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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: 13732
Folder ID Number: 13732-011

Folder Title:
[Bob] Martinez Rally, Florida 10/10/90 [OA 6896]

Stack:

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Row:

26

Section:

20

Shelf:

7

Position:

6

Copy Comments 10-12-90

2:00

(Smith/Garmey)
October 4, 1990
5 P.M.
MARTINEZ

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTINEZ RALLY
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1990

Governor Martinez. Mary Jane. Congressman Young, and our excellent Party Chairman Van Poole, it's great to see you too. Thanks to the Governor's campaign chairman, whom I know rather well -- my son, Jeb. // Also, John McKay and Don Sullivan. Next month, let's elect them to the State Senate -- and help Florida claim the first Republican legislative body in the South. //

Thank you for the invitation to return to America's vacation paradise -- a state that next month will become a Republican paradise. I'll never forget how kind you were to me in 1988. It's great to be back in the Sunshine State.

I also want to say what a privilege it is to be here on behalf of my friend, Governor Bob Martinez. // His first term has been magnificent. On November 6, we're going to ensure a second term that's even better. //

((You know, as Bob tells it, this visit arose from a phone call. Jeb told him, "We've got a surprise for St. Petersburg which will really excite people." // Bob replied, "You mean Big-league baseball's finally coming to St. Pete?")) //

For the record, I'm not taking sides. I know Tampa wants a team. So do Miami and Orlando. They're all in the expansion running -- and they're running to win. Well, so is the man I'm

here to support. A Governor who's making Florida proud -- and helping Florida make America proud. Bob Martinez is that man.//

All of you know Bob's story. The grandson of Spanish immigrants -- the son of a waiter -- Bob worked his way through school. Became a teacher -- then a businessman -- then Mayor of Tampa. // The Florida Times-Union calls him "head and shoulders above the field." Ronald Reagan calls him "the embodiment of the American Dream." For my part, I plan to continue calling him Governor. //

Let me explain why I support Bob Martinez. First, he is a man of ingenuity. ((Who else but Bob would buy a little possum at Wassau's annual Possum Festival -- then name it his campaign mascot? Bob knows the difference between possums and liberal Democrats. Possums only pretend to be asleep.)) //

The Bob Martinez I know also has conviction. He's not a follower who gets lost in the current. He's a profile in character who alters the tide. // We need a leader with Bob's courage in Tallahassee in the 1990's. //

Mostly, I support Bob because he understands Floridians -- good, decent people who know how to work hard, help their neighbors, and share a love of country and God. // Like them, he believes in traditional values. He also keeps things in perspective. // ((It's like Bob tells me: "It's fine that you're here. But if you really want to wow the crowd, bring Barbara." // Best wishes, too, from the most charismatic figure

in our family -- that noted author, Millie. // Can you believe it? Her book is No. 1 on The New York Times best-seller list.))

You can see why this is the third trip I've made to Florida for Bob. ((I think we've spent more time on the road together than Hope and Crosby.)) // I'm back again because folks always respect Bob -- even when they disagree with him. Name an issue: The record's clear. Bob Martinez is "taking a strong stand for a better tomorrow." //

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Next, we come to an issue where "tough stands" are a national necessity: crime and drugs. // Bob knows that drugs threaten every American community. So he set a precedent by

appointing a State drug czar. He also believes that it's time cop-killers get what they deserve. So he has stiffened the Florida criminal code / doubling prison space to enforce it / and backs our Administration's violent Crime Control Act to enact a workable death penalty -- a real penalty -- for those who kill Federal law enforcement officers. Last week, after nearly 16 months of delay, the House of Representatives finally passed its version of the Crime Act. Now, it goes to House/Senate Conference Committee. Join with me in sending them a message to draft a tough bill that takes the shackles off the policemen, the courts, and the law. //

So far I've talked about how Bob and I can work together. Here's something else to note about him: He moves at a rapid pace. ((There's a new TV show this year called "The Flash" -- about a guy who races around at the speed of sound. At first, I thought it was about Bob Martinez.)) // This past summer he's taken his message to all 67 of Florida's counties. You get to know a State that way -- understand its priorities. Get to learn what the voters want -- policies which empower people, not bureaucrats.

[[BUDGET INSERT TO COME]]

All of us know that we must defend both America's vital interests and civilized values around the world. So in the Persian Gulf, we have -- and will -- take a strong stand against aggression. // We can't say how long it will take to reach our objectives. We don't know what sacrifice will be demanded.

This, we do know: American troops will not remain in the Persian Gulf a day longer than we are wanted or needed by our friends.
But we will stay for as long as it takes to complete our mission.
 // We will keep up the pressure -- and we will keep the faith.
 Faith with our friends, allies, the U.N., and the American people. Faith, finally, with the finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines any Nation could ever have. //

((Here are some examples -- all sons and daughters of Florida -- now on active duty in the Middle East. // Daniel Rich is an Air Force technical sergeant from Daytona Beach. Today, he's standing shoulder to shoulder with colleagues like Army Lieutenant Colonel Robert Tippet of Tallahassee, or the Marines' First Lieutenant Helen Pratt of Satellite Beach. Then, there's Brenda Spriggs -- she wrote me from Ft. Lauderdale to say how proud she is of her son, Jeff, currently serving in Saudi Arabia. Mrs. Spriggs, I share your pride -- and to you I pledge: America will never -- ever -- let our servicemen and women down.)) //

Heroes like Jeff Spriggs reflect the true essence of our mission. They show that America would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. //

Bob Martinez knows that, too -- knows that while our forces are defending us abroad, we must defend them here at home. // So on November 6, let's take a strong stand for what America is, and embodies to the world. // Let's get out the vote. Let's win the State Senate and House of Representatives. And let's roll up our sleeves and re-elect this magnificent Governor. //

Thank you for this occasion. God bless the United States.
And let's keep Bob Martinez the great Governor of the great State
of Florida.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

90 OCT 5 4:49

DATE: 10/04/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 10/05/90

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTINEZ RALLY, ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
(10/04 5:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
CARD	☒	☐	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	ROGERS	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	PINKERTON	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	CARNEY	☒	☐
GRAY	☐	☐	WINSTON	☒	☒
HAGIN	☐	☐	ANDERSON	☒	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐
BOSKIN	☒	☐	BENNETT	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to
 Chriss Winston by 4:00 p.m. 10/05, with a copy to my office.
 Thanks.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

90 OCT -4 PM 5:46

(Smith/Garmey)
October 4, 1990
5 P.M.
MARTINEZ

*add
acknowl.*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTINEZ RALLY
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1990

Governor Martinez. His campaign chairman, whom I know rather well -- my son, Jeb. // Thank you for those words. And for the chance to return to America's vacation paradise -- a state that next month will become a Republican paradise. I'll never forget how kind you were to me in 1988. It's great to be back in the Sunshine State. //

I also want to say what a privilege it is to be here on behalf of my friend, Governor Bob Martinez. // His first term has been magnificent. On November 6, we're going to ensure a second term that's even better. //

((You know, as Bob tells it, this visit arose from a phone call. Jeb told him, "We've got a surprise for St. Petersburg which will really excite people." // Bob replied, "You mean Big-league baseball's finally coming to St. Pete?")) //

Jackie? For the record, I'm not taking sides. I know Tampa wants a team. So do Miami and Orlando. They're all in the expansion running -- and they're running to win. Well, so is the man I'm here to support. A Governor who's making Florida proud -- and helping Florida make America proud. Bob Martinez is that man. //

All of you know Bob's story. The grandson of Spanish immigrants -- the son of a waiter -- Bob worked his way through school. Became a teacher -- then a businessman -- then Mayor of

Tampa. // The Florida Times-Union calls him "head and shoulders above the field." Ronald Reagan calls him "the embodiment of the American Dream." For my part, I plan to continue calling him Governor. //

Let me explain why I support Bob Martinez. First, he is a man of ingenuity. ((Who else but Bob would buy a little possum at Wassau's annual Possum Festival -- then name it his campaign mascot? Bob knows the difference between possums and liberal Democrats. Possums only pretend to be asleep.)) //

The Bob Martinez I know also has conviction. He's not a follower who gets lost in the current. He's a profile in character who alters the tide. // We need a leader with Bob's courage in Tallahassee in the 1990's. //

Mostly, I support Bob because he understands Floridians -- good, decent people who know how to work hard, help their neighbors, and share a love of country and God. // Like them, he believes in traditional values. He also keeps things in perspective. // ((It's like Bob tells me: "It's fine that you're here. But if you really want to wow the crowd, bring Barbara." // Best wishes, too, from the most charismatic figure in our family -- that noted author, Millie. // Can you believe it? Her book is No. 1 on The New York Times best-seller list.))

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issue: The record's clear. Bob Martinez is "taking a strong stand for a better tomorrow." //

Look, first, at the environment. // Every time I fish along the flats off Islam^aorda, I'm reminded how special Florida is. // ~~((I've fished off Islamaorda more times than I've met Soviet President Gorbachev. // Bob, too, likes fishing. He kids me that the fish I catch usually aren't bigger than his, but my stories about them are.)) //~~

We want to protect our natural resources. So Governor Martinez created the East Everglades Land Acquisition Task Force. And because Florida set aside part of this land, I was able to sign a bill increasing the size of Everglades National Park by more than 100,000 acres. ((I hear the alligators are so pleased, ? they're wearing polo shirts with a picture of Bob Martinez on their chests.)) // What's more, I am enormously pleased by Bob's support for our Administration's effort to rewrite the Clean Air Act. ~~The~~ problem is that for 14 months, Congress has refused to act. Here's a solution: On November 6, elect Bob Martinez -- who will help convince ~~Congress~~ Congress to pass a Clean Air Act I can sign. //

Next, we come to an issue where "tough stands" are a national necessity: crime and drugs. // Bob knows that drugs threaten every American community. So he set a precedent by appointing a State drug czar. He also believes that it's time cop-killers get what they deserve. So he has stiffened the Florida criminal code / added prison space to enforce it / and backs our Administration's Violent Crime Control Act to enact a

workable death penalty -- a real penalty -- for those who kill Federal law enforcement officers. Here, too, Congress has delayed -- this time for 16 months. Join with me in sending them a message to take the shackles off the policemen, the courts, and the law. //

So far I've talked about Bob's views and achievements. Here's something else to note about him: He moves at a rapid pace. ((There's a new TV show this year called "The Flash" -- about a guy who races around at the speed of sound. At first, I thought it was about Bob Martinez.)) // In one month, he took his message to all 67 of Florida's counties. You get to know a State that way -- understand its priorities. Get to learn what the voters want -- policies which help empower people not people up, and keep bureaucracies down.))

Last week, we saw these policies in action. I refer to the tough stand Congress and I took to reduce the Federal budget by \$500 billion -- half-a-trillion dollars -- over the next five years. // No, our budget plan isn't perfect -- but we must not let the perfect be the enemy of the good. The fact is: Our plan is balanced -- it is tough -- it is fair. Special interests may decry it -- but the Nation needs it. //

Consider: Each year the equivalent of the population of a new city -- even larger than Bob's Tampa -- moves to Florida. Our budget agreement contains growth-oriented tax incentives to spur the economy. Also, unlike in the past, our plan enacts real spending cuts -- cuts with teeth -- to bring the deficit down.

By enforcing these cuts in law -- and by not raising income tax rates -- we will create the jobs that bring growth, opportunity, and prosperity -- GOP -- [[has kind of a ring to it, don't you think?]]. //

Here's what our budget plan doesn't do: It doesn't affect military or Federal retirement. It doesn't mess with Social Security -- especially good news for America's No. 1 retirement State. // Here's what our plan will do: It creates the largest entitlement savings ever. It is the largest deficit reduction package ever. It will help bring lower interest rates and cut inflation. One more thing. It ensures needed support for Operation Desert Shield -- and that's crucial.

All of us know that we must defend ^{both America's vital interests and} civilized values around the world. So in the Persian Gulf, we have -- and will -- take a strong stand against aggression. // We can't say how long it will take to reach our objectives. We don't know what sacrifice will be demanded. This, we do know: ^{troops not} America will remain in the Persian Gulf for as long as it takes to complete our mission. // ^{a day or than we are wanted or needed by our friends but we will stay as long as}

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#

FC: Egg
10-5-89

include
Head Table
VIP

(Smith/Garmey)
October 4, 1990
5 P.M.
MARTINEZ

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTINEZ RALLY
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1990

Mrs. Jane
Con Bill Young - MC,
Van Boele
GOP
Chair

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St. Pete
813 894
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1-904 386- 9385

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And let's keep Bob Martinez the great Governor of the great State of Florida.

#

September 28, 1990

② Targeted House
Candidates :

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHRISS WINSTON
CURT SMITH
TED GARMEY

FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY

RE: FLORIDA EVENT: MARTINEZ RALLY

Event: Afternoon rally for FL Governor Martinez
Date: October 10
Place: Spa Park aka Vinoy Park, St. Petersburg, FL
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Attendees: 7,000-10,000
Prompted?: I told the WHCA guys to go ahead and order
a Prompter and you'll notify them
if you decide it's not needed. FYI: They
have a new machine that is designed
for the outdoors.

Contact: Jim McGill, Deputy Campaign Director
(904) 285-1990

Jeb Bush is the Campaign Chairman.

I. LOCAL COLOR

--St. Petersburg (known as "St. Pete") is a big retirement community -- "it's the only city in the U.S. where the average age has actually dropped". It's also fairly old looking, save a couple of tall bank buildings -- small townish looking, like Main Street in "Back to the Future".

--Check out Ponce de Leon for color. Also the St. Pete Historical Museum is located right on the marina, right next to the rally site -- they might be a good source. The Museum of Fine Arts is also located on the marina.

--The Event Site: Spa Park, aka Vinoy Park, is a large grassy area about the size of a couple of city blocks and it's right on the water. Behind the park is the ocean.

Off to one side is "the Pier", a newly renovated pier with shops and restaurants at the end. Across the street is the marina, with many yachts and sailboats and the old Vinoy

Hotel. It's a very old landmark hotel that is currently being restored; it's large and art-deco in style, reminiscent of the Grand Hotel of the 1920's. I was told that the restoration of the Vinoy and the rehab of the Pier are an effort to "bring people back". You might want to check out the Vinoy -- maybe there was a Mr. Vinoy who was once prominent or something. Also, the Hotel and the park may have once been owned by the same family.

--Florida has something like 1,017 golf courses, a nationwide record by many times. Spain advertises about a hundred for the entire country.

--Tampa and St. Pete are competing for professional sports teams. Neither has been granted a team, but St. Pete went ahead and built a huge indoor arena, completed last March. It hasn't seen much action yet, though Wayne Gretzky and his team set the NHL attendance record a couple of weeks ago.

II. GOVERNOR MARTINEZ

--The main issues are crime/drugs and the environment.
--See attached materials for more info and also see Sally Salmon in Political, X6573.

--There is the infamous "possum story". Wassau (sp?) is a northern Florida town that hosts an annual Possum Festival. Martinez was in town for a fundraiser and bought a little possum at the auction -- it's now the campaign mascot.

--Martinez is a highly aerobic Governor and they say he cannot be outcampaigned. The day of the preadvance, he was in: Tampa, Miami, Palm Beach, Orlando, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Pensacola and then back to Melbourne for a reception!

In one month, he covered all 67 of Florida's counties by bus tour, which was very successful media-wise.

NOTE: Unfortunately, the preadvance team spent all of our time in St. Pete's standing in the park and did not have a formal meeting with the campaign. The above information is what I could glean from our driver, Martinez's son. I hope it's helpful though scant.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Air Force:

Technical Sergeant Daniel Rich
56th Medical Group
Hometown: Daytona Beach, Florida

Staff Sergeant Cecilia A. Pierce
56th Medical Group
Hometown: Tampa, Florida

TJ 6/

Navy:

Petty Officer Second Class Russell L. Neely
Mobile Operation Control Center Atlantic
Hometown: Jacksonville, Florida

all us

Petty Officer Third Class Cassandra Bean
USS CIMARRON
Hometown: Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Marine Corps:

1st Lieutenant Helen Pratt
Force Service Support Group
Hometown: Satellite Beach, Florida

Lance Corporal Michael ~~Burrell~~ Burrell
Marine Wing Support Squadron
Hometown: Sunrise, Florida

Army:

Sergeant First Class Carol Fox
160 Military Police Battalion
Hometown: Talahassee, Florida

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Tippete
160 Military Police Battalion
Hometown: Talahassee, Florida

Sergeant Julie Stuckey
337 Military Intelligence Battalion
Hometown: Melbourne, Florida

Sergeant Donald Siler
337 Military Intelligence Battalion
Hometown: Melbourne, Florida

6710 N W 26th Avenue
Ft. Laud. Fl., 33309

August 30, 1990

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my feelings on our troops going overseas.

~~I am with you all the way. I always liked the way Regan handled these sort of problems and you are showing them who is the big chief.~~

I was born in Trinidad, my first husband was in the Navy and have been living in Florida for about 26 years. ~~I became an American Citizen after being here about eight years.~~ I am very patriotic and very proud to be an American and it makes me very mad when I see born Americans get up on TV and talk about having fun golfing, while you send their husbands to war. These are family in the military that talk like that. I think they just like the benefits from going in the service but when they are needed they forget that they are in the service to serve their country. I think everyone deserves a vacation and you are up on everything that is going on and working from there while trying to relax some.

My husband tells me it's the News Media to blame as they might interview several people that say good things and the one they put on the air is always the ones that say critical things.

I have two step children in the Air Force, our son is in the Middle East now. We all pray and hope the situation can be resolved peacefully and not too many lives are lost.

I am a registered Democrat but never voted for them, I always vote Republican, I was young and foolish when I registered.

Mr. President keep up the good work. I am proud of my President.

Yours truly,

Brenda Spriggs
Brenda Spriggs.

(305) - 974 - 2965

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ted Garmey, White House
FROM: Jon Peck, Governor's Press Secretary
DATE: October 2, 1990
RE: President's Remarks for October 10 visit

You asked for something anecdotal about a humorous incident between President Bush and Governor Martinez. If you accept the premise that kids and dogs are golden in politics, this one should do nicely.

First a little background. The Governor and First Lady (Mary Jane) have two children, both grown and married. The official "family," then, consists of the Governor and Mrs. Martinez and their pet basset hound, Mascotte (pronounced mascot). The dog is named after an old sailing ship, the Mascotte, which: a) brought the Governor's grandmother (who still lives in Tampa and will turn 103 next month) to Florida on the final leg of her emigration from Spain shortly after the turn of the century; and b) dominates the official seal of the City of Tampa, where Bob Martinez served as Mayor from 1979 to 1986).

President Bush came to Tallahassee on September 6 (that day's trips to Kansas and Tallahassee were the first use of the new Air Force One). Though the principal purpose of the visit was to campaign for Congressman Bill Grant, the President's first stop after landing was at the Governor's Mansion. When the President's limo pulled up at the Mansion, the Governor and Mrs. Martinez stepped out the front door to greet him. Also scooting out the front door was, naturally, the dog, Mascotte.

Mascotte has pretty well adapted to the lifestyle of the Governor's Mansion, but he clearly sensed that SOMETHING out of the ordinary was going on that day, meaning he was a bit fierrier than usual. So when he joined the Governor and First Lady in greeting the President's limo, he didn't settle for just wagging and waiting. As soon as one of the aides opened one of the doors ... Mascotte jumped right into the limo. I don't know that he specifically came in contact with the President, but needless to say the Governor hadn't expected his first words upon the President's arrival to be, "Mascotte! Mascotte, get out of there!" (Maybe the President can joke along the lines of, "I thought Bob was hollering to me, but, gee ... I didn't remember anyone ever calling me THAT before.") From what I understand, Mascotte proceeded to sniff out the entire limo -- no doubt smelling Millie on and around the President.

The clincher came once the President was inside the Mansion chatting with the Governor and First Lady in the Florida Room. No one thought twice of letting Mascotte in the room with them -- until he scarfed up one of the sandwiches prepared for the President and devoured it. Sniffing the Presidential limo was one thing, but hijacking a Presidential snack went over the line. For the rest of the President's visit, Mascotte was banished to a different area of the Governor's Mansion.

32
P-5 1A

6710 N W 26th Avenue
Ft. Laud. Fl., 33309

August 30, 1990

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my feelings on our troops going overseas.

~~I am with you all the way. I always liked the way Regan handled these sort of problems and you are showing them who is the big chief.~~

I was born in Trinidad, my first husband was in the Navy and have been living in Florida for about 26 years. ~~I became an American Citizen after being here about eight years.~~ I am very patriotic and very proud to be an American and it makes me very mad when I see born Americans get up on TV and talk about having fun golfing, while you send their husbands to war. These are family in the military that talk like that. I think they just like the benefits from going in the service but when they are needed they forget that they are in the service to serve their country. I think everyone deserves a vacation and you are up on everything that is going on and working from there while trying to relax some.

My husband tells me it's the News Media to blame as they might interview several people that say good things and the one they put on the air is always the ones that say critical things.

~~I have two step children in the Air Force. our son is in the Middle East now.~~ We all pray and hope the situation can be resolved peacefully and not too many lives are lost.

I am a registered Democrat but never voted for them, I always vote Republican, I was young and foolish when I registered.

Mr. President keep up the good work. I am proud of my President.

Yours truly,

Brenda Spriggs
Brenda Spriggs.

(805) - 974 - 2965

183-
2725

Mr. Air Force

Homestead, Fl.

Jeffrey

89

P-51A

Sept. 12, 1990

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I need to tell you that your address to
Congress last night was superb.

Anyone who listen and watched had to
be proud of you as our leader, as I am.

I am also proud to tell you that I
have a nephew serving with the
naval force in the Persian Gulf. He

pray for peace, as I'm certain you do.
We do have the Lord on our side so
defeat of the enifidels is certain.

Last month I wrote to our Congressman
Mike Belirakis, and was fortunate to
be part of a fraternal group which he
addressed while Congress was not in session.
He seemed to have some good ideas regarding
the budget.

Continued on page 2.

Mrs. William L. Hemmeter

899 C. Cleland Court • Palm Harbor, Florida 34684

I'm sure if you could give Mike a few minutes of your time he could give you some different and new ideas concerning the best health plan for the American people with Medicare excluded. Keep up your good work! With our best wishes for your continued success and love.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Clavie Hemmeter

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Dear President Bush,

I have known you for a long time, since 1979, when I was a delegate to the Republican Convention in Orlando Fla. - I spoke with you, parents, and also on two other occasions in Ft. Lauderdale. I was impressed by your values and how easy you were to talk to.

I am writing to let you know that I believe you are doing a terrific job with the health care law.

I do not see a peaceful solution, but I pray there is one - the most important thing from everything the middle East are creating a Super power Islamism.

I have a personal interest in the Middle East. My daughter AIC Muslim. I am a Muslim - I pray for her safety & pray for it to stop, it will be a miracle.

I am not out and the American love me - I worry but my daughter is alone. She says she has to go to the boat of her ability - she has been there for 10 years and still will do her best - I am in a military family - Lt. Col. G. W. Bishop, retired at Arlington Cemetery, leaving down my mother and as a nurse of her good daughter - I asked Muslim of her love only one last time for an Free and clear No, it is known - I am proud of her and proud of you for your handling by the crowd -

I am a member of the Republican Party - I am a R.N. - I understand - I want to do not have 100% to other your dream, but you, too, will be in my prayer - sincerely, SANDRA Santelle

by the crowd -
I am a member of the Republican
Comm - I am ex R.N - I would - I might
do not have 1000 to collect your debts, but
you, too, would be no exception - sincerely
STANLEY GONZALEZ

Dear President Bush,

I have known you for a long time, since 1979, when I was a delegate to the Republican Convention in Orlando Fla. - I spoke with you, parents, and also on two other occasions in Ft. Lauderdale. I was impressed by your values and how easy you were to talk to.

I am writing to let you know that I desire you on doing a nomination for with the small East Coast.

~~I do not see a peaceful solution, but I pray there is one - the must stop the killing from overtake the middle East and of have a permanent solution.~~

Middle East. My daughter AIC member P. Landon is there with the 37th Air Division - I pray for her safety & pray for it to stop, it will be a swift in and out and the American are home I worry, but my daughter is strong. She says she has a job to do to the best of her ability. She has been there for 2 years and will do her best - I come from a military family - LT Col John W. Bishop, turned at Oklahoma Cemetery, looking down on my father and as father of his good daughter - I asked mother of a son and only one but pray for our son and the dear No, 10 on hand - I am proud of her and proud of you for your handling by the Lord -

KH
P-51A

4701 Ballard Rd. #316
St. Myers, Fl. 33705
August 28, 1990

Dear President Bush.

We want to voice our
full support for the actions
and decisions in the Middle
East situation that you
have made. Americans can
be proud of the stand you
have taken and for the
unified world support you
have brought together to stand
against Iraq's aggression.

We, along with people
all over the world, are
hoping the situation can
be settled peacefully (we have
a nephew who has been called
up to go to Saudi Arabia)
but we don't believe in
appeasement of a tyrant nor
do we want to see Saddam
Hussein allowed to keep
Kuwait or the means to
continue to threaten their
neighbors or the world.

We feel you as our President, should have support and unity in Congress as well as the Nation as you continue to make the wisest decisions possible.

We are Christians and believe in the power of prayer. We have been and ~~will continue to be praying~~ daily for God's wisdom and guidance for you and other leaders who will be making decisions that will affect America and the whole world.

God bless you,
Gene and Pat Young

P.S. We are retired in our 60's and Gene is a WWII veteran.

(813)-693-8213

Mr. & Mrs. Gene Young
4701 Ballard Rd., #3
Jh. Myers, Fl. 33905



President George Bush
White House
Washington, D.C.
20500

12TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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USA TODAY

August 17, 1990, Friday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: Pg. 1ANEWS

LENGTH: 1062 words

HEADLINE: Hussein: 'I did not bring any message';
Reservists in waiting game, too

BYLINE: Tom Squitieri

BODY:

Dave Lough sells real estate in Fredericksburg, Va., but today he's concerned more about desert landscapes.

He's waiting to fly a support mission to Saudi Arabia as an Air Force Reserve volunteer.

"It's the thought of combat that's in my mind," says Lough, 40, part of an airlift squadron from Andrews Air Force Base near Washington.

"You have to believe in the concept of a civilian soldier or you won't do it."

More than 1,000 members of National Guard and reserve units from across the USA have volunteered since the U.S. military deployment to the Persian Gulf began. For Lough, it's the second time in a week he'd fly a C-141 transport in support of Operation Desert Shield.

Thousands more may soon join him. President Bush, under pressure from the Pentagon and military associations, is deciding whether to activate at least 50,000 members of the Guard and reserves to bolster the effort in Saudi Arabia.

For the 1.2 million reserve and Guard members, this is a time to wait - and in some cases worry.

"I never looked forward to the possibility of having to serve in a battle situation," says Linda Davis, 41, a second lieutenant in the Florida National Guard.

Left behind would be a husband and children, ages 1 and 4. "We would just make it happen," says Davis, who works in Florida's state office in Washington, D.C. "The kids are already parading around in my gear and helmet."

Bush can activate up to 200,000 people for at least 90 days without the approval of Congress. While experts say the societal impact nationwide would be minimal, friends and families - as well as those who suddenly find their mechanics, lawyers, doctors and airline pilots in uniform - would feel the effect.

A call-up is politically sensitive. Activating reserves would say to the public, "we're already on war footing," says Laird Anderson, former colonel

Naval Reserve, 1954-1956. Mr. Kelley is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Proclamation 6090—National Sanctity of Human Life Day, 1990
January 19, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On National Sanctity of Human Life Day, we affirm the sanctity of human life in all its stages. We recall that at the very beginning of our Nation, Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence that "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" are among the "unalienable Rights" with which all people are endowed by God. Similarly, our Constitution recognizes the sanctity of life by providing that no person shall be deprived of life without the due process of law.

On this day, we thank God for the millions of Americans who work every day to affirm the sanctity of life: scientists who devote their lives to researching cures for disabling and deadly diseases; doctors and nurses who care for premature babies, the elderly, and the sick; those who inspire our youth to say "no" to drugs and "yes" to the full richness of life; and those who work to affirm the sanctity of life in our laws and public policy. We recall that when life is threatened, Americans respond energetically and quickly, as when disasters such as Hurricane Hugo or the Loma Prieta earthquake strike. In sorrow, we recall scenes that deny the sanctity of life: babies born addicted to drugs, lives shattered by drugs or alcohol, the elderly who are neglected, the disabled denied their full potential. We are also mindful that children, in particular, need special concern, care, and protection, both before and after birth.

One of the key issues connected with the sanctity of life, abortion, has been a divisive

dear as a Nation. We pray for a recognition that the principle of life's sanctity should guide public policy on this question and others, just as moral principles should guide our individual lives. We pray also for wisdom and guidance as those with public responsibilities consider this question. We ask all levels of government and all sectors of society to promote policies to encourage alternatives such as adoption, and to extend policies that make adopting easier for families who want children and can provide a loving, supportive home for them, particularly for children with special needs. We hope for the day when devoted families who want to adopt will no longer be disappointed. On this day, we also thank God for the advances in medicine that have improved the care of unborn children in the womb and premature babies. These scientific advances reinforce the belief that unborn children are persons, entitled to medical care and legal protection.

All stages of human life are precious; all demand recognition of their sanctity. Protection of human life is a reflection of our Nation's most cherished principles. Let us then on this day speak for those who cannot speak and join with other Americans in reaffirming the sanctity of life.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 21, 1990, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call upon all Americans to reflect on the sanctity of human life in all its stages and to gather in homes and places of worship to give thanks for the gift of life and to reaffirm our commitment of respect for life and the dignity of every human being.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

George Bush

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Governor Bob Martinez in Miami, Florida

January 19, 1990

Thank you very much, Bob. Thank you, Governor. In case you missed it, Bar and I are pretty proud of our son, Jeb—smiling away when I think Bob honored him by asking him to be his campaign chairman. To Mary Jane Martinez and our chairman, Van Poole; our able Secretary of the Interior, way down there, Manuel Lujan—was with me all day long today—and of course, to my old friend, the doer, Alec Courtelis—I'll tell you, he does everything to help others—and to our outstanding United States Senator, Connie Mack, who is doing a superb job up there in Washington; and Members of the U.S. Congress, Mike Bilirakis and Bill Grant, Craig James, Clay Shaw, Bill McCollum, Porter Goss, and of course, your own—and Bar and I feel like our own—Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, right from this district here—and I might say parenthetically, I am very proud of the team that her husband is putting together here in Miami to see that justice prevails; I'm very proud of Dexter Lehtinen.

You know, when it comes to standing by Bob Martinez, Barbara and I are not going to let anything get in our way, as much as we hate having to leave Washington in January to come south to Florida. We'll do anything that's required of us. [Laughter]

As you know, I originally intended to come here in December. But as I told Bar, in order to meet with the most important man in the Soviet Union, I had to postpone a get-together with the most important man in Florida. Barbara said, "You know Dennis Erickson?" [Laughter] Of course, those of us who are fans of Hurricanes, we're not alone. Every time you changed the TV channel this year, there was another team from Florida out there. I might say to Dennis and to Sam, I look forward to seeing you at the White House to salute your fantastic record. But tonight we're talking about another champion, my early supporter, my friend,

You know, in the next decade, Florida will need his leadership as never before. Every year, the equivalent of the population of a new city, even larger than Bob's Tampa, moves to Florida. And some say this growth is a mixed blessing. Everyone loves the new businesses and the new jobs, but growth can also bring problems: how to preserve the environment, to fight crime. Florida's growth is the proof of Florida's prosperity. So, what you need is a Governor who has always sought the best for Florida, who will carefully weigh the needs of nature and man, who will make the most of economic opportunity while protecting your own very special way of life. And that's the kind of Governor you need, and that's the kind of Governor you've got, and that's the Governor that we must reelect.

Some leaders look only for immediate political gain. Bob Martinez—he looks beyond the horizon to the stars. And this has been an incredible year of change. Promises to be a decade of change, beginning with the successful mission of the space shuttle *Columbia*. And now, thanks to Bob Martinez, American business is on the launch pad with Spaceport Florida.

And a President, too, must look to the far horizons, and the other great frontier of our time is the freedom frontier. The world in January 1990 is a very different place, very different than it was in January of 1989. Then the Berlin Wall seemed to be an impenetrable veil between East and West; now that Iron Curtain is open. And then a dictator reigned in Panama, and now the people rule in Panama. In fact, there are only two holdouts preventing a totally democratic hemisphere. So, let Daniel Ortega and Fidel take note: Like the dinosaur, the day of the dictator is over. They are swimming against the tide.

But this is an era of brisk change abroad. Let us also make it a time of great achievement at home. And Bob and I began this year by working together to help Florida farmers recover from the terrible freeze. And I was pleased at his suggestion to sign a major disaster declaration for southern Florida earlier this week, authorizing Federal relief and recovery assistance. And we will work on a wide range of domestic issues, from the environment to crime fighting, sound economic policies and education.

But to be effective, we will both need the cooperation, not the opposition, of partisan legislators. Take clean air. Last summer, I 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. And it was a balanced proposal. But Congress still hasn't acted. And so, I call on Congress as soon as it reconvenes to preserve the balance, to keep costs under control, but to act on clean air.

And, yes, we have other environmental concerns. I know that every time I fish along the flats off Islamorada, I'm reminded of just how special Florida truly is. You have the longest coast of any State in the continental United States, some of it beautiful beaches; some of it lined with leafy mangroves—your interior landscape, a tropical jewel glistening with rivers and marshes and freshwater swamps, and the famous river of grass. Just this afternoon, as Bob referred to this, we toured the Everglades and saw sanctuaries for crocodiles and turtles. And this is the home of the royal palm and the bald cypress, the Florida panther, and so many other rare and endangered plant and animal species. And all these creatures, great and small, need very special protection.

So, Bob has been working with my administration to extend the Everglades eastward across the very land that we saw today. And this successful partnership between Florida and the Federal Government has been furthered by the able leadership of Manuel Lujan. Working with Secretary Lujan, Governor Martinez took the initiative necessary to make this major Everglades expansion a reality. He created the East Everglades Land Acquisition Task Force. And because the State of Florida was willing to set aside part of this land, I was able to sign into law a bill increasing the size of Everglades National Park by more than 100,000 acres. And because of our efforts together, we have ensured that the Everglades will remain an everlasting treasure for the children of America. In fact, hear that even the alligators are pleased. [Laughter] So pleased, they're wearing polo shirts with a little picture of Bob Martinez on their chests. [Laughter]

And we will go further to protect natural Florida, but we also need common sense to protect another delicate ecology, if you will, the ecology of an expanding economy with good jobs and good government. And as I start my second year as President, one of my prime economic goals is to cut the tax on capital gains. You see, I believe I know that such a tax cut would create even greater opportunities for more Americans. Now, of course, there's those who claim otherwise. They attack me for claiming this is a tax cut for the rich, but we know that such a tax cut will help every American who holds a job or owns a home. A majority, a majority—Connie knows this well—the Members of the United States Congress, Senate and House, are on record as wanting to cut capital gains. And therefore, I call on the political leadership in Congress to get out of the way of that majority. Let the will of the majority work on this important job-oriented piece of legislation.

Bob and I agree on other basic economic principles, as true in Tallahassee as they are in Washington, DC: when legislators send a spendthrift legislation, we send it back. But if legislators will work with us, we can devise creative new ways to use frugal means to achieve generous ends. And for those who say that we need to spend more money to get people off welfare, I say look to Florida—look to Florida. Thanks to your Governor's Project Independence, 31,000 men and women, all welfare recipients, were able to use State training and education to replace welfare with work. And this is the best kind of antipoverty program, one that saves the taxpayers' money—tens of millions of dollars—one that really does work.

Bob and I share yet another goal, and that's to beat the scourge of drugs, a menace to the very future of America. Bob is the lead Governor on the substance abuse and drug trafficking for the national task force for the National Governors' Association. He set a national precedent by appointing a State drug czar. And he has worked to make parolees undergo drug testing with counseling—to get straight and then to stay straight.

And Bob and I also share a philosophy about prison sentences: make them at least as tough as the criminals you convict. And

Bob has already stiffened the Florida code, added the prison space to enforce it. In Washington, Congress, to its credit, acted on part of my anticrime package. More money has been provided for additional prison space, more Federal law enforcement officers. But Congress has left too much work undone. And so, help Senator Mack and our Republican Congressmen here tonight—all of them supporters—our Members of Congress and me, help us all to get action on the rest of my violent crime package: to toughen Federal sentences for those using a firearm in the commission of a felony, to reform the rules of evidence, to support the police, to enact the death penalty proposal that I sent them. Join me in calling on Congress to take the shackles off the policemen, the courts, and the law.

Bob and I support an oppressed minority, one that's too often been stripped of its rights, and I'm talking about the victims of crime. I hope that each of you, one way or another, will try to help out what I call a Thousand Points of Light, try to learn a little more about these organizations to help the victims of crime.

I say a killer deserves something else, and I'm talking about justice. And justice is exactly what Bob Martinez is dispensing in this State. So, let those who value life so little know one sure thing: that when they come to Florida, they've reached the end of the line. We need to back up our law enforcement people.

But the challenges of the future also require vision and compassion, especially the challenge of preparing our children for the future. And if I might—I am in great admiration of Barbara for what she's done over the years in working to help make our country a literate nation. We have an Educational Excellence Act. And that Educational Excellence Act has been one of my top priorities since I sent this legislation to Congress almost 9 months ago. To make our schools work, we must give parents, teachers, and children choice and flexibility and then hold everyone accountable for the results. And accountability should begin with the United States Congress. It's high time that Congress finished its homework and passed needed education reforms. When it comes to caring for children, perhaps Wash-

ington could learn a thing or two from Bob Martinez, who has worked so hard on behalf of children at risk, whose One Church, One Child Program has placed so many foster children in loving homes.

I've spoken here at length about some of my hopes for this year because they mesh so well, you see. They mesh so well with your Governor's outlook. But Bob's achievements stand alone, from the environment to crimefighting, to preparing the children of Florida for the future. His would be a remarkable record of achievement for any Governor, but for this Governor, it's all just another day at the office.

The bottom line is this—and this is what I came down to tell you: I need Bob Martinez; Florida needs Bob Martinez. So, let's hit the campaign trail, the trail to victory in November.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless America.

Note: The President spoke at 7:26 p.m. in the main ballroom of the Omni International Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to the Governor's wife, Mary Jane Martinez; Van Poole and Alec Courtelis, chairman and finance chairman of the State Republican Party, respectively; Dexter Lehtinen, acting U.S. Attorney; and Dennis Erickson and Sam Jankovich, football coach and director of intercollegiate athletics at the University of Miami, respectively. Following his remarks, the President and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

Executive Order 12700—President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology **January 19, 1990**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), an advisory

on Science and Technology ("Council"). The Council shall be composed of not more than 15 members, one of whom shall be the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and 14 of whom shall be distinguished individuals from the private sector to be appointed by the President. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall serve as Chairman of the Council. The Vice Chairman shall be appointed by the President from among the 14 private sector members. The Chairman shall report directly to the President.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Council shall advise the President on matters involving all areas of science and technology.

(b) In the performance of its advisory duties the Council shall conduct a continuing review and assessment of developments in science and technology, and shall, through the Chairman, report thereon to the President whenever requested.

(c) The Chairman may, from time to time, invite experts to investigate and report to the Council on specific issues of national consequence.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Council and its panels such information with respect to scientific and technological matters as required for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) Members of the Council shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Council. However, members appointed from among private citizens of the United States may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

(c) Any expenses of the Council shall be paid from the funds available for the expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(d) The Office of Administration shall, on a reimbursable basis, provide such administrative services as may be required.

Sec. 4. General. (a) Notwithstanding any

ble to the Council, shall be performed by the Office of Administration in accord with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) The Council shall terminate on June 30, 1991, unless sooner extended.

George Bush

The White House,
January 19, 1990.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:14 a.m., January 22, 1990]

Remarks to Participants in the March for Life Rally **January 22, 1990**

Hello. Well, at first I want to welcome all of you gathered in Washington from around the country for this year's March for Life. Before you begin the march, I want to take a minute to share my deep, personal concern about abortion on demand, which I oppose.

For 17 years, the March for Life has served as a poignant reminder to all Americans that human life in all its forms must be respected. And I think all of you know my deep conviction on *Roe* versus *Wade*. The continuing strong presence of the March for Life reminds those of us in decisionmaking capacities, in the White House and in the Congress and in the Court, that millions of Americans care fundamentally about this issue and are committed to preserving the sanctity of life.

Your movement also reminds Americans, especially young Americans, of the self-evident moral superiority of adoption over abortion. We should all be grateful to the families that adopt babies, giving them care and love and a chance for a wonderful life.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me assure you that this President stands with you on this issue of life and that my prayers go out to all of you for your faith and courage. God bless you, and God bless life. Thank you very much.

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Statement on tl
Arnold Schwar
the President's
Fitness and Spc
January 22, 199

I am pleased ment of Arnold; man of the Pres; Fitness and Spo; raise the conscie; the importance; physical fitness.

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Woodrow Wilson
speech in St. Louis
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mprehend the vast-
iring Frenchman
nothing, and lead
only want houses,
dings that need but
ornaments of great
great thoroughfares
res."

Charles Dickens
American Notes
1842

"God reigns and the government at Washington still
lives."

James A. Garfield
Speaking to New York crowd
on the day of Lincoln's death, April 15, 1865

"Washington is not a place to live in. The rents are
high, the food is bad, the dust is disgusting and the
morals are deplorable."

Horace Greeley
New York Tribune
July 13, 1865

"Home of the brave, land of the free
I don't want to be mistreated by no bourgeoisie,
Lord, it's a bourgeois town!
Tell all the colored folks to listen to me,
Don't try to buy no home in Washington, D.C.
'Cause it's a bourgeois town!"

Leadbelly, bluesman
Quoted by Alden Stevens
Harper's Monthly Magazine
December, 1941

"No position in America can be more susceptible of
grand improvement than that between the eastern
branch of the Potomac and Georgetown."

Charles L'Enfant
Letter to Alexander Hamilton
April, 1781

"Washington the capital is the hope of world free-
dom; Washington the city is over-crowded, badly
housed, expensive, crime-ridden, intolerant, with
inadequate transportation, schools, and health facili-
ties. It staggers under a dilapidated and hopeless
governmental organization, and its problems are rap-
idly growing worse."

Alden Stevens
Harper's Monthly Magazine
December, 1941

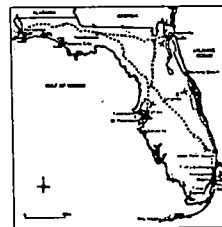
[On segregation]: "Here in the capital of a nation
dedicated to the proposition that all men are created
equal, one-third of the residents are forbidden the
theaters and the restaurants of the principal business
area, are effectively blocked in their search for em-
ployment, are commonly charged two to three times
as much rent as the other two-thirds for equivalent
accommodations, and are hated and feared because
they do not like it."

Alden Stevens
Harper's Monthly Magazine
December, 1941

"I realized [in 1953]—and with some surprise—that
Washington was now a world capital."

Edmund Wilson
Postscript of 1957
1957

FLORIDA



Capital: Tallahassee
Became a territory: March 30, 1822
Entered the union (with rank): March 3, 1845 (27)
State motto: In God we trust
State flower: Orange blossom
State bird: Mockingbird
State song: "Swanee River"
State tree: Sabal palmetto palm
Nickname: Sunshine State
Origin of state name: From Spanish for "feast of
flowers"

Florida is a thin skin of earth stretched between the
Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Barely rising
above sea level at most points, the state is a mixture
of swampland, beach and table flat farmland. The
southernmost spot in the continental United States,
Florida has become a haven for youngsters who want
to party on the beaches and for retirees who want to
relax in the year-round sun. Most recently, Florida
has become a miniature Cuba for thousands of exiles
from the Castro regime. The Latin influence in the
state is growing by leaps and bounds.

Florida's reputation as a haven for the aging began
early in its history. In 1513, Ponce de Leon went
there seeking the legendary "fountain of youth,"
which he was convinced was located somewhere on
the peninsula. He was wrong, but the state's balmy
climate is about the best substitute available.

Florida passed from Spain to France, then to
England and finally to the United States. For 19
years it was a territory whose future was much in
doubt as vicious wars between settlers and the native
Seminole Indians raged. The Indians succumbed in
1842, and Florida achieved statehood in 1848.

Florida is one of America's fastest growing states, which has created problems with crime, pollution and a scarcity of fresh water. It is difficult to maintain the leisurely life for which the state is known in crowded urban conditions.

Economically, Florida's health rests on tourism, agriculture and limited manufacturing. Citrus fruit leads Florida crops, with truck garden vegetables coming close behind. Phosphate mining and manufacture and aerospace operation are the two leading industries.

Florida is in many ways an odd match of youth and age: its population centers around the very young and very old, its cities include America's oldest continuous community, St. Augustine, founded in 1565, and the futuristic Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral; even its phosphate industry, which is relatively young, is dependent upon remains in Florida's soil of the very old dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures that once roamed here.

THE STATE

"Florida, I have read, is the oldest state in our history but the youngest in its development. I doubt the last half of the sentence. It is more than four hundred years old in Western terms, and in some ways antediluvian in its vegetable and animal life."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

"... Florida still had, in her ingenuous, not at all insidious way, the secret of pleasing, and that even round about me the vagueness was still an appeal. The vagueness was warm, the vagueness was bright, the vagueness was sweet, being scented and flowered and fruited; above all the vagueness was somehow consciously and confessedly weak. I made out in it something of the look of the charming shy face that desires to communicate and that yet has just too little expression. What it would fain say was that it really knew itself unequal to any extravagance of demand upon it, but that... it would always do its gentle best. I found the plea, for myself, I may declare, exquisite and irresistible: the Florida of that particular tone was a Florida adorable."

Henry James
The American Scene
1907

"Taking it all in all, Florida is, physically and spiritually, both the desert and the rose, and strangely, when it appears to be one, it often turns out to be the other. Its gray sands and malarial

swamps are potential treasure houses of fertility and health, its bustling surface life, its expansive self-satisfaction, hide a profound mental and spiritual sterility."

Clara G. Stillman
These United States
1924

"For Florida, mixture of infant prodigy, spoiled prima donna and nouveau riche, has the engaging and disheartening qualities of all three. Forced into adult ways beyond her years, what wonder that she frequently lapses into corners to play with dolls or to make faces, what wonder that like the slattern who is beautiful only for company, she decks herself gorgeously, according to her lights, in her tourist centers and rich agricultural regions, with wastes of slovenly, burned-out, swamp-gutted rural destitution and decay between."

Clara G. Stillman
These United States
1924

THE LANDSCAPE

"Florida was so great a mosquito haven that the insect's name was honored in at least one place name."

Thomas Clark
The Emerging South
1968

"In none of the forty-eight states does life leap so suddenly, in an hour's motor drive, from the suburban snooze to the primeval ooze."

Alistair Cooke
One Man's America
1952

"The first faint reflection of south Florida's Gold Coast shows up slowly, then in a tumbling cascade as you proceed south from Melbourne along the south central coast."

Robert Fisher
Fodor's Sunbelt Leisure Guide
1979

"The way it's going [at Lake Okeechobee], we'll soon have a desert."

Joel Kuperberg, executive director of the Collier County Conservatory
Quoted by John G. Mitchell
"The Bitter Struggle for a National Park"
American Heritage
1970

"Before the synthetic civilization came, there was only natural Florida—a remarkable peninsula, extending more than 300 miles south of the major continental land mass, a great green mat, often broken by lakes and swamps, floating in a deep blue sea."

Neal R. Peirce
The Deep South States of America
1974

"From north to south, this was the view: first, the low-rolling, pine-covered hills of the north and the panhandle, close kin to the red clay hills of neighboring Georgia and Alabama, a land of magnolias and the languid Suwannee River, live oaks and Spanish moss."

Neal R. Peirce
The Deep South States of America
1974

"South Florida will be a garden or it will be a desert. It will never again be a wilderness. It is not a wilderness now. It is the rag left over when the wilderness wears away."

Richard Rhodes
Playboy
January 1972

"Although I am no archaeologist, I love Florida as much for the remains of her unfinished cities as for the bright cabanas on her beaches."

E.B. White
On a Florida Key
Essays of E.B. White
1941

PEOPLE

"The people's attitude [toward social problems] is, 'Damn it, I am down here to avoid problems, not have them.'"

Gov. Bob Graham
Quoted in *Time*
Nov. 23, 1981

WAY OF LIFE

"The state is turning Florida into a zoo. They'd stock the Everglades with giraffe if they thought they could sell licenses to shoot them. And they probably could."

Joe Browder
American Heritage
April, 1970

"As for the people of Florida, they have come from every state and clime, and from the rich and the poor. But the base is a mixture of so-called cracker, or the pioneer who was usually a white man, the Latin American, Negro and Seminole Indian—all making together a heady American brew!"

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

"... a place to work off a year's inhibition in a few determined weeks of pleasure."

Alistair Cooke
One Man's America
1952

"... Florida, ever so amiably, is weak. You may live there serenely, no doubt—as in a void furnished at the most with velvet air; you may in fact live there with an idea, if you are content that your idea shall consist of grapefruit and oranges."

Henry James
The American Scene
1907

"Florida was the only wilderness in the world that attracted middle-aged pioneers."

John McPhee
"Oranges"
The John McPhee Reader
1976

"This scene [hiring migrant workers] is not taking place in the Congo. It has nothing to do with Johannesburg or Capetown. This is a shape-up for migrant workers. The hawkers you hear are chanting the going piece rate at the various fields. This is Belle Glade, Florida. This is the way the humans who harvest the food for the best-fed people in the world get hired. One farmer looked at this and said, 'We used to own our slaves, now we just rent them.'"

Edward R. Murrow
Harvest of Shame
CBS-TV Documentary
1960

"People live forever in Jacksonville and St. Petersburg and Tampa. But you don't have to live forever to be a grandpa."

Ogden Nash
"Come On In, the Senility Is Fine"
You Can't Get There From Here
1957

* * *

"As I went along I found that more and more people lusted toward Florida and that thousands had moved there and more thousands wanted to and would. The advertising, with a side look at Federal Communications, made few claims except for the fact that the land they were selling was in Florida. Some of them went out on a limb and promised that it was above tide level. But that didn't matter; the very name Florida carried the message of warmth and ease and comfort."

John Steinbeck
Travels with Charley
1962

* * *

"Nothing distinguished had yet emerged from Florida, whether in statesmanship, scholarship, letters or arts, and whatever comes in the future will have to struggle through a pall of American provincialism, Protestant white supremacy, economic ruthlessness and religious obscurantism."

Clara G. Stillman
These United States
1924

HISTORY AND POLITICS

"Florida had turned [in the Depression] from El Dorado into a desert set about with curious ruins of gigantic hotels and towns, half-completed."

W.J. Cash
The Mind of the South
1941

* * *

[On a 20-lane, half-mile road to a land development]: "Just as a scientist can reconstruct dinosaurs from one giant fragment of bone, so the Florida sucker was able to forecast the tremendous future of Boca Raton from the giant fragment of road. London had no 20-lane highway; Paris, Rome, New York, and Chicago had no 20-lane highways. As investors studied the implications of El Camino Real, the corner lots in Boca Raton jumped in value from a few hundred dollars to \$100,000."

Alva Johnson
The Legendary Mixners
1942

* * *

"Florida [during land-boom of the 1920s] was sensitive about the fact that it was the flattest state in the country except Delaware, and it attempted to achieve altitude by playing games with words. Okeechobee Highlands was twelve inches taller than the country around it, according to Kenneth Ballinger...."

Baldwin Heights was found by the National Better Business Bureau to be under water."

Alva Johnson
The Legendary Mixners
1942

* * *

"The bewildering final state of the boom [of the 1920s] was dominated by what was known in Florida as 'vision'—a gift that enabled an observer to mistake spots before the eyes for magnificent cities.... You qualified as a man of vision the moment you saw the Manhattan skyline rising out of an alligator swamp."

Alva Johnson
The Legendary Mixners
1942

* * *

"After the crash [of the real estate bubble of the 1920s], Florida had something new to offer in the field of archaeology. The state was dotted with unborn ghost cities, the picturesque remains of places that had never had an inhabitant.... Florida became the richest country in the world in fresh ruins."

Alva Johnson
The Legendary Mixners
1942

* * *

"I started writing this in the sub-basement of the Florida capitol: a good place to be measuring the deep South. It is a building whose superstructure is appropriately half a foot out of alignment with its foundation. There is a sense of abandonment, a wistful archeological air about the capitol as of ruins nobody cares to dig. Pieces of the capitol go whizzing off in every high wind. The dome, supported only by legends and rotten timbers, is condemned. Ceilings sag. But the exterior is painted a fine, pure white, and from a distance—say, standing on the farthest hill across Smokey Hollow—the lines of the building are beautifully aristocratic. As a symbol of southern politics this building is perfect."

Robert Sherrill
Gothic Politics in the Deep South
1968

* * *

"The state's continuing concern for the well-being of commerce was illustrated [in the 1950s] when it set aside two major rivers as 'commercial streams'—which industry could, and did, pollute as it liked."

Robert Sherrill
Gothic Politics in the Deep South
1968

* * *

"The [pro-] dollar sympathies of the Florida (a typical southern legislature) have been well known since the day in 1901 that it changed the law to permit Henry Flagler, vice president of Standard Oil Company and builder of the Florida East Coast Railway, to divorce his insane wife, and then changed the law back again—a gesture in Bible-quoting Florida that may have been even more significant than the two million acres of prime land the legislature gave him for his railroad."

Robert Sherrill
Gothic Politics in the Deep South
1968

* * *

"Florida is a strange land, both in its traditions and its natural features. It was the first settled of the states, and has the most genial climate of all of them; and yet the greater part of it is still a wilderness."

J.B. Thorpe
Picturesque America
1872

CITIES, TOWNS AND REGIONS

The Everglades

"What flows in from the north is the national park's lifeblood."

John G. Mitchell
American Heritage
1970

* * *

"The Everglades, the winterless Everglades that was once the wonder of the world, is not dying. It is already dead. The shell is left, the shell of a wilderness, and should be saved. We save shells."

Richard Rhodes
Playboy
January, 1972

* * *

"The question is not one of too much water [in the Everglades] but a guarantee that there shall not be too little."

William E. Warner, assistant secretary of the interior
Quoted by John G. Mitchell
American Heritage
April, 1970

Miami

"Paint in brown hills and smog, and you would have Southern California. Or subtract a rather persistent

humidity, about which South Floridians are more than a little defensive: humidity is good for the skin. Then add money, lots of money, money from sources no one ever heard of before, sources which aren't even clear. Give the picture a furious, fast-paced Latin beat—no mood of *mañana* here—and you have Miami in the middle of its 1980s boom, the biggest and most exuberant in the history of Florida booms: blue skies, lacy white clouds, pink nights, music from great cruise ships in the port, yachts in the marinas, sailboats in the bay, Gucci Cadillac Seattles skimming across airy skyways, and buildings—tall, glistening-white buildings—rising everywhere."

Stephen Birmingham
Vogue
January, 1981

* * *

"Until quite recently, when most people thought of Miami, they thought of Miami Beach. This fact used to annoy true Miamians, who liked to emphasize that they lived in a respectable year-round city, not a gaudy resort, [and] that Miami and Miami Beach were two different things, with separate city governments, separate attitudes and goals and life styles. Miami had a public-school system, even a university. Miami Beach didn't even have a cemetery."

Stephen Birmingham
Vogue
January, 1981

* * *

"... Miami Beach grew to the point where it contained the greatest concentration of hotel rooms of any city in the world. Its capacity to accommodate transients exceeded the population of many entire states.... Obviously, though no one thought of it, it was a case of a popularity that could not last. The shadows of the big hotels blocked out the sun. Perhaps because of the hotels' combined weight, the sands of the beach itself began sinking into the sea. On the inland side of the sandbar, Indian Creek became an open sewer."

Stephen Birmingham
Vogue
January, 1981

* * *

"They [Cuban exiles] have given Miami a flavor it lacked. Their gift for living whether they are rich or poor, seems both more festive and more real than their native style. There is a mixture of pleasure-seeking, understanding for human frailty, [and] pride, [and] devotion to church and family that are being lost in the computer age."

Al Burt
The Nation
March 8, 1971

 "Miami is the only place in the United States that's going to escape major recessions, and the reason—you really have to be honest about it—goes back to two things: the drug cash flow that comes in and impacts the whole community. And number two, the increased centralization of trade, commerce, and banking in Miami toward the Caribbean and Central and South America."

Maurice Ferre, Miami mayor
 Joel Garreau
The Nine Nations of North America
 1981

 "'Miami Beach is where neon goes to die,' was Lenny Bruce's terse assessment of America's ivory coast."

Barbara Gordon
Saturday Review
 May 20, 1972

 "'The materialistic capital of the world.'"
 Norman Mailer
Miami and the Siege of Chicago
 1968

 "... A street of nightmarish hotels, each more feverishly grotesque than the last."

James Morris
As I Saw the USA
 1956

 "'Miami has now become the capital of Latin America.'"

Jaime Roldos, president of Ecuador
 Speech at Miami Trade Fair
 1979

 "'Miami Beach has gone from being the fun and sun capital of the world to the slum and bum capital.'"

Local politician
 Quoted by William Safire
New York Times
 Oct. 25, 1981

 "In Miami, the wonder city, pride of south Florida, where some of its citizens dream a new culture is to be born, we have this extraordinary situation, extraordinary even for the South. A curfew regulation: No Negroes except those needed as night bell boys, porters and the like by hotels, allowed out of the colored section of the city after nine p.m."

Clara G. Stillman
These United States
 1924

 "Prior to their [Cuban exiles'] appearance on the scene, Miami tended to be essentially a rather indolent pasture town for retired elderly people from the North, and a winter resort. ... The [competitive] pressure came from the Cubans, hungry for work, resilient, imaginative and, in a great many cases, equipped with considerable skills and experience in a variety of fields. What they did, then, was to energize the whole city."

Tad Szulc
Esquire
 February, 1974

 "It even makes one feel more kindly toward Southern California."

Edmund Wilson
 "Miami"
 1949

 [Miami Beach]: "What draws people down to this vacuum? How do they amuse themselves here?"

Edmund Wilson
 "Miami"
 1949

 [Miami]: "Acres of nougat-like shops, mountain ranges of vanilla ice-cream hotels."

Edmund Wilson
 "Miami"
 1949

Other Cities and Regions

Key West:

"... its persistent air of slightly piratical independence."

James Morris
As I Saw the USA
 1956

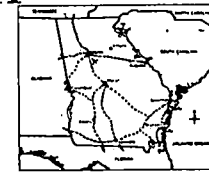
 "If the continent were water and the water land, Key West is where all the sweetness and bitterness, all the honey and sour acids of our complicated American lives would drain. The southernmost point in the United States. Land's end. Old glory and present decay."

Richard Rhoda
Playboy
 January, 1977

Marsh country:

"Here the Indians who refused the indignity of being removed en masse to Oklahoma built their villages

GEORGIA



and planted their squash and bananas, confident that this insidious marsh country of the red-bug and the moccasin would be theirs by default because it was the one section of Florida the white man could not endure. The only other inhabitants of these impenetrable mangrove swamps were squatters, outcasts, moonshiners who lived in shacks raised on stilts over the shallow Florida Bay flats at a now vanished community well-named Snake Bite, or in lawless little bands on the islands of Whitewater Bay."

Budd Schulberg
 "Florida"
American Panorama
 1947

Palm Beach:

"For the boarders, verily, were the great indicated show, as I had gathered in advance, at *Palm Beach*; it had been promised one, on all sides, that there, as nowhere else, in America, one would find Vanity Fair in full blast. ..."

Henry James
The American Scene
 1907

Pensacola:

[Pensacola Harbor in 1870s]: "Vessels, before loading with cargo, discharged their ballast, which was hauled and dumped along the shore, and 60 acres of land were created in a few years. Thus Pensacola's reclaimed shoreline is made up of red granite from Sweden, blue stone from Italy, broken tile from France, and dredgings from the River Thames and Scheldes of The Netherlands."

The Federal Writers Project of the WPA
Florida, American Guide Series
 1939

St. Augustine:

"A part of St. Augustine lingers as the Southeast's most tangible relic of the Spaniards' bid for power."

Harnett T. Kane
Gone Are the Days
 1960

West Palm Beach:

"God rode out the ocean,
 Chained the lightning to his wheel;
 Stepped on land at West Palm Beach,
 And the wicked hearts did yield."

Spiritual
 Quoted by Alistair Cooke
One Man's America
 1952

Capital: Atlanta
 Entered the union (with rank): Jan. 4, 1788 (4)
 State motto: Wisdom, justice, moderation
 State flower: Cherokee rose
 State bird: Brown thrasher
 State song: "Georgia on My Mind"
 State tree: Live oak
 Nicknames: Empire State of the South, Peach State
 Origin of state name: After George II of England

Georgia looks like everyone's image of the rural South: the red soil, the kudzu vine climbing over every unprotected surface, the winding country roads and small bridges over slow-moving streams, the little towns barely one block long. Atlanta, Georgia's capital, by contrast, is the perfect picture of the future of the South—the prosperous Sunbelt. An auto-centered city of plazas, highways, clean glass skyscrapers, revitalized city rowhouses and immigrants from the north and west, Atlanta looks like success, with considerable reason.

Founded as an English debtors' colony by Gen. James Oglethorpe in 1733, Georgia went on to become one of the Confederacy's stalwarts during the Civil War. It probably suffered greater damage from that war than any other state; Sherman's army cut a violent swath across the state from Atlanta to the sea, burning and pillaging as it went. Reconstruction also hit Georgia hard, and the state's economy remained flat until the middle of this century.

Today, Georgia's relative lack of development has turned into a plus. Industries have moved south in droves to utilize the large sources of natural materials, the relaxed laws concerning pollution and unions and the available space. Georgia, the largest state east of the Mississippi, benefited from all these factors and has become a new home for dozens of corporations. The new prosperity is slowly changing the face of Georgia, but the old southern ways still persist outside the big cities. Georgia ranks first in gallons of moonshine whiskey seized by the feds.

MARTINEZ FOR GOVERNOR: OCTOBER 10, 1990

I. Middle East:

-Brenda Spriggs wrote me from Florida the other day, to tell me how proud she is of her son, currently serving in Saudi Arabia. Brenda told me that she and her husband are praying that the situation in the Middle East can be resolved peacefully. Brenda, you have my promise: we will make every effort to bring a peaceful resolution to this crisis. And we're proud of your son as well.

-We're expecting a call tomm. with additional names. I've asked Steve McGreevey to pass them on to you.

II. Anecdotal:

-Bob wanted a speaker today who is loved in Florida, known for his intelligence and cunning; feared by opponents for his bold strategy. But since Don Shula couldn't make it, Bob asked me to fill in.

-But we need Bob to win for another reason. I understand that if he loses, Bob has been asked to star in a new episode of Miami Vice.

-These are fast moving times, and a Governor has to be able to keep up with the pace. Bob Martinez has the skills needed to do just that, and he also has the dog. Couple of weeks ago we pulling up to the Governor's residence, the door opens, and before I had a chance to get my foot out the door, Bob's basset hound xxxx jumped in at full speed. No offense Bob, but I don't we'll be introducing xxxx to little Millie any time soon.

-Of course, Bar and I are delighted to have our son Jeb running your campaign Bob, but I got to warn you, he's dangerous. Up in Kennebunkport couple of weeks ago, Jeb hooked me in the ear. I've got enough to deal with in Saddam Hussein, and I need this?

Marcus.

Maudy, Oct 1

- Florida waves

lick up tape

- Print out Laba/
needing folder
material

- Martinez for-call

Martinez

- Call campaign.

↳ newspaper
descriptions

↳ personal.

↳ less on issues,
fox & ...

- military names

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Carolyn

FROM: SALLY SALMON
Associate Director
Office of Political Affairs

Hope this helps w
Martinez - big issues
are crime : drugs :
the environment .

Governor Bob Martinez...



Taking a Strong Stand for a Better Tomorrow

Paid For by the Campaign Account
of Bob Martinez "R"
Pd. Pol. Adv.

**BOB
MARTINEZ
FOR GOVERNOR**

Post Office Box 2723
Tallahassee, FL 32316



"As Governor, virtually every decision I make is with my family in mind. And yours. The citizens of our state deserve a Governor who stands up for their interests.

That's the commitment I made four years ago as I sought the office and it's a commitment I have kept throughout my first term. With your continued support, we will build an even better Florida."

The choice is yours, and the time is now.

Bob Martinez...
Taking a Strong Stand
for a Better Tomorrow

 printed on recycled paper

Taking a Strong Stand for a Better Tomorrow

As Florida's 40th Governor, Bob Martinez quickly established a strong record of achievement. In January 1987, Governor Martinez inherited a state facing growing problems, but one filled with great promise.

He immediately set to work ably using existing resources to make positive strides for education and the environment, and taking strong preventative measures in the areas of drugs and crime. Governor Martinez has met the state's greatest challenges to ensure its promising future.

Governor Martinez has demonstrated a hands-on management style and has been a working Governor of Florida. Florida is one of the fastest growing states in the country and Governor Martinez has provided practical solutions for managing that growth. Governor Martinez's record reaffirms the commitment he has made to making Florida a safer and better place to live. Here are just a few of his accomplishments.

Drugs

- * Authorized the use of the National Guard against drug traffickers and proposed the death penalty for drug kingpins.

- * Enacted Drug-Free Work Place Policies requiring drug testing for critical state employees and expanded Florida's Correctional Drug Treatment Programs for prisoners and parolees.

- * Appointed a drug czar for the state of Florida, even before the federal government did so.

- * Lead Governor on substance abuse for the National Governor's Association.

Crime

- * Funded 28,220 new prison beds, as many as both his predecessors combined during their 16 years in office doubling the size of the state's prison system.

- * Enacted longer mandatory sentencing for career criminals and a system to ensure that the worst offenders remain behind bars.

- * Vigorously supported the death penalty, signing more than 120 death warrants and working to reduce frustrating delays in the judicial system.

Environment

- * Led the fight to stop oil drilling in 25 million acres off Florida's coast and proposed a tanker-free buffer zone around the Florida Keys to further guard against a major oil spill.

- * Committed himself to protecting Florida's precious lakes and rivers, including the Kissimmee River, the Suwannee River and the Wekiva River, Lake Okeechobee, Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay, and the Indian River Lagoon.

- * Worked to expand the Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve.

- * Proposed *Preservation 2000*, a bold environmental acquisition program that includes environmental restoration projects and establishing a matching program for local land acquisition.



Education

- * Expanded his program to provide pre-school opportunities for disadvantaged three and four-year-olds from \$500,000 to \$50 million.

- * Called for and presided over Florida's first Governor's Education Summit which set about restructuring Florida's education system, including the concept of *choice* in school selection.

- * Expanded Florida's Pre-Paid College Tuition Program to provide full scholarships to 670 economically disadvantaged youngsters every year.

- * Established the most successful Lottery in the nation which in its first two years of operation has generated \$1.6 billion for education, twice the amount predicted.

Governor Martinez's Accomplishments Set High Standard of Leadership

Since taking office in 1987, Governor Bob Martinez has dedicated himself to bringing efficiency and effectiveness to state government. As a result, his first term has been one of innovation and success on a wide range of issues. Here are just a few of those achievements.

GETTING TOUGH ON CRIME

The Governor has:

—Funded 18,744 new prison beds, as many as the combined efforts of Governors Reuben Askew and Bob Graham in 16 years and has proposed an additional 9,417 beds this year.

—Enacted sweeping anti-crime measures, including tougher sentences for career criminals and a Drug Free School Zone Program imposing stiff sentences for those convicted of drug crimes near schools.

—Vigorously supported the death penalty, signing more than 120 death warrants and working to reduce delays in the judicial system.

WORKING TO RID FLORIDA OF DRUGS

The Governor has:

—Authorized the use of the National Guard against drug trafficker and proposed the death penalty for drug kingpins.

—Enacted Drug Free Workplace policies requiring drug testing for critical state employees and expanded Florida's Correctional Drug Treatment Programs for prisoners and parolees.

—Appointed a drug czar for the state of Florida, even before the federal government did so.

—Travelled to Panama, Bolivia, and Columbia to witness the source of America's drug supply first hand.

PROTECTING FLORIDA'S ENVIRONMENT

The Governor has:

—Worked to stop oil drilling in 25 million acres off Florida's coast and proposed a tanker-free buffer zone around the Florida Keys to further guard against a major oil spill.

—Worked to expand the Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve.

—Committed himself to protecting Florida's precious lakes and rivers, including the Kissimmee River, the Suwannee River, the Wekiva River and Lake Okeechobee.

—Initiated legislation creating the Coastal States Compact to safeguard the South Atlantic and Gulf coastal regions, subsequently enacted by eight states.

—Proposed *Preservation 2000*, a bold environmental acquisition program hailed by the Florida Audubon Society as the "single most significant proposal yet made to reach to the problems that are destroying the environment."

MAKING EVERY TAX DOLLAR COUNT

The Governor has:

—Saved taxpayers over \$1.2 billion by increasing efficiency and reducing costs in state government.

—Put prisoners to work building new prisons and demolishing crack houses.

—Initiated new programs like "Project Independence" which helps welfare recipients get off welfare and into real jobs, saving Florida taxpayers millions of dollars.

CARING FOR THOSE IN NEED

The Governor has:

—Raised Medicaid eligibility levels for children, the elderly, pregnant women, and the disabled to 100% of the federal poverty level (150% for pregnant women and infants), up from a meager 44% when the Governor took office.

—Organized the "Transplant Lifeline for Children" to assist Florida children who need life saving organ transplants.

—Instituted "One Church, One Child," a program in which a church works to find an adoptive home for at least one child.

—Increased pre-natal care from HRS county health units by 40% and increased subsidized child care by 68%.

EXPANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Governor has:

—Established Florida Spaceport Authority to develop the nation's first commercial launch facilities at Cape San Blas and Cape Canaveral, Florida.

—Enabled the creation of 650,000 new jobs during his administration.

—Led Florida to a national high of new business growth, 60% in the first nine months of 1989.

ESTABLISHING EDUCATIONAL ADVANCES

The Governor has:

—Expanded his program to provide pre-school opportunities for three and four year olds from \$500,000 to \$50 million.

—Called for and presided over Florida's first Governor's Education Summit which set about restructuring Florida's educational system, including the concept of *choice* in school selection.

—Expanded Florida's Pre-Paid College Tuition Program to provide full scholarships to 670 economically disadvantaged youngsters every year.

HRS reforms

The Martinez Administration has taken dramatic steps to modernize the massive Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the largest state social services agency of its kind in the nation. Since Governor Martinez took office funding for HRS has more than doubled, providing tremendous increases in services to the poor, children, elderly and other needy Floridians. At the same time, HRS has moved to improve how that additional money is being used.

One of the most important innovations at HRS has been the modernization of the massive agency through the use of sophisticated computer systems, which save tax dollars, increase the department's productivity and greatly improve services to the public. In July 1988, the department established the Florida Protective Services System, the nation's first fully integrated computer system for handling reports of abuse and neglect involving both children and adults. Before the system was established, abuse reports were received at 181 telephone locations around the state; now all reports are received through one statewide hotline (1-800/96-ABUSE) and immediately entered into an automated tracking system. Similar automation advances have been applied to such things as services for delinquent children, Medicaid, welfare and child support enforcement.

In addition, the department has focused resources on particular problem areas. The Better Living for Seniors program, begun in 1988, is a program for elderly, disabled and disadvantaged adults that coordinates a wide range of services for clients in their own homes or other community settings, reducing the need for nursing home or other high-cost care. The coordinated program has made it much easier for elderly Floridians to receive the help they need to remain active in their later years.

Another major HRS success story has been in the area of child support enforcement. In the Governor's first three years in office, child support collections have more than doubled from just \$98 million in 1986-87 to \$200 million in 1989-90. Last year more than 6,000 Florida families gained independence from welfare through the recovery of child support payments.

One Church, One Child

One of the serious social dilemmas facing the state when Governor Martinez took office was a backlog of several hundred young black children awaiting adoption. In response, the Governor created Florida's One Church, One Child program. Through One Church, One Child, the state has joined with the heart of Florida's black community -- its churches -- to eliminate the tragedy of abused, neglected and abandoned black children who could not find the warmth and love of an adopted home. To date, more than 500 black children have found good homes through this innovative program. Legislation signed by the Governor in July formally establishes One Church, One Child in law, which will ensure its continued existence.

Project Independence

Governor Martinez created Project Independence as a way to help poor Floridians trade in their welfare check for a paycheck. Project Independence reduces welfare dependency and promotes economic self-sufficiency by providing a range of services including employment, training, education and support services to program participants. Project Independence has been immensely successful. Job placements and welfare cost savings have grown each year under the program; the state has helped provide some 100,000 job placements, resulting in a combined savings of more than \$190 million in the program's first three years.

Preservation 2000

Two weeks after the legislative session adjourned, Governor Martinez was named national Conservationist of the Year by the prestigious National Parks and Conservation Association, in part because of his visionary leadership in proposing Preservation 2000.

Preservation 2000, which the Governor signed into law June 28, is the most ambitious land acquisition program in the nation, giving Florida a way to protect its precious environmental resources for future generations. Under the program, the state will generate some \$3 billion in bonds over the next 10 years to buy land on Florida's coast, add to state parks and forests, and acquire environmentally sensitive and recreational lands.

Governor Martinez proposed Preservation 2000 after hearing from his Governor's Commission on the Future of Florida's Environment, which listed land acquisition as the single greatest thing Florida can do to protect its fragile natural resources.

Death Penalty Appeals

Although Governor Martinez has signed more than 130 death warrants against Florida's worst murderers, only six court-imposed death sentences were carried out during the first three and a half years of his administration. While such horrible killers as Ted Bundy were brought to final justice, Governor Martinez and the people of Florida have been repeatedly frustrated by the lengthy delays brought on by round after round of appeals by Death Row inmates.

As a result, Governor Martinez has been working to change federal and state laws in order to streamline the appeals process while protecting prisoners' constitutional rights. The Governor has testified before the U.S. Senate in support of a time limit on federal appeals, and has advocated state legislation to eliminate a duplicative track of appeals in state court.

Offshore Oil Drilling

Governor Martinez has led a bipartisan, united Florida effort to stop the threat of offshore oil drilling off the state's environmentally sensitive coast. Several years of intensive discussions reached fruition this summer when President Bush announced a ban on all oil exploration activities off the southern Florida coast into the next century. While much work remains to be done on the issue, the President's decision represented a major environmental victory for the State of Florida. The Governor is also pushing for a permanent ban on drilling activity off Florida's Panhandle coast.

Governor Martinez began negotiations with then-Interior Secretary Donald Hodel during the Governor's first year in office, and as a result of the discussions drilling was blocked in 25 million acres of sensitive waters. The discussions also led to formation of two scientific studies, and those studies played a key role in the President's recent decision. Governor Martinez met privately with President Bush on several occasions to push for the ban on drilling off the Florida coast, and has also pressed Florida's case with other federal leaders.

Florida Cost Savings Program

Governor Martinez established the Florida Cost Savings Program in 1987 to act as a guiding force in his mission to contain the steadily rising costs of state government. The program's original goal was to fulfill the Governor's 1986 promise to identify \$800 million that could be redirected to better uses. It is currently estimated that the Florida Cost Savings Program will have achieved at least \$1.1 billion in savings by the end of the new fiscal year, surpassing the Governor's original goal by 38 percent.

The program is designed to encourage improved productivity and cost reductions by state agencies, following established criteria. While the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting verifies cost-cutting steps taken by state agencies, Governor Martinez has personally played a major part in the program by vetoing \$416.9 worth of inappropriate or unneeded items injected into the state budget by the Legislature over the past four years.

Among the larger savings realized through the Florida Cost Savings Program are \$449 million through a Department of Corrections initiative to use inmate labor to build "quick construction" prisons, \$22.7 million through a new law recommended by the Department of Transportation reduce eminent domain litigation costs, and \$11 million in reduced time and erroneous welfare distributions as a result of new computer systems at the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.



*done on a weekly basis -
diff issue each week.*

Governor Bob Martinez

on the Issues:

EDUCATION

SUMMARY

Something is wrong in education, and it will take major reworking to get it fixed. That was the consensus view of the nation's Governors, who convened one year ago for the President's Education Summit.

That Summit produced a set of national goals, a tool for all states to use in evaluating the success or failure of their own education systems. At the urging of Governor Martinez -- a former classroom teacher -- the Florida Cabinet adopted those goals for the state. For too long Florida has focused on "how much" rather than "how well," and the state now needs to establish measurements of performance, including such factors as testing, graduation rates and number of scholarships.

The recent history of education in Florida has been one of frustration.

Parents have been frustrated by the lack of results they see in the individual performances of their children.

Teachers have been frustrated by their inability to gain a meaningful role in the operations of their own schools.

Students have been frustrated by the handicap of an inferior education.

Businesses have been frustrated by an education system that produces graduates ill-equipped to deal with the ever-changing demands of the modern world of commerce.

And taxpayers have been frustrated by a Legislature and education bureaucracy that asks them to pour more and more money into a system that produces less and less.

The last four years have seen some isolated examples of progress in education. As the Governor has traveled around the state, he has visited some truly meritorious schools, met with dedicated principals and teachers, and seen the spark of enlightenment in hundreds of bright and enthusiastic students.

As encouraging as these individuals are, far more typical for Florida's schools has been the repetition of mediocrity and failure. Education has enjoyed a significant increase in funding under the Martinez Administration, but it is now clear that more money alone does not translate into better education.

Overall performance is simply not measuring up, and the time has come for major reforms in the very structure of education in Florida. As chairman of the State Board of Education, Governor Martínez has been a steady voice for reform, working to spread the examples of individual excellence to the entire state.

The Governor created the Commission on the Reform of Elementary Education, which produced a series of education reform recommendations, some of which were enacted in 1990. His efforts also led in November 1989 to the Governor's Education Summit, which produced a blueprint for educational excellence in Florida. Unfortunately many of the recommendations of that distinguished group have not yet been adopted by the Legislature, but they provide a framework for the reforms that will be enacted during the second term of the Martinez Administration.

Florida's future leaders -- those who will be its public officials, corporate executives, teachers, and parents into the 21st Century -- will be molded by how well the state's education system does its job. If Florida is to have the kind of education system worthy of a national leader, the time to begin is now.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: PRE-KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 12th GRADE

Situation Confronting Florida: January 1987

When Governor Martinez took office, Florida was just beginning to come to terms with the fact that money doesn't always mean success in public school education.

Over the previous four years, teacher salaries were increased; the state had advanced from 34th in the nation to 27th in per-pupil spending; and on average each teacher had to deal with the needs of two fewer students at a time. But the state was still 30th in pupil-teacher ratio, it had the third-worst graduation rate in the nation, and it finished a weak 13th of the 22 states that use the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) as a measure of academic ability.

Florida's public schools were burdened by centralized bureaucracy and too many programs that carried state mandates but no tools to evaluate their success. Achievement was being assessed by dollars, not by measurable goals.

Resources for school children were sorely lacking. Many students still did not have their own textbooks for each subject, few computers were in use as learning resources in the classroom, and one of every 14 public school buses was a safety risk, built before standards were upgraded in 1977. In addition, there were no significant in-school programs to steer youngsters away from the dangers of drug use.

Two months earlier the voters of Florida had approved creation of a Lottery. They awaited the leadership to set up Lottery operations that would produce the most possible benefits for Florida's public schools.

Accomplishments of the Martinez Administration

Over the past four years, Governor Martinez and the Legislature together provided 56 percent more money for education; the \$3.45 billion in new money to education (public schools and post-secondary) in the four years of the Martinez Administration far surpassed the \$2.5 billion increase in the first six years of the 1980s. However, the Governor and Legislature differed in their approaches on how to put that money to use. While the Legislature continued to pour substantial resources into the same education programs and systems that had failed to produce positive results, Governor Martinez directed his budgetary and policy initiatives toward reforming the very structure of education in Florida.

The increases provided by the Governor and Legislature over the past four years allowed the state to meet the basic needs of some 311,800 additional public school students, more than total school enrollments of one-third of the other states in the nation. Teacher salaries increased 28.6 percent in that period, for the first time averaging more than \$30,000 annually.

But despite funding increases that moved the state up to 25th in per-pupil expenditures, Florida's public schools still are not showing results. In 1988, the last year for which figures are available, Florida ranked 51st -- dead last -- in the federal government's report of graduation rates. The state also fell to 15th out of 22 states in SAT scores, and was in the bottom half of the states (28th) in pupil-teacher ratio.

These facts have given rise to a growing sense that the education bureaucracy is top-heavy, that not enough education dollars are reaching the classroom level where they can truly be used to educate. Governor Martinez believes the focus must be on expenditures that help bring children into the classroom fully prepared to learn, and on the actual classroom programs rather than administrative overhead. This should be done hand-in-hand with structural reforms designed to put the money -- and the decisions -- in the individual schools in which instruction takes place.

Readiness to Learn

Governor Martinez has directed substantial resources to improving the chances that all students, regardless of their social or economic backgrounds, are able to begin and proceed through their public education on relatively equal footing.

When Governor Martinez took office, Florida had virtually no statewide program for pre-kindergarten students. The state budget contained just \$500,000 for the so-called "Pre-K" programs for all of Florida, an inadequate amount to conduct any meaningful program. In the four years of his Administration, Governor Martinez has brought funding for the program to \$51 million, an increase of over 10,000 percent to help economically disadvantaged four-year-olds prepare for formal public school education. County school boards may contract with Pre-K providers, fostering greater choices for parents of pre-schoolers.

Once those students entered the schools the Governor's goal was to keep them there, fully equipped with the tools to successfully complete their education. He has overseen development of \$284 million in district dropout prevention programs for at-risk children, such as teen parent programs, counseling programs and substance abuse programs, and the state recently began an effective program that takes a driver's license away from students who drop out. The Martinez Administration created the Project Independence Teenage Parent Program, which last year helped 4,935 poor teenage parents in 14 counties obtain their high school diploma or its equivalent and the job skills necessary to become self-sufficient. The state also provided financial assistance and food stamps to more than 30,000 teenagers last year, helping the youths concentrate on school rather than their economic condition. In addition, legislation requiring social and health services to be located or provided at school sites was passed in 1990 as part of the Governor's education reform package; the services are to begin in the current school year and be fully implemented by 1995-96.

The past four years have seen a 2,000-percent increase to \$41.8 million in the Middle Child Education (PRIME) program to help children in grades four through eight make the transition from childhood to adulthood through instruction. The same period has seen a 500 percent increase, to \$1.5 million, in the In-School Child Care program for educational or recreational child care of students, before or after school and during school holidays.

The Governor also brought the fight against drugs to the school yard and the classroom through the Drug-Free School Zone law and the D.A.R.E. program. He convinced the 1989 Legislature to create Drug-Free School Zones, declaring the area within 1,000 feet of all public schools to be off limits to drug dealers. Anyone convicted of a drug crime within a zone faces a stiffer sentence, and offenses involving the most serious drugs carry a mandatory sentence of at least three years in prison. The Governor personally placed Drug-Free School Zone signs at numerous schools around the state, and visited dozens of schools throughout the state to teach classes on the dangers of drugs.

Governor Martinez also implemented Drug Abuse Resistance Education, or D.A.R.E., an innovative program designed to prevent substance abuse through education for children from kindergarten through sixth grade. Uniformed officers teach fifth- and sixth-graders in the classroom, providing accurate information about alcohol and drugs and showing students how to resist pressure to use drugs. Four years ago D.A.R.E. did not exist on a statewide basis, but this school year some 117,000 of Florida's public school fifth- and sixth-graders -- 44 percent of the total in those grades -- will receive D.A.R.E. training.

Resources

Governor Martinez is concerned that the United States, once Number One in the world in scientific know-how, has recently been ranked 14th among industrialized nations. World commerce is increasingly dependent on mathematics, science and high technology, and the Governor believes Florida must keep pace with these developments if it is to play a leading role in the international economy. To do that, its schools must integrate technology into the entire education process, just as the business world has integrated it into all private sector activities. Governor Martinez created the Workforce 2000 Task Force in 1988 to address the question of how Florida's education institutions can produce workers with the skills necessary to compete in the global marketplace of the next century.

It is no longer enough to have computers in public schools merely to teach students how to use the keyboard and other such rudimentary skills. The Florida Department of Education reports that statewide schools average just one microcomputer for every 34 students in kindergarten through third grade, and the Governor believes computers must be used from the earliest stages to replace the chalkboard of a previous era. Instead of using computers to teach students only about the machines themselves, the use of computers should be greatly expanded so they become educational resources -- to teach math, science, language skills, and other subjects. In addition, teachers and administrators should learn to use computers as major resources for teaching, accounting, record keeping and planning.

With that in mind, the Governor has overseen the development of an instructional technology program within Florida's public school system. He and the Legislature have provided \$27 million over the past four years for computers and software to enhance student learning. As a result, the number of microcomputers used for student instruction throughout the state more than doubled from 48,478 in 1985-86 to 107,238 four years later.

In the past four years, the state has also provided a 49 percent increase, to \$74 million, in funding to local school districts for textbooks and other materials, and a 144 percent increase for library materials.

To ensure that students arrive safely at school and return safely home, Governor Martinez has made a priority of replacing pre-1977 school buses. He has provided a 111 percent increase in funding to replace those older buses, as well as a 64 percent increase in student transportation funding for districts.

Classroom Programs

The most sophisticated computer equipment will be of little value if Florida's students don't know how to put it to work -- which questions to ask of the machines. To inspire Florida's best young math and science minds, Governor Martinez proposed establishment of a residential high school to specialize on math and science. He gained passage of legislation in 1989 creating a council to examine site selection and program development. The 1990 Legislature also provided \$1.2 million for a Brevard County Math/Science Residential School, which could double as the state residential school if the council determines it to be the best site.

In the four years of the Martinez Administration, state funding for key math and science initiatives has enjoyed a 400-percent increase. In addition, the state has added 38 percent for writing skills programs to reduce class sizes and enable students to prepare written reports weekly.

The thirst for knowledge among Florida's best high school students doesn't dissipate when the school year ends, so Governor Martinez created the Governor's Summer College Program, a four-week program at New College in Sarasota for high school juniors. In its first two years, the program has served 206 of Florida's potential future leaders.

There is, however, one area of increased funding that is not a sign of success. Over the past four years, the state has had to direct \$1.4 billion into public school remediation programs to help students who do not possess sufficient basic skills to succeed. This money, though serving an important purpose, illustrates the shortcomings of the performance of Florida's public schools. If the basic skills were adequately taught in the first place, this substantial amount of money could be redirected for other educational purposes.

Reform

When the basic structure of Florida's public education system was established decades ago, the state was predominantly agricultural and rural. To accommodate the needs of that agrarian lifestyle, school days began early and ended early, schools were closed during the summer months of heaviest farm activity, and decision-making was centralized at the district and state levels.

Florida has rapidly become an urbanized state with a vibrant economy. Many households are run by a single parent or by parents who both work outside the home. The job market is dominated by occupations that didn't exist that many years ago, from service industries to high technology. Yet the basic structure of Florida's public schools system has remained unchanged.

Governor Martinez, who spent seven years as a classroom teacher in Hillsborough County, has carefully examined the structure and focus of Florida's system of public education and has concluded that fundamental reforms must be made if the state is to provide quality education to the next generation of Floridians.

At the heart of the Governor's education reform initiatives is the belief that the best decisions can be made by those who are closest to the students. State government has imposed countless mandates demanded greater accountability from county schools, but has not given local officials -- superintendents, principals and teachers -- the authority and flexibility they need to do a better job.

Since taking office in 1987, Governor Martinez has advocated fewer restrictions on how county school districts may use the state funds they receive to run the public schools. What is essential in one county may be an afterthought in another, and easing the restrictions on the use of these so-called "categoricals" would allow local authorities to decide their highest priority needs and direct state funds to those areas.

The Governor has also been a strong voice in support of choice in education -- the ability of parents to have a say in selecting which schools their children will attend and even which teachers their children will learn from.

It is important that districts be able to measure the performance of each of their schools, because the state expects to measure the performance of each district -- and in turn be measured itself against other states in the nation.

The Governor's commitment to education reform led him to convene the Governor's Education Summit in November 1989, three months after he established the Commission on the Reform of Elementary Education. He also created the Workforce 2000 Task Force in 1988 to identify how Florida's public schools can produce workers who can fill the kinds of jobs that will be available in Florida's economy in the next century.

Based on the work of these distinguished groups, Governor Martinez has advocated several major reforms. The Legislature and education establishment have been reluctant to adopt more than pilot projects to implement these reforms, but in light of the renewed national focus on education performance they will be considered again.

Shocked by figures showing that one of every eight Florida kindergarteners is retained for a second year in the same grade, the Governor proposed that the 1990 Legislature adopt his plan for continuous progress, which would eliminate grade distinctions in the early years to enable children to mature and advance at their own pace. By a certain cut-off point, the students would be required to meet clear standards of achievement. Until that point, however, they would be allowed to develop free of the stigma associated with being retained -- "failing" -- at the earliest stages of the academic life. The Legislature adopted a limited version of this concept as a pilot project for the current school year.

The Governor has also advocated school-based management, in which teachers, principals and parents have a greater voice in determining the direction of individual schools. Funding to implement school-based management has doubled to \$1 million in the four years of the Martinez Administration.

Since taking office, Governor Martinez has also proposed restructuring the school calendar to ensure year-round use of school facilities. While students would attend classes for the same number of days per year, year-round use would provide the equivalent of one-fourth more facilities at minimal additional cost. In addition, the Governor supports additional use of schools for before- and after-school programs to assist working parents who cannot be home at the end of their children's school day; in the past four years, funding for in-school child care has been increased by 400 percent.

Lottery

Though personally opposed to a state-sanctioned Lottery, Governor Martinez vowed four years ago to provide the people of Florida the best-run, most effective Lottery anywhere if they voted to authorize one. He has made good on that promise, and Florida's school children are the beneficiaries.

It is clear that the millions from the Florida Lottery cannot make a substantial impact on the overall quality of education in the state; Lottery money would only be sufficient to run the schools for two or three weeks. Nevertheless, the phenomenal success of the Florida Lottery has resulted in large sums of money for education that otherwise would not be there, and the fine management of Lottery operations is to be credited.

To date, proceeds from the sale of Florida Lottery tickets have pumped \$1.78 billion into the Educational Enhancement (Lottery) Trust Fund for schools, and during the first three years of the Lottery it produced twice as much money for education originally forecast. Promotional activities by the Lottery Department, enhanced by the appeal of large jackpots, are intended to ensure the continued contribution of the Lottery to meeting Florida's education needs. Late in 1989, better-than-anticipated Lottery sales enabled state leaders to spare education programs from the brunt of budget reductions, and high Lottery sales may again provide partial relief from reductions this year.

With the exception of 1988, Governor Martinez has recommended that all Lottery proceeds be used for education enhancements that had not previously been funded from General Revenues. Every year, however, the Legislature supplanted some General Revenue funds with Lottery funds. Since the Lottery began several months ahead of schedule in 1988, the Legislature has replaced \$304.5 million of General Revenue funded programs with Lottery funds (the Governor's 1988-89 budget recommendations included \$42.8 million in supplants).

Many of Governor Martinez's initiatives over the next four years will build on the programs he has already begun or will implement the recommendations of the Governor's Education Summit, his Commission on Reform of Elementary Education, and the Governor's Workforce 2000 task force:

- o Establish full school-based management in all 67 school districts, giving those who interact most directly with students the authority to create a curriculum and other school programs and facilities that best meet the particular needs of those students.
- o Implement choice in school selection, giving parents the opportunity to make more selections about the kind of education their children will receive. Create "schools within schools" by dividing existing large campuses into multiple schools at the same location, allowing parents to select the campus whose academic strengths match the needs of their children and creating smaller student bodies (which offers youngsters a greater sense of belonging, enhanced opportunities for extra-curricular activities such as student government or athletics, and other benefits).
- o Expand the use of magnet schools to create centers of excellence within a district, giving parents and students options for obtaining the best possible instruction in their chosen field.
- o Fully implement continuous progress, eliminating grade distinctions in the beginning school years -- and with it, eliminating the stigma of failure associated with a student's earliest educational experiences.
- o Implement year-round use of school facilities, expanding the ability of school districts to accommodate more students without building new facilities.

- o Consolidate existing funding "categoricals" to give local administrators greater flexibility in applying state funds to priority areas of local need.
- o Utilize computers as full learning tools, expanding programs beyond those that merely teach students how to use the keyboard and into those that provide actual subject-matter instruction through the computer; require all teachers and administrators to be computer literate and competent; design future school facilities to accommodate instructional technology, including computers.
- o Establish a residential math/science high school within four years; promote business and community partnerships to support math and science education; establish additional math and science magnet schools; work with business and industry to ensure math and science curricula are relevant to their real needs; consider providing special incentives to attract teachers of math and science, including alternative certification.
- o Continue the expansion of pre-kindergarten programs to meet 100 percent of need, up from the current 65 percent.
- o Expand the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program (D.A.R.E.) to all eligible fifth- and sixth-graders by 1994, estimated to be 366,676 students; fully implement Drug-Free School Zones in all public schools; by 1994-95, reduce student drug use by at least 50 percent (with a goal of 100 percent); by 1994-95, eliminate dangerous weapons from schools and reduce violent crime in schools by at least 50 percent (with a goal of 100 percent).
- o In order for educators to set an example, establish comprehensive drug-free workplace programs such as those being developed for state government; standardize substance abuse awareness and violence prevention training for all teaching certificate holders and applicants.

- o Foster the integration of government services, schools and community agencies within or close to school sites, establishing schools as community resources; open school buildings to public/private sector groups to provide coordinated services, such as HRS social services, youth counselors, etc.
- o Establish a statewide program of retired citizens providing assistance and instruction in schools; increase community involvement through the use of volunteers (for tutoring, field trips, etc.) and businesses (for mentoring, site visits, teacher internships, partnership programs, etc.).
- o Expand before- and after-care programs for children of working parents, providing taxpayer funding where necessary but requiring parents who can afford to pay for these programs to do so.
- o Provide educational options, such as vocational education and career counseling, to students at an earlier age to allow them more meaningful selections.
- o Foster workplace literacy programs through chambers of commerce, business organizations and other community resources.
- o Increase the percentage of minority teachers hired to at least 85 percent of the level of the minority student population, which would increase the percentage of minority teachers by approximately 2 percent annually.

Goals

If the structural reforms and other innovative programs listed above are fully implemented, Governor Martinez believes the following goals can be achieved, in keeping with the findings and recommendations of the Governor's Education Summit:

- Increase the graduation rate to 85 percent.
- Achieve a 95 percent promotion rate in each grade K-12.
- Reduce absenteeism in Florida's public schools.
- Reduce by 50 percent the number of high school graduates who need basic skills remediation as they enroll in a community college.
- Increase by 50 percent the number of adults who demonstrate adult literacy.
- Increase the number of adults with high school diplomas or equivalency by 10 percent.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Situation Confronting Florida: January 1987

During the first half of the 1980s, Florida's higher education system had experienced some successes, but it had not reached the lofty expectations set for it. Though some individual programs had achieved prominence, the State University System overall had fallen short of the state's goal of moving it into the "upper quartile," or top dozen, of the nation's public university systems.

Florida's nine universities had enjoyed fairly consistent enrollment, growing by only about 2,700 students, or 3 percent, across the system during the previous four years. Florida's 28 community colleges gained 2,000 students, or 1.5 percent, during the same period.

Despite the manageable pace of enrollment growth prior to 1987, the minimum standards considered acceptable by Florida's colleges and universities was the cause of some concern. A majority of Florida's best high school students were going elsewhere for their higher education, as only 39 percent of those top students chose to remain in the state to pursue their degrees in 1986. The overall quality of the entering freshman class reflected this pattern: In the last full school year before Governor Martinez took office, the state's universities accepted an entering freshman class with an overall academic performance in high school of less than a B average (2.97 on a scale of 4.0).

Accomplishments of the Martinez Administration

In the past four years, Florida's higher education system has come into its own and emerged as a true national leader.

The state has continued to meet the growth needs of higher education, despite enrollment increases of 13.6 percent in the State University System and 33.5 percent in community colleges. Even as it has accommodated the basic needs of some 67,000 new college and university students, the state has continued to improve the quality of programs and operations, as reflected in the 30 percent increase in the operating budget of the State University System.

Under the Martinez Administration, the state has increased its support for its brightest students and for deserving students who otherwise might not be able to attend a college or university. The Florida Student Assistant Program has grown by 84 percent; the Florida Academic Scholars program has enjoyed a 575 percent increase; "Chappie" James Most Promising Teacher Scholarships have increase by 72 percent; and the Critical Teacher Shortage Scholarship Program grew by 71 percent.

Governor Martinez instituted the Florida Prepaid College Program, which to date has enabled 79,373 parents and others to guarantee future tuitions at today's prices, with another 22,268 contracts sold for future dormitory accommodations. This year the Governor won approval for \$1.3 million to match private contributions to provide 670 economically disadvantaged children with prepaid scholarships, contingent on the students remaining in school and staying out of trouble and off drugs.

The state is also providing the quality teachers needed for its post-secondary students. University faculty salaries doubled during the decade of the '80s, including an 8.3 percent increase in 1989-90, while community colleges showed a 40.5 percent increase from 1984 to 1990. Florida was one of only three Southern states, along with Virginia and Maryland, to place average university faculty salaries above the national average.

For Florida to meet its growing potential, it must offer greater opportunities for its student, both youngsters and adults, to acquire the skills necessary to attain at least the literacy and technical skills essential to becoming employable and productive. Governor Martinez has been a strong supporter of vocational education and adult literacy programs. Unlike most states, Florida provides state support well in excess of federal funding for these two programs; in 1988 and 1989, federal expenditures totaled \$31.4 million, while state and local expenditures exceeded \$662 million. Approximately 850,000 students enroll annually in vocational education programs, and 82 percent of those who complete job training are placed in jobs.

State University System

Over the past four years, Florida's university system has become the crown jewel of education in the state.

State leaders have worked diligently to achieve the kind of national recognition for academics that has become common for athletics. Those efforts culminated in grand fashion recently when the National Science Foundation selected a consortium headed by Florida State University and the University of Florida to house the national magnetism laboratory. The decision brings not only \$68 million in federal funding, but it also speaks volumes about the national reputation and growing prestige of Florida's university system. The victory capped four years of work to boost Florida's standing in the world of high-technology research, an effort that began with Governor Martinez's commitment in 1987 to pursue the Sematech project and continued through the state's strong bid for the Superconducting Super Collider project.

National recognition for Florida's universities has come from other sources as well. A George Mason University survey of 100 university presidents ranked Florida's as one of the Top Ten university systems in the nation. Money magazine recently listed New College at the University of South Florida as the best academic buy among public schools in the nation, and Barron's cited three institutions within the State University System as top education values.

These successes for the university system reflect the enhanced quality of university faculty and students during the past four years. The number of eminent scholars in the university system more than doubled, from 45 in 1986-87 to 100 in 1989-90. Just four years ago, fewer than two in five top high school students stayed in Florida for their higher education; now 71 percent of the state's National Merit Scholars choose to remain here to continue their education, confident the state's universities can meet their challenging academic demands. The University of Florida is ranked 12th in the nation in recruiting merit scholars. And the quality of entering freshmen in the university system has climbed well above a B average, to an average GPA of 3.22 on a 4.0 scale.

The past four years have seen an expansion of the university's role in its community and the state. The Comprehensive University Presence in South Florida, including the Southeast Campus in Broward County, have provided university excellence to one of Florida's largest urban centers. In 1990 alone, new programs were authorized to meet the changing demands of our growing state, including a Lakeland campus for the University of South Florida; the pharmacy program at Florida A&M University; film, television and recording arts programs at Florida State and the University of Central Florida; and the University of Florida's Harn Museum.

Resources for students have been significantly improved over the past four years, including a major emphasis on modernizing the learning tools for students. The Major Gifts matching program for the purchase of scientific and technical equipment, library resources and academic scholarships has grown by 282 percent, to \$5.7 million this year. Governor Martinez has overseen a 90 percent increase in funding to replace and enhance library resources, to \$27.8 million in the current year.

The Governor has worked to ensure that a university education can remain within the financial reach of most students, and where it has not he has advocated substantial increases to open campus doors to disadvantaged students. Over the four years of the Martinez Administration, annual university tuition and fees has increased by \$267, reducing the state's ranking to the fifth-best rate in the nation. At the same time, selected financial aid programs have grown by more than 50 percent.

Community Colleges

Florida's community college network remains an integral part of the state's education system, providing post-secondary opportunities to tens of thousands of Floridians who seek learning beyond high school but choose not to attend a state university.

Governor Martinez has pushed for additional resources for the community college system. As a result, overall funding for the system has grown by 53 percent in the past four years, compared to 32 percent in the previous four years.

Because of their traditionally local orientation, Florida's community colleges work closely with community businesses and organizations. To foster this partnership, Governor Martinez has supported the Florida Academic Improvement Trust Fund, a public-private matching program for community colleges that provides scholarships, scientific and technical equipment, and other activities to promote education. In the first four years after its creation in 1983, the program received \$1 million annually from the state. The amount doubled for the next two years, and in 1989-90 was again increased to \$2.75 million. In its five years of operation, the program has received \$9.1 million in private contributions matched by \$6 million in state funds, providing a total of \$15.1 million for quality improvements at the 25 participating community colleges.

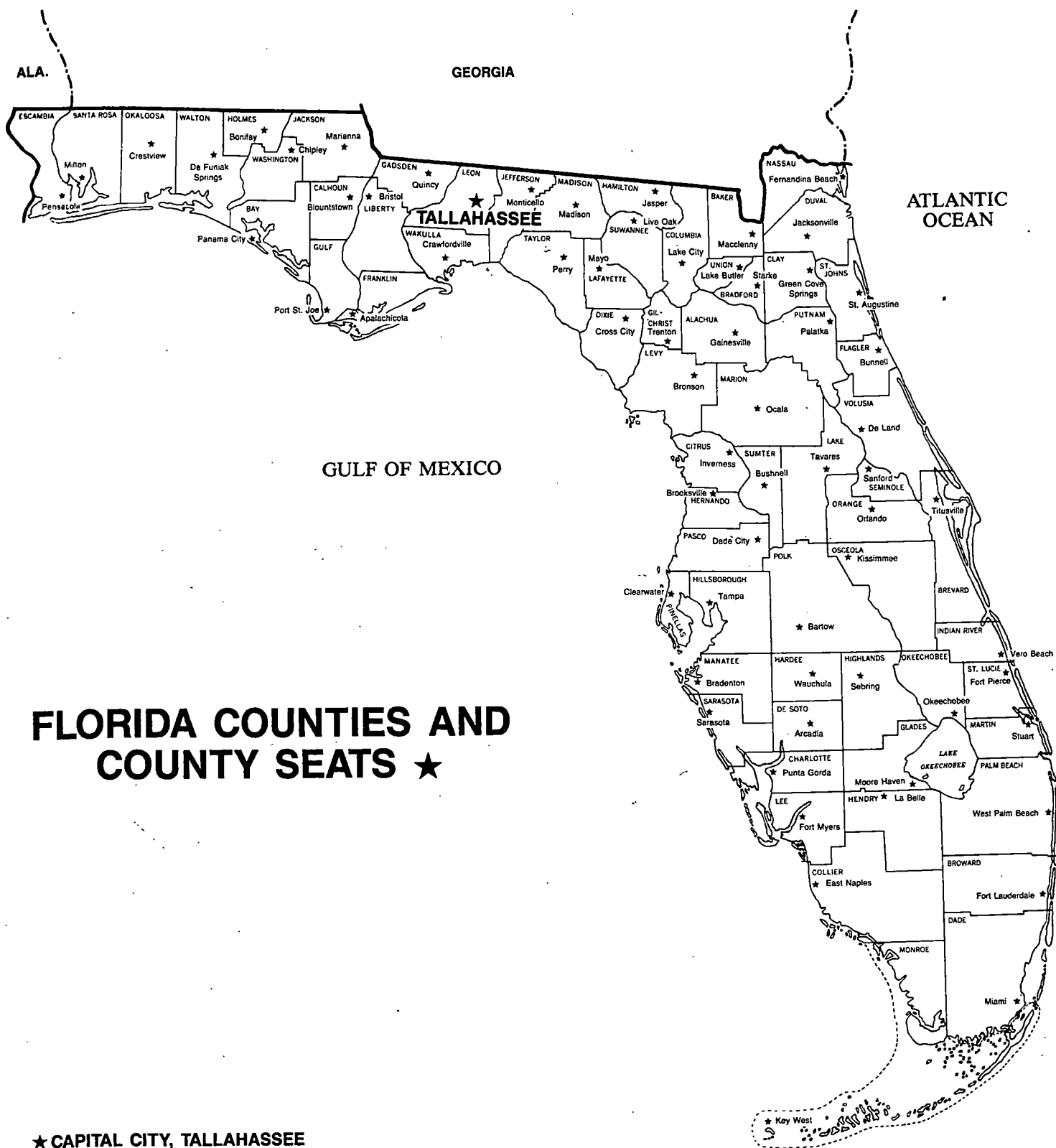
The Governor has also worked to strengthen the academic tools at community colleges. He helped establish the College Center for Library Automation to develop a highly centralized library automation system that will serve all 28 community colleges and their 62 associated library sites. The project received appropriations for \$3 million last year and in the current year.

Before they can advance to upper-level programs, community college students must pass the College Level Academic Skills Test, or CLAST. To help some student attain this goal, the state has provided more than \$130 million over the past four years to enhance instruction programs for these students.

The Next Four Years

- o Establish within four years a tenth state university at a location and timetable to be determined by the Board of Regents, in order to assure quality higher educational opportunities to the greatest number of Florida residents. The Regents should consider such factors as population and population growth, the concentration of students who would attend the new university and current travel distances for those students to existing universities. Costs associated with establishing the tenth university can be minimized by utilizing any existing educational facilities and by taking into account savings associated with locating the university near the students it would serve, such as a reduced need for dormitories and other residential services.
- o Continue the growth in the eminent scholars program by working with businesses and private individuals to secure funds to attract world-class scholars to state university campuses.
- o Establish and expand links between the state higher education system and Florida's private universities through the continued use of vouchers and other methods, recognizing that specialized programs at private universities lessen the demand for limited spaces at public universities.
- o Restructure Colleges of Education to ensure that prospective public school teachers receive an adequate foundation to prepare them for educating in a world of high technology, and to ensure that prospective teachers receive as much instruction in their areas of expertise as they do in the methodology of teaching.

- o Establish within four years a Global Change Institute affiliated with the State University System, to be an internationally recognized center of information and research. Continue to support the work of the Florida 2100 Committee of the Florida High Technology and Industry Council to develop such an institute to examine such global change issues as the risk of pollution from oil, the status of threatened and endangered species in Florida and the world, and the impact of global warming on weather patterns.
- o Maintain the affordability of Florida's colleges and universities as compared with other states. Enhance financial assistance programs to ensure that worthy students are not denied a post-secondary education simply because they do not have enough money. Expand the Prepaid College Tuition program to provide more educational opportunities for disadvantaged students.
- o Substantially reduce, and then eliminate, the need for remediation programs in public colleges and universities by improving basic skills programs in the K-12 public school system.
- o Continue to develop Florida's vocational education centers. Develop new centers when justified by the economy of the community and size and proximity of existing centers.



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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

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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

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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

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 nation'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

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field crops, snap beans, hogs, miscellaneous fruits and nuts, cucumbers, squash, tobacco, radishes, tangerines, corn, flowering bedding plants, other livestock, limes, avocados, 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

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. Whole-

sale 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 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 100 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

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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.

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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

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ican Presidential Primary

..... 5,890 (88%)
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121,817 (71%) (\$68,523)
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101,604 (80%) (\$74,681)
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 6,122 (5%)

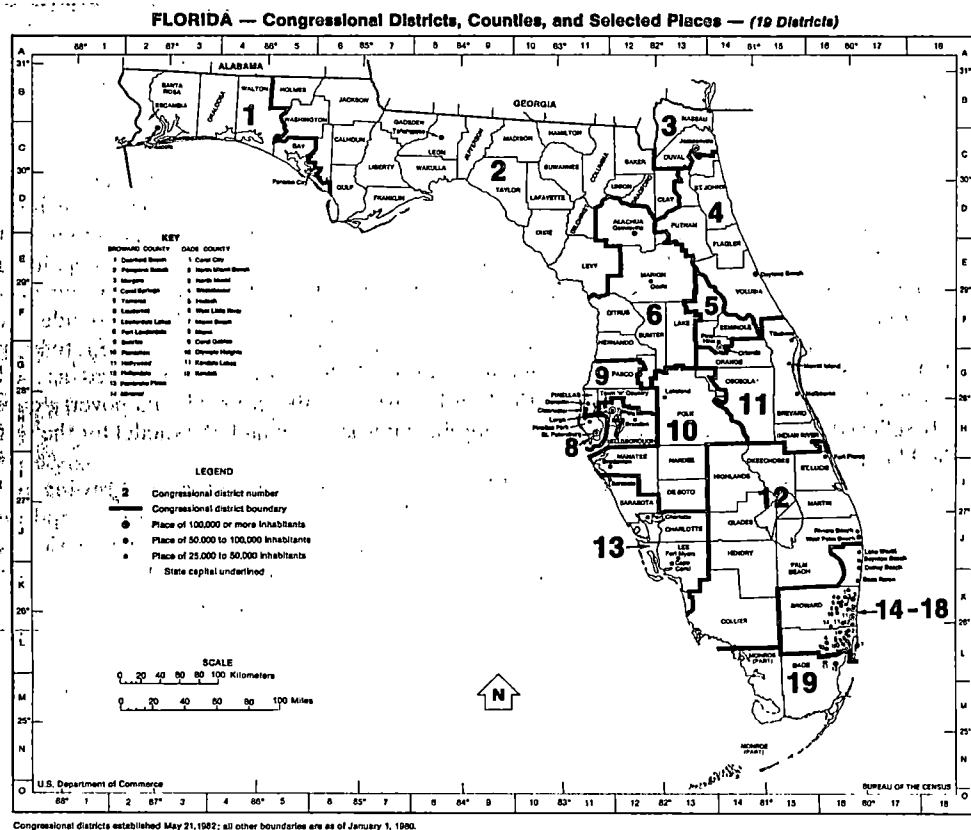
FLORIDA

Who imagined a half century ago that Florida, swamp-ridden, geographically isolated, disease-ridden, bigoted, with no mineral resources but phosphate mines and not much agriculture outside its citrus groves, without major industries or universities, would become one of the most populous American states? Florida in 1940 was studded with a few fabulous resorts but more of its people lived in settlements like LaBelle where the *WPA Guide* found that "rough unpainted pine houses flank the many unpaved roads within the town; on the outskirts are primitive one-story cabins with palm thatched roofs; these cabins are perched high on stilts to provide dry quarters in the rainy season, and on hot days hogs, dogs, and children retire under them to keep cool. Kerosene lamps light the houses, and home-cured hides are sometimes used as bed 'kivers.'" Florida was the smallest state in the South, with 1.9 million people, its poverty only faintly relieved by winter visitors and northern migrants; it was anything but a model for the rest of the Union.

Now, 50 years later with 12 million people, Florida is the nation's second fastest growing and fourth largest state (it passed Ohio in 1984, Illinois in 1986, Pennsylvania in 1987), and an instructive though exaggerated model of the America that is to be. Florida's population is weighted toward the elderly, its migrants tend to be affluent, its economy is made up mostly of service industries, its voters are disconnected from state and national government—distrustful of neighbors and fellow citizens they scarcely know and alarmed about what they see as the proximate threats to their comfortable lives, crime and drugs. Florida offers the vision of a sunny, carefree, comfortable life in year-round warmth—and provides a glimpse at the dark problems that may lurk ahead.

What brought so many Americans there was warm weather. A climate that in all but the winter months was considered intolerable (and which was genuinely unhealthy) half a century ago is, now that air conditioning became commonplace, deemed desirable. As one cohort of older Americans after another has migrated from the cold industrial belt from Boston to St. Louis down to the funnel of the Florida peninsula, a new megastate was born. More than 90% of Florida's housing units have been built since 1945, hundreds of square miles of swampland have been drained, miles and miles of roads and parking lots have been laid down, shopping centers and restaurants and luxury resorts and trailer parks have been built. For millions of Americans, Florida has been a chance to start over, to create the kind of community they have always wanted to live in, to build if not a city on a hill then a suburb in what was until quite recently a swamp.

The result is a population and an electorate as diverse as any in America—but not in the same proportions. The old, pre-migration Florida, centered in the northern part of the state, was heavily Democratic, strongly segregationist, and interested in state politics because its shrewd legislators could bring money and jobs to impoverished local communities. To that Florida was added two distinct streams of migration. Starting in the late 1940s, affluent and mostly Protestant northerners, from pleasant suburbs and prosperous small towns, started moving to Florida to retire. They were joined, not too long after, by ethnic and blue-collar northerners—Jews moving to Miami were the most visible, but the new migrants included Catholics as well—who were mostly New Deal Democrats. Both streams continued in large volume, with many younger migrants as well; but Florida remains easily the most elderly of states, and the constant turnover in its elderly population has made for constant demographic and political change. Now Florida is becoming the home for much of what appears to be a third wave of migration to this



See pages 1443-1448 for additional metropolitan area maps.

country: not only the Cubans who came here first in the 1960s and then again in 1980 as refugees from Castro's dictatorship, but also immigrants legal and otherwise from Haiti and Nicaragua, Colombia and Jamaica.

This diversity has produced some cultural conflict and has had political repercussions. "Miami Vice" is not just a television program but living image to most Floridians, who see this commercial capital of Latin America and of the U.S. drug trade, with its flamboyantly untraditional Arquitectonica buildings lounging like lizards by the bayside, as beset by violence and dominated by criminals. Reaction to the Cubans is evident in the near-unanimity with which other Floridians voted in 1988 to declare English the official state language (it passed with 62% in Miami's Dade County and 88% in the rest of the state), and reaction to crime is apparent as Jews and other migrants from the East Coast have moved north into Broward and Palm Beach County; WASPs have settled in new condominium communities farther north or on the Gulf Coast. Similarly rapid though less turbulent migration has affected almost every part of the state.

The result is that few Florida voters have any permanent connection with the civic culture of the state; they know nothing of the antics of Governor Claude Kirk (1967-70), or how Reubin Askew came to office in 1970, or how the legislature was dominated for years by conservatives from north Florida called the Pork Chop Gang. Yet for all their diversity and newness Floridians

have some things in common. They have an unfocused concern about Florida's physical environment, though the Florida they live in is anything but pristine. They are against any income tax and favor a high sales tax instead (because one-third of the revenue comes from tourists). They are cautious about proposals for casino gambling and wary of big-money crime.

Contributing also to Florida's political instability is its geographical size and the briefness of its political season. There are eight media markets here, none dominant; Miami's Dade County casts only 11% of the state's votes, and together with the other Gold Coast counties of Broward and Palm Beach only 29%. Another major metropolitan area has two contrasting central cities, bustling Tampa and the retiree-haven of St. Petersburg. Jacksonville is big enough to be significant in the state's economy and politics, and so is Orlando, the home of Disney World and its EPCOT Center as well as the center of the state's citrus industry. There are literally dozens of small cities, from Pensacola to Key West that, for most of their residents, are Florida, and most are growing more rapidly than the big centers. Then too, with no single dominant newspaper and a capital (tiny Tallahassee) tucked away in a corner of the state, state government and what sense of unity it may provide elsewhere is often invisible. Finally, to complete the sense of helter-skelter, Florida's political campaigns are decided in a rush: in 1988 the primary was September 6, the runoff was October 4, followed five weeks later by the general election.

All these factors make Florida elections subject to startling fluctuations. But as the 1980s have gone on, a trend is apparent—toward the Republican party of Ronald Reagan and (he is just about as strong here) George Bush. It is apparent first in presidential contests in which, since Jimmy Carter's razor-thin victory in 1976, Florida has voted Republican 56%-39% in 1980, 65%-35% in 1984, and 61%-39% in 1988. It is also apparent in party registration figures—numbers which in most states just measure historical preferences (because people tend to register in the party which historically has carried their locality) but which in Florida measure the allegiance of its constant streams of new migrants and their judgment about which party will govern in the future. The verdict is plain from the numbers. In the decade from 1978 to 1988 total registration in Florida rose from 4.2 million to 6 million. Democratic registration was up 452,000; Republican registration was up 1.2 million. In percentage terms the Democrats' registration edge dropped from 67% in 1978 to 54% in 1988. Since many southern-accented voters in the panhandle and elsewhere register Democratic and regularly vote Republican in top contests, it's clear that Florida is close to being a solid Republican state. The Democrats' comparative success in statewide races begins to look like evidence not of the strength of their party but of the strength of candidates. Bob Graham, after eight successful years as governor, was able to win only 55% of the vote for senator. Their 1988 Senate candidate, southern-accented moderate Buddy MacKay, managed a near-win by finishing second in the first primary, winning the runoff narrowly, and then rallying in the five weeks of the general election campaign. That used to be a recipe for decisive wins by Democrats like Graham in 1978 and Governor Reubin Askew and Senator Lawton Chiles in 1970. But this time the political balance was tipped enough to the Republicans to produce a narrow victory for Connie Mack.

At the same time, Republicans have been winning state offices. Not just the governorship, which their little-tested candidate Bob Martinez won over a liberal Democrat who in crime-crazed Florida opposed the death penalty. But also, for first time, down-the-line statewide offices in 1988: party-switcher Jim Smith was elected secretary of state with 63% and a Republican beat a perfectly acceptable Democrat for treasurer 53%-46%. A Republican victory put them behind the Democrats only 23-17 in the state Senate—a shift of three seats could put Republicans in control—of the state Senate at least—in time for post-1990 redistricting.

Demographics helped produce these results. Republicans are helped by increased registration among Miami-area Cuban-Americans, by rapid growth in the affluent Gulf coast south of St. Petersburg and Atlantic coast north of Palm Beach, by Republican trends in family-oriented central Florida around Orlando, and by the continuing Republican trend in the heavily military

anhandle around Pensacola and Panama City. These shifts are only partially offset by Democratic trends in less affluent retirement areas on the Gulf coast north of St. Petersburg, the Atlantic coast between Cape Canaveral and Jacksonville, and in and around Tallahassee.

Issues also play a role. Drugs and crime are the front-burner issues working for Republicans, but they also stand to benefit on tax issues in a state whose elderly voters don't much want to pay to educate other people's kids. And they may be helped by resentment of immigration (although the Cubans in the legislature, all Republicans, split with party leaders over the English referendum).

The problem is that the solutions can make things worse. The legislature rewrote its gun laws in 1987 to allow any citizen without a criminal record to get a permit easily and cheaply to carry a concealed handgun—and, inadvertently, the law let anyone carry a handgun openly. As for holding down spending, Florida like most states needs more prisons and unlike all but the western states and Texas faces a significant increase in its school age population. Martinez and the Democratic legislature did in fact raise taxes (and about as clumsily as possible). But it's still not plain that Florida is providing the base for tomorrow's economic growth to match the pace of yesterday's and today's population growth.

Governor. The nation's fourth largest state has a governor who started off as a high school civics teacher, became an organizer for the teachers' union, and in 1979 became mayor of Tampa, just as this onetime port and cigar factory town was taking off into rapid Sun Belt growth. He is Florida's first Hispanic governor, but his style is not ethnic; he grew up in Tampa and speaks with a decidedly southern accent. A Democrat and supporter of Jimmy Carter in the 1970s, he switched to the Republican Party just in time to take advantage of Florida's Republican trend, the lack of seasoned state Republican politicians (in the 1986 primary he beat Louis Frey, a former congressman who spent most of his time in Washington after he lost the 1980 Senate primary), and the increasing prominence of liberals in the stagnant-sized pool of Democratic primary voters (his general election opponent Steve Pajcic took liberal stands on the death penalty, pornography, and taxes). Martinez campaigned as an experienced public official who would wipe out traffic jams, trim the state budget by \$800 million, and not raise taxes, and won a not-so-narrow 55%-45% victory.

On taking office Martinez promptly changed course—and sailed right into a shoal. Instead of cutting taxes, he worked with Democratic leaders in the legislature to pass a tax on services, including lawyers and advertising. Newspapers claimed it infringed the First Amendment, national advertisers canceled their Florida ad buys, a TV campaign in August (when Floridians, unlike most Americans, tend to stay indoors) turned opinion sharply against the tax and Martinez, and in September 1987 he admitted, "I made a mistake. That mistake has cost me the confidence of the people of Florida." In December the legislature repealed the service tax and increased the sales tax to 6% instead, and his job rating was rock-bottom.

This was not the first such fiasco in Florida: Bob Graham in 1984 had to seek repeal of the unitary business tax he got in 1983—another attempt to make out-of-staters pay for Florida government. Martinez showed more deftness in 1988, hanging back for months and then pushing the legislature to enact solid waste management and transportation bond programs and pony up more money for education. And he was steadfast and early in his support of George Bush (whose son, Jeb Bush, was his commerce secretary from 1987-88), who carried Florida handily in March and November. But Martinez still had no base. His embrace of taxes and spending increases leaves Republicans with little enthusiasm for him; even Cubans were angry because he moved the State Hispanic Commission out of the governor's office. Several stronger candidates are on the scene. But the two who ran in 1986 and might have won if they had done just a little better in the Democratic and Republican primaries are now, after the 1988 elections, Republican statewide officials—Secretary of State (who as a Democrat used to be Attorney General) Jim Smith and Treasurer Tom Gallagher—and may not be well placed to challenge a

governor of their own party. Congressman and onetime Space Shuttle crewmember Bill Nelson is mounting a strong Democratic challenge to Martinez though he has spent most of the 1980s in Washington. The stakes for both parties are high: Florida will gain House districts, and the Republicans would dearly like to control, or at least to prevent the Democrats from controlling, the redistricting process. Martinez's unsteady course is a problem for those wanting to make this a secure Republican state. But it may not be a disabling one.

Senators. Florida's unstable politics has produced flux in its Senate elections; only one senator, Lawton Chiles, has been reelected since 1964. But Chiles—a deeply religious man and a Democrat of southern origins and moderate to liberal views on policy, who won his first term in 1970 as an unknown 40-year-old state senator by inventing the tactic of walking across the state and became Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee—surprised almost everyone (including those who had raised \$1.3 million in amounts no larger than \$100 for his campaign) when he announced in December 1987 that he was retiring. So today, with Connie Mack III just elected and Bob Graham fresh from his victory in 1986, the fourth largest state has the least seniority in the Senate of any state in the union.

Bob Graham is careful, methodical, thorough, hard-working, steady: wearing his Florida ties (light outlines of the state on a field of blue), recording every meeting he attends and meal he eats (but not, it seems, his reactions to any of them) in the notebooks he carries everywhere, scheduling meetings with every member of the Florida House delegation and with lobbyists on both sides of environmental, banking, and crime issues. He comes from a prominent Florida family: his father started out with a Miami area dairy farm, which is now the planned mini-city of Miami Lakes; his half-brother Philip Graham was publisher of the *Washington Post* and proprietor of *Newsweek*. After 12 years in the legislature he ran for governor in 1978, finished second in the first primary, overtook Attorney General Robert Shevin in the runoff, then beat drugstore millionaire Jack Eckerd in the general. The attention-getting device in that campaign (it was invented by Senator Tom Harkin for his 1974 House race) was work days: Graham worked a day a week at some job, from bagging groceries to working construction; he keeps it up still, once a month.

He was a popular governor (one of 15 in the Senate now; 6 others lost governor races), backing some tax increases, setting up a water quality trust fund and passing a wetlands protection act, opposing any income tax and, as a capital punishment backer, signing death warrants. After the permitted two terms, he ran against Senator Paula Hawkins in 1986. She is an original, a spunky conservative who was the driving force behind the Missing Child Assistance Act and whose persistence drove many colleagues bonkers; "unique and irreplaceable" was her slogan. Against any other opponent she probably would have won; Graham beat her 55%-45%.

In the Senate Graham started out tight-lipped, careful not to commit himself until he had to, although his record has turned out to be that of a moderate Democrat, as expected. The issues he has concentrated on are as Florida-oriented as his ties: drug traffic, health care for elderly, campaign finance reform (Florida has a tradition of "sunshine laws," requiring full disclosure). His major legislative initiative was a banking bill, co-sponsored by Colorado's Tim Wirth, which would let banks into the securities business, but which would get non-financial companies like Sears out of banking, and would set up a commission to make sure banks don't endanger deposit in their securities operations—goals sought by Florida's aggressive statewide banks.

Graham holds a jinx seat: the last Senator reelected to it was George Smathers in 1962. He seems in strong shape for reelection in 1992, but must be careful of Florida's Republican trend. In national politics, Graham was a vehement Jimmy Carter backer in 1980 and a leader of the moderate Democratic Leadership Council later in the 1980s. He was mentioned as a possible vice presidential nominee in 1988, but had only spent 18 months on national issues at the time and didn't get the nod. But he could be a national candidate in the future. Florida's filing deadlines are late enough to let him run for President in 1992 and run for the Senate again if it

the race. In Palm Beach the total voting in the Senate race was 16% lower than in the presidential race and in Hillsborough it was 24% lower—and much lower than the total voting for Insurance Commissioner and on the widowers' property tax exemption. Quite possibly this ballot design (which MacKay's campaign could have challenged, but didn't) cost MacKay the Senate seat. Mack went to bed thinking he had lost and was awakened Wednesday by a call from President Reagan saying he'd won. "I think we just won one more for the Gipper," Mack said, but the truth is that it was the other way around. Having arrived in the Senate much blessed by Mack, Mack needs to prove he is the thoughtful innovator some of his House allies say he is rather than the lightweight who happens to take (after some false starts) the popular stands on issues, as his opponents and many Florida observers think.

Presidential politics. Florida now seems to be the safest Republican big state in presidential elections: Democratic presidential nominees throughout the 1980s won 39%, 35%, and 39% here. It still has a potentially pivotal primary, scheduled for years in early March, a date which other southern states adopted to make 1988's Super Tuesday. Florida's conservative southern Democrats, enough to give George Wallace a 42% victory here in 1972, are not so numerous now, and the last two Democratic primaries have been won by Michael Dukakis and Gary Hart. On the Republican side George Bush was a very big winner here in 1988, with percentages in some congressional districts—the hawkish Gulf Coast, Cuban Miami—as high as those he got anywhere while the contest was still on.

Congressional districting. Florida gained four House seats in the 1980 Census, more than any other state, and it stands to gain four to six more from the 1990 Census. The Democrats drew the lines last time, but it's not at all clear who will be in control in 1991, or if anyone will. There are no notable things about the House delegation now. One is that it continues to contain talented and powerful senior members, notably Dante Fascell, chairman of Foreign Affairs, and Sam Rayburn, number two on Ways and Means. The second thing is that the Democrats' edge was reduced to 10-9 by the Republicans' 1988 pickup of two seats. Florida's House delegation, once purely Democratic, is now more heavily Republican than that of any megastate except Ohio.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 12,377,000; Pop. 1980: 9,746,324, up 27% 1980-88 and 43.5% 1970-80; 17% of U.S. total, 5th largest. 17% with 1-3 yrs. col., 15% with 4+ yrs. col.; 13.5% below poverty level. Race ancestry: 12% English, 6% German, 4% Irish, 3% Italian, 1% Polish, Russian, French, Scottish, Scotch-Irish. Households (1980): 72% family, 33% with children, 59% married couples; 31.7% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$209; median house value: \$45,300. Voting age pop. (1980): 7,386,688; 12.1% Black, 9% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin. Registered voters (1988): 6,047,347; 3,264,105 D (54%), 2,360,434 R (39%), 422,808 unaffiliated and minor parties (7%).

Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$45,687,000,000; 5.17% of U.S. total, 5th largest.

Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense
Expend	\$42,997m	(4.86%)	\$32,679m	(4.98%)	\$11,585m (5.07%)
Grants	3,419m	(2.98%)	3,414m	(2.98%)	5m (4.06%)
Wages	5,662m	(4.22%)	2,586m	(3.86%)	3,076m (3.86%)
to Indiv	26,800m	(6.55%)	24,891m	(6.37%)	1,909m (10.24%)
ment	6,590m	(3.49%)	1,267m	(2.72%)	6,590m (3.49%)
Other	526m	(1.41%)	521m	(1.41%)	5m (1.41%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Bob Martinez (R); Lt. Gov., Bobby Brantley (R); Secy. of State, Jim Graves (R); Atty. Gen., Robert A. Butterworth (D); Treasurer, Tom Gallagher (R); Comptroller, Gerald D. Starnes (D); State Senate, 40 (23 D and 17 R); State House of Representatives, 120 (73 D, 47 R). Unaffiliated, 19 (10 D, 9 R).

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1988 Presidential Vote

Bush (R)	2,618,885	(61%)
Dukakis (D)	1,656,701	(39%)

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

Dukakis	520,868	(41%)
Jackson	254,825	(20%)
Gephardt	182,779	(14%)
Gore	161,106	(13%)
Hart	36,266	(3%)
Simon	27,592	(2%)
Babbitt	10,277	(1%)
Uncommitted	78,997	(6%)

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R)	2,730,350	(65%)
Mondale (D)	1,448,816	(35%)

1988 Republican Presidential Primary

Bush	559,359	(62%)
Dole	190,934	(21%)
Robertson	95,721	(11%)
Kemp	41,716	(4%)
Du Pont	6,717	(1%)
Haig	5,839	(1%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. Bob Martinez (R)



Elected 1986, term expires Jan. 1991; b. Dec. 25, 1934, Tampa home, Tallahassee; U. of Tampa, B.A. 1957, U. of IL, M.A. 1966; Roman Catholic; married (Mary Jane).

Career: Teacher, 1952-62, 1963-66; Labor Relations, 1963-67; Exec. Dir., Hillsboro Cnty. Classroom Teachers Assn., 1966-75; Restaurant owner/mngr., 1975-83; Mayor of Tampa, 1979-86.

Office: The Capitol, Tallahassee 32301, 904-488-2272.

Election Results

1986 gen.	Bob Martinez (R)	1,847,525	(59%)
	Steve Pajcic (D)	1,538,620	(49%)
1986 runoff	Bob Martinez (R)	259,333	(69%)
	Lou Frey, Jr. (R)	131,652	(36%)
1986 prim.	Bob Martinez (R)	244,498	(62%)
	Lou Frey, Jr. (R)	138,017	(34%)
	Tom Gallagher (R)	127,709	(32%)
	Chester Clem (R)	44,438	(11%)
1982 gen.	Robert (Bob) Graham (D)	1,739,553	(53%)
	Lewis A. Bafalis (R)	949,025	(28%)

SENATORS

Sen. Robert (Bob) Graham



Infrastructure. Veteran.

Group Ratings

	ADA	AC
1988	55	
1987	60	

National Journal Ratings

Economic
Social
Foreign

Key Votes

• Cut Aged Housing
• Override Hwy Veto
• Kill Pmt Clnsg No
• Min Wage Increases

Election Results

• general
• primary
• general