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Leon County Civic Center

Tallahassee, Florida

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Evening Activities

Reception – 6:30 p.m.

Program – 7:00 p.m.

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Game systems
for your
children

VS

Computer
systems for
your children

**Parents must make decisions to prepare
their children for life. (The Digital Divide)
Story: Page 7**

2007 Honorees

James H. Ammons, Ph.D.

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3m Distinguished Professor in Business

School of Business and Industry

Florida A&M University

Mrs. Geraldine Roberts, Owner and Pharmacist

Mrs. Alexis Roberts McMillan, Manager and Pharmacist

Economy Drugstore

Tallahassee, Florida

2007 Florida A&M University Librarian Award

2007 Florida A&M University Library Support Staff

my Law

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA AS REVISED IN 1968 AND SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED

We, the people of the State of Florida, being grateful to Almighty God for our constitutional liberty, in order to secure its benefits, perfect our government, insure domestic tranquility, maintain public order, and guarantee equal civil and political rights to all, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE II GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE III LEGISLATURE

ARTICLE IV EXECUTIVE

ARTICLE V JUDICIARY

ARTICLE VI SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

ARTICLE VII FINANCE AND TAXATION

ARTICLE VIII LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE IX EDUCATION

ARTICLE X MISCELLANEOUS

ARTICLE XI AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE XII SCHEDULE



my Law

**CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA
AS REVISED IN 1968 AND SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED**

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

- SECTION 1. Political power.
- SECTION 2. Basic rights.
- SECTION 3. Religious freedom.
- SECTION 4. Freedom of speech and press.
- SECTION 5. Right to assemble.
- SECTION 6. Right to work.
- SECTION 7. Military power.
- SECTION 8. Right to bear arms.
- SECTION 9. Due process.
- SECTION 10. Prohibited laws.
- SECTION 11. Imprisonment for debt.
- SECTION 12. Searches and seizures.
- SECTION 13. Habeas corpus.
- SECTION 14. Pretrial release and detention.
- SECTION 15. Prosecution for crime; offenses committed by children.
- SECTION 16. Rights of accused and of victims.
- SECTION 17. Excessive punishments.
- SECTION 18. Administrative penalties.
- SECTION 19. Costs.
- SECTION 20. Treason.
- SECTION 21. Access to courts.
- SECTION 22. Trial by jury.
- SECTION 23. Right of privacy.
- SECTION 24. Access to public records and meetings.
- SECTION 25. Taxpayers' Bill of Rights.
- SECTION 26. Claimant's right to fair compensation.



my Law

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 24. Access to public records and meetings.-

(b) All meetings of any collegial public body of the executive branch of state government or of any collegial public body of a county, municipality, school district, or special district, at which official acts are to be taken or at which public business of such body is to be transacted or discussed, shall be open and noticed to the public and meetings of the legislature shall be open and noticed as provided in Article III, Section 4(e), except with respect to meetings exempted pursuant to this section or specifically closed by this Constitution.

(c) This section shall be self-executing. The legislature, however, may provide by general law passed by a two-thirds vote of each house for the exemption of records from the requirements of subsection (a) and the exemption of meetings from the requirements of subsection (b), provided that such law shall state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption and shall be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. The legislature shall enact laws governing the enforcement of this section, including the maintenance, control, destruction, disposal, and disposition of records made public by this section, except that each house of the legislature may adopt rules governing the enforcement of this section in relation to records of the legislative branch. Laws enacted pursuant to this subsection shall contain only exemptions from the requirements of subsections (a) or (b) and provisions governing the enforcement of this section, and shall relate to one subject.

(d) All laws that are in effect on July 1, 1993 that limit public access to records or meetings shall remain in force, and such laws apply to records of the legislative and judicial branches, until they are repealed. Rules of court that are in effect on the date of adoption of this section that limit access to records shall remain in effect until they are repealed. **History.**--Added, C.S. for C.S. for H.J.R.'s 1727, 863, 2035, 1992; adopted 1992; Am. S.J.R. 1284, 2002; adopted 2002.

my Law

ARTICLE I

¹SECTION 25. Taxpayers' Bill of Rights.--By general law the legislature shall prescribe and adopt a Taxpayers' Bill of Rights that, in clear and concise language, sets forth taxpayers' rights and responsibilities and government's responsibilities to deal fairly with taxpayers under the laws of this state. This section shall be effective July 1, 1993.

History.--Proposed by Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, Revision No. 2, 1992, filed with the Secretary of State May 7, 1992; adopted 1992.

¹Note.--This section, originally designated section 24 by Revision No. 2 of the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, 1992, was redesignated section 25 by the editors in order to avoid confusion with section 24 as contained in H.J.R.'s 1727, 863, 2035, 1992.

SECTION 26. Claimant's right to fair compensation.--

(a) Article I, Section 26 is created to read "Claimant's right to fair compensation." In any medical liability claim involving a contingency fee, the claimant is entitled to receive no less than 70% of the first \$250,000.00 in all damages received by the claimant, exclusive of reasonable and customary costs, whether received by judgment, settlement, or otherwise, and regardless of the number of defendants. The claimant is entitled to 90% of all damages in excess of \$250,000.00, exclusive of reasonable and customary costs and regardless of the number of defendants. This provision is self-executing and does not require implementing legislation.

(b) This Amendment shall take effect on the day following approval by the voters.

History.--Proposed by Initiative Petition filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 2003; adopted 2004.

my game system vs my computer

Digital Divide

The term digital divide refers to the gap between those with regular, effective access to digital and information technology, and those without this access. It encompasses both physical access to technology hardware and, more broadly, skills and resources which allow for its use. Groups often discussed in the context of a digital divide include socioeconomic (rich/poor), racial (white/minority), or geographical (urban/rural). The term global digital divide refers to differences in technology access between countries.

Digital divide shows you that the world is split into two sections – People who have and people who don't have access to digital/modern information technology such as mobile phones, telephones, television, internet etc. The digital divide exists between those in cities and those in country (rural) areas. For example, in 1999 study showed that 86% of Internet delivery was to the 20 largest cities. The digital divide also exists between the educated and the uneducated, disabled, Race/ethnicity, income and internationally. The digital divide affects those in the 3rd world countries, as they do not have access to this technology however recently they have received mobile technology to communicate with other villagers. While schools are better equipped than ever before, the variation in learning that takes place at home is huge. Children only spend 15% of their lives at school, the learning that takes place at home is extremely important to their future. · 2.5m schoolchildren do not have access to the Internet at home · High income families are 5 times more likely to own a home computer than low income families Technology offers a unique opportunity to extend learning support beyond the classroom, something that has proved impossible to do until now. But the digital divide means that millions of children are currently denied this help.

A **digital** system is one that uses discrete values (often electrical voltages), representing numbers or non-numeric symbols such as letters or icons, for input, processing, transmission, storage, or display, rather than a continuous spectrum of values (ie, as in an analog system).

The distinction between "digital" and "analog" can refer to method of input, data storage and transfer, or the internal working of a device. The word comes from the same source as the word digit and *digitus*: the Latin word for *finger* (counting on the fingers) as these are used for discrete counting.

The word *digital* is most commonly used in computing and electronics, especially where real-world information is converted to binary numeric form as in digital audio and digital photography. Such data-carrying signals carry one of two electronic or optical pulses, logic 1 (pulse present) or 0 (pulse absent).

my U.S. History

Q. What states make up what was formerly called the Northwest Territory?

A. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and parts of Minnesota

Q. Who were “The Big Three” during World War II?

A. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin

Q. Name the first American to become the official world chess champion, and the year in which he accomplished this feat?

A. Bobby Fischer, 1972

Q. “You can’t keep a man in the ditch unless you are willing to stay in it with him.” Who said this, and what institute was he the founder and president?

A. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute

Q. Who was known as the “Son of Sam”?

A. David Berkowitz

Q. In what three fields are the Pulitzer Prizes awarded?

A. Journalism, Literature, and Music

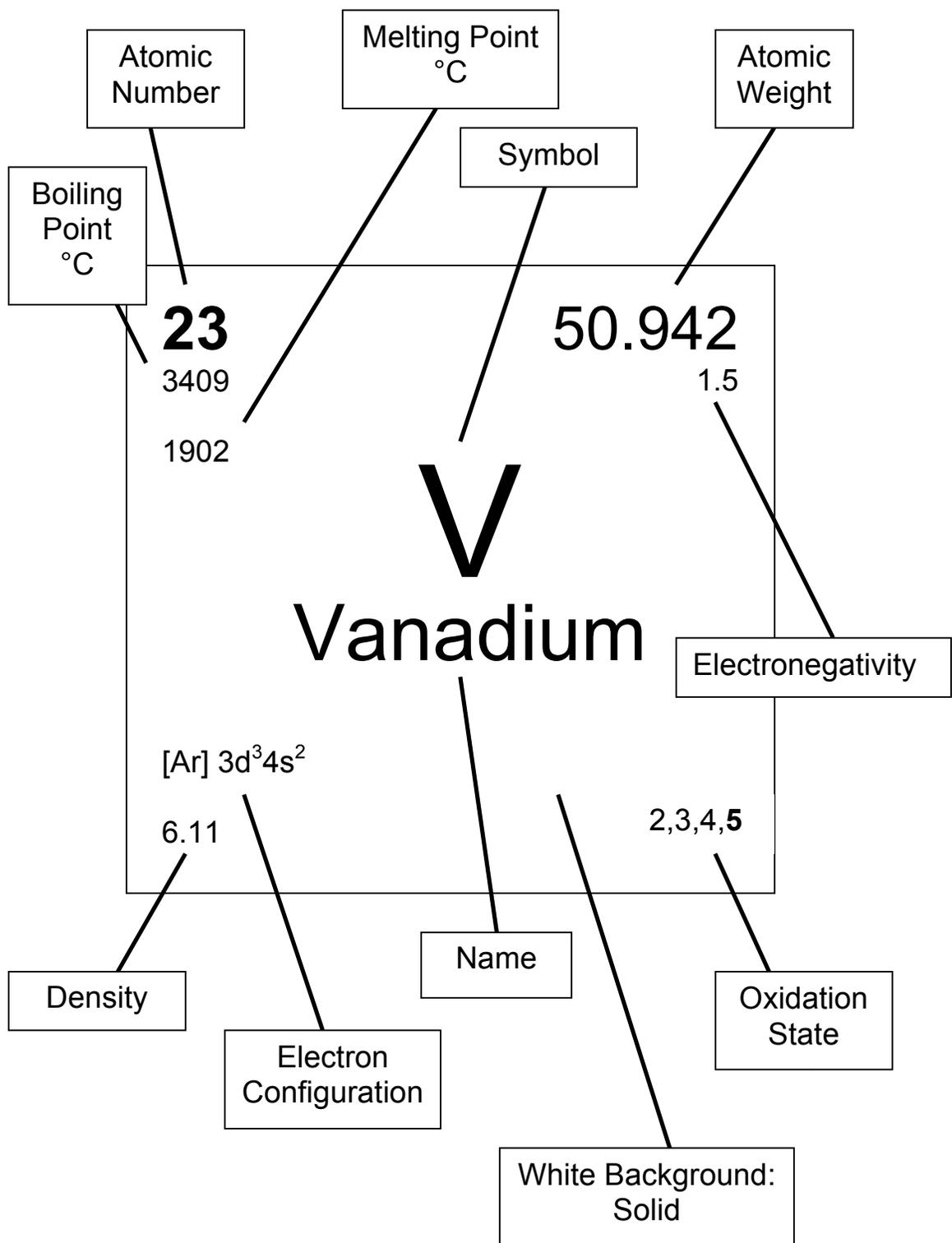
Q. What is the name of the first permanent English settlement in North America?

A. Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607

my U.S. Presidents and Vice Presidents

	Presidents	Vice President
1.	George Washington	John Adams
2.	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr, George Clinton
4.	James Madison	George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry
5.	James Monroe	Daniel D. Tompkins
6.	John Quincy Adams	John C. Calhoun
7.	Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren
8.	Martin Van Buren	Richard M. Johnson
9.	William H. Harrison	John Tyler
10.	John Tyler	
11.	James K. Polk	George M. Dallas
12.	Zackary Taylor	Millard Fillmore
13.	Millard Fillmore	
14.	Franklin Pierce	William R.D. King
15.	James Buchanan	John C. Breckinridge
16.	Abraham Lincoln	Hannibal Hamlin and Andrew Johnson
17.	Andrew Johnson	
18.	Ulysses S. Grant	Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson
19.	Rutherford B. Hayes	William A. Wheeler
20.	James A. Garfield	Chester A. Arthur

my Periodic Table



my Periodic Table

Atomic Number: 24

Boiling Point °C: 2672

Melting Point °C: 1857

Symbol: Cr

Atomic Weight: 51.996

Electronegativity: 1.6

Density: 7.19

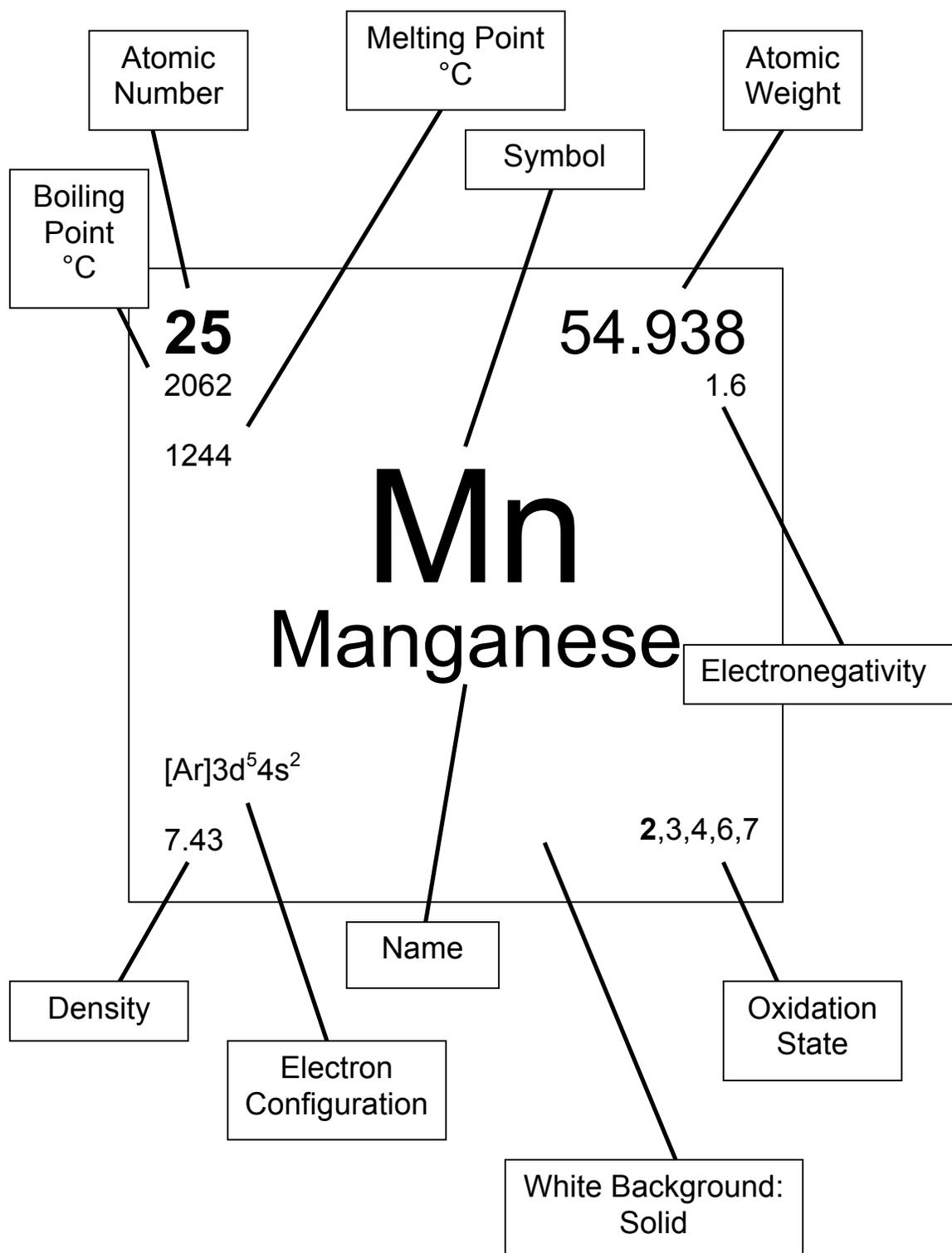
Electron Configuration: [Ar]3d⁵4s

Name: Chromium

Oxidation State: 2,3,6

White Background: Solid

my Periodic Table



my Periodic Table

The diagram shows a central box representing the element Iron (Fe). The box contains the following information: Atomic Number (26), Boiling Point (2862 °C), Melting Point (1536 °C), Symbol (Fe), Atomic Weight (55.847), Name (Iron), Electron Configuration ([Ar]3d⁶4s²), Density (7.86), Electronegativity (1.6), and Oxidation State (2,3). The box has a white background and is labeled as a solid. Callout boxes with lines pointing to the data in the box identify each property.

Atomic Number	26
Boiling Point °C	2862
Melting Point °C	1536
Symbol	Fe
Atomic Weight	55.847
Name	Iron
Electron Configuration	[Ar]3d ⁶ 4s ²
Density	7.86
Electronegativity	1.6
Oxidation State	2,3

White Background:
Solid

my Africa

Africa is the world's second-largest and second most-populous continent, after Asia. At about 30,221,532 km² (11,668,545 mi²) including adjacent islands, it covers 6.0% of the Earth's total surface area, and 20.4% of the total land area. With more than 900,000,000 people (as of 2005) in 61 territories, it accounts for about 14% of the world's human population. The continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. There are 46 countries including Madagascar, and 53 including all the island groups.

Africa, especially central eastern Africa, is widely regarded within the scientific community to be the origin of humans and the Hominidae tree, as evidenced by the discovery of the earliest Hominids, as well as later ones that have been dated to around 7 million years ago including Sahelanthropus tchadensis, Africanus, Homo Erectus, with the earliest humans being dated to ca. 200,000 years ago, according to this view.

Africa straddles the equator and encompasses numerous climate areas; it is the only continent to stretch from the northern temperate to southern temperate zones. Because of the lack of natural regular precipitation and irrigation as well as glaciers or mountain aquifer systems, there is no natural moderating effect on the climate except near the coasts.

my Africa



Africa is the largest of the three great southward projections from the main mass of the Earth's exposed surface. Separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea, it is joined to Asia at its northeast extremity by the Isthmus of Suez (transected by the Suez Canal), 163 km (101 miles) wide. (Geopolitically, Egypt's Sinai Peninsula east of the Suez Canal is often considered part of Africa, as well.[2][3]) From the most northerly point, Ras ben Sakka in Tunisia (37°21' N), to the most southerly point, Cape Agulhas in South Africa (34°51'15" S), is a distance of approximately 8,000 km (5,000 miles); from Cape Verde, 17°33'22" W, the westernmost point, to Ras Hafun in Somalia, 51°27'52" E, the most easterly projection, is a distance of approximately 7,400 km (4,600 miles).

my Africa

By most estimates, Africa contains well over a thousand languages, some have estimated it to be over two thousand languages (most of African rather than European origin). Africa is the most polyglot continent in the world; it is not rare to find individuals there who fluently speak not only several African languages, but one or two European ones as well. There are four major language families native to Africa.

- ◆ The *Afro-Asiatic* languages are a language family of about 240 languages and 285 million people widespread throughout East Africa, North Africa, the Sahel, and Southwest Asia.
- ◆ The *Nilo-Saharan* language family consists of more than a hundred languages spoken by 30 million people. Nilo-Saharan languages are mainly spoken in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, and northern Tanzania.
- ◆ The *Niger-Congo* language family covers much of Sub-Saharan Africa and is probably the largest language family in the world in terms of different languages. A substantial number of them are the Bantu languages spoken in much of sub-Saharan Africa.
- ◆ The *Khoisan* languages number about 50 and are spoken in Southern Africa by approximately 120 000 people. Many of the Khoisan languages are endangered. The Khoi and San peoples are considered the original inhabitants of this part of Africa.

Following colonialism, nearly all African countries adopted official languages that originated outside the continent, although several countries nowadays also use various languages of native origin (such as Swahili) as their official language. In numerous countries, English and French are used for communication in the public sphere such as government, commerce, education and the media.

The climate of Africa ranges from tropical to subarctic on its highest peaks. Its northern half is primarily desert or arid, while its central and southern areas contain both savanna plains and very dense jungle (rainforest) regions. In between, there is a convergence where vegetation patterns such as sahel, and steppe dominate.

Africa boasts perhaps the world's largest combination of density and "range of freedom" of wild animal populations and diversity, with wild populations of large carnivores (such as lions, hyenas, and cheetahs) and herbivores (such as buffalo, deer, elephants, camels, and giraffes) ranging freely on primarily open non-private plains. It is also home to a variety of jungle creatures (including snakes and primates) and aquatic life (including crocodiles and amphibians).



my Africa

Africa is considered by most paleoanthropologists to be the oldest inhabited territory on earth, with the human species originating from the continent. During the middle of the twentieth century, anthropologists discovered many fossils and evidence of human occupation perhaps as early as 7 million years ago. Fossil remains of several species of early apelike humans thought to have evolved into modern man, such as *Australopithecus afarensis* (radiometrically dated to c. 3.9-3.0 million years BC), *Paranthropus boisei* (c. 2.3-1.4 million BC)[9] and *Homo ergaster* (c. 600,000-1.9 million BC) have been discovered.

The Ishango bone, dated to about 25,000 years ago, shows tallies in mathematical notation. Throughout humanity's prehistory, Africa (like all other continents) had no nation states, and was instead inhabited by groups of hunter-gatherers such as the Khoi and San.

At the end of the Ice Ages, estimated to have been around 10,500 BC, the Sahara had become a green fertile valley again, and its African populations returned from the interior and coastal highlands in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the warming and drying climate meant that by 5000 BC the Sahara region was becoming increasingly drier. The population trekked out of the Sahara region towards the Nile Valley below the Second Cataract where they made permanent or semi-permanent settlements. A major climatic recession occurred, lessening the heavy and persistent rains in Central and Eastern Africa. Since then dry conditions have prevailed in Eastern Africa, especially in Ethiopia in the last 200 years.

The domestication of cattle in Africa precedes agriculture and seems to have existed alongside hunter-gathering cultures. It is speculated that by 6000 BC cattle were already domesticated in North Africa. In the Sahara-Nile complex, people domesticated many animals including the pack ass, and a small screw horned goat which was common from Algeria to Nubia.

Agriculturally, the first cases of domestication of plants for agricultural purposes occurred in the Sahel region circa 5000 BC, when sorghum and African rice began to be cultivated. Around this time, and in the same region, the small guinea fowl became domesticated.

According to the *Oxford Atlas of World History*, in the year 4000 BC the climate of the Sahara started to become drier at an exceedingly fast pace. This climate change caused lakes and rivers to shrink rather significantly and caused increasing desertification. This, in turn, decreased the amount of land conducive to settlements and helped to cause migrations of farming communities to the more tropical climate of West Africa.

my Numbers

Types of numbers

Numbers can be classified into sets, called number systems. (For different methods of expressing numbers with symbols, such as the Roman numerals, see numeral systems.)

Natural numbers

The most familiar numbers are the **natural numbers** or counting numbers: one, two, three, Some people also include zero in the natural numbers; however, others do not.

In the base ten number system, in almost universal use today, the symbols for natural numbers are written using ten digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. In this base ten system, the rightmost digit of a natural number has a place value of one, and every other digit has a place value ten times that of the place value of the digit to its right. The symbol for the set of all natural numbers is **N**, also written .

Integers

Negative numbers are numbers that are less than zero. They are the opposite of positive numbers. For example, if a positive number indicates a bank deposit, then a negative number indicates a withdrawal of the same amount. Negative numbers are usually written by writing a negative sign in front of the number they are the opposite of. Thus the opposite of 7 is written -7 . When the set of negative whole numbers are combined with the positive whole numbers and zero, one obtains the **integers Z**.

Rational numbers

A **rational number** is a number that can be expressed as a fraction with an integer numerator and a non-zero natural number denominator. The fraction m/n or represents m equal parts, where n equal parts of that size make up one whole. Two different fractions may correspond to the same rational number; for example $1/2$ and $2/4$ are equal, that is: If the absolute value of m is greater than n , then the absolute value of the fraction is greater than 1. Fractions can be greater than, less than, or equal to 1 and can also be positive, negative, or zero. The set of all fractions includes the integers, since every integer can be written as a fraction with denominator 1. For example -7 can be written $-7/1$. The symbol for the rational numbers is **Q** (for *quotient*),

my Numbers

Real Numbers

In mathematics, the **real numbers** may be described informally as numbers that can be given by an infinite decimal representation, such as 2.4871773339.... The real numbers include both rational numbers, such as 42 and $-23/129$, and irrational numbers, such as π and the square root of 2, and can be represented as points along an infinitely long number line.

A more rigorous definition of the real numbers was one of the most important developments of 19th century mathematics. Popular definitions in use today include equivalence classes of Cauchy sequences of rational numbers, Dedekind cuts, a more sophisticated version of "decimal representation", and an axiomatic definition of the real numbers as the unique complete Archimedean ordered field.

Real numbers are so called to distinguish them from "imaginary numbers" (what we now call "complex numbers").

Complex Numbers

In mathematics, a **complex number** is a number of the form

where a and b are real numbers, and i is the imaginary unit, with the property $i^2 = -1$. The real number a is called the *real part* of the complex number, and the real number b is the *imaginary part*. Real numbers may be considered to be complex numbers with an imaginary part of zero; that is, the real number a is equivalent to the complex number $a+0i$.

For example, $3 + 2i$ is a *complex number*, with real part 3 and imaginary part 2. If $z = a + bi$, the real part (a) is denoted $\text{Re}(z)$, or $\Re(z)$, and the imaginary part (b) is denoted $\text{Im}(z)$, or $\Im(z)$.

Complex numbers can be added, subtracted, multiplied, and divided like real numbers and have other elegant properties. For example, real numbers alone do not provide a solution for every polynomial algebraic equation with real coefficients, while complex numbers do (this is the fundamental theorem of algebra). Thus, the set of complex numbers forms a field which, in contrast to the real numbers, is algebraically closed.

In mathematics, the adjective "complex" means that the field of complex numbers is the underlying number field considered, for example complex analysis, complex matrix, complex polynomial and complex Lie algebra.

In some fields (in particular, electrical engineering, where i is a symbol for current), the imaginary unit i is instead written as j , so complex numbers are sometimes written as $a + jb$

