

vated by his deep interest in the Groveland Case. According to BROUGHTON, MOORE visited the two Negroes at the Raiford Penitentiary after their conviction in the Groveland Case. MOORE wrote letters of protest to the Governor of Florida, as well as to top Washington officials, and went around the State to raise funds for the defense of the two youths.

BROUGHTON asserted that MOORE was not too well known in the Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville areas since the bulk of his work was done in the small towns and rural areas.

JAMES JOHNSON of 1420 Nebraska Avenue, stated that he is a member of the Tampa Board of Directors of the NAACP and has had contacts with HARRY T. MOORE for seven years. JOHNSON had no information on MOORE's travel or contacts since December 20, 1951. He has not seen MOORE since the NAACP Convention in Daytona Beach in November, 1951. JOHNSON heard no one make any threats on MOORE's life and never heard of any threats being made recently.

In JOHNSON's opinion there is no connection between the bombings in Miami and the bombing of MOORE's home. He felt that the bombing at Mims was an outgrowth of MOORE's vigorous actions in following the Groveland Case. According to JOHNSON it was widely known in Lake County and the surrounding counties that MOORE was following the Groveland Case very avidly.

As an afterthought, JOHNSON mentioned that about two years ago MOORE commented that he had received some threats, the nature of these threats and from whom received not being mentioned by MOORE. Further, at this time MOORE related that he paid no attention to these threats.

12-30-51

WILLIAM FORDHAM, attorney, with offices at 1404 1/2 Central Avenue, stated he is on the Board of Directors for the Florida State NAACP, in addition to being Chairman of the Legal Redress Committee for the State. He asserted that he had no contact with MOORE since the NAACP Convention at Daytona Beach on November 26, 1951. His last letter from MOORE was dated November 2, 1951. In MOORE's capacity as newly elected State Coordinator, his itinerary would not be known to anyone in Tampa unless he contemplated a trip to that city. According to FORDHAM, MOORE's new job was to stimulate interest in NAACP activities in the State. The only one who would

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know MOORE's itinerary would be EDWARD DAVIS of 601 W. Bay Street, Ocala, Florida.

To his knowledge MOORE received no threats, nor did he know of any threats received by anyone connected in an official capacity with the NAACP. FORDHAM added that the only knowledge he had of MOORE's future plans was a meeting he would have attended at Orlando, Florida, where the NAACP planned a reorganizational meeting in January, though the exact day had not been set.

He had no specific leads concerning any possible suspects, but in his opinion MOORE's death was probably the result of his NAACP activities in Lake County and MOORE's interest in the Groveland Case. He had no indication that there was any connection between the Miami bombings and the bombing of MOORE's home. He said the NAACP members in the larger towns were not pleased with MOORE's work as Executive Secretary because he spent most of his time in the small towns, so the convention eliminated MOORE's job November 26, 1951, however, he felt certain that this slight difference in policy in the NAACP would not result in any violence.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN A. HANLEY and E. WILSON PURDY, on December 29 and 30, 1951:

AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

FLOYD A. DUNN, 437 - 11th Street, North, salesman, Central Life Insurance Company of Florida and a member of the State Board of Directors, NAACP, advised that he had attended the NAACP Convention at Daytona Beach November 23-25, 1951, and had seen and visited with Victim HARRY MOORE at that time. DUNN stated that he has known victim very well since about 1940 and that their entire association had been through the NAACP in that they met frequently at meetings and conventions throughout the State of Florida. HARRY MOORE was in St. Petersburg during the latter part of October, 1951, for four days, during which time he stayed at DUNN's home and attended to NAACP business throughout Pinellas County. Prior to that MOORE had visited St. Petersburg in May, 1951, for a couple of days. These are the only contacts DUNN has had with MOORE during the past year and has had no personal correspondence with him.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. JAMES on January 16, 1952 at Bartow, Florida:

**BASIS:** Interview of JOHN GILBERT, Bartow, Florida, active in Progressive Voters League, concerning MOORE's activities.

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JOHN GILBERT, Central Insurance Company agent, Negro Quarters, Bartow, Florida, advised that he is Treasurer of the Progressive Voters League. He said that he has discussed the bombings with various persons, but that he has heard no definite information blaming any individual or group for the bombing.

GILBERT said that he has thought about the case considerably and is unable to think of what motive might be involved. He suggested that all persons closely associated with the MOORES immediately prior to the bombing be interviewed for the purpose of determining whether anything had occurred that would have led to such violent action. He said that he will contact the Bureau if any pertinent information should come to his attention.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PALMER L. SCHROEDER on February 22, 1952, at St. Petersburg, Florida.

BASIS: CALVIN ADAMS interviewed inasmuch as F. A. DUNN stated ADAMS had knowledge that MOORE prior to his death had received some threatening letters.

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CALVIN ADAMS, 1209 Upton Court, South, a reporter for the St. Petersburg Times, formerly a reporter for the Jacksonville Courier, Jacksonville, Florida, advised he met HARRY T. MOORE sometime during 1946 in connection with a meeting of the Progressive Voters League Board of Directors of which he and MOORE were members.

He stated he had met MOORE's wife, HARRIETT, and his daughter whose name he does not recall who is a teacher at the Ocala negro high school; however, he did not know them well.

ADAMS advised he believed MOORE's closest friends were the following:

Miss ETHEL WHITE, 613 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, a negro civic leader who operates the Clara White Mission.

F. A. DUNN, 437 11th Street, North, St. Petersburg, agent for the Central Life Insurance Company, and connected with the NAACP and Progressive Voters League.

A. J. POLK, 1224 5th Avenue, South, St. Petersburg, principal of the Gibbs High School, an active member of the NAACP.

Miss D. B. McLIN, teacher, Gibbs High School, St. Petersburg, who is active in the youth department of the NAACP.

Rev. E. D. DAVIS, pastor, Second Baptist Church, St. Petersburg.

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According to ADAMS, MOORE's reputation in the NAACP was excellent and he knew of no enemies he might have had.

He advised when MOORE visited St. Petersburg during late November or early December, 1951, MOORE told him he had received some threatening letters. He said at that time MOORE was visiting St. Petersburg for a few days in connection with increasing the membership of the local NAACP chapter. In that MOORE had originally taken an active part in the defense of the Groveland case, ADAMS asked MOORE if these threatening letters had anything to do with the Groveland case and MOORE replied the letters pertained to the Groveland case as well as other matters. However, MOORE did not say what these matters concerned. He did not describe the contents of these letters, dates sent, places from which sent or the identity of the senders.

ADAMS stated MOORE seemed to view the letters lightly, did not desire to discuss them and did not appear to be nervous or apprehensive. He said MOORE, without elaborating on the letters, dismissed them by saying he was not worried, that a man of his position holding his type of job often receives letters and therefore he did not pay any attention to them and did not report them to the authorities.

ADAMS could furnish no further information concerning the letters and said he had no idea who could have written them.

He said MOORE never mentioned having any enemies and ADAMS knows of no one who would be considered an enemy of MOORE nor did MOORE have any known moral, financial or political difficulties.

He could furnish no further information which would have any bearing on this case.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents TGBLIS  
E. MATTHEWS and CLYDE P. ADERHOLD on January 3, 1953:

**BASIS:** Persons residing in vicinity of MOORE residence inter-  
viewed for any information they may have regarding bombing MOORE  
residence.

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The following persons residing in the vicinity of the MOORE residence  
were interviewed for any information they might have as to the bombing of the  
MOORE residence, the persons responsible and any information regarding the  
activities of MOORE which would be of assistance in determining the identity  
of the persons responsible for the bombing. Each of the persons interviewed  
stated he did not have any information concerning the identity of the persons  
responsible for it or any information regarding the activities of victim  
MOORE. They also stated they observed no suspicious persons or automobiles  
in the vicinity of the MOORE residence:

Mrs. REGINALD B. MOUCHETT - advised she, her husband REGINALD and their son  
BILLY, 18, left Mims, Florida, December 22, 1951 for a visit in  
Green Cove Springs, Florida and Washington, Georgia.

COLUMBUS J. TAYLOR - was asleep in chair at time of explosion, looked out  
back door, believed explosion to be gas tank, did not leave residence,  
retired that night, learned of explosion following day.

LIZZIE HOLLAND - thought it was her gas tanks in the back of her house, ex-  
amined tanks, found them intact, retired and learned of explosion  
next morning.

LIZZIE JOHNSON - was at movie theatre in Titusville and knew nothing of ex-  
plosion until the following day.

Mrs. MATTIE PARKER - at home asleep, was not awakened, learned of explosion  
from newspapers following day. Acquainted with MOORE family but has  
not seen them for several years.

Mrs. WALLACE O. PEAGAN - asleep, awakened by explosion, believed it to be a  
car wreck, looked out bedroom window, retired, learned next day of  
explosion from paper and neighbors. Not acquainted with MOORES.

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During the course of the interview Mrs. MOORE was asked whether HARRY had ever mentioned anything about WILLIAM HENDRIX, Grand Dragon of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan or any other Klansmen or Klan activities. She replied that HARRY had never made any mention of HENDRIX or any other Klansmen or Klan activities to her.

It was learned through JOE WARREN at Mims that the probable persons who visited victim MOORE's home on Monday, December 24, 1951, to look at his pump would be either GUY ALEMINE or TOMMY MACK, aka Dago Mack. Both of these individuals reside at Mims.

ALEMINE on interview May 16, 1952, stated he had never gone to the MOORE residence for any purpose although he was acquainted with HARRY MOORE, having known him as a resident of Mims. He pointed out the possibility that TOMMY MACK may have been the individual who visited the MOORE house December 24, 1951.

5-16-52 TOMMY MACK, Post Office Box 157, Mims, Florida, telephone 237-J, on interview May 16, 1952, stated victim MOORE had left word at Sharp's Store in Mims that he wanted to have MACK come down to his house to look at his pump on Monday, the day before Christmas. MACK stated that as nearly as he can recall he went over to MOORE's house about 3:00 P.M. and remained a few minutes, during which time he and MOORE looked at the pump in the pumphouse and discussed its repair. MACK estimated he was there possibly 15 minutes. As a result of their discussion he made arrangements whereby he was to get MOORE a new pump and install it and get the old pump in exchange. The installation was to be made on the following Thursday, December 27, 1951.

MACK stated he pulled his car in on the garage side (south) of MOORE's house. At that time MOORE came out and the two went back to the pump house. He recalled that MOORE told him he intended staying at Mims for a few days until the first of the year.

He stated this was the first time he had ever had any contact with MOORE with the exception of a time some twelve years ago when he wired the house for electricity. He stated he was not acquainted with any of MOORE's activities.

# FLORIDA STATUTES

1941

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Statutory Revision Department



VOLUME I

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**EXHIBIT**  
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## CHAPTER 552

## MANUFACTURE, SALE, ETC., OF EXPLOSIVES

552.01	Definitions.	552.07	Rules and regulations.
552.02	License.	552.08	Appeals.
552.03	Applications for licenses.	552.09	Penalties.
552.04	Reports and records.	552.10	Exceptions.
552.05	Sale to unlicensed persons.	552.11	Short title.
552.06	Revocation; term of license; fees.		

552.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Explosives" means gunpowders, powders used for blasting, high explosives, blasting materials, fuses (other than electric circuit breakers), detonators and other detonating agents, smokeless powder and any chemical compound or any mechanical mixture containing any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing that ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion or detonation of any part thereof may and is intended to cause an explosion, but shall not include fixed ammunition for small arms, firecrackers or matches, when the individual units contain any of the above mentioned articles in such limited quantity or of such nature and in such packing that it is impossible to produce an explosion of such units to the injury of life, limb or property, and shall not include ammunition purchased for use by sportsmen solely for sporting purposes.

(2) "Persons" includes any natural person, partnership, association or corporation.

(3) "Manufacturer" means any person who is engaged in the manufacture of explosives or who otherwise produces any explosive.

(4) "Dealer" means any person, not a manufacturer, engaged in the business of buying and selling explosives.

(5) "Licensing authority" means the department of public safety of this state. (*Comp. §1, ch. 20215, 1941*).

552.02 License.—~~No person shall manufacture, possess or deal in explosives unless he has obtained a license therefor pursuant to the provision of §552.03. (*Comp. §2, ch. 20215, 1941*).~~

552.03 Applications for licenses.—

(1) Application for a license to manufacture explosives shall be made to the licensing authority in such form as the licensing authority shall prescribe; and shall state, among other things: (a) the name and address of the applicant and his agents in this state, (b) the reason for desiring to manufacture explosives, (c) his citizenship, if the applicant is an individual, (d) if the applicant is a partnership, the names and addresses of the partners and their citizenship, and (e) if the applicant is an association or corporation, the names and addresses of the officers and directors thereof and their citizenship. The licensing authority shall issue the license applied for unless he finds that either the applicant, or the officers, agents or employees of the applicant, is not sufficiently experienced in the manufacture of explosives, lacks suitable

facilities therefor, has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or is disloyal to the United States.

(2) Application for license to engage in the business of dealing in explosives shall be made to the licensing authority in such form as the licensing authority shall prescribe and shall state, among other things: (a) the name and address of the applicant and his agents in this state, (b) the reason for desiring to engage in the business of dealing in explosives, (c) citizenship, if an individual applicant, (d) if a partnership, the names and addresses of the partners and their citizenship, and (e) if an association or corporation the names and addresses of the officers and directors thereof and their citizenship. The licensing authority shall issue the license applied for unless he finds that either the applicant, or the officers, agents or employees of the applicant, is not sufficiently experienced in the business of dealing in explosives, lacks suitable facilities therefor, has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or is disloyal to the United States.

(3) Application for license to possess explosives shall be made in writing to the licensing authority in such form as the licensing authority shall prescribe and shall state, among other things: (a) the name and address of the applicant, (b) the reason for desiring the license to possess explosives, (c) his citizenship, if the applicant is an individual, (d) if the applicant is a partnership, the names and addresses of the partners and their citizenship, and (e) if the applicant is an association or corporation, the names and addresses of the officers and directors thereof and their citizenship. The licensing authority shall issue the license applied for unless he finds that either the applicant, or the officers, agents or employees of the applicant, is not sufficiently experienced in the handling of explosives, lacks suitable facilities therefor, has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or is disloyal to the United States. (*Comp. §3, ch. 20215, 1941*).

552.04 Reports and records.—

(1) Manufacturers shall file a report at least once each calendar month with the licensing authority, giving in said report the names of all purchasers and consignees and the amount and description of all such explosives so sold or delivered in such form as the licensing authority shall prescribe.

(2) Dealers shall keep a record of all explosives purchased or sold by them, which record shall include the name and address of each vendor or vendee, the date of each sale or pur-

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## MANUFACTURE, SALE, ETC., OF EXPLOSIVES

chase, and the amount and kind of explosives sold or purchased. Such record shall be open for inspection by duly authorized agents of the licensing authority and by all federal, state and local law enforcement officers at all times; and a copy of such record shall be furnished once each calendar month to the licensing authority. (Comp. §4, ch. 20215, 1941).

552.05 Sale to unlicensed persons.—No dealer shall sell, barter, give or dispose of explosives to any person who does not hold a license to possess explosives issued under the provisions of this act. (Comp. §5, ch. 20215, 1941).

552.06 Revocation; term of license; fees.—

(1) Any license issued hereunder may be revoked by the official issuing the same on any ground specified herein as a ground for denying an application for such license.

(2) All licenses issued hereunder shall expire on the last day of each calendar year unless sooner revoked.

(3) Each application for a license hereunder shall be accompanied by the fee hereinafter prescribed, which fee shall be returned in the event such application is denied. The license fee shall be as follows:

Manufacturer's license—twenty-five dollars.

Dealer's license—five dollars.

Possessor's license—twenty-five cents.

The amounts received from such license fees shall constitute the fee of the licensing authority for its expenses and services in the performance of its duties under this act. (Comp. §6, ch. 20215, 1941).

552.07 Rules and regulations.—The licensing authority may prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for carrying out the provisions of this act and such as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. (Comp. §7, ch. 20215, 1941).

552.08 Appeals.—An appeal may be taken by any person interested from any final decision or order of the licensing authority refusing to issue a license or revoking a license, to the circuit court of Leon county, in chancery, by serving upon the licensing authority within twenty days after notice of the entry of such order, a written notice of such appeal, stating the grounds upon which a reversal of such final decision or order is sought, a demand in writing for a certified transcript of the record and of all papers on file in his office, affecting or relating to such order, and executing a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars (subject to being increased by order of said court), to the governor with sufficient surety to be approved by the licensing authority or the court, conditioned

upon the final prosecution of such appeal to final judgment, and the payment of all such costs as shall be adjudged against the appellant. Thereupon, the licensing authority shall within thirty days make, certify, and file with the clerk of said court such a transcript, or in lieu thereof, the original papers, if the court shall so order; and the appellant shall within five days thereafter file the same and a copy of the notice of appeal with the clerk of said court, which said notice of appeal shall stand as appellant's complaint; and thereupon said cause shall be entered on the trial calendar of said court for trial de novo, and may be given precedence by the court over other matters pending in said court. The court shall receive and consider evidence, whether oral or documentary, concerning the decision or order of the licensing authority from which the appeal is taken. If the decision or order of the licensing authority shall be reversed, said court shall by its mandate specifically direct said licensing authority as to its further action in the matter, including the making and entering on any order or orders in connection therewith, and the conditions, limitations or restrictions to be therein contained: provided, that the licensing authority shall not thereby be barred from thereafter revoking or altering such order for any proper cause which may thereafter accrue or be discovered. Such appeal shall not in anywise suspend the operation of the decision or order appealed from during the pendency of such appeal, unless upon proper order of the court. An appeal may be taken from the judgment of the said court on any such appeal on the same terms and conditions as an appeal is taken in civil actions. (Comp. §8, ch. 20215, 1941).

552.09 Penalties.—Any person who violates any provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation made hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not more than ten years, or shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both. (Comp. §9, ch. 20215, 1941).

552.10 Exceptions.—The provisions of this act shall not apply to the armed forces of the United States, the national guard, the Florida defense force, or to officers or employees of the United States or of this state or any political subdivision thereof or any municipality of this state who are authorized by the United States or the state or such subdivision or municipality to handle explosives. (Comp. §10, ch. 20215, 1941).

552.11 Short title.—§§552.01-552.10 may be cited as the Florida Explosives Law. (Comp. §11, ch. 20215, 1941).

FROM: KONICA FAX TO: 9547124826 NOV 6, 1989 5:34AM P.05

Chapter 20214

be called, ordered or in any manner drafted, as such into the military service of the United States, but no person shall by reason of his enlistment or commission in any such Force be exempted from military service under any law of the United States.

Civil Groups.

Section 9. CIVIL GROUPS.—No civil organization, society, club, post, order, fraternity, association, brotherhood, body, union, league, or other combination of persons or civil group shall be enlisted in such Force as an organization or unit.

Membership.

Section 10. DISQUALIFICATIONS.—No person shall be commissioned or enlisted in such Force who is not a citizen of the United States or who has been expelled or dishonorably discharged from any military or naval organization of this State, or of another State, or of the United States.

Term of Commission Officers in Florida Defense Force Shall be for Three Years.

Section 11. COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—The term of commission in the Florida Defense Force shall be for three years, subject to termination at the pleasure of the Governor prior to the expiration of such period. The oath to be taken by officers commissioned in such Force shall be substantially in the form prescribed for officers of the National Guard, substituting the words Florida Defense Force where necessary, and omitting the reference to the President of the United States.

Term of Enlistment in Florida Defense Force Shall be for Three Years.

Section 12. ENLISTED MEN.—The term of enlistment in the Florida Defense Force shall be for three years, subject to termination at the pleasure of the Governor prior to the expiration of such period. The oath to be taken upon enlistment in such Force shall be substantially in the form prescribed for enlisted men of the National Guard, substituting the words Florida Defense Force where necessary, and omitting the reference to the President of the United States.

Articles of War, Freedom From Arrest, Jury Duty.

Section 13. ARTICLES OF WAR; FREEDOM FROM ARREST; JURY DUTY—

(a) Whenever such Force or any part thereof shall be ordered out for active service the Articles of War of The United States applicable to members of the National Guard of this State in relation to courts martial, their jurisdiction and the limits of punishment and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder shall be in full force and effect with respect to the Florida Defense Force.

Chapter 20214

(b) No officer or enlisted man of such Force shall be arrested on any warrant, except for treason or felony, while going to, remaining at, or returning from a place where he is ordered to attend for military duty. Every officer and enlisted man of such Force shall, during his service therein, be exempt from service upon any posse comitatus and from jury duty.

Discharge of Force by Governor.

Section 14. DISCHARGE OF FORCE.—The Florida Defense Force shall be discharged by the Governor upon the return of the National Guard to State control, or within thirty days thereafter.

Expenses.

Section 15. EXPENSES.—The expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid from the fund for current expenses of the Military Department, by whatever name or title such fund shall be known and designated, upon requisition of the Adjutant General, approved by the Governor.

Section 16. SAVING CLAUSE.—If any section, part of section, provision or clause of this Act shall be held to be unconstitutional, ineffective, invalid, inapplicable or void, then such holding shall not affect the constitutionality, effectiveness, validity or applicability of any other section, part of section, provision or clause of this Act, it being expressly declared to have been the intention of the Legislature, in such event, to have passed this Act with such unconstitutional, ineffective, invalid, inapplicable or void portion eliminated.

Section 17. REPEAL.—All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 18. SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the Florida Defense Act.

Section 19. EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect immediately upon its becoming a law.

Approved by the Governor April 22, 1941.  
Filed in Office Secretary of State April 22, 1941.

CHAPTER 20215—(No. 7).  
HOUSE BILL NO. 29.

Chapter 20215

AN ACT to Regulate the Manufacture, Sale, Distribution, Use and Possession of Explosives; to Require Licenses to Manufacture, Deal in, and Possess Explosives, and Fees for Such Licenses; Providing for the Appointment of a Licensing Authority, and Prescribing Its Powers and Duties; Requiring Reports and Rec-

Relating to Regulation of Manufacture, Sale, Distribution, Use and Possession of Explosives.

FROM: KONICA FAX TO: 9547124826 NOV 6, 1989 5:35AM P.06

ords From Manufacturers and Dealers in Explosives; Prohibiting the Distribution of Explosives to Unlicensed Persons; Providing for the Revocation of Licenses; Providing for an Appeal From the Decisions of the Licensing Authority; Prescribing Penalties for Violations of This Act; Authorizing the Licensing Authority to Prescribe Rules and Regulations Under This Act; and Repealing Acts and Parts of Acts Inconsistent With This Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Definitions.

Section 1. DEFINITIONS.—As used in this act:

(a) "Explosives" means gunpowders, powders used for blasting, high explosives, blasting materials, fuses (other than electric circuit breakers), detonators and other detonating agents, smokeless powder and any chemical compound or any mechanical mixture containing any oxidizing and combustible units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing that ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion or detonation of any part thereof may and is intended to cause an explosion, but shall not include fixed ammunition for small arms, firecrackers or matches, when the individual units contain any of the above mentioned articles in such limited quantity or of such nature and in such packing that it is impossible to produce an explosion of such units to the injury of life, limb or property, and shall not include ammunition purchased for use by sportsmen solely for sporting purposes.

(b) "Persons" includes any natural person, partnership, association or corporation.

(c) "Manufacturer" means any person who is engaged in the manufacture of explosives or who otherwise produces any explosive.

(d) "Dealer" means any person, not a manufacturer, engaged in the business of buying and selling explosives.

(e) "Licensing authority" means the Department of Public Safety of this State.

License Required.

Section 2. LICENSE.—

No person shall manufacture, possess or deal in explosives unless he has obtained a license therefor pursuant to the provision of section 3 of this Act.

Provision for Application for License.

Section 3. APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES.—

(a) Application for a license to manufacture explosives shall

be made to the licensing authority in such form as the licensing authority shall prescribe; and shall state, among other things: (1) the name and address of the applicant and his agents in this State, (2) the reason for desiring to manufacture explosives, (3) his citizenship, if the applicant is an individual, (4) if the applicant is a partnership, the names and addresses of the partners and their citizenship, and (5) if the the applicant is an association or corporation, the names and addresses of the officers and directors thereof and their citizenship. The licensing authority shall issue the license applied for unless he finds that either the applicant, or the officers, agents or employees of the applicant, is not sufficiently experienced in the manufacture of explosives, lacks suitable facilities therefor, has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or is disloyal to the United States.

(b) Application for license to engage in the business of dealing in explosives shall be made to the licensing authority in such form as the licensing authority shall prescribe and shall state, among other things: (1) the name and address of the applicant and his agents in this State, (2) the reason for desiring to engage in the business of dealing in explosives, (3) citizenship, if an individual applicant, (4) if a partnership, the names and addresses of the partners and their citizenship, and (5) if an association or corporation the names and addresses of the officers and directors thereof and their citizenship. The licensing authority shall issue the license applied for unless he finds that either the applicant, or the officers, agents or employees of the applicant, is not sufficiently experienced in the business of dealing in explosives, lacks suitable facilities therefor, has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or is disloyal to the United States.

(c) Application for license to possess explosives shall be made in writing to the licensing authority in such form as the licensing authority shall prescribe and shall state, among other things: (1) the name and address of the applicant, (2) the reason for desiring the license to possess explosives, (3) his citizenship, if the applicant is an individual, (4) if the applicant is a partnership, the names and addresses of the partners and their citizenship, and (5) if the applicant is an association or corporation, the names and addresses of the officers and directors thereof and their citizenship. The licensing authority shall issue the license applied for unless he finds that either the applicant, or the offi-

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Chapter 200.1

Florida Explosives Act.

Reports and Records Required.

Sale to Unlicensed Persons.

Revocation, Term of License, Fees.

cers, agents or employees of the applicant, is not sufficiently experienced in the handling of explosives, lacks suitable facilities therefor, has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or is disloyal to the United States.

Section 4. REPORTS AND RECORDS.—

(a) Manufacturers shall file a report at least once each calendar month with the licensing authority, giving in said report the names of all purchasers and consignees and the amount and description of all such explosives so sold or delivered in such form as the licensing authority shall prescribe.

(b) Dealers shall keep a record of all explosives purchased or sold by them, which record shall include the name and address of each vendor or vendee, the date of each sale or purchase, and the amount and kind of explosives sold or purchased. Such record shall be open for inspection by duly authorized agents of the licensing authority and by all federal, state and local law enforcement officers at all times; and a copy of such record shall be furnished once each calendar month to the licensing authority.

Section 5. SALE TO UNLICENSED PERSONS.—

No dealer shall sell, barter, give or dispose of explosives to any person who does not hold a license to possess explosives issued under the provisions of this act.

Section 6. REVOCATION; TERM OF LICENSE; FEES.—

(a) Any license issued hereunder may be revoked by the official issuing the same on any ground specified herein as a ground for denying an application for such license.

(b) All licenses issued hereunder shall expire on the last day of each calendar year unless sooner revoked.

(c) Each application for a license hereunder shall be accompanied by the fee hereinafter prescribed, which fee shall be returned in the event such application is denied. The License fee shall be as follows:

Manufacturer's license	\$25.00
Dealer's license	5.00
Possessor's license	.25

The amounts received from such license fees shall constitute the fee of the licensing authority for its expenses and services in the performance of its duties under this act.

Section 7. RULES AND REGULATIONS.—

The licensing authority may prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for carrying out the provisions of this act and such as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 8. APPEALS.—

An appeal may be taken by any person interested from any final decision or order of the licensing authority refusing to issue a license or revoking a license, to the Circuit Court of Leon County, in Chancery, by serving upon the licensing authority within twenty days after notice of the entry of such order, a written notice of such appeal, stating the grounds upon which a reversal of such final decision or order is sought, a demand in writing for a certified transcript of the record and of all papers on file in his office, affecting or relating to such order, and executing a bond in the penal sum of One Thousand Dollars (subject to being increased by order of said Court), to the Governor with sufficient surety to be approved by the licensing authority or the Court, conditioned upon the final prosecution of such appeal to final judgment, and the payment of all such costs as shall be adjudged against the appellant. Thereupon, the licensing authority shall within thirty days make, certify, and file with the Clerk of said court such a transcript, or in lieu thereof, the original papers, if the Court shall so order; and the appellant shall within five days thereafter file the same and a copy of the notice of appeal with the Clerk of said Court, which said notice of appeal shall stand as appellant's complaint; and thereupon said cause shall be entered on the trial calendar of said Court for trial de novo, and may be given precedence by the Court over other matters pending in said Court. The Court shall receive and consider evidence, whether oral or documentary, concerning the decision or order of the licensing authority from which the appeal is taken. If the decision or order of the licensing authority shall be reversed, said Court shall by its mandate specifically direct said licensing authority as to its further action in the matter, including the making and entering on any order or orders in connection therewith, and the conditions, limitations or restrictions to be therein contained: *Provided*, that the licensing authority shall not thereby be barred from thereafter revoking or altering such order for any proper cause which may thereafter accrue or be discovered. Such appeal shall not in any wise suspend the operation of the decision or order appealed

Rules and Regulations May be Prescribed by Licensing Authority.

Appeals From Decision of Licensing Authority to be Made to the Circuit Court of Leon County in Chancery.