspiration to us all. **Everyone who knows Lee also knows that this is one campaign he's going to win.**\\\

Jeanie, it's also great to be back in your hometown. Barbara and I have found it awfully hard to stay away from Florida. And it's not just the beaches -- it's the company -- the infectious optimism of Florida Republicans. You certainly have every reason to be in high spirits. After all, it's here in

the land of the sun and gateway to the stars that voters are rejecting the politics of the past. **It's here that you are pioneering the future of America\\ -- a <u>Republican</u> future.**

I believe we can build this future, a future with a cleaner environment, great strides in education, more opportunity and streets safe from crime. And in Florida, you need a governor with the same vision who will carefully weigh the needs of nature and man, who will make the most of economic opportunity while protecting your special way of life. That's the kind of governor you **want**.\\ That's the governor you've **got**.\\ And that's the governor you're going to **re-elect -- Governor Bob Martinez.**

It is because of Republican leadership that Florida ranks as Number One in the creation of new businesses and jobs -- especially in high-tech manufacturing. But we call this the Sunshine State because of your quality of life, not the quantity of your jobs. From the Panhandle to the Keys, Florida is a tropical jewel glistening with rivers, marshes, freshwater swamps, beautiful beaches and mangrove forests. **And we intend to keep it that way.**

Two weeks ago, the famous South Florida conservationist Marjory Stoneman Douglas celebrated her 100th birthday. And in her century, she has seen the vast swamp prairie of the Everglades wither to half its size. She has watched and worried as crocodiles, turtles and Florida Panther almost disappeared. She has seen rookeries of wading birds -- once counted in the millions -- dwindle to mere thousands. **She was the first to**

sound the alarm. She made us realize that the Everglades is the heart of Florida -- we must not let it die.\\\

Floridians want **action** on the Everglades, and you are getting it -- from Republicans. Because the State of Florida was willing to set aside part of the land, and because of the leadership of your Republican Congressional delegation in Washington, I was able to sign into law a bill increasing the size of the park by more than 100,000 acres. Of course, more needs to be done. But we are determined **that the Everglades\\ will be everlasting.**\\\

((To protect our natural habitats will also require local leadership. As you know, I am honoring Americans from all walks of life who are part of that constellation of volunteers I call the Thousand Points of Light. So it is my pleasure tonight to announce our one hundred and twenty-second "Daily Point of Light" -- Doctor Daniel Keith Odell who lives here, in Orlando.

((Doctor Odell, a marine biologist with Sea World, has been applying his knowledge to better the environment by learning how pollutants can harm certain marine mammals. But he's best known locally for his efforts in the campaign to save Florida's manatees. In both efforts, Doctor Odell is working to make Florida a better place to live.))\\

Still, it isn't enough to preserve nature if our cities are filthy, the air we breathe foul and our urban beaches desecrated. Floridians also want action on a cleaner environment, and they are getting it from Florida Republicans.

You are also getting action at the national level. ((In fact, I am pleased to announce that Tampa Bay will be included in EPA's National Estuary Program. Under this program, we will bring together federal, state and local agencies, citizens groups and others to develop a plan to preserve and protect the aquatic riches of Tampa Bay. This program will also allow us to coordinate and focus the activities of many federal agencies, and fund environmental demonstration projects in Tampa. **By working together, we can preserve and protect Tampa Bay.**))\\\

As you know, I also proposed the first major revision of the Clean Air Act since 1977 -- one that uses market solutions to cut acid rain, smog and other poisons in our air. This will mean cleaner cars. Cleaner fuels. Cleaner factories. **And if Congress passes our compromise proposal, it will mean cleaner air for America.**\\\

Floridians also want to be safe from crime -- and that is another reason why they turn to Republican leadership. In Tallahassee, Republicans have toughened prison sentences and added the prison space to enforce it. And in Washington, we worked closely with Connie Mack and your House Republican delegation to pass part of our Administration's anti-crime package. We share a simple philosophy: **prison sentences should be at least as tough as the criminals we convict.**\\\

Congress has provided money for new prison space and more federal law enforcement officers. But the Democrat leadership in Congress has left too much work undone on our violent crime

package. So I call on Congress to recognize a truth -- **if the kingpins who deal drugs are dealing death, then let's judge them for what they are -- murderers.**\\\

And finally, Florida wants one thing more -- to give your children the education they deserve. Your business and education leaders are already working together to make Florida a world leader in math, science and computer education by 1999. What you want to do for Florida, I want to do for all of America.

American students must be Number One in math and science. Every American adult must be a literate citizen and worker. And every school in America must have a disciplined environment -- **and most of all, be drug free.**\\\ Education is critical to every thing we are and can become. **And that's why I am proposing the largest federal education budget in history.**\\

So when it comes to social progress, from jobs to a cleaner environment, to fighting crime or educating yet another generation -- the party of Lincoln is leading America while America leads the world.

Sadly, the other party has no firm principles -- and no new ideas -- to offer the world at this critical time. And that's why Democratic voters and leaders are crossing over in record numbers. Forty-six elected Democrats have crossed over just since I was elected. Now I know that some political observers are busy trying to figure out the political calculus behind Bill Grant's move to our party.\\ I suggest they miss the point. Bill simply shares the wisdom of Winston Churchill, who said that

while some may change their principles for the sake of their party, a statesman will change parties before changing principles. **And it is because of his commitment to principle that Bill Grant is a Republican leader today.**\\\

Nowhere have our principles been more effective than in the international arena. Look at the results of our approach. In the Revolution of '89, we saw freedom dawn in Eastern Europe. And now we are close -- so very close -- to extending the compass of freedom across the Americas. Look at the map: There was once a dictatorship in Panama -- **but then came the uprising -- and now the people rule in Panama.**\\ There was once a militant regime in Managua -- but then came the election, **and now the people rule in Nicaragua.**\\ Of course, there is one last hardline holdout in the West. But with TV Marti, we are bringing the truth to the people of Cuba. And you know the old saying --**the truth will set you free.**\\\

These are historic achievements. And it is Republican leadership that has brought us to this moment. But to continue to work for jobs and opportunity, a better environment, a safer America and a free world -- I need a Congress that will work **with** me, not **against** me. I will need partners in leadership like Bill Grant and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen ((ILL-ee-AH-na ROSS LAY-tin-en)), just as Governor Martinez needs a Republican legislature in Tallahassee. As you know, we are just four seats away from controlling the Florida Senate.

The political future of Florida and all of America rests on winning these seats and re-electing Bob Martinez. The reason is simple, and it affects the voting rights of every Republican, every Independent and every Democratic voter. I am talking about the reapportionment of Congressional districts after the 1990 Census. We must not allow the Democrats to enact another gerrymander, a form of political manipulation that can also hurt every minority voter in Florida.

If the Democrats get their way, they'll again draw crazy, twisted lines that cut across communities, towns and even streets -- without the slightest regard for the will of the people. **So remember this: In Florida, the difference between the party of big promises and the party of big achievements can be counted by four seats.**

We can bridge that difference. By working together, we can make sure that Florida will once again go Republican. Thank you for all that you have done. And thank you for all that you are pledged to do -- all the way down to the wire, to that Victory Night in November -- **a Republican victory.**

God bless you and God bless America.

# # #

Davis/Martin
April 7, 1990
Title: Florida
Draft: Four

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: REPUBLICAN GOP, ORLANDO
7 p.m., Friday, April 20, 1990

((Secretaries Mosbacher and Skinner, Governor Martinez, Senator Mack, Congressman Grant, Lee Greenwood and, of course, Jeb and Colomba -- great to be back.\\ And will you forgive a grandad one editorial comment? -- Didn't George P. give a great speech?\\ Well, it's good to know that there's at least one orator in the family.))\\\

((And Bob Hope -- I hear you're going to be 87 next month.\\ Can't get over how great you look.\\ I'd ask you for your secret, but I'm afraid you'd tell me to eat my vegetables.\\ Alec Courtelis -- good to see you. Here's a man who breeds race horses for the same reason he works so hard for the Republican Party: **Only one place will do for Alec -- first place.**\\

And finally, Jeanie Austin, who's doing an outstanding job -- along with our great Republican National Committee Chairman, Lee Atwater.\\ Lee's fighting spirit is certainly an inspiration to us all. **Everyone who knows Lee also knows that this is one campaign he's going to win.**\\\

Jeanie, it's also great to be back in your hometown. Barbara and I have found it awfully hard to stay away from Florida. And it's not just the beaches -- it's the company -- the infectious optimism of Florida Republicans. You certainly have every reason to be in high spirits. After all, it's here in

the land of the sun and gateway to the stars that voters are rejecting the politics of the past. **It's here that you are pioneering the future of America\\ -- a <u>Republican</u> future.**

I believe we can build this future, a future with a cleaner environment, great strides in education, more opportunity and streets safe from crime. And in Florida, you need a governor with the same vision who will carefully weigh the needs of nature and man, who will make the most of economic opportunity while protecting your special way of life. That's the kind of governor you **want.**\\ That's the governor you've **got.**\\ And that's the governor you're going to **re-elect -- Governor Bob Martinez.**

It is because of Republican leadership that Florida ranks as Number One in the creation of new businesses and jobs -- especially in high-tech manufacturing. But we call this the Sunshine State because of your quality of life, not the quantity of your jobs. From the Panhandle to the Keys, Florida is a tropical jewel glistening with rivers, marshes, freshwater swamps, beautiful beaches and mangrove forests. **And we intend to keep it that way.**

Two weeks ago, the famous South Florida conservationist Marjory Stoneman Douglas celebrated her 100th birthday. And in her century, she has seen the vast swamp prairie of the Everglades wither to half its size. She has watched and worried as crocodiles, turtles and Florida Panther almost disappeared. She has seen rookeries of wading birds -- once counted in the millions -- dwindle to mere thousands. **She was the first to**

sound the alarm. She made us realize that the Everglades is the heart of Florida -- we must not let it die.

Floridians want **action** on the Everglades, and you are getting it -- from Republicans. Because the State of Florida was willing to set aside part of the land, and because of the leadership of your Republican Congressional delegation in Washington, I was able to sign into law a bill increasing the size of the park by more than 100,000 acres. Of course, more needs to be done. But we are determined **that the Everglades\\ will be everlasting.**

((To protect our natural habitats will also require local leadership. As you know, I am honoring Americans from all walks of life who are part of that constellation of volunteers I call the Thousand Points of Light. So it is my pleasure tonight to announce our one hundred and twenty-second "Daily Point of Light" -- Doctor Daniel Keith Odell who lives here, in Orlando.

((Doctor Odell, a marine biologist with Sea World, has been applying his knowledge to better the environment by learning how pollutants can harm certain marine mammals. But he's best known locally for his efforts in the campaign to save Florida's manatees. In both efforts, Doctor Odell is working to make Florida a better place to live. ~~And it's people like him I have in mind when I say that from now on in America, any definition of the successful life must include service to others.))\\~~

Still, it isn't enough to preserve nature if our cities are filthy, the air we breathe foul and our urban beaches desecrated.

Floridians also want action on a cleaner environment, and they are getting it from Florida Republicans.

You are also getting action at the national level. ((In fact, I am pleased to announce that Tampa Bay will be included in EPA's National Estuary Program. Under this program, we will bring together federal, state and local agencies, citizens groups and others to develop a plan to preserve and protect the aquatic riches of Tampa Bay. This program will also allow us to coordinate and focus the activities of many federal agencies, and fund environmental demonstration projects in Tampa. **By working together, we can preserve and protect Tampa Bay.**))\\\

As you know, I also proposed the first major revision of the Clean Air Act since 1977 -- one that uses market solutions to cut acid rain, smog and other poisons in our air. This will mean cleaner cars. Cleaner fuels. Cleaner factories. **And if Congress passes our compromise proposal, it will mean cleaner air for America.**\\\

Floridians also want to be safe from crime -- and that is another reason why they turn to Republican leadership. In Tallahassee, Republicans have toughened prison sentences and added the prison space to enforce it. And in Washington, we worked closely with Connie Mack and your House Republican delegation to pass part of our Administration's anti-crime package. We share a simple philosophy: **prison sentences should be at least as tough as the criminals we convict.**\\\

Congress has provided money for new prison space and more federal law enforcement officers. But the Democrat leadership in Congress has left too much work undone on our violent crime package. So I call on Congress to recognize a truth -- **if the kingpins who deal drugs are dealing death, then let's judge them for what they are -- murderers.**\\\

And finally, Florida wants one thing more -- to give your children the education they deserve. Your business and education leaders are already working together to make Florida a world leader in math, science and computer education by 1999. What you want to do for Florida, I want to do for all of America.

American students must be Number One in math and science. Every American adult must be a literate citizen and worker. And every school in America must have a disciplined environment -- **and most of all, be drug free.**\\\ Education is critical to every thing we are and can become. **And that's why I am proposing the largest federal education budget in history.**\\

So when it comes to social progress, from jobs to a cleaner environment, to fighting crime or educating yet another generation -- the party of Lincoln is leading America while America leads the world.

Sadly, the other party has no firm principles -- and no new ideas -- to offer the world at this critical time. And that's why Democratic voters and leaders are crossing over in record numbers. Forty-six elected Democrats have crossed over just since I was elected. Now I know that some political observers

are busy trying to figure out the political calculus behind Bill Grant's move to our party.\\ I suggest they miss the point. Bill simply shares the wisdom of Winston Churchill, who said that while some may change their principles for the sake of their party, a statesman will change parties before changing principles. **And it is because of his commitment to principle that Bill Grant is a Republican leader today.**\\\

Nowhere have our principles been more effective than in the international arena. Look at the results of our approach. In the Revolution of '89, we saw freedom dawn in Eastern Europe. And now we are close -- so very close -- to extending the compass of freedom across the Americas. Look at the map: There was once a dictatorship in Panama -- **but then came the uprising -- and now the people rule in Panama.**\\ There was once a militant regime in Managua -- but then came the election, **and now the people rule in Nicaragua.**\\ Of course, there is one last hardline holdout in the West. But with TV Marti, we are bringing the truth to the people of Cuba. And you know the old saying --**the truth will set you free.**\\\

These are historic achievements. And it is Republican leadership that has brought us to this moment. But to continue to work for jobs and opportunity, a better environment, a safer America and a free world -- I need a Congress that will work **with** me, not **against** me. I will need partners in leadership like Bill Grant and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen ((ILL-ee-AH-na ROSS LAY-tin-en)), just as Governor Martinez needs a Republican legislature in

Tallahassee. As you know, we are just four seats away from controlling the Florida Senate.

The political future of Florida and all of America rests on winning these seats and re-electing Bob Martinez. The reason is simple, and it affects the voting rights of every Republican, every Independent and every Democratic voter. I am talking about the reapportionment of Congressional districts after the 1990 Census. We must not allow the Democrats to enact another gerrymander, a form of political manipulation that can also hurt every minority voter in Florida.

If the Democrats get their way, they'll again draw crazy, twisted lines that cut across communities, towns and even streets -- without the slightest regard for the will of the people. **So remember this: In Florida, the difference between the party of big promises and the party of big achievements can be counted by four seats.**

We can bridge that difference. By working together, we can make sure that Florida will once again go Republican. Thank you for all that you have done. And thank you for all that you are pledged to do -- all the way down to the wire, to that Victory Night in November -- **a Republican victory.**

God bless you and God bless America.

# # #

Davis/Martin
April 7, 1990
Title: Florida
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: REPUBLICAN GOP, ORLANDO
7 p.m., Friday, April 20, 1990

((Secretaries Mosbacher and Skinner, Governor Martinez, Senator Mack, Congressman Grant, Lee Greenwood and, of course, Jeb and Colomba -- great to be back.\\ And will you forgive a grandad one editorial comment? -- Didn't George P. give a great speech?\\ Well, it's good to know that there's at least one orator in the family.))\\\

((And Bob Hope -- I hear you're going to be 87 next month.\\ Can't get over how great you look.\\ I'd ask you for your secret, but I'm afraid you'd tell me to eat my vegetables.\\ Alec Courtelis -- good to see you. Here's a man who breeds race horses for the same reason he works so hard for the Republican Party: **Only one place will do for Alec -- first place.**\\

And finally, Jeanie Austin, who's doing an outstanding job -- along with our great Republican National Committee Chairman, Lee Atwater.\\ Lee's fighting spirit is certainly an inspiration to us all. **Everyone who knows Lee also knows that this is one campaign he's going to win.**\\\

Jeanie, it's also great to be back in your hometown. Barbara and I have found it awfully hard to stay away from Florida. And it's not just the beaches -- it's the company -- the infectious optimism of Florida Republicans. You certainly have every reason to be in high spirits. After all, it's here in

the land of the sun and gateway to the stars that voters are rejecting the politics of the past. **It's here that you are pioneering the future of America\\ -- a <u>Republican</u> future.**

I believe we can build this future, a future with a cleaner environment, great strides in education, more opportunity and streets safe from crime. And in Florida, you need a governor with the same vision who will carefully weigh the needs of nature and man, who will make the most of economic opportunity while protecting your special way of life. That's the kind of governor you **want.**\\ That's the governor you've **got.**\\ And that's the governor you're going to **re-elect -- Governor Bob Martinez.**

It is because of Republican leadership that Florida ranks as Number One in the creation of new businesses and jobs -- especially in high-tech manufacturing. But we call this the Sunshine State because of your quality of life, not the quantity of your jobs. From the Panhandle to the Keys, Florida is a tropical jewel glistening with rivers, marshes, freshwater swamps, beautiful beaches and mangrove forests. **And we intend to keep it that way.**

Two weeks ago, the famous South Florida conservationist Marjory Stoneman Douglas celebrated her 100th birthday. And in her century, she has seen the vast swamp prairie of the Everglades wither to half its size. She has watched and worried as crocodiles, turtles and Florida Panther almost disappeared. She has seen rookeries of wading birds -- once counted in the millions -- dwindle to mere thousands. **She was the first to**

sound the alarm. She made us realize that the Everglades is the heart of Florida -- we must not let it die.\\\

Floridians want **action** on the Everglades, and you are getting it -- from Republicans. Because the State of Florida was willing to set aside part of the land, and because of the leadership of your Republican Congressional delegation in Washington, I was able to sign into law a bill increasing the size of the park by more than 100,000 acres. Of course, more needs to be done. But we are determined **that the Everglades\\ will be everlasting.**\\\

((To protect our natural habitats will also require local leadership. As you know, I am honoring Americans from all walks of life who are part of that constellation of volunteers I call the Thousand Points of Light. So it is my pleasure tonight to announce our one hundred and twenty-second "Daily Point of Light" -- Doctor Daniel Keith Odell who lives here, in Orlando.

((Doctor Odell, a marine biologist with Sea World, has been working hard to learn why certain marine mammals are stranded. And he's also been a leader in the "Save the Manatee" campaign.)) Still, it isn't enough to preserve nature if our cities are filthy, the air we breathe foul and our urban beaches desecrated. Floridians also want action on a cleaner environment, and they are getting it from Florida Republicans.

You are also getting action at the national level. ((In fact, I am pleased to announce tonight that Tampa Bay will be included in EPA's National Estuary Program. This will allow

Washington to work with Governor Martinez and local governments to devise and implement a plan to preserve and protect the aquatic riches of Tampa Bay.))

As you know, I also proposed the first major revision of the Clean Air Act since 1977 -- one that uses market solutions to cut acid rain, smog and other poisons in our air. This will mean cleaner cars. Cleaner fuels. Cleaner factories. **And if Congress passes our compromise proposal, it will mean cleaner air for America.**\\\

Floridians also want to be safe from crime -- and that is another reason why they turn to Republican leadership. In Tallahassee, Republicans have toughened prison sentences and added the prison space to enforce it. And in Washington, we worked closely with Connie Mack and your House Republican delegation to pass part of our Administration's anti-crime package. We share a simple philosophy: **prison sentences should be at least as tough as the criminals we convict.**\\\

Congress has provided money for new prison space and more federal law enforcement officers. But the Democrat leadership in Congress has left too much work undone on our violent crime package. ~~I call on Congress to toughen federal sentences for those using a firearm in the commission of a felony. I call on Congress to reform the rules of evidence.~~ And I call on Congress to recognize a truth -- **if the kingpins who deal drugs are dealing death, then let's judge them for what they are -- murderers.**\\\

And finally, Florida wants one thing more -- to give your children the education they deserve. Florida's leadership in education should come as no surprise. After all, it was in your state that the great community college tradition was born out of a unique partnership. Now your business and education leaders are again working together, this time to make Florida a world leader in math, science and computer education by 1999. What you want to do for Florida, I want to do for all of America.

American students must be Number One in math and science. Every American adult must be a literate citizen and worker. And every school in America must have a disciplined environment -- **and most of all, be drug free.**\\\

I was delighted to have the support and advice of Governor Martinez and his colleagues at the Charlottesville Education Summit in crafting these goals. Education is critical to every thing we are and can become. **And that's why I am proposing the largest federal education budget in history.**\\

So when it comes to social progress, from jobs to a cleaner environment, to fighting crime or educating yet another generation -- the party of Lincoln is leading America while America leads the world.

Sadly, the other party has no firm principles -- and no new ideas -- to offer the world at this critical time. And that's why Democratic voters and leaders are crossing over in record numbers. Forty-six elected Democrats have crossed over just since I was elected. Now I know that some political observers

are busy trying to figure out the political calculus behind Bill Grant's move to our party.\\ I suggest they miss the point. Bill simply shares the wisdom of Winston Churchill, who said that while some may change their principles for the sake of their party, a statesman will change parties before changing principles. **And it is because of his commitment to principle that Bill Grant is a Republican leader today.**\\\

Nowhere have our principles been more effective than in the international arena. Look at the results of our approach. In the Revolution of '89, we saw freedom dawn in ~~Poland and Hungary; we saw the drama of freedom written by a playwright-president in Czechoslovakia; and we watched Berliners raise hammers to that wall of shame.~~

And now we are close -- so very close -- to extending the compass of freedom across the Americas. Look at the map: There was once a dictatorship in Panama -- **but then came the uprising -- and now the people rule in Panama.**\\ There was once a militant regime in Managua -- but then came the election, **and now the people rule in Nicaragua.**\\ Of course, there is one last hardline holdout in the West. But with TV Marti, we are bringing the truth to the people of Cuba. And you know the old saying -- **the truth will set you free.**\\\

These are historic achievements. And it is Republican leadership that has brought us to this moment. But to continue to work for jobs and opportunity, a better environment, a safer America and a free world -- I need a Congress that will work **with**

me, not **against** me. I will need partners in leadership like Bill Grant and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen ((ILL-ee-AH-na ROSS LAY-tin-en)), just as Governor Martinez needs a Republican legislature in Tallahassee. As you know, we are just four seats away from controlling the Florida Senate.

The political future of Florida and all of America rests on winning these seats and re-electing Bob Martinez. The reason is simple, and it affects the voting rights of every Republican, every Independent and every Democratic voter. I am talking about the reapportionment of Congressional districts after the 1990 Census. We must not allow the Democrats to enact another gerrymander, a form of political manipulation that ~~has~~ can also hurt every minority voter in Florida.

If the Democrats get their way, they'll again draw crazy, twisted lines that cut across communities, towns and even streets -- without the slightest regard for the will of the people. **So remember this: In Florida, the difference between the party of big promises and the party of big achievements can be counted by four seats.**

We can bridge that difference. By working together, we can make sure that Florida will once again go Republican. Thank you for all that you have done. And thank you for all that you are pledged to do -- all the way down to the wire, to that Victory Night in November -- **a Republican victory.**

God bless you and God bless America.

# # #