

CENTER FOR FLORIDA HISTORY ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

ORAL INTERVIEW WITH: The Honorable George C. Young

INTERVIEWER: James M. Denham

PLACE OF INTERVIEW:

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M= James M. Denham ("Mike")

Y= Judge Young

I-Iris Young

M: ...the Honorable George C. Young, retired senior judge from the Middle District Court of Florida. I'm very pleased to be with you, Judge. How are you this morning?

Y: Just fine, thank you.

M: I'm also in the presence of Mrs. Iris Young and I'm very delighted that she is with us too today. Today is August 4, 2011, on the birthday of the Honorable George C. Young, just by coincidence. Judge Young, I'm very delighted that you're allowing me to be with you today and I just wanted to ask you some questions about your early years on the court and maybe some reminiscences and some memories of some specific people that you knew. I want to try to keep it in as much chronological order as I can.

M: What memories come immediately to mind when you think of George Smathers? What are some of your immediate memories?

Y: Well, first of all, I remember when we were in school together and we went on debate trips. I also remember the night that he was nominated for president of the student body. I was at the area where we nominated and I went back to tell him and he was sound asleep. He was that excited. So from then on, of course, I knew him for many years both when he was in the House of Representatives and then when he was in the Senate. I was with him two years in the House and then two years after he was elected to the Senate and then I left to go to Jacksonville and resume the practice of law.

M: Did you know at the time that he was going to be a politician? Did you have an idea at the time when you were in college that he would be a leading politician?

Y: Well, of course, some things you don't particularly think about when you're in school, but I do remember that he and I were over at the graduation in 1938. He graduated from law school and I graduated in the first year of law school, which was the fourth year of Arts and Science. I remember I was sitting next to him. Dr. Tigert was the then president of the University. I remember he said there's a young man graduating from law school today that I predict is going to be well known in the nation. We had a friend, at that time, who had gone on to Harvard, Phil Graham, and became the publisher of *The Washington Post*.

M: And that was Bob Graham's half brother, correct?

Y: Right.

M: Was he in your class, too?

Y: He was, yes. He probably was a year ahead, but see, when he graduated, he went to Harvard Law School and so I didn't really see him again until I was in Washington. There was a cartoonist, Herbert Lawrence Block a. k. a. "Herblock," who was very well known. Every once in a while, he'd have a cartoon which I thought was not quite appropriate for what he was attempting to portray. So I went down to see Joe Graham and he said he agreed with me. I don't know whether he was just being polite but he was going to talk to Herblock.

M: And this was when you were in Washington?

Y: That was when I was up in Washington, in the senator's office.

M: When you were in Washington, did you have any interaction with Spessard Holland?

Y: Well, yes. I knew him quite well. He cosponsored my nomination. The day that I had to appear before the senate committee for the confirmation hearing, he sat on the left of me and Smathers on the right. So he was very good. He called, after I had been gone to Florida and had been practicing law for about a year, he called me one day and wanted me to come up and run his office. I was quite honored that he would do that but of course, I wasn't interested in going back. It was an interesting life we had there when we were there but I believe that you move on.

M: Right. So how many years if you added it all up were you there in Washington?

Y: Four.

M: So just a little bit for Congressman Smathers and then Senator Smathers?

Y: Right. Two and two.

M: That would have been 1950 --

Y: Well, let's see. We left in about '52. We were married in '50. That was where we met. We met up there. We left in '52, so it must have been '48 to '52.

M: So you moved to Jacksonville, did you practice law in Miami and then Jacksonville later?

Y: No, when I left Washington, I went directly to Jacksonville and practiced there.

M: Did you have contacts there that you knew?

Y: Yes, I did. A lot of people there. Seemed to be a lot of former SAEs.

M: So what firm were you with there?

Y: Knight, Kincaid, Young and Harris.

M: So you practiced there how long, how many years?

Y: About ten years.

M: When you were practicing law, did you ever think that someday you'd like to be a judge?

Y: As time went by I did, yes.

M: So in 1961, who was the first person that called you about your nomination? Did you actually apply, was there an application process to be a judge or was there just I guess a call made or whatever?

Y: Well, it's different these days than what it was then. In those days, the senators had direct contact with you. Of course, Smathers is the one that primarily promoted me so to speak, whereas today they have commissions, nominating commissions and give the names of three or four people to the senators and then they give them to the president. I know that after I was a judge and I was down in Miami one time, there was a program in the court which Smathers, was then senator, was asked to speak or he was on the program, and he spoke about the difference in the way that judges were elected. He was quite adamant in his belief that the earlier the program, the way that he had selected judges was better than the commission. I took no part in it and expressed no opinion.

M: So you and Judge William McRae were appointed pretty closely to the same time, correct?

Y: Same time.

M: Were you together at the confirmation hearings?

Y: They were not at the same time. He was appointed about a week or two ahead of me but it was contemplated that he was going to go to Tampa and I was going to go to Jacksonville because at that time, he lived in Lake Wales. I, of course, lived in Jacksonville. There was a vacancy in Tampa and there was one in Jacksonville. Well, it so happened that his wife wanted to go to Jacksonville so he was ahead of me by about two weeks.

M: So he got the preference?

Y: He got the preference and that's why I was traveling around for a long time.

M: So your first office that you set up and your first chambers, was that here in Orlando?

Y: Jacksonville. Let me tell you the office that I had was just almost a broom closet there in the courthouse.

M: In Orlando?

Y: No, in Jacksonville.

M: So you actually set up first in Jacksonville?

Y: Well, it was a room smaller than this room. My secretary sat right next to me. Then after that, we had another little room but it was much bigger, it was about I guess the size of our living room. And Iris, you helped us get some furniture. It wasn't all as fancy then.

M: So that was in Jacksonville?

Y: Right.

M: If we go back a little bit, did you have a chance to meet John Kennedy?

Y: Oh, yes.

M: So what was your first impression of John Kennedy?

Y: Well, he was very pleasant.

M: Did he actually interview you or talk to you before you went to the Senate?

Y: No, because we had known him since the time he was in the House. When Iris and I left Washington to go to Jacksonville, George Smathers and his wife, Rosemary, had a little reception for us at their home. Kennedy and his fiancée were both there. There was only about 20 people there. I have a book that, maybe I can show it to you. Later, when I was practicing law in Jacksonville, I had occasion to go to Washington from time to time. One time I was there and stopped by to see Kennedy and went into his chambers and visited with him. He said, "George, I'd like to give you something." He reached behind him and pulled out an edition of *Profiles of Courage*. I didn't ask for it, but he gave it to me.

M: That's great.

Y: And then I knew his administrative assistant who had the same job with Kennedy as I had with Smathers.

M: Wow, it's signed by John Kennedy. "To George, with the very best, highest regards of his friend, John Kennedy." Wow, how about that, *Profiles of Courage*. That's really great. Did you know, I'm sure you would have known him, I was reading about, last night, John Kennedy's friend in the Navy, Mr. Maguire?

Y: Well, he --

I: Before all this, this is a snapshot of -- Charlie Bennett was congressman.

M: Charles Bennett. He was your congressman?

I: This was my friend who worked for him from Jacksonville. Her father was the

President of the State Senate. And it was his boy, it was his birthday because we had a birthday cake for him.

M: Okay. So isn't it true that his shipmate, John Maguire, is it John E. Maguire, became U. S. Marshall? He got appointed U. S. Marshall?

Y: Right.

M: So you would have worked with him I would imagine?

Y: Yes.

M: What kind of a fellow was he?

Y: Well, far as I know, I never had any close contact because he was the head administrator. He wasn't here. I think he had his office in Jacksonville.

M: So when you were nominated by President Kennedy, did you meet with him at that point or share a phone conversation or anything like that?

Y: No, I don't think so that I recall.

M: And did you have any interaction with Robert Kennedy?

Y: No, not really. I went over to the White House before the hearing and I just visited with his administrative assistant who I'd known very well and who I saw in the Wall Street Journal had died, this was about ten years ago. I'm trying to remember his name.

M: So when was it decided that you would move from that little broom closet office in Jacksonville to Orlando, how did that all happen?

Y: Well, they did not have anybody here. There was no judge here, not even a magistrate.

I: During all that time, you were holding court in four different places.

Y: Yeah, I was in Tampa about three months a year, in Miami and back to West Florida and Jacksonville. So I could assign myself where I wanted to go under the regulations they had then. So I established my residence as Orlando, even though I still traveled a good bit. And then as things developed and more judges were appointed and they began to have magistrates, by then I was permanently here. Then Judge McRae was the chief judge because he succeeded the judge in Tampa who was no longer the chief judge.

M: Judge Joseph Lieb?

Y: Judge Lieb.

M: He was a nice fellow. So when Bill McRae died, I became the chief judge.

I: Which wasn't very long after you were on the bench, was it?

Y: Oh, yeah.

M: When you came to Orlando, you were in the Post Office?

Y: Right.

M: What are your memories of holding court in the Post Office, what are your best memories or your worst memories?

I: I could tell you one.

M: I guess as a place of holding court?

Y: Well, it was all right. It just really wasn't a courtroom. Then when Judge John Reed got appointed, we built another little courtroom, I forgot what space we took to make this courtroom so he'd have a courtroom. Then we had a courtroom of the kind for the bankruptcy judge. On several occasions when we had either a busy judge or for some reason, some other judge needed my big courtroom, the only one, I can remember using the bankruptcy judge's courtroom which didn't have any jury box. And I can remember seeing the jury in chairs all along the side of the wall. That was where the jury sat.

M: When did you get your first clerk, was that when you were a roving judge?

Y: Oh, yeah.

M: Did you have just one clerk at that time?

Y: At that time, right.

M: And they would ride around with you?

Y: No. Well, sometimes.

M: What kind of interaction did you have with the U. S. Attorneys in those early years, who were some of the Assistant U. S. Attorneys besides Kendall Wherry and can you talk a little bit about him?

Y: He was really for a long while the only assistant that we had here in Orlando. So he had to do just about everything. Now I don't know how many they have. We didn't have any magistrates. We had some, for a while, what was to me a magistrate, he'd marry and set bail if somebody was arrested. But they did not hold any hearings.

M: Would that be the same as a commissioner?

Y: Correct.

M: That would be the office?

Y: Right. But now the magistrates they can hold hearings and even hold trials.

M: Did you preside or were you here during the Jimmy Hoffa trials in the early '60s?

Y: No.

M: That was before you came along?

Y: Right. And a visiting judge would come in.

M: How would you rate the success of the visiting judges, were they well received or was it hit and miss?

Y: Yes.

M: Were there really good ones and really lousy ones, or how would you evaluate that?

Y: Well, as far as I know, they all did a good job. I had an experience with one judge at a time when I was trying so many of the cases for Cape Canaveral.

M: Condemnation?

Y: Condemnation cases, which I enjoyed because I had done a good bit of condemnation work as a private attorney. And this judge came out of the courtroom and he says, I've never had a more boring case. He said, I'll never try another one. And he didn't.

M: Do you remember his name?

Y: I'm trying to think of it, he was from Fort Myers.

M: Was he a retired judge?

Y: Yes.

M: Was that Judge George Whitehurst?

Y: That's exactly who it was.

M: Judge Whitehurst, okay. Do you remember much about him as far as other funny or humorous anecdotes about him?

Y: I heard one time that in Tampa, these lawyers were having a hearing just in his office and he got up and left, this is just a story, I don't know whether it's true, and the attorney sat there and sat there and he didn't come back. They asked his secretary what's happened. He said, oh, he's not coming back, this is the first day of hunting season. I'm sure that's just a story. He was a nice fellow though. And he was a good judge because he had been a state circuit judge for many years. I do believe now that my memory's coming back, I think he told me once that he liked being a state circuit judge better than he did a federal judge.

M: On the condemnation cases, did you ever go out to Canaveral and ride around and look things over yourself or did you have a team of people that would go out? It sounds

like quite an elaborate situation that seemed to never end.

Y: We had a lot of views, you can have a view in a condemnation case.

I: What do you mean a view?

Y: Well, the jury goes out and looks at the property that's being taken. One time, they had a great big vehicle which was like a big hay truck and they could put in the bed the whole jury. They had one view that the owner wanted the jury to see. I wasn't there but I heard that what happened was that they went out and it was so mucky that they got bogged down. They had to send for another one to come rescue the jury.

M: As I mentioned before, I'd like to ask you about some of the Assistant U. S. Attorneys and see if you have any memories of any of these folks. I've already asked you about Kendall Wherry and he seems to be the most stellar figure who really ought to be recognized for all the --

Y: Well, he had tried criminal cases and civil cases and everything and the hearings and everything because he was the only one.

M: E. J. Salcines?

Y: He was good. He was based in Tampa. He just came over as a trier, primarily criminal cases.

M: Charles Carrere?

Y: Yeah. Well, he was a law clerk for a while before he was --

M: Your law clerk?

Y: Yes. I don't think he ever came before me as an assistant prosecutor.

M: How long would you customarily have your law clerks, a year or two years?

Y: Two years.

M: Arnold Levine?

Y: Arnold was very able. He tried a case in Tampa before me, went about three months. Tried a former county commissioner who was charged with knowing where the road section was going to come using the advice of being a silent member of a group that was buying the property. He was making money. Well, the State had waited too long, the statute of limitations had run so the State couldn't try him but the Federal Government tried him on income tax evasion. Arnold tried that case.

M: And then, of course, he went into private practice?

Y: Yes.

M: Who would you say would have been, in the '60s and '70s, the top civil lawyers in

the practice before you in those years that you were quite impressed with in this area that appeared before you?

Y: Well, I'd rather not.

M: You don't want to --

Y: I don't want to be scoring anybody.

M: If I ask you some names, can you comment on them?

Y: I'd prefer not to.

M: That's fine. One of the cases that I discovered recently that I've been reading a lot about, it seems like one of the most bizarre cases I think I've ever read about, and I'll bet you remember it, I think you were the judge in that case, it's the Dr. Stiles Davis, who was a dentist and was charged with counterfeiting over in Cocoa Beach I think it was. Actually, he had some involvement in Sarasota, just kind of bouncing around all over the place. What do you remember about that case?

Y: I hadn't thought of it in years.

M: Am I right in thinking it was a pretty bizarre case?

Y: Yes. Now that you bring it up, it was completely out of my mind. But I believe that he was supposed to appear for something in court and disappeared.

M: Jumped bail?

Y: Yes. And I believe they apprehended him in Central America; isn't that right?

M: Uh-huh. There were lots of psychiatric issues, I believe, surrounding that.

Y: Yeah.

M: In the 1960s, isn't it true that there were lots and lots of counterfeiting cases that were coming up? I guess certain decades you have a proliferation of certain crimes and counterfeiting was among those in the early '60s; is that correct?

Y: That's true. And later on when Disney opened, the employees out there were very good at detecting the counterfeit bills. They did a better job than I could have when I saw them on the bench. We had some unusual cases. I remember one counterfeit case where the excuse of the counterfeiters, or the ones that were passing the counterfeits, said that they had to do that because they were from Canada and when they returned to Canada, the immigration people at the border would arrest them for having counterfeits so that's why they were passing it here.

M: Doesn't sound like much of an excuse to me. I don't think that really passed muster; did it?

Y: Well, it didn't pass with the jury.

M: Let's go back to 1971, you became chief judge?

Y: Yes, that's about right.

M: So how did your life change when you became chief judge? First of all, how is that decided, is it a vote or seniority?

Y: No, it's seniority.

M: Can you deny it?

Y: Oh, yes. And there have been judges that said they don't want it, being the chief judge.

M: So how did your life change when you got to be chief judge?

Y: In one way, it was more work but in another way, I had more contact with judges outside of Florida than I did before.

M: Were you required to go to the judicial conference every year?

Y: All judges were in those days.

M: Okay.

Y: But they changed that now. It's every other year which is often enough.

M: Can you reflect a little bit on your handling of the desegregation cases and, I guess, they went on forever of course. What were some of the issues surrounding the desegregation cases that you remember specifically?

Y: They really keep on going. I think I better not get involved in issuing any statements.

M: When you came on the court, of course, that was a big issue that you knew was going to be a big issue for a long, long time in the future. Did you have any thoughts about it at the time or you just understood that was going to be one of your big challenges?

Y: I don't remember that it was an issue at the time that I went on the bench. I don't remember that.

M: What do you consider your most difficult case you ever had to try? I know that's probably a hard question to answer.

Y: Well, I remember a patent case involving lasers. Trying to learn how a laser works is a difficult task.

M: And scientists coming in and testifying and that kind of thing?

M: What do you consider your favorite case if you had to say well, this is a case that I

really felt that I served justice well and the outcome came out right plus it was a fun undertaking; is there a case like that out there?

Y: I don't remember any fun cases.

M: I guess I should rephrase that. We'll say satisfying.

Y: Well, the word satisfying is not too descriptive of the termination of the cases and from the point of view of whom. Most cases end up with one side happy and the other unhappy. I don't think I can answer your question the way that you probably would like.

M: Chesterfield Smith.

Y: Oh, I knew Chesterfield very well.

M: Can you reflect a little bit on him and his significance as a Florida lawyer or an American lawyer?

Y: He was an unusual person. I liked Chesterfield and we were friends. He and his wife went with us various times. He was very energetic and was able to accomplish things that others could not or would not have. For example, he molded that firm up, Holland and Knight. That was Spessard Holland and Peter O. Knight. But the real man was Chesterfield. And it's Chesterfield's firm. He just used it for babes. Iris knew him very well, too.

M: I read your 20th anniversary where you spoke. That was quite interesting, Irisivere, he called you Irisiveve or something like that, George Young's court and all of that, that was really just hilarious. That must have just really been incredibly funny.

Y: Well, that was up in Jacksonville I think, if I remember.

I: I don't remember which courthouse it was.

Y: He had an inexhaustible supply of energy, and that's why he could accomplish so much more than other people.

M: Judge, one of the cases that you tried, of course, was the Harlan Blackburn case. I would imagine that was quite a time-consuming trial.

Y: Well, he had had a great deal of publicity and to get a jury of unbiased people was very difficult in Orange County. So I moved the case to Jacksonville and got a jury and tried the case there and it ended in a conviction. He was given a term of something, I don't recall how much. As I recall, that was the first conviction that he had that stuck.

M: Now, wasn't Judge Tjoflat involved in some of those trials with him, too, as well or was that some of the other defendants?

Y: I don't think he was involved in that.

M: So wasn't it true with regard to Blackburn that there were many, many defendants who were also involved in that case?

Y: No, as I recall it was just Blackburn.

M: By the early '70s your caseloads became almost overwhelming so you had to get more judges and obviously congressional appropriations for more judges. Can you reflect a little on that and your role in trying to make Congress understand that we need some help on that?

Y: Well, we would submit all these statistics that showed the need for additional judges and those statistics were all given to the administrative office. They were the ones that presented to Congress and were successful in getting us additional judges. I still think that one of the biggest helps to the district judges, the trial judges, was getting the assistants and the magistrates to be able to hold hearings and take in a criminal case. So many of the issues come up before the trial, for example, a person claiming that they were not given their Miranda rights and if they have a confession, it was not voluntary. All those things require hearings by the magistrate now. In a way, it speeds up things for the district judge but it makes it less interesting because just the trial after all those things have been washed out, it's not as interesting just trying the case as it was. You learned a lot more about what was going in those hearings before trial.

M: And it probably required that much more study for you or for the presiding judge to go back and read all the material and try to get a sense of what the issues are.

Y: Well, the one I had the most time was Senator Dan Gurney, or ex-Senator Gurney, was the defendant. At that time, I was chief judge and I asked the chief judge of the circuit to send some judge from outside the district to try and everything but the chief judge turned down that request. He said he thought that one of our judges should try it. So I assigned it to Judge Ben Krentzman in Tampa. It was a long case and Senator Gurney was found not guilty on some counts and it was a hung jury on other counts. So the government decided that they would retry Senator Gurney on the counts where there was a hung jury. Apparently, there was some dissension in Washington on doing that. Of course, I knew nothing about it except I heard, in fact, I think one of the trial lawyers resigned as a result of that. As I say, I don't know what the basis of the dissension was.

M: One of his defense attorneys you mean?

Y: No.

M: One of the prosecutors?

Y: Prosecutors, one of the former justice attorneys.

M: Eventually he was convicted of perjury I think; is that what happened?

Y: No, he never was.

M: He was not convicted of anything?

Y: Right. So then I had to try the retrial because Krentzman, he was worn out about it, couple months. So the interesting thing, it's the only time I ever had a case exactly like this, is I say he was acquitted on certain counts to be tried on the counts which was

hung, I had to go over the entire transcript which was a couple thousand pages to make certain that an issue that was going to be involved in the trials of the counts in which he was by the hung jury, the new, were not involved in the counts in which he was acquitted because if those issues were found to be involved in the acquittal, then they could not be retried.

M: That must have been excruciatingly difficult.

Y: I had to read the entire transcript of the case before Judge Krentzman in order to be able to proceed with the trial before me. It was very unusual, laborious task, but it was interesting.

M: That was a tumultuous time. Watergate, post-Watergate, he was of course involved in the Watergate hearings and then the next thing you know, he's being charged. It must have been very difficult from a political standpoint for the District Attorney, for example, U. S. District Attorney. Just kind of from your perspective, could you sense the political pressure on the U. S. Attorney?

Y: No, I wasn't involved in that.

M: In the 1980s, there was a U. S. Attorney named Bob Merkle.

Y: Yes.

M: Did you have any memories of Mr. Merkle?

Y: I remember Merkle, but I didn't have any close contact with him. I really knew more about him through the newspaper reports than any other way. He apparently generated a good bit of interest.

M: So on the whole, during your career which spanned four decades, how would you rate the U. S. Attorneys' Offices over the years? Which were some of the ones that you thought were the best, were there some that stood out? Do you have any comments on the U. S. Attorneys' Offices over the years?

Y: Well, on the ones that appeared before me, they did their job like they were supposed to. As I said before, the attorneys who appeared before me, both public and private, always did a good job, or tried to. I never had any problems.

M: You never had to dress them down?

Y: Not really.

M: Comment a little bit on Judge John Reed. He was appointed I guess in '71; is that right? I'm sure you were glad to have him when he came along.

Y: I certainly was.

M: Did you know Judge Reed before he was appointed?

Y: No. But he was very good and was most conscientious and I was lucky to have him

come in.

M: How did things change? I bet it was quite a difference when all of a sudden you have another judge in the same building. Did you both practice or were you both judging then at the Post Office?

Y: Yes. He came in, as I recall, to fill the vacancy created by Judge McRae's death. So that was at the same time then that I became chief judge, which took me out of the office so much to different meetings and so on that the chief judge has to go to. It worked out very well because he was able then to have plenty to do. I don't know what I would have done without him.

M: So when did the third judge come along; do you remember?

Y: I don't know the exact year.

M: Who were the judges that you had the closest relationships with over the years that you really enjoyed working with? I understand that the district judges work alone a lot, they are very independent and alone but who were some of the judges that you enjoyed socializing with, if you did socialize with some?

Y: I really didn't socialize, that is going out to parties and things after hours. But of course, since Judge Reed was right there in the courthouse and his chambers were right down the hall from mine, of course, I saw him more than any other judge. For so long a time, there were just the two of us. Then he resigned.

M: Did you know that he was going to resign or was that kind of a surprise to you?

Y: No, he told me he was going to.

M: That doesn't happen very often.

Y: No. But it's happened a lot more though in the last ten years than the hundreds of years before.

M: When you were also on the bench in the '60s and '70s, bankruptcy issue was beginning to become a lot more formalized, correct? The bankruptcy judges were becoming much more respected and obviously one of the judges that you would have worked alongside was Judge Alexander Paskay and also Judge George Proctor. Can you reflect a little bit on them?

Y: Well, they were both dedicated to their jobs. Both of them I think did a good job. Judge Proctor recently died.

M: Yes, he died about a couple of years ago I think.

Y: Strangely enough back in the, we'll call "Big Depression," 1929, it wasn't used to the extent that it is today. It was looked down on more than it is today. Today in many cases, it's a way of doing business. When I was in law school, I didn't take bankruptcy because I don't think they even had a bankruptcy course in that day. But today, it's a big part of the judicial system. These bankruptcy judges just handle cases that are bigger

sometimes than the district judges have. There was an interim period there where if I remember right it was called Chapter 10, that these companies would go into bankruptcy and the district judge handled it. I handled I remember there was a company that had dry-cleaning establishments all across the country and it went into Chapter 10. I remember I had that. I handled it. I had one for the racetrack that was out here north of town, horse track. Then I had one that was a housing project down in Kissimmee and a number of ones. Now it wouldn't even go to the district judge initially, the bankruptcy judge handles it and it's appealed to the district judge.

M: The person that Judge Paskay worked with early on was Judge Lieb, correct?

Y: Yes.

M: Do you have any memories of Judge Lieb?

Y: Yes, because I was over there in Tampa about three months of the year for probably three or four years, always got along very well with him. I admired him for what he had to do was a heavy docket and little help. When the Middle District was created, there were a number of criminal cases in Tampa that were long overdue for trial and the defendants had the choice of being tried in the Middle District or going to the Southern District because they had been indicted in what was the Southern District because there was no Middle District. So it was decided that they had the option of going to the Southern District or staying geographically what was formerly the Southern District. Apparently, a number went to the Southern District and many of those cases were dismissed by the judges in that district because of them being so long overdue for trial.

Y: Anything else?

M: I think we've probably covered it pretty well.