

Our

FLORIDA

Legacy



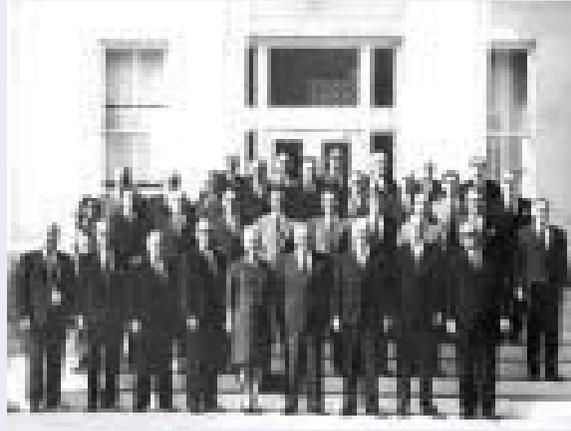
LAND, LEGEND & LEADERSHIP

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION sets forth the individual rights of citizens as well as creating state and local offices and apportioning power among them. Florida's sixth and current Constitution was ratified in 1968, with additional amendments approved subsequently by the voters.

1838: Florida's first Constitution provided a General Assembly, demonstrated the territory's readiness to become a state. *1861:* substituted Confederate States for United States. *1865:* rescinded ordinance of secession, abolished slavery. *1868:* granted voting rights to all males, allocated legislative seats to Seminole people, gave governor authority to appoint county officials, provided for public schools, state prisons, uniform taxes. *1885:* replaced Assembly with House of Representatives, limited governor's term and appointment powers, abolished lieutenant governorship, established six-member elected cabinet, authorized a poll tax. *1968:* allowed governor two consecutive terms, re-established lieutenant governorship, reorganized and consolidated 200 state agencies, required Legislature to meet annually, provided ways to amend constitution. *1992:* set term limits of eight years for legislators.

Please note: in Legislative Leadership pages Florida Legislators' names are in **bold type**.



1966-68 Constitution Revision Commissioners established Florida's sixth and current Constitution, ratified in 1968. Identified back row L-R B.K. Roberts, **Rep. John Crews** (D-Baker), **Fmr. Rep. Joseph C. Jacobs** (D-Suwannee), **Fmr. Rep. Hugh M. Taylor** (D-Gadsden), Harold L. Sebring, Ralph A. Marsicano. Third row L-R **Rep. Emerson Allsworth** (D-Broward), **Fmr. Sen. John E. Mathews** (D-Duval), **Fmr. Rep. Earl Faircloth** (D-Dade), Charlie Harris, **Ftr. Rep. Sid Martin** (D-Hawthorne), Warren W. Goodrich, **Rep. George B. Stallings, Jr.** (D-Duval), Stephen C. O'Connell, **Sen. Charley E. Johns** (D-Bradford). Second row L-R Dean Nichols, **Rep. Donald H. Reed, Jr.** (R-Palm Beach), Robert Ervin, **Sen. Lawton M. Chiles** (D-Polk), **Sen. Reubin O'D. Askew** (D-Escambia), **Sen. Bill Young** (R-Pinellas Park), William C. Baggs, **House Speaker Ralph Turlington** (D-Alachua-Gilchrist-Putnam), **Sen. John M. McCarty** (D-Fort Pierce), **Rep. S. J. Davis, Jr.** (D-Seminole). Front row L-R Raymond C. Alley, **Rep. Frank Fee** (D-Indian River-Martin-Okeechobee-St. Lucie), Richard T. Earle, Jr., **Rep. William G. O'Neill** (D-Marion), **Sen. Beth Johnson** (D-Orlando), **Sen. E. William Gautier** (D-Dade), Chesterfield Smith (Commission Chairman), Thomas H. Barkdull, **Rep. Henry W. Land** (D-Orange-Osceola).

(LEFT) **Fmr. Rep. Sandy D'Alemberte** (D-Miami) chairs a meeting of the **1977-78 Constitution Revision Commission**. Other legislators serving on the 1978 Commission included **Sen. Dempsey Barron** (D-Panama City), **Rep. William O. Birchfield** (D-Jacksonville), **Fmr. Gov. LeRoy Collins** (D-Tallahassee), **Rep. Bill James** (R-Delray Beach), **Fmr. Sen. Jack Mathews** (D-Jacksonville), **Sen. Ken Plante** (R-Oviedo), **Rep. John Ryals** (D-Brandon), **Rep. Donald H. Reed** (R-Boca Raton), **Sen. John Ware** (R-St. Petersburg).



Gov. Hardee and other dignitaries gathered at Port St. Joe in 1923 to dedicate a monument to the state's first constitutional convention, held there in 1838-39. L-R **Homer Lee Oliver** (D-Apalachicola, Fmr. Sen.), Mrs. Oliver, **Secretary of State H. Clay Crawford** (D-Wakulla, Fmr. Rep.), Mrs. Hardee, **Gov. Cary A. Hardee** (D-Suwannee, Fmr. Speaker), Mrs. Buford, **Attorney General Rivers Buford** (D-Calhoun, Fmr. Rep., Ftr. Florida Supreme Court Chief Justice). The names of the convention delegates are engraved on the marble monument. A museum was added in the 1950s.



Constitution Revision Commissioner **Fmr. President Ander Crenshaw** (R-Jacksonville) addresses the **1997 Constitution Revision Commission**. Other former or present legislators serving as Commissioners were **Fmr. Rep. Chris Corr** (R-Apollo Beach), **Fmr. Rep. Marilyn Evans-Jones** (R-Melbourne), **Fmr. Rep. Paul M. Hawkes** (R-Crystal River), **President Toni Jennings** (R-Orlando), **Fmr. Sen. Richard Langley** (R-Clermont), **Fmr. President James A. Scott** (R-Ft. Lauderdale), and **Fmr. Speaker James Harold Thompson** (D-Quincy).

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

ALONG WITH GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT came the challenge of conserving Florida's rare natural resources, its waters and wetlands, its rare Everglades ecosystem, its agricultural and ranch lands, its flora and fauna. As these are tended and preserved, so is the quality of life they enrich for Floridians today and tomorrow.



L-R **Gov. Millard F. Caldwell** (D-Santa Rosa, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Congressman, Fmr. Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court), Admiral William D. Leahy, President Harry Truman, and John D. Pennekamp at the dedication of the Everglades National Park, Dec. 6, 1947. Earlier that year, Pennekamp, editor of *The Miami Herald*, had "won" the park from some key legislators. In a nickel and dime poker game during one of their weekend retreats, **Sen. B.C. "Bill" Pearce** (D-Putnam, Fmr. Rep.) had asked Pennekamp, "Just how much money do you need for that goddam park of yours?" Instead of saying \$400,000, as he'd planned, to buy the old Florida East Coast Railway land, Pennekamp answered \$2 million. Pearce replied, "Why don't you come on over to the Legislature and get it instead of taking it out of our pockets?" The appropriations bill was introduced, passed, and signed by Gov. Caldwell. (Adapted from Allen Morris, *Reconsiderations*, 4th edition)



Sen. Warren Henderson (R-Sarasota, Fmr. Rep.) participated in an Everglades Clean-Up. Henderson began seeking legislation related to a host of environmental issues after his election in 1963. The Warren S. Henderson Wetlands Protection Act of 1984 was named in his honor. The legislation has stemmed the loss of wetland acreage through drainage, construction, grazing, forestry and mining.

Rep. Jon Mills (D-Gainesville) smiled as his 1984 "wetlands package" passed the House and was sent to the Senate for eventual approval. Though Mills is largely credited with passage of Florida's landmark Growth Management Act of 1985, **Speaker Lee Moffitt** (D-Tampa) had set the stage by pressing for a greater focus on managing growth. Legislation had failed several times before Mills and other legislators made a convincing case that intelligent growth and development would enhance quality of life as well as preserve resources.



Sen. Pat Neal (D-Bradenton, Fmr. Rep.) (left) and **Sen. Frank Mann** (D-Fort Myers, Fmr. Rep.) toured marsh and wetlands areas in April 1984. Neal, as the Senate Natural Resources Chairman, and Mann were great supporters of wetlands legislation.



L-R The manatee mascot, singer Jimmy Buffett, **Rep. Michael Langton** (D-Jacksonville) and **Senate Natural Resources Chairman Tom McPherson** (D-Ft. Lauderdale, Fmr. Rep.) gathered on the Capitol steps in support of a bill allowing the sale of "Save the Manatee" license plates, 1989.



William S. Jennings (D-Hernando, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Speaker, Fmr. Gov.) and family joined a press tour of the Everglades drainage project, 1907.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

FLORIDA'S CUBAN AND LATIN AMERICAN trade ties go back to the time of its Spanish domination. Still, not until the 1980s was there significant Hispanic-American representation in the Legislature, beginning with the election in 1982 of Roberto Casas and Ileana Ros to the House of Representatives.



Sen. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Miami, Fmr. Rep.) and Sen. Roberto Casas (R-Hialeah, Fmr. Rep.) spoke in the back of the Senate Chamber, 1989.



In honor of Cuban Independence Day, Rep. Arnhilda Gonzalez-Quevedo (R-Coral Gables) gave the morning invocation in both English and Spanish, May 20, 1985.



House Democratic leaders, kneeling Rep. Fred Lippman (D-Hollywood) (left) and Rep. Keith Arnold (D-Ft. Myers) sought support among Cuban Republicans over a piece of utility legislation, 1989. Listening L-R are Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-Miami, Ftr. Sen., Ftr. Congressman), Rep. Luis Morse (R-Miami), Rep. Carlos Valdes (R-Miami Springs), Rep. Luis Rojas (R-Hialeah), and Rep. Alberto Gutman (R-Miami, Ftr. Sen.).



L-R Rep. Rich Crotty (R-Orlando, Ftr. Sen.), Rep. Miguel De Grandy (R-Miami), Rep. Carlos Valdes (R-Miami Springs), Rep. Luis Morse (R-Miami), Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart (R-Miami, Ftr. Sen., Ftr. Congressman) listened as Rep. Morse debated a sales tax exemption for cigars, 1990.



Members of the Dade delegation voiced their concern over a bill to make English the state's official language. L-R Rep. Elaine Bloom (D-Miami Beach), Rep. Alberto Gutman (R-Miami), Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart (R-Miami), and Rep. Carlos Valdes (R-Miami Springs). Sitting and listening was Rep. Art Simon (D-Miami), c. 1989.

Members of the Cuban Caucus posed with Speaker Designate Allan Bense (R-Panama City). L-R Rep. David Rivera (R-Miami), Rep. Julio Robaina (R-Miami), Rep. Juan Zapata (R-Miami), Rep. J.C. Planas (R-Miami/Westchester), Rep. Gus Barreiro (R-Miami Beach), Rep. Gaston Cantens (R-Miami), Bense, Rep. Rafael Arza (R-Hialeah), Rep. Rene Garcia (R-Hialeah), Rep. Marcelo Llorente (R-Miami), and Rep. Marco Rubio (R-West Miami), 2004 Session.



LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES such as the swearing in of members, memorials, daily devotions, and moments of silent prayer honor religious practice while respecting religious freedom. On June 23, 1845, after a quorum was declared at the first session of the House of Representatives under statehood, the Rev. Joshua Phelps, a Tallahassee Presbyterian minister, was invited to “engage in prayer,” thereby establishing a custom still practiced today. Three days later, Rev. Samuel B. Foster, a Methodist Episcopal minister from Hamilton County, was designated Chaplain of the House. Since 1969 the House has had a “minister of the day.”



The body of **Gov. Dan McCarty** (D-Fort Pierce, Fmr. Speaker) lay in state in the Capitol rotunda, September 30, 1953. McCarty suffered a heart attack during his second month in office and died later that year.

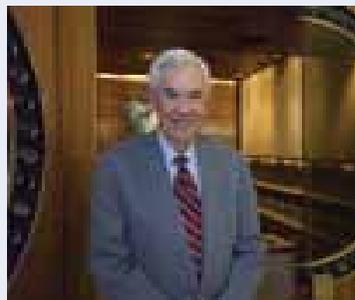
(RIGHT) In 1976 **Gov. Reubin O'D. Askew** (D-Escambia) and his Cabinet proposed the erection of a nondenominational chapel in the New Capitol, “for prayer, meditation, and remembrance of Florida’s religious heritage....” Fourteen wall panels trace the history of religious practice in Florida, from that of its earliest inhabitants, and commemorate many denominations while celebrating the nation’s founding principle of religious freedom. The chapel was built using private funds.



Justice Richard Ervin used an open Bible to swear in several members of the Dade delegation (all Democrats), L-R **Reps. Gerald Lewis, Maurice Ferre, Ken Myers** (Ftr. Sen.), **Louis Wolfson**, and **Murray Dubbin**, 1976.



Retiring **Clerk of the House of Representatives, Allen Morris**, for over 20 years, passed on some final bits of advice to newly-elected freshman members during an orientation meeting, 1986. Front row L-R **Marion Lewis** (R-North Palm Beach), **Tim Ireland** (R-Cape Coral); second row L-R **Lincoln Diaz-Balart** (R-Miami), **Sandra Mortham** (R-Largo), unidentified staff, **Robert Harden** (R-Fort Walton, Ftr. Sen.), **Tom Banjanin** (R-Pensacola), **Stan Bainter** (R-Tavares); third row L-R **Robert Trammell** (D-Marianna), **Randy Mackey** (D-Lake City), **Frank Stone** (R-Casselberry), **Jim King** (R-Jacksonville, Ftr. President), **David Troxler** (R-Jacksonville), **Jerry Rehm** (R-Dunedin), **Toby Holland** (R-Palmetto) and **Hurley Rudd** (D-Tallahassee).



At the memorial service for **Doug Jamerson** (D-St. Petersburg, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Commissioner of Education) in April 2001, **Speaker Tom Feeney** (R-Oviedo, Ftr. Congressman) presented a Florida flag to the Jamerson family including his son Cedric, wife Leatha, and mother. Seated members in first row L-R **Rep. Wilbert “Tee” Holloway** (D-Miami), **Rep. Dorothy Bendross-Mindingall** (D-Miami), **Rep. Joyce Cusack** (D-DeLand), **Rep. Gary Siplin** (D-Orlando, Ftr. Sen.), **Rep. Frank Peterman** (D-St. Petersburg), **Rep. Ed Bullard** (D-Miami), **Sen. Al Lawson** (D-Tallahassee, Fmr. Rep.), **Rep. Arthenia Joyner** (D-Tampa), and **Rep. Curtis Richardson** (D-Tallahassee); second row L-R **Rep. Annie Betancourt** (D-Miami), **Rep. Denise Lee** (D-Jacksonville), **Sen. Alex Diaz de la Portilla** (R-Miami, Fmr. Rep.), **Rep. Roger Wishner** (D-Sunrise), and **Josephus Eggelletion** (D-Lauderdale Lakes, Fmr. Rep.).



Fmr. President Curtis Peterson (D-Lakeland) (left) congratulates new **President John Vogt** (D-Cocoa Beach) after Vogt ousted **President Designate Ken Jenne** (D-Hollywood) (not shown), 1986.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

THE STRUGGLE FOR FAIR REPRESENTATION was long and difficult. It took the U.S. Supreme Court to bring fair representation to Florida. Until the 1960s, legislative districts were determined not by population but by county boundaries. Lawmakers from the more populous southern counties found it impossible to win any significant gains in representation. A virtual battle line, based in part on differences over racial segregation, separated the conservative rural north and more progressive, urban south. In 1962 the U.S. Supreme Court broke the dominant northerners' choke-hold, allowing a U.S. District Court in Tallahassee to order a fair reapportionment. Not until the 1967 legislative class took their seats, and to an even greater extent the class of 1982, the first with single-member districts, were the people of Florida fairly represented.



Joint Session in the House Chamber after reapportionment took effect, 1967, with **President Verle Pope** (D-St. Augustine, Fmr. Rep.) at the podium. Known as "The Lion of St. Johns," Sen. Pope opposed the "Pork Choppers" with his staunch support of reapportionment. With representation now based on population, the Dade delegation, for example, grew from one senator to nine and from three representatives to twenty-two.



Gov. LeRoy Collins addressed the Florida Legislature during the longest session on record. The 1955 session called to achieve legislative reapportionment, technically lasted 520 days (June 6, 1955 to November 6, 1956), though the Legislature was actually in session 74 days (still a record). Because of the Pork Choppers' opposition, the Legislature was deadlocked on the 74th day but could

not adjourn *sine die*, since the Constitution mandated that it remain in session until reapportionment was accomplished. The Legislature recessed until its life expired with the general election. (Adapted from Allen Morris, *Reconsiderations*, 4th ed.)



L-R **Rep. E.C. Rowell** (D-Citrus-Hernando-Marion-Sumter), **Speaker Mallory Horne** (D-Leon, Ftr. President), and **Rep. H.E. Lancaster** (D-Gilchrist) reviewed plans for expanding the capacity of the House Chamber after a court-ordered increase in membership, c. 1964.

Rep. Arnett Girardeau (D-Jacksonville, Ftr. Sen.) argued in favor of single-member legislative districts in 1980. One person, one-vote reapportionment meant that Floridians no longer had to share representation in a multi-member district. When the votes were counted after the first election with single-member districts, African Americans made the greatest gains since Reconstruction, and a record number of women won election. Seated in front are L-R **Rep. Bill Conway** (D-Holly Hill) and **Rep. Gene Hodges** (D-Cedar Key).



L-R **Sen. Jim Scott** (R-Ft. Lauderdale), **Sen. Dempsey Barron** (D-Panama City, Fmr. Rep.) and **Sen. George Kirkpatrick** (D-Gainesville) left the Supreme Court after arguing their case, 1981. The Court heard testimony to decide a legislative reapportionment issue: whether all forty senators should stand for re-election or only the twenty whose terms expired in 1982.



L-R **Rep. Mark Foley** (R-Lake Worth, Ftr. Sen., Ftr. Congressman), **Rep. Jim King** (R-Jacksonville), and **Rep. Carol Hanson** (R-Boca Raton) looked over a redistricting map, 1992.



Rep. Toby Holland (R-Palmetto) (*left*), with his fellow Republicans opposed the 1992 reapportionment bill, engaged **House Reapportionment Chairman Rep. Peter Rudy Wallace** (D-St. Petersburg) in a mock wrestling match just before the bill passed, around 3:30 a.m. Reapportionment based on census numbers occurs at least every decade, and never without deep divisions that challenge the process.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

ALL BUT A HANDFUL OF FLORIDA'S GOVERNORS honed their political chops in the State Legislature. Many served in both houses, including Park Trammell 1913-17 (D-Polk), Charley Johns, Acting Governor 1953-55 (D-Bradford), LeRoy Collins 1955-61 (D-Leon), Reubin O'D. Askew 1971-79 (D-Escambia), Bob Graham 1979-87 (D-Dade), Lawton Chiles 1991-98 (D-Polk), and Buddy MacKay 1998-99 (D-Marion). Among those who served as House Speakers were William S. Jennings 1901-05 (D-Hernando), Albert Gilchrist 1909-13 (D-DeSoto), Cary A. Hardee 1921-25 (D-Suwannee), Daniel McCarty 1953 (D-St. Lucie), and Farris Bryant 1961-65 (D-Marion).



Gov. Park Trammell with military men at a base in Florida, c. 1917. Gov. Trammell also served in the House and Senate (D-Polk), including a term as President, as Attorney General, and in the U.S. Senate.

(RIGHT) **Gov. Lawton Chiles** (D-Polk, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Sen., Fmr. U.S. Senator) walked onto the floor of the Legislature Opening Day, 1994. Among those greeting him L-R were **Rep. John Cosgrove** (D-Miami), **Sen. Pat Thomas** (D-Quincy, Fmr. Rep.), **Rep. Elaine Gordon** (D-North Miami), **Rep. Alzo Reddick** (D-Orlando), and **Sen. Ken Jenne** (D-Ft. Lauderdale).



Gov. Fuller Warren (D-Jacksonville, Fmr. Rep.) (left) and **Gov.-elect Dan T. McCarty** (D-Fort Pierce, Fmr. Speaker) on Inauguration Day, 1953. McCarty's governorship was shortlived as he suffered a heart attack in February and died that September. **President Charley Johns** (D-Starke, Fmr. Rep.) became acting governor.

This April 1973 photo, taken at the Governor's Mansion, showed five former governors with **Gov. Reubin O'D. Askew**. L-R **Former Governors Farris Bryant, LeRoy Collins, Charley Johns, Askew, Millard Caldwell** and Haydon Burns.



Gov. Bob Graham (D-Miami, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Sen., Fmr. U.S. Sen.) (center) looked on as **Former Governors LeRoy Collins** (D-Tallahassee, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Sen., Fmr. U.S. Under Secretary of Commerce) (left) and **Reubin O'D. Askew** (D-Pensacola, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Sen., Fmr. U.S. Trade Commissioner) shook hands after the unveiling of Gov. Askew's official portrait in 1983.



Four candidates for governor qualified at the Secretary of State's Office in 1960, L-R **John McCarty** (D-Fort Pierce, Fmr. Sen.), **Farris Bryant** (D-Ocala, Fmr. Speaker), **Sen. Doyle E. Carlton, Jr.** (D-Wauchula), and **Ted David** (D-Broward, Fmr. Speaker, Fmr. Sen.). Bryant, who had wielded great power as Speaker, managed to beat the more moderate Carlton (whose father, Doyle Sr., was governor three decades earlier) in the Democratic runoff and went on to win the general election. In 1957, the younger Carlton stood with **Gov. Collins** to keep the public schools open in the face of court-ordered segregation.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

FLORIDA'S CAPITAL has remained Tallahassee despite numerous efforts to move it elsewhere – in 1831, 1854, 1881, 1900 and most recently 1967. Popular recommendations in the early attempts to transplant the capital city named St. Augustine, Ocala, Jacksonville and Gainesville.



Sen. Lee Weissenborn (D-Miami, Fmr. Rep.) (*standing*) debated before a full gallery including L-R **Senators John Bell** (R-Ft. Lauderdale, Fmr. Rep.), **Ed Gong** (D-Miami, Fmr. Rep.), Weissenborn, and **George Hollahan** (D-Miami, Fmr. Rep.), early 1970s. Weissenborn led an effort to move the state capital to Orlando.

In 1978 an odd, last-minute amendment was added to a Senate bill authorizing the much-debated restoration of the historic Capitol. House members, not wanting to jeopardize losing the bill, did not try to strike the amendment. The amendment required that a plaque be inscribed and placed in the lobby of the New Capitol. That plaque was donated in 1983 by **Ken Plante** (R-Oviedo, Fmr. Sen.), another supporter of moving the capital. The plaque commemorates the final (unsuccessful) campaign by Sen. Lee Weissenborn, in 1967, to move the capital.

Minority Leader Ken Plante (R-Oviedo) (*left*) confers at the rostrum with **President Mallory Horne** (D-Tallahassee) during the 1972 Session.



Haben (D-Palmetto) wound up a toy bulldozer and sent it down the aisle, true to his word, Nelson blocked it.

In 1977, at the height of the debate over saving the Old Capitol, **Rep. Bill Nelson** (D-Melbourne, Ftr. Congressman, Ftr. Commissioner of Insurance, Ftr. Treasurer, Ftr. U.S. Senator) threatened to throw his body in front of the first bulldozer that came to raze the historic building. When **Rep. Ralph**



In 1976, **Rep. Herb Morgan** (D-Tallahassee) and **Sen. Pat Thomas**, (D-Quincy) sponsored bills to keep at least parts of the historic 140-year-old structure from the wrecking ball. Seen here cutting the ribbon at the dedication of the historic Capitol on September 9, 1982, L-R **Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner** (D-Starke, Fmr. Speaker), First Lady Adele Graham, Supreme Court Justice Joe Boyd, Rep. Morgan, **Bruce Smathers** (D-Jacksonville, Fmr. Sen., Fmr. Secretary of State), Sen. Thomas, **Gov. Bob Graham** (D-Miami), and **President W.D. Childers** (D-Pensacola). Opposition in the House was led by **Speaker Donald Tucker** (D-Tallahassee), who, said Morgan, “handled the debate with great dignity, without using the power of his speakership to get his way.” In 1978 both houses passed a bill to restore the Old Capitol to its 1902 dimensions.



Gov. Reuben O'D. Askew addressed one of the last Joint Sessions, c. 1977, in the Old Capitol.

The third Capitol, completed in 1845, is still in use, though it was supplanted in 1978 by the towering “New Capitol” complex. The historic Capitol now houses a popular museum called the Florida Center of Political History and Governance. The New Capitol was designed by Edward Durrell Stone, the architect of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. On a clear day, visitors to the 22nd floor observation room enjoy a commanding view of the area. Viewing galleries on the fifth floor allow students and interested citizens to watch the House and Senate in action during the legislative session.



LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

COOPERATION BETWEEN HOUSE AND SENATE is needed before a session can conclude. The members of both chambers must and do work together on issues.



Old friends and leaders, **President Jack Mathews** (Fmr. Rep.) (left) and **Speaker Fred Schultz** (both D-Duval) shared a laugh. The year 1969, when they took office, marked the first year of annual legislative sessions. Schultz was credited with professionalizing the House, even insisting on a controversial pay raise (from \$600 every other year to \$12,000 annually) commensurate with the legislators' added responsibilities.

Rep. Herb Morgan (D-Tallahassee) kneels at the desk of **Sen. Harry Johnston** (D-West Palm Beach, Ftr. Congressman), as the two Appropriations Chairmen work at closing a gap in finance legislation, June 1983.



Speaker Hyatt Brown (D-Daytona Beach) (left) and **President Phil Lewis** (D-West Palm Beach) pretended to arm wrestle before the opening of the 1978 Session.

President Mallory Horne (D-Tallahassee, Fmr. Speaker) (left) and **Speaker Terrell Sessums** (D-Tampa) were not too disturbed by the amount of work facing the Legislature when it opened, 1974.



Secretary of the Senate, Faye Blanton exchanged a legislative message with **John Phelps, Clerk of the House**, during the 2004 Session.



In the final days of the 1990 Session, House and Senate members worked on creative ways to find new revenues to balance the budget. Among those seated at the table were L-R **Rep. T.K. Wetherell** (D-Daytona Beach, Ftr. Speaker), **Rep. Fred Lippman** (D-Hollywood), **Rep. Anne Mackenzie** (D-Ft. Lauderdale), **Speaker Tom Gustafson** (D-Ft. Lauderdale), **Rep. Ron Saunders** (D-Key West), **President Bob Crawford** (D-Winter Haven, Fmr. Rep., Ftr. Commissioner of Agriculture), **Sen. Tim Deratany** (R-Indialantic, Fmr. Rep.), **Sen. Gwen Margolis** (D-North Miami, Fmr. Rep., Ftr. President), **Sen. Jim Scott** (R-Ft. Lauderdale, Ftr. President) and a number of staff, press and lobbyists.



Sine die. Meaning "without day," and signaling an end, the traditional dropping of the handkerchief by the **Sergeants at Arms, Earnest Sumner** (House) (left) and **Donald Severance** (Senate) concluded the 2002 Legislative Session. Before the days of telephone communications, this ceremony took place as the leaders of both houses watched from their rostrums at either end of the old Capitol, making possible a simultaneous adjournment.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

RANCHING may have been Florida's first industry, beginning with breeds imported by the Spanish and English settlers. Ranchers were active in politics early on, favoring open range policies. Keeping animals off private property was the landowners' responsibility, and where railroad tracks crossed open land, the railroad paid if their train struck a cow. Though fencing made roundup easier for cattle dipping in the 1920s to fight Texas tick fever and treatment for screw worm infestation in the 1930s, cattle still roamed onto highways. In 1949 Gov. Fuller Warren forced fence laws through the legislature.



After **Gov. Fuller Warren** (D-Calhoun, Fmr. Rep.) and **President Newman C. Brackin** (D-Okaloosa, Fmr. Rep.) viewed this highway collision involving a horse and a pickup truck on their way to Crestview in 1949, the governor pushed for and got legislation that ended livestock "running at large" on public roads.

(RIGHT) L-R **Rep. Wayne Mixon** (D-Marianna, Ftr. Lt. Gov., Ftr. Gov.), unidentified, **President Dempsey Barron** (D-Panama City, Fmr. Rep.), **Rep. Bill James** (R-Delray Beach), **Sen. Tom Gallen** (D-Bradenton, Fmr. Rep.), and **Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner** (D-Starke, Fmr. Speaker), c. 1977-79. The annual Legislative Trail Rides in the Apalachicola National Forest were popular events that drew many legislators and their families before they were discontinued in the 1990s.



Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Wayne Hollingsworth (D-Lake City, Fmr. Rep.) tended his "corn crop" under the watchful eye of **Rep. Richard Crotty** (R-Orlando, Ftr. Sen.) at the 23rd Annual Legislative Agricultural Appreciation Day, 1988.



Rep. Irlo "Bud" Bronson, Jr. (D-Kissimmee) passed a peanut to **Rep. Chance Irvine** (R-Orange Park) as the two worked together for the House of Representatives team during Agriculture Day competition honoring the peanut industry, April 1986.

Sen. Karen Thurman (D-Dunellon) bowled a grapefruit during Agriculture Day at the Leon County Fairgrounds. Looking on L-R **Sen. Tim Deratany** (R-Indianapolis), **Sen. Bob Johnson**, (R-Sarasota, Fmr. Rep.), **Sen. Donnell Childers** (D-West Palm Beach), **Sen. Bill Grant** (D-Lake City, Ftr. Congressman), and **Sen. George Kirkpatrick** (D-Gainesville), April 1985. Citrus remains one of the state's top grossing industries.



Commissioner of Agriculture Charlie Bronson was the latest member of this old Florida ranching family to serve in the Legislature. He was in the Senate (R-Satellite Beach) while his cousin **Rep. Irlo "Bud" Bronson, Jr.** (D- later R-Kissimmee) was in the House. **Sen. Irlo Bronson, Sr.** (D-Osceola) served in both chambers.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

INDIAN CONCERNS. The Constitution of 1868 allocated a seat in each chamber for a Seminole Indian. It was claimed just once, by a person who was turned away for being white. Though Seminole and Miccosukee lands are under federal jurisdiction, the tribes work frequently with local legislators who represent their interests.



Seminole Indian James Billie demonstrated the art of alligator wrestling in the Apalachicola National Forest during the annual Legislative Trail Ride in April, 1980.



Gov. LeRoy Collins and members of his Cabinet met with Seminole leader Mike Osceola, 1957. During the 1950s, the Indians fought for and obtained official recognition, the Seminole Tribe in 1957 and the Miccosukee Tribe in 1962. This designation, with the accompanying sovereignty, would make possible lucrative business ventures on reservation lands, such as gambling and tobacco sales. At the table L-R **Secretary of State R.A. Gray** (D-Gadsden, Fmr. Rep.), Gov. Collins, Attorney General Richard Ervin, Comptroller Ray Green, Education Secretary Thomas Bailey, and Osceola.



Sen. Tom McPherson (D-Ft. Lauderdale, Fmr. Rep.) wore a jacket given to him by Seminole Chief James Billie in thanks for the Senator's help with Indian affairs, 1984.



An honorary Seminole Color Guard opened the 1996 Legislative Session as members, including **Rep. John Thrasher** (R-Orange Park, Ftr. Speaker) (front center), stood in honor.

This early version of the State Seal, painted on glass, was made for the ceiling of the United States House of Representatives, where it hung from 1857 until 1951. It was given to the state and is now housed in the R.A. Gray Building, the Museum of Florida History.



This State Seal design was based on the Constitution of 1868, which called for "a view of the sun's rays over a highland in the distance, a cocoa tree, a steamboat on water, and an Indian female scattering flowers..." The hills in the background and the Plains Indian dress are clues that the artist was unfamiliar with the state's landscape and people.

Adopted in 1985, today's seal contains many of the original elements but more appropriately features a Sabal palm and a woman in Seminole dress.



Artist Chris Still's interpretation of the State Seal.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

BORN A SLAVE IN VIRGINIA, Josiah Walls (R-Alachua), in 1868 became the first of several African Americans to serve in the State Legislature – briefly – during Reconstruction. A century would pass before Joe Lang Kershaw (1968) and Gwen Cherry (1970) (both D-Miami) would reopen the doors to stay in the House of Representatives.



1875 Florida Legislature posed on front steps of the Capitol. **Sen. John Wallace** (R-Tallahassee, Fmr. Rep.,) (*far left with cane*) wrote *Carpetbag Rule in Florida*. **Rep. John Proctor** (R-Tallahassee) is in the front row, hat in hand. Sen. Wallace was first appointed a messenger of the Constitutional Convention of 1868 and after its adoption he was elected Constable for Leon County, serving for two years. He then went on to served in the Legislature.



Seventy-one years after the 1923 Rosewood massacre in which white lynch mobs killed blacks and drove survivors into the swamps near a prosperous black community in Florida, **Gov. Lawton Chiles** signed House Bill 591 into law, providing for the payment of \$2.1 million in reparations to the descendants of the black victims of Rosewood on May 5, 1994. Gov. Chiles (*seated*) shookhands with descendant Arnett T. Doctor, Sr., who spearheaded the effort. Standing L-R **Rep. Cynthia Chestnut** (D-Gainesville), **Rep. Tony Hill** (D-Jacksonville, Ftr. Sen.), **Rep. Addie Greene** (D-Mangonia Park), **Sen. Matt Meadows** (D-Ft. Lauderdale, Ftr. Rep.), **Rep. Miguel De Grandy** (R-Miami), **Lt. Gov. Buddy MacKay** (D-Ocala, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Sen., Fmr. Congressman), **Rep. Willye Dennis** (D-Jacksonville), **Rep. Al Lawson** (D-Tallahassee, Ftr. Sen.), and **Rep. James Bush III** (D-Miami). Bill sponsor (*not shown*) is **Sen. Daryl Jones** (D-Miami, Fmr. Rep.). The prestigious law firm of Holland & Knight provided *pro bono* legal advice.



L-R **Sen. Jack Gordon** (D-Miami), **Sen. Carrie Meek** (D-Miami, Fmr. Rep., Ftr. Congresswoman) and **Sen. Arnett Girardeau** (D-Jacksonville, Fmr. Rep.) introduced a proposal to stop state pension fund investments in companies doing business with South Africa, 1984. Sen. Meek was the first African American woman in the Senate, and when Sen. Girardeau became President pro tempore in 1988, he was the first African American to hold a Senate leadership position.



Rep. Alzo Reddick (D-Orlando) (*center*) commented after being named chairman of the newly created House Black Affairs Office by **Speaker Tom Gustafson** (*not shown*), 1988. L-R **Rep. Corrine Brown** (D-Jacksonville, Ftr. Congresswoman), **Rep. James Burke** (D-Miami), Rep. Reddick, and **Rep. Willie Logan** (D-Opa Locka). Rep. Burke, who had just completed a term as Speaker pro tempore, was the first African American in recent times to assume a House leadership position.



Rep. Lewis Whitworth (*left*) and **Rep. Joe Lang Kershaw** (both D-Miami) indicated their votes to repeal the “cane pole” fishing tax, but not enough of their fellow lawmakers joined them to kill the tax bill, April 29, 1971. Rep. Kershaw was the first African American elected to the House (1968) since Reconstruction.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

PUBLIC EDUCATION was sporadic during the first decades of statehood. The 1885 Constitution gave the Legislature its first mandate to provide for a uniform, statewide system of public education. School attendance was made compulsory in 1919. By the end of World War II, the system was in shambles, underfunded and unable to accommodate rapid growth in enrollments. The 1947 Minimum Foundation Program provided a much needed system of comprehensive school financing. Half a century later, a State Board of Education oversees K-12 education in the state as well as a community college system and eleven public universities. Formulas and focuses have changed, with reforms ongoing, but the goal remains: to provide high quality, cost-effective education at all levels to all Floridians.



Rep. Betty Easley (R-Largo) and **Rep. Bruce McEwan** (R-Orlando) used her schoolhouse sketches to make their point that the Florida Education Finance Program funding formula (FEFP) (*top photo*) is in shambles (*bottom photo*), May 1986. The formula, they said, had been tampered with to the point that it no longer served its original purpose.



Gov. Millard Caldwell (D-Santa Rosa, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Congressman, Ftr. Florida Supreme Court Chief Justice) signed the 1947 Minimum Foundation legislation to establish basic standards for elementary school programs statewide, raise the quality of teachers, and establish co-education at the Florida State University and the University of Florida. Looking on L-R **Rep. F. Wilson Carraway** (D-Leon, Ftr. President), **Rep. Richard Simpson** (D-Jefferson, Fmr. Speaker), **Rep. Joe C. Jenkins** (D-Alachua), **Rep. Norwood Strayhorn** (D-Lee), **Sen. James A. Franklin** (D-Lee), **Rep. C.H. Bourke Floyd** (D-Franklin, Ftr. Sen.), **Rep. Payne Midyette** (D-Leon), **Sen. W.A. Shands** (D-Alachua, Ftr. President), **Sen. LeRoy Collins** (D-Leon), and **Rep. Ira J. Carter** (D-Alachua).



Sen. Curtis Peterson (D-Lakeland, Fmr. President) seemed puzzled by an educational booklet he was reading in the Senate Education Committee meeting, 1988.



Gov. LeRoy Collins (D-Leon) signed the Junior College Act into law, 1955. Florida had four junior colleges at Palm Beach, St. Petersburg, Chipola, and Pensacola. Within a few years, the Legislature would approve funding to initiate a community college system with the goal of placing a community college within a reasonable distance of every Floridian. Some of the legislators who worked toward its passage, standing L-R **Rep. Emmett Roberts** (D-Palm Beach), **Rep. Fred O. Dickinson** (D-Palm Beach, Ftr. Sen., Ftr. Comptroller), **Sen. Russell Morrow** (D-Palm Beach, Fmr. Rep.), **Rep. Charles Johnson** (R-Pinellas), **Sen. Frank Houghton** (R-Pinellas), **Rep. B.E. Shaffer** (R-Pinellas), **Sen. John Rawls** (D-Leon), **Rep. J.B. Hopkins** (D-Escambia), **Sen. Phillip Beall, Jr.** (D-Escambia), **Rep. Webb Jernigan** (D-Escambia).



Rep. Marjorie Turnbull (*left*) (D-Tallahassee) pointed out a House vote on the board to an unidentified page during debate on a public school issue, c. 1997. Pages and messengers are invited by House and Senate members to come to Tallahassee for a week to observe the legislative process during session.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

THE SENATE PRESIDENT presides over the Senate, acts as party leader, appoints (and removes) committee members and influences legislation in a number of ways. This highly desirable post is a demanding test of will, skill, and wit. Negotiating passage of the party's legislative program generally requires working effectively with legislators on both sides of the aisle. Especially since the 1992 "Eight is Enough" constitutional amendment limited service in either house to eight years, legislators have "jumped the fence," moving from one house to another. No longer can long careers be made in one chamber. Ambitions must be realized quickly. The learning curve has become a sharp angle.



Four senators waited for their colleagues to join them on a Suwannee River cruise, 1959. L-R **Sen. W. Randolph Hodges** (D-Cedar Key, Ftr. President), **Sen. H.H. "Horry" Hair** (D-Live Oak), **President Dewey Johnson** (D-Quincy, Fmr. Rep.), and **Sen. Tom Adams** (D-Orange Park, Ftr. Secretary of State, Ftr. Lt. Gov.).



The closing of the 1961 Session brought together on the rostrum this group L-R **President W. Randolph Hodges** 1961 (D-Cedar Key), **Former Presidents Dewey M. Johnson** 1959 (D-Quincy), **W.A. Shands** 1957 (D-Gainesville), **W.T. Davis** 1955 (D-Madison), **Charley E. Johns** 1953 (D-Starke), **Wallace E. Sturgis** 1951 (D-Ocala), **S.D. Clarke** 1947 (D-Monticello) and **J. Turner Butler** 1939 (D-Jacksonville).



To commemorate the 1976 United States Bicentennial, **Mallory Horne** (D-Tallahassee) (*left*) dressed as Florida's first Governor, Andrew Jackson, seen here with **President Dempsey Barron** (D-Panama City).



President W.D. Childers (D-Pensacola) invited five **Former Presidents** to the rostrum for an "old timers day" photo, 1981, L-R **Louis de la Parte** 1974 (D-Tampa, Fmr. Rep.), **Dewey Johnson** 1959 (D-Quincy), **Mallory Horne** 1973-74 (D-Tallahassee), **Randolph Hodges** 1961 (D-Cedar Key), **Lew Brantley** 1977-78 (D-Jacksonville, Fmr. Rep.), and Childers.



Rep. Ron Saunders (D-Key West) (*left*) looked in at a Senate leadership meeting on procedure during a December 1991 Special Session. L-R **President pro tempore Bud Gardner** (D-Titusville, Fmr. Rep.), **Sen. Ken Jenne** (D-Ft. Lauderdale), **President Gwen Margolis** (D-North Miami Beach), **Sen. Pat Thomas** (D-Quincy).

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

As they worked toward ending the 1977 Session, (top to bottom) **Sen. Curtis Peterson** (D-Lakeland) and **Sen. W.D. Childers** (D-Pensacola) looked over a bill with **Sen. Lori Wilson** (I-Merritt Island). Wilson was the rare Independent legislator.



Pointing to a map showing Florida's major tire dumping sites, **President Bob Crawford** (D-Winter Haven) announced he would introduce legislation in 1990 to help rid the state of the potentially polluting used tires.



President Gwen Margolis (D-North Miami), the first woman in the nation elected to preside over a legislative body, introduced the presidents who came before her. On the rostrum are **Former Senators L-R Phil Lewis** (D-West Palm Beach), **Louis de la Parte** (D-Tampa), **Dempsey Barron** (D-Panama City), Margolis, **W.D. Childers** (D-Pensacola), **Curtis Peterson** (D-Lakeland), **John Vogt** (D-Cocoa Beach), **Mallory Horne** (D-Tallahassee) and **Randolph Hodges** (D-Cedar Key), 1991.



L-R **Rep. Elaine Bloom**, **Speaker pro tempore** (D-Miami Beach), **President Ander Crenshaw** (R-Jacksonville, Fmr. Rep., Ftr. Congressman), **Speaker Bolley Johnson** (D-Milton) and **Ftr. President Pat Thomas** (D-Quincy, Fmr. Rep.) on Opening Day of Session 1993. A tie vote in the Senate (twenty Democrats and twenty Republicans) resulted in Crenshaw and Thomas each serving an unprecedented one year term as President 1993-94.



President Toni Jennings (R-Orlando, Fmr. Rep.) rose to become the Minority Leader in 1984, won election to two terms as Senate President, beginning in 1992, and was tapped by Gov. Jeb Bush in March 2003 as Lt. Governor – becoming the first woman to hold that office.



Sen. Les Miller (D-Tampa, Fmr. Rep.) (left), the **Democratic Leader pro tempore**, and **Sen. Tom Lee** (R-Brandon, President Designate) made negotiating on the floor during 2004 look easy.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

SEEKING THE HOUSE LEADERSHIP in the “old days” was an artful political process that unfolded slowly, often behind the scenes, as potential leaders (mostly Democrats) made their plays for the position. After reapportionment brought about a real two-party system in the Florida House, the Majority and Minority Leader offices took on greater importance in promoting party cohesiveness. The leadership task has been further challenged in recent decades by single-member district representation, “Eight is Enough,” and increased partisanship.



President Jim King (R-Jacksonville, Fmr. Rep.) (left) and **Speaker Johnnie Byrd** (R-Plant City) appeared upbeat on Opening Day of the 2004 Legislative Session, although the session ended on a more contentious note.



Fmr. Rep. John Early (D-Sarasota) was the only surviving member of the 1933 Florida legislature when he visited the House in 1994. Though a Democrat, he was accused in 1937 by **Speaker G. Pierce Wood** (D-Liberty) of being the “daddy of the Republican Party in Florida.”



Members gathered in the Speaker’s office to watch a Senate appropriations debate being shown on TV, c. 1982. Standing L-R **Rep. Virginia Rosen** (D-North Miami Beach), **Rep. Jon Mills** (D-Gainesville, Ftr. Speaker), **Rep. Curt Kiser** (R-Palm Harbor, Ftr. Sen.), **Rep. Fred Jones** (D-Auburndale), seated L-R **Rep. Herb Morgan** (D-Tallahassee), **Rep. Lee Moffitt** (D-Tampa, Ftr. Speaker), **Speaker Ralph Haben** (D-Palmetto), **Rep. Gene Hodges** (D-Cedar Key), **Rep. James Harold Thompson** (D-Quincy, Ftr. Speaker).



1997 **Former Speakers** L-R (seated) **Terrell Sessums** 1972-74 (R-Tampa), **Doyle Conner** 1957 (D-Starke), **Ralph Haben** 1980-82 (D-Palmetto) and L-R (standing) **Lee Moffitt** 1982-84 (D-Tampa), **T.K. Wetherell** 1990-92 (D-Daytona Beach), **Mallory Horne** 1962-63 (D-Tallahassee), **Tom Gustafson** 1988-90 (D-Ft. Lauderdale), **Don Tucker** 1974-78 (D-Tallahassee), **James Harold Thompson** 1984-86 (D-Quincy), **Ralph Turlington** 1966-67 (D-Gainesville), **Richard Pettigrew** 1970-72 (D-Miami, Fmr. Sen.) and **Rep. Bolley Johnson** 1992-94 (D-Milton).



Rep. Anne Mackenzie (D-Ft. Lauderdale), stepped up to the rostrum as the new Majority Leader, looked over the agenda with **Speaker T.K. Wetherell** (D-Daytona Beach), April 1991. Mackenzie was the first woman to hold the Majority Leader position.



Opening Day Joint Session, 2004, **Rep. Carey Baker** (R-Eustis) returned to the legislature after an absence while serving with the Florida National Guard in Iraq. First row L-R **Attorney General Charlie Crist** (R-St. Petersburg, Fmr. Sen.), **Lt. Governor Toni Jennings** (R-Orlando), Supreme Court Justices Harry Anstead, Charles Wells, and Barbara Pariente; second row L-R **Rep. Marco Rubio** (R-Miami), **Sen. Ken Pruitt** (R-Port St. Lucie, Fmr. Rep.), **Rep. Allan Bense** (R-Panama City, Speaker Designate), and **Sen. Tom Lee** (R-Brandon, President Designate).

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE has proved an intensive training ground for many who later became officers of the state at the Cabinet level.

Two former House members, H. Clay Crawford and R.A. Gray, served lengthy terms as Secretary of State. With one exception, their successors have been members of the House (Sandra Mortham) or Senate (Thomas B. Adams, Richard B. Stone, Bruce A. Smathers, Katherine Harris), or both (George Firestone). Commissioners of Education Ralph D. Turlington, Douglas Jamerson, and Tom Gallagher were House Members, and Betty Castor and Jim Horne were Senators. Early Commissioner of Agriculture Benjamin McLin was a Senator, while his successors, Nathan Mayo, Doyle Conner, and Bob Crawford served in the House. Crawford was also in the Senate as was his successor, Charles Bronson. Treasurer and Insurance Commissioners J. Edwin Larson, Philip Ashler, Tom Gallagher, and Bill Nelson served in the House. Larson served in the Senate as well, as did Bill Gunter. Gunter and Nelson were later elected to the U.S. Congress and Nelson to the U.S. Senate.



L-R **President pro tempore Louis de la Parte** (D-Tampa), **Secretary of State Richard Stone** (D-Miami, Fmr. Rep., Ftr. U.S. Senate), **Rep. Pat Thomas** (D-Quincy), longtime **Fmr. Secretary of State R.A. Gray**, and **Rep. Don Tucker** (D-Tallahassee, Ftr. Speaker) at the groundbreaking of the R.A. Gray Building, Nov. 7, 1973.



The last seven-member elected Cabinet included several former legislators, shown with Gov. Jeb Bush 1999-2006. L-R Comptroller Robert F. Milligan 1995-2002, **Secretary of State Katherine Harris** 1999-2002 (R-Charlotte-Lee-Sarasota, Fmr. Sen., Ftr. Congresswoman)

Commissioner of Agriculture Robert B. Crawford 1991-2001 (D-Polk), Attorney General Robert Butterworth 1987-2002, Gov. Jeb Bush, **Treasurer Bill Nelson** 1995-2000 (D-Brevard), and **Commissioner of Education Tom Gallagher** 1998-2001 (R-Dade, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Treasurer, Fmr. Commissioner of Insurance, Ftr. Chief Financial Officer), c. 1999.



Among the many former legislators who distinguished themselves through their long service to the state were several of **Gov. Bob Graham's** (D-Dade) elected Cabinet members, c. 1986. L-R **Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner** 1961-91 (D-Leon), Attorney General Jim Smith 1979-87, **Commissioner of Education Ralph Turlington** 1974-87 (D-Alachua), Gov. Graham, **Comptroller Gerald Lewis** 1975-95 (D-Dade, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Sen.), **Secretary of State George Firestone** 1979-87 (D-Dade, Fmr. Rep., Fmr. Sen.) and **Treasurer Bill Gunter** 1976-89 (D-Orange-Seminole, Fmr. Sen., Fmr. Congressman).

Some hopeful legislators who threw their hats in the ring in 1986:



Steve Pajcic (D-Jacksonville, Fmr. Speaker pro tempore) (*left*) and running mate **Sen. Frank Mann** (D-Ft. Myers) on horseback. Mann joined Pajcic's ticket after dropping his own run for governor as the "Dark Horse" candidate, where he had criss-crossed the state on horseback.

Rep. Marilyn Evans-Jones (R-Melbourne) was gubernatorial candidate Lou Frey's running mate. With her run, Evans ended a decade of service in the House. In 1997, she was a Constitutional Revision Commissioner.



Rep. Tom Gallagher (R-Coconut Grove) nabbed **Rep. Betty Easley** (R-Largo) as his running mate. Easley dropped out of the race for Commissioner of Education to join Gallagher on the ticket.



LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

FLORIDA'S WOMEN got the right to vote in 1920, thanks to the hard-won 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (Not one of the 38 ratifying states, Florida symbolically voted its approval in 1969.)

Among Florida's legislative female firsts are the following: *First in the Legislature*: Rep. Edna Giles Fuller 1929 (D-Orange); *First Republican*: Rep. Mary R. Grizzle 1963 (R-Belleair Bluffs); *First African American*: Rep. Gwen Sawyer Cherry 1970 (D-Miami); *First African American Senator*: Sen. Carrie Meek 1982 (D-Miami); *First pro tempore*: Sen. Betty Castor 1983 (D-Tampa), Rep. Betty Easley 1984 (R-Largo), Rep. Elaine Gordon 1984 (D-North Miami); *First Minority Leaders*: Sen. Toni Jennings 1984 (R-Orlando), Rep. Sandra Mortham 1992 (R-Largo); *First Majority Leader*: Rep. Anne Mackenzie 1991 (D-Ft. Lauderdale); *First Senate President*: Sen. Gwen Margolis 1990-92 (D-North Miami); *First Republican Senate President*: Sen. Toni Jennings 1997 (R-Orlando); *First African American Republican*: Rep. Jennifer Carroll 2003 (R-Green Cove Springs).



Rep. Maxine E. Baker (D-Miami) argued the "Unisex" amendment to the Constitution before the House Rules Committee in 1972, to add the clause "female and male alike" to the statement that "all natural persons are equal before the law." A year earlier she sponsored what became known as the Baker Act of 1971, which brought about progressive reforms in the treatment of mentally ill persons, strengthening their civil and due process rights, establishing criteria for involuntary treatment, and requiring the development of community-based treatment programs as alternatives to institutionalization.



Sen. Betty Castor (D-Tampa) (*left*), the first woman to be elected to Senate leadership, as **President pro tempore**, received a standing ovation as she was escorted down the aisle by L-R **Sen. Pat Frank** (D-Tampa, Fmr. Rep.), **Sen. Karen Thurman** (D-Dunellon, Ftr. Congresswoman), and **Sen. Jack Gordon** (D-Miami Beach, Fmr. President pro tempore) as **Sen. Dick Langley** (R-North Lake Minneola, Fmr. Rep.) looked on.



Sen. Gwen Margolis (D-North Miami) (*left*) got a congratulatory hug from **Rep. Elaine Gordon** (D-North Miami) after being the first woman nominated by the Democratic party to serve as President, 1989. Five years earlier, Gordon was the first woman elected to be Speaker pro tempore.

Legislative "pioneers," **Rep. Mary Grizzle**, the first Republican woman (R-Belleair Bluffs, Ftr. Sen.) (*left*), and **Rep. Gwen Cherry** (D-Miami), the first African American woman, talked strategy on the House floor, 1972.



Some members of the **House Women's Caucus** dressed in red to stand out on the floor on Opening Day 2004. Seated L-R **Reps. Marty Bowen** (R-Haines City), **Carole Green** (R-Ft. Myers), **Faye Culp** (R-Tampa), and **Nan Rich** (D-Weston); standing L-R **Reps. Gayle Harrell** (R-Stuart), **Leslie Waters** (R-Seminole), **Audrey Gibson** (D-Jacksonville), **Bev Kilmer** (R-Quincy), **Nancy Deter** (R-Venice), **Sandra Adams** (R-Orlando), **Kim Berfield** (R-Clearwater), **Jennifer Carroll** (R-Green Cove Springs), **Anne Gannon** (D-Delray Beach), **Donna Clarke** (R-Sarasota), and **Arthenia Joyner** (D-Tampa).



LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

BEFORE REAPPORTIONMENT, the approximately 15 percent of Floridians living north of Ocala elected more than half of the state's lawmakers. Though by 1950 South Florida's population was surging, the state's upper half kept the upper hand in the Legislature. For as long as every county had one vote, the state senators from rural counties held tight the reins of power, successfully opposing civil rights legislation as well as reapportionment that would have based power on "people instead of pine trees." They became known as "the Pork Chop Gang." The struggle was characterized as one between the "old Florida" rooted in southern traditions of rural life and racism, and the more progressive "new Florida." Their reign was brought to an end in the 1960s with court-ordered reapportionment and the adoption of the 1968 Constitution.



Most of these top 1953 legislators were from rural districts. Back row L-R **Sen. Edwin G. Fraser** (D-Baker), **Rep. E. B. "Shorty" Jones** (D-Madison), **Rep. Harry O. Stratton** (D-Nassau), **Rep. J. Emory "Red" Cross** (D-Alachua, Ftr. Sen.), **Sen. W. Randolph Hodges** (D-Cedar Key), **Speaker pro tempore J. W. McAlpin** (D-Hamilton), **Rep. John J. Crews Jr.** (D-Baker), **Rep. C. Farris Bryant** (D-Ocala, Ftr. Speaker, Ftr. Gov.), **Rep. Frank Marshburn** (D-Levy), **Rep. S. D. Saunders** (D-Clay), **Rep. James R. Medlock Jr.** (D-Mayo), front row L-R **Rep. Thomas B. Dowda** (D-Palatka), **Rep. Doyle E. Conner** (D-Starke, Ftr. Speaker, Ftr. Commissioner of Agriculture), **Sen. J. Wofford Lindler** (D-Lake City), **Gov. Dan McCarty** (D-St. Lucie, Fmr. House Speaker), **U.S. Congressman E. Charles Bennett** (D-Duval, Fmr. Rep.), **U.S. Congressman D. R. Matthews** (D-Alachua, Fmr. Rep.), **Rep. G. Fred Andrews** (D-Union), and **Rep. F.W. "Shorty" Bedenbaugh** (D-Lake City).



Most, if not all of these **Presidents** were proud to be called Pork Choppers, L-R **W. Randolph Hodges** 1961 (D-Cedar Key), **Dewey M. Johnson** 1959 (D-Quincy), **W.A. Shands** 1957 (D-Gainesville), **W.T. Davis** 1955 (D-Madison), **Charley E. Johns** 1953 (D-Starke), **Wallace E. Sturgis** 1951 (D-Ocala), **S.D. Clarke** 1947 (D-Monticello), and **J. Turner Butler** 1939 (D-Jacksonville).



A favorite meeting place for the "Pork Chop Gang" was this fishing camp, located near Nutall Rise on the Aucilla River, belonging to **Rep. Raeburn C. Horne** (D-Madison, Ftr. Sen.).



Pork Chopper hunters (*standing*) L-R **Doyle Carlton, Jr.**, (D-Hardee), unidentified person, **W. Turner Davis** (D-Madison); (*kneeling*) **Wilson Carraway** (D-Leon) and **L.K. Edwards, Jr.** (D-Marion), hunted in Madison County, Florida, c. 1960.