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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

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Janet Appage  
Chairman of G.A.T.E. Program  
Junior Service League of Cocoa - Titusville  
185 Carrigan Blvd.  
Merritt Island, Fl. 32952

Letter of support for G.A.T.E.  
why it's important. It is necessary &  
effective. Please write something  
similar to attached letter from Tom  
Adams.

Thanks

See  
Can you  
help

See  
G.A.T.E.  
Folder  
Tip  
for  
for



3746 Mt. Diablo Blvd. Suite 200  
Lafayette, California 94549 • (415) 284-5300

February 4, 1982

Nancy Sayler  
GATE - Junior League  
1 Whitehall Way  
Palm Beach, Florida 33480

Dear Nancy:

One of the most promising and exciting prevention efforts I have learned about in several years is the GATE project of the Junior League. Having intelligent, dedicated leaders in the community devote their energy and talents to effective drug abuse prevention is indeed heartening. With drug abuse growing among our youth and the fact that the United States is the leading nation in the world regarding teenage drug usage, every possible effort must be made to counter this spreading hazard.

The GATE project is sound as well as inspiring. I have carefully reviewed the Training Guide and I have observed the training in Atlanta in January, 1982. Your efforts are right on target. I can only see a positive force coming from your work and dedication. More and more, this country will depend on volunteer efforts such as GATE to get the prevention message across to youth. I can think of no more effective group than the Junior League.

Best wishes for success in this effort.

Sincerely,

William T. Adams  
For the Staff of PYRAMID  
(A NIDA Project)

WTA/mt



Robert Ritas  
920's 960



**DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

**OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
THE CAPITOL**

**TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301**

**JIM SMITH**  
*Attorney General  
State of Florida*

May 20, 1982

Dr. Carlton Turner  
Room 426  
Old Executive Office Building  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Dr. Turner:

On a number of occasions, during our efforts to increase federal involvement in drug enforcement in Florida, Attorney General Jim Smith has described the problem as nonpartisan.

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed clip, in which Smith credited the Administration for helping Florida reduce its rate of crime.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Don North".

Don North  
Executive Assistant

DN/pr

Enclosure

Wednesday, May 19, 1982 Gainesville Sun

# State Crime Rate Down 5.2 Percent In First Quarter

TALLAHASSEE (AP) — One day after Republican gubernatorial candidate L.A. "Skip" Bafalis rapped Gov. Bob Graham for rampant crime, the state released statistics showing a 5.2 percent crime reduction in the first quarter of 1982 compared to the same period last year.

— Attorney General Jim Smith said the crime figures unveiled by the Department of Law Enforcement at a meeting of Graham and the all-Democratic state Cabinet should be sent to Bafalis, a congressman from Fort Myers Beach, and other political critics.

"I think maybe to clean up everybody's act and ensure that we all have accurate information, we ought to forward these statistics to some of those folks," Smith said.

"Crime and violence certainly are not a partisan political issue," added FDLE Commissioner James York. "I wish they were because we would have voted them out of office a long time ago."

In that vein, Smith also said some credit for the reduction should go to Vice President George Bush, who President Reagan appointed to head an anti-crime task force in South Florida.

The reduction was particularly noticeable in major urban areas of

South Florida, with Dade County dropping 7.2 percent, Broward 8.6 percent, Palm Beach 8.5 percent and Pinellas 7.7 percent, all compared to the first quarter of last year.

York said that the reduction for the first three months of 1982 comes on the heels of a 3.2 percent drop for all of 1981, following two straight years of rising crime rates.

Although the reduction is dramatic compared to the first quarter of 1981, it marks only a 0.8 percent reduction compared to the last quarter of 1981. York said that seasonal variations should be taken into account when making such comparisons, so the department prefers to compare the same quarter of each year.

Although most types of violent crime dropped statewide in the first quarter, there were a couple of exceptions. Forcible rape, including attempts, was up 9.8 percent and aggravated assault was up 8.6 percent.

Graham attributed the reduced crime rate to "the fact that those who would use our state as a place for criminal activity recognize that we have enhanced our ability to detect, arrest, prosecute, punish and send to jail."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1982

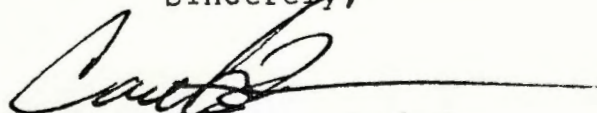
Dear Representative Sample:

It was a delight meeting you. The STRAIGHT Awareness Dinner refreshed my desire to continue our education and prevention efforts.

You and others in a leadership position are key to our ability to change the drug taking habits of our young people.

For your information I have enclosed copies of my testimony before Senate and House Committees. When you are in the Washington area please stop by and visit with us.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.  
Director  
Drug Abuse Policy Office

The Honorable Dorothy Eaton Sample  
State Representative  
3110 First Avenue, North  
St. Petersburg, FL 33713



May 18, 1982

2

Mr. & Mrs. Fred H. Kenfield  
200 Pasadena Avenue South  
St. Petersburg, Florida 33707

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Kenfield:

The annual Awareness Dinner sponsored by Straight, Inc., was a very exciting occasion. Think of the progress that was reflected there that evening, and the challenges of the future that were covered! The speaker, Carlton Turner, was most impressive, and in a little chat with him, we discovered a mutual friend, a former college buddy, to whom I have since given his greeting.

I very much appreciate your letting me join you, and your taking such good care of me, over and back.

Whenever I can be of help in any way, be sure to let me know.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

*Hollie*

Dorothy Eaton Sample  
State Representative

DES:hh

cc: Straight, Inc.  
Rev. Martin L. Harkay, Jr.  
Dr. Carlton Turner

→ 3110 1st Ave, N  
St. Petersburg, FL  
33713

## Redistricting Report:

# Crafting New Seats a Headache for Florida

The redistricting task of Florida's Legislature was to dispense the spoils of phenomenal 1970s population growth — four new congressional districts.

That assignment would seem pleasant to a legislator in New York or Pennsylvania, states that lost House seats. But Florida legislators found more pain than pleasure in the remap process.

Sporadic squabbling between the House and Senate persisted for months. Pressure from the congressional delegation, from Democratic Gov. Robert Graham and from federal judges finally induced completion of boundary drawing in a special session May 21.

The underlying cause for the delay was a continuing feud pitting the nominal leader of the Senate, moderate Democrat W. D. Childers, against a conservative coalition of Republicans and some Democrats that held the real power in the chamber.

The struggle stalled proceedings, and the Legislature adjourned its regular session March 25 without producing bills on either legislative reapportionment or congressional redistricting.

On April 7, at the close of a special session that established state legislative districts, there was an attempt to approve a map for U.S. House seats. But the Senate and House proposals differed widely, and no consensus was found.

The Senate plan split Orlando (Orange County) three ways to create an open north-central district friendly to Senate Majority Leader Pete Skinner, a Democrat who had his sights set on a place in Congress. The House refused to cannibalize Orlando for Skinner's benefit. Gov. Graham concurred and said he would veto the House remap if it reached him.

Impatient to see a map approved before officially commencing his bid for Congress, Republican state Rep. Curtis Kiser of St. Petersburg filed suit in March asking federal judges to do the job. The Legislature's April 7 failure to reach a compromise prompted Kiser to offer the court a redistricting plan of his own design.

The court scheduled an initial hearing on Kiser's case for May 10, encouraging redoubled efforts to reach a legislative compromise. When Gov. Graham was persuaded that lawmakers could settle on a map, he called another special session.

The final plan agreed to by the Legislature closely resembles what the House had wanted all along: Orange County is divided into just two districts, the north Florida districts resemble their old shapes and the newly added north-central district is a reasonably compact territory anchored in Gainesville.

The remap bill, which Graham signed May 23, left both parties more or less satisfied. Of the four newly created districts, one (the south Florida 16th) is solidly Democratic, but elections in the other three (the 6th, 9th and 12th) likely will be competitive.

Nearly all incumbents were accommodated. The one clear loser was first-term Republican Bill McCollum, whose redrawn 5th District guarantees him a tough Democratic

challenge. One veteran Democrat, Bill Chappell Jr., complained about having to shift his residence to remain with most of his constituents in the redrawn 4th District, but Chappell faces no serious political problems.

Population in Florida swelled by nearly three million during the past decade, making the state the country's biggest gainer of House seats in the reapportionment after the 1980 census. Two years after the census, population estimates indicated that Florida in that short time already had gained enough newcomers to fill yet another district.

## A District Tour

### 1 (Northwest — Pensacola, Panama City) Incumbent: Earl Hutto (D)

In most parts of the country it would be considered exceptional for a district to increase its population by nearly one-fourth in a decade, as occurred in the 1st during the 1970s. But in Florida, where several other districts grew at two or three times that rate, people are asking why the northwest corner of the state is lagging behind.

It is jokingly suggested that people may have difficulty finding room to live in the 1st because it is so packed with military bases, among them Pensacola's Naval Air Station, Tyndall Air Force Base in Panama City and Eglin Air Force Base, which spans three counties. These facilities are the legacy of former Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes, who was chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction from 1965 to 1977.

The bases provide jobs for civilians, and many of the enlisted personnel stationed here decide to stay in the area after they leave the service, so the military's influence on politics is significant. The 1st has found little to love in the recent policies of the national Democratic Party. Escambia County (Pensacola) has voted Republican in the last three presidential elections; Bay County (Panama City) gave Jimmy Carter a slight edge in 1976, but swung decisively back to the GOP in 1980.

Like their neighbors in Alabama, many voters in the 1st still feel a twinge of guilt when they desert Old South traditions of voting Democratic. In congressional elections, people have found Hutto appealing because he is a conservative Democrat, a combination that allows voters to respect their philosophy and their history.

In Pensacola, the district's largest city, the military's contribution to the economy is complemented by manufacturing of chemicals, plastics, textiles and paper. Though Pensacola has a large natural harbor, its potential as a trading port is restricted because close-by Mobile and New Orleans have a lock on much of the trade in the Gulf of Mexico.

The roughly 100-mile stretch of beach from Pensacola to Panama City, dubbed the "Miracle Strip" by civic boosters, has also been called the "Redneck Riviera" because it attracts a large number of visitors from nearby Georgia, Alabama and other Southeastern states.

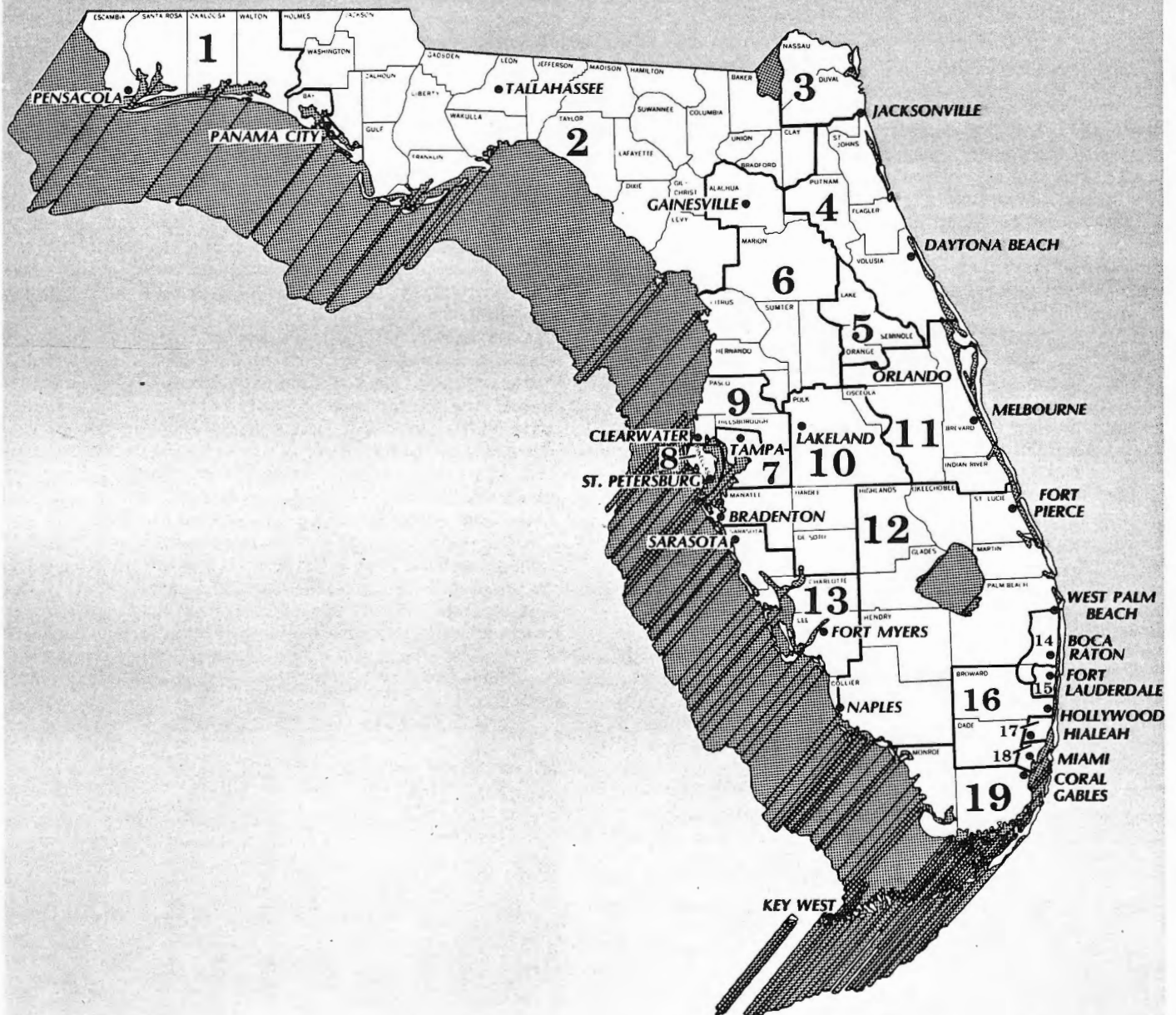
Along that coastal strip, military retirees have settled in Fort Walton Beach and Destin (Okaloosa County), which are just a few miles from Eglin Air Force Base.

—By Phil Duncan



# New Florida Districts

(Effective 1982 congressional elections)





Okaloosa County gave Ronald Reagan 70 percent in 1980.

Tourism, Panama City's leading industry, is at its peak from April through early September. As south Florida has become more crowded and expensive, however, the popularity of Panama City in the winter has increased. Canadians and New Englanders consider Panhandle winters tame, and they find the off-season rates attractive and the beach nearly deserted.

Inland, the sparsely settled rural areas of the 1st are occupied mostly by soybeans, corn, tomatoes, cantaloupes, cattle and pine trees.

Redistricting will have little political impact. About 42,000 people living on farms and in small towns at the eastern end of the 1st are moved to the 2nd. Involved in the shift are western Holmes County, Washington and Gulf counties and the northern part of Bay County.

## 2 (North — Tallahassee)

**Incumbent: Don Fuqua (D)**

This is the only Florida district where urban interests play a secondary role to rural concerns in politics. Thirty percent of the district's people live in Leon County (Tallahassee), but the rest are scattered among 24 counties, none of which has a town with even 10,000 residents.

Fuqua hoped redistricting would allow him to keep Alachua County (Gainesville), which together with Leon County cast more than half the vote in the old 2nd District. The University of Florida is in Gainesville; Fuqua, an alumnus of the school, has helped it obtain research grants through his position as chairman of the Science and Technology Committee.

But in trying to draw districts of nearly equal population, map makers found that, at best, they could give Fuqua only part of Alachua. County residents objected to having their influence divided between two districts, so Alachua and Gainesville went into the newly created 6th District.

Trying to capitalize on the enhanced influence of rural voters in the new 2nd, Senate Majority Leader Skinner is challenging Fuqua in the Democratic primary. Skinner, who lost a 1972 primary battle to Fuqua, says the incumbent has not paid enough attention to agricultural concerns.

Many parts of the 2nd are unadulterated Dixie, little touched by the changes that have transformed much of the rest of the state. The "Big Bend" Gulf Coast from Gulf County to Levy County is mostly undeveloped, with just a few fishing villages. There are no military installations in the district and no concentrations of elderly people in retirement communities. Pine trees cover seemingly endless acres, sustaining companies that make paper, pulp and chemicals. Peanuts, soybeans and tobacco are among the important farm products.

With few outside pressures, Democratic loyalties forged a century ago are still strong. In 1980, unsuccessful Democratic Senate candidate Bill Gunter won virtually every county in the 2nd District, taking several by 2-to-1 margins.

Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, is economically dependent on state government and two large universities, Florida State and Florida A & M. These institutions are diversifying forces, but the city's elegant antebellum homes and flower gardens reveal a persistent Southern influence, and many south Floridians still view Tallahassee as a

sleepy Southern city. Like the rural counties around it, Leon County votes solidly Democratic.

In addition to removing Alachua County, the remap also pulls the 2nd out of Marion County, south of Alachua. Joining the 2nd on the west are about 42,000 people who were in the old 1st; on the east, about 14,000 Clay Countians are brought in from the old 4th.

## 3 (Northeast — Jacksonville)

**Incumbent: Charles E. Bennett (D)**

The 3rd was Florida's slowest growing district during the 1970s; population increased by less than 4 percent. This has not caused much alarm in Jacksonville, whose business and political leaders seem to prefer steady if unspectacular economic expansion based on the city's traditional economic foundations — shipping, insurance, banking and defense.

One sign that this strategy is working can be seen at the harbor, where hundreds of thousands of imported automobiles are unloaded and prepared for overland shipment. By touting its fine harbor and ready access to rail lines and roads that lead to dealers in the lucrative Southeastern market, Jacksonville has become the East Coast's leading port of entry for foreign vehicles.

When Japan bowed to U.S. pressure and agreed to curtail shipments of autos to the U.S., Jacksonville was not hurt; the Japanese decided to abandon other smaller ports and consolidate their business where most of it already was, in Jacksonville.

Workers handling cargo and building and repairing ships form a large segment of Jacksonville's blue-collar community. Prudential, Independent Life and Gulf Life are among the prominent white-collar employers in the city, which has headquarters or regional offices for two dozen insurance companies. Four of Florida's top 25 financial institutions are based in Jacksonville; only Miami has a larger share. The city's three naval air stations contribute more than \$500 million annually to the local economy.

When Jacksonville was developing into a major Atlantic port and land transportation hub earlier this century, its jobs lured farm boys from south Georgia, South Carolina and the Florida Panhandle. People of Deep South origin are still dominant in the work force, giving Jacksonville an ambience quite different from that of Florida cities that have witnessed large-scale migrations of Northerners or Cubans.

The 3rd is a traditional Southern Democratic district.



Rep. Don Fuqua



Rep. Charles E. Bennett



## New Florida Districts

Average Population: 512,964

| New District | Incumbent              | Population | 1980 Pres. Voting |     | New District | Incumbent                 | Population | 1980 Pres. Voting |     |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----|--------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----|
| 1            | Earl Hutto (D)         | 512,821    | Reagan            | 61% | 11           | Bill Nelson (D)           | 512,691    | Reagan            | 61% |
|              |                        |            | Carter            | 35% |              |                           |            | Carter            | 33% |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 3%  |              |                           |            | Anderson          | 5%  |
| 2            | Don Fuqua (D)          | 513,127    | Carter            | 53% | 12           | No Incumbent              | 513,121    | Reagan            | 61% |
|              |                        |            | Reagan            | 43% |              |                           |            | Carter            | 34% |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 3%  |              |                           |            | Anderson          | 5%  |
| 3            | Charles E. Bennett (D) | 512,692    | Carter            | 53% | 13           | L. A. "Skip" Bafalis (R)* | 513,048    | Reagan            | 67% |
|              |                        |            | Reagan            | 43% |              |                           |            | Carter            | 28% |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 2%  |              |                           |            | Anderson          | 5%  |
| 4            | Bill Chappell Jr. (D)  | 512,672    | Reagan            | 56% | 14           | Daniel A. Mica (D)        | 512,803    | Reagan            | 57% |
|              |                        |            | Carter            | 40% |              |                           |            | Carter            | 37% |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 3%  |              |                           |            | Anderson          | 6%  |
| 5            | Bill McCollum (R)      | 513,005    | Reagan            | 62% | 15           | E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)      | 512,976    | Reagan            | 57% |
|              |                        |            | Carter            | 34% |              |                           |            | Carter            | 35% |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 4%  |              |                           |            | Anderson          | 8%  |
| 6            | No Incumbent           | 512,950    | Reagan            | 53% | 16           | No Incumbent              | 513,339    | Reagan            | 57% |
|              |                        |            | Carter            | 42% |              |                           |            | Carter            | 35% |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 4%  |              |                           |            | Anderson          | 8%  |
| 7            | Sam Gibbons (D)        | 512,905    | Reagan            | 51% | 17           | William Lehman (D)        | 513,048    | Carter            | 51% |
|              |                        |            | Carter            | 43% |              |                           |            | Reagan            | 41% |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 5%  |              |                           |            | Anderson          | 8%  |
| 8            | C. W. Bill Young (R)   | 512,909    | Reagan            | 53% | 18           | Claude Pepper (D)         | 513,250    | Reagan            | 52% |
|              |                        |            | Carter            | 41% |              |                           |            | Carter            | 40% |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 5%  |              |                           |            | Anderson          | 7%  |
| 9            | No Incumbent           | 513,191    | Reagan            | 56% | 19           | Dante B. Fascell (D)      | 512,886    | Reagan            | 55% |
|              |                        |            | Carter            | 39% |              |                           |            | Carter            | 34% |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 5%  |              |                           |            | Anderson          | 11% |
| 10           | Andy Ireland (D)       | 512,890    | Reagan            | 58% |              |                           |            |                   |     |
|              |                        |            | Carter            | 38% |              |                           |            |                   |     |
|              |                        |            | Anderson          | 3%  |              |                           |            |                   |     |

\*Running for governor

Carter carried it in 1976 and 1980, and for 33 years its U.S. representative has been Democrat Bennett, who has risen to the second-ranking position on the Armed Services Committee.

Bennett's district encompasses most of Jacksonville, including large black communities in the north and northeast part of the city. Blacks account for 27 percent of the district's population, a larger proportion than in any other Florida district.

In the remap, the 3rd added about 43,000 people in southeast Jacksonville who previously were part of the 4th District. Southeast Jacksonville is a middle- and upper middle-income area prone to vote Republican in national elections, but it should be comfortable with Bennett's moderate-to-conservative outlook.

### 4 (Northeast — Daytona Beach)

**Incumbent: Bill Chappell Jr. (D)**

The old 4th had to be substantially pared by redistricting because its population ballooned during the 1970s to 715,027, more than 200,000 above ideal district size. Chappell was displeased that legislators decided to move Marion County (Ocala) from the 4th and make it part of

the newly created 6th. Marion has been Chappell's political base since his days as a state legislator.

When he surveyed the political situation, however, Chappell realized that running in the redrawn 4th, even without Ocala, was his only practical choice. The new 6th contains his hometown, but only 22 percent of the district's voters will be former Chappell constituents; all parts of the new 4th, on the other hand, are familiar territory for him. He declared his intention May 26 to move to Daytona Beach (Volusia County) and seek re-election in the 4th.

Daytona's beach at low tide is as wide as a superhighway, and traffic clutter sometimes makes it resemble one. Ever since Florida's population began to boom in the 1950s, Daytona Beach has been the most popular resort on the state's east coast for vacationers who do not want to bother making a long trip down the peninsula.

Though the winter weather is sometimes cool, the city makes a special push to get winter visitors from Canada, and the Daytona International Speedway schedules its Daytona 500 car race in February to lure tourists.

Parts of Daytona, however, are looking less than elegant. The boardwalk and some of the city's motels built in earlier boom days are reaching middle age, and competition from neighboring beaches has stepped up in recent years. Although Daytona's population increased by one-fifth in



the last decade, the rate of growth in Ormond Beach, just to the north, was more substantial. And Flagler County, a few miles north, is receiving an influx of retirees that helped its population grow 40 percent in the last five years.

Growth has not caused Chappell any problems at the polls, and it should not cause him many in the new district. Volusia County, which has half the district's people, reliably supports him, and it chooses Democratic candidates for statewide office, even though in presidential elections it may prefer Republicans. Reagan won 52 percent in Volusia in 1980.

Although the 4th gives up some of its southeast Jacksonville territory to the 3rd, Chappell will still represent about 90,000 residents there, most of them from white-collar suburban communities.

Besides the remap changes affecting Marion and Duval counties, redistricting also shifted parts of Clay, Putnam and Seminole counties to neighboring districts.

## 5 (North Central — Orlando and northern suburbs)

**Incumbent: Bill McCollum (R)**

The redrawing of district boundaries often puts incumbents in a quandary, but McCollum's position after redistricting was unique. His 5th District grew 94 percent during the 1970s to a population exceeding 880,000. Even after the old 5th was divided up to form the core of three separate districts, McCollum could have run in any of them and rightly claimed to be representing a sizable number of his constituents.

McCollum's Seminole County home was placed in the redrawn 5th, but he was a bit wary of running there because 60 percent of the district's people live in Orange County (Orlando). Orange is the home county of Democratic state Sen. Dick Batchelor, who publicized his plans to seek the 5th District seat as soon as the remap was passed. But McCollum was convinced that the new 5th has a Republican tilt, so he decided to run there instead of in the newly created 6th and 9th districts, which he considered briefly.

The 5th contains all of downtown Orlando and the city's northern suburbs in Orange and southern Seminole counties. The tourism industry in this area boomed overnight with the 1971 opening of Disney World, 15 miles south of Orlando. Another boost is expected with the impending opening of Disney's EPCOT Center, an area with futuristic pavilions that has been described as a permanent World's Fair.

Thousands of workers have been drawn to the area's numerous high-technology employers, who got their start during the 1960s race to the moon; Orlando is the major city nearest the Kennedy Space Center in Titusville. Production of missiles, aircraft control systems, computer software, lasers and other sophisticated equipment provide a steady living for aerospace and defense contractors like Martin Marietta.

Growth has brought its share of problems to the district. Orlando sewage threatens the health of Lake Tohopekaliga to the south, and paying for capital improvements to control the problem is costly. Demand for water has increased dramatically; lowering of the water table was partly to blame for the massive sinkhole that opened up in Winter Park in 1981, swallowing buildings, cars and a swimming pool.

Affluent Orange County communities like Winter Park and Maitland are home to Orlando's older, established elite, which provides strong support for Republican candidates. Many of the upper-level executives new to the area settle to the north in Seminole County, an area that gave two-thirds of its 1980 presidential vote to Reagan. Most of the district's Democratic voters come out of working-class areas within the city of Orlando.

## 6 (North Central — Gainesville, Ocala) No Incumbent

This newly created district combines a fairly liberal university city with conservative rural areas and a coastal region rapidly filling with Republican retirees. When stirred together, these elements produce a district where Democrats have a slight edge.

The University of Florida, with more than 30,000 students and 2,500 faculty members, puts Gainesville and surrounding Alachua County clearly to the left of most of the Florida electorate.

In 1968, when surrounding north Florida counties were giving solid margins to George C. Wallace for president, Hubert H. Humphrey won a plurality in Alachua. The county was George McGovern's best in Florida in 1972, and John B. Anderson took 8 percent there in 1980. Thirty percent of the people in the 6th live in Alachua County.

From Alachua County, the district follows the southerly path of Interstate 75 to Ocala (Marion County). Motels, restaurants and gas stations strung along the highway service tourists drawn by the region's springs, rivers and lakes.

Some of central Florida's high-technology companies have been expanding operations northward in recent years; Martin Marietta, Microdyne and others moving into Ocala helped boost that city's population by nearly 15,000 during the last decade.

Outside Ocala, Marion County is mostly citrus groves and range land for horse and cattle farms. While the newcomers to Marion County tend to vote Republican, most of the rural people are traditional Southern Democrats. Those two groups were closely matched in 1976, when Carter barely carried Marion County, but in 1980 Reagan won a solid majority there.

South of Marion, citrus groves continue into Sumter and Lake counties. Watermelons, berries and other fruit are grown around Leesburg, the geographic center of Florida. Conservative retirees in Lake County's numerous trailer parks helped Reagan carry the county with 65 percent in 1980.

Finally, the 6th takes in the Gulf Coast counties of Citrus and Hernando, two of the four fastest-growing counties in Florida from 1977 to 1981. Retirees, who are responsible for much of the influx, generally help swing the vote to the right. Reagan in 1980 won 55 percent in Hernando and 58 percent in Citrus; in 1976 Carter carried both.

Democrats are optimistic they can capture the 6th with Buddy MacKay Jr. of Ocala, a former state senator who ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. Senate in 1980. MacKay is popular in his Marion County home, and he has a moderate image that might attract the Gainesville electorate. While many Citrus and Hernando voters would prefer a more conservative candidate, the combined populations of those counties amount to only one-fifth of the district's total.





Rep. Sam Gibbons



Rep. C. W. Bill Young

## 7 (West — Tampa)

**Incumbent: Sam Gibbons (D)**

Ever since a Key West cigar factory moved to Tampa in 1886, this has been a city with a strong blue-collar orientation. Cubans came to work in the cigar business, and they were joined later by Georgians, Alabamans and other Southerners looking for jobs in the factories that grew up around the harbor.

Tampa still makes cigars, and other traditional industries are strong, among them brewing, commercial fishing, steel-making and ship construction. The city is also a major port, giving it an interest in international markets that coincides nicely with Gibbons' militant free-trade politics.

The large working-class community makes Tampa the Florida city that most closely approximates industrial cities of the North. The 7th is a Democratic district in most elections, providing a sharp contrast to its neighbor across the bay, the Republican 8th District in St. Petersburg. But Tampa's traditional patterns were less noticeable in 1980, when there were not enough Democratic votes in the city to prevent Reagan from taking Hillsborough County on a tide of suburban GOP support.

Unlike many Northern industrial cities, Tampa has been able to diversify beyond its industrial base to compete for the lucrative tourist trade. Busch Gardens, which started as a simple brewery tour, has been expanded and transformed into a 300-acre amusement park featuring an African safari motif. It is now the second leading tourist attraction in Florida, trailing only Disney World in number of visitors per year.

The district is 11 percent Hispanic. The influence of the Cuban and Spanish culture is most pronounced in Ybor City, a long-established community in southeast Tampa named after the man who brought his cigar factory here from Key West.

Blacks, who account for 15 percent of the district's population, live mostly in inner-city Tampa. Several black political leaders believe they have more in common with predominantly black areas of downtown St. Petersburg than with the rest of the 7th District. Early in 1982, the Tampa and St. Petersburg NAACP chapters proposed a district that would cross the Tampa Bay and unite the cities' blacks. Legislators gave the proposal no serious consideration.

In redistricting, the 7th loses northern Hillsborough County to the new 9th and takes in some territory in southeastern Hillsborough that was part of the old 8th District. Those changes give some Democratic votes to the

9th without doing any damage to Democrat Gibbons, who was first elected to Congress in 1962 and nearly always has won re-election with ease.

## 8 (West — St. Petersburg)

**Incumbent: C. W. Bill Young (R)**

In 1954, the influence of the conservative retirement community in St. Petersburg helped to elect Florida's first 20th-century Republican House member, William C. Cramer. In the years since then, two-party competition has just about ceased. The retirees who have settled in St. Pete — many are former storekeepers, office workers and civil servants from the small-town Midwest — clearly brought their political preferences to Florida with them. St. Petersburg has become more than just a haven for retirees in recent years, but the city remains constant in its affection for the GOP.

In the reliably Republican 8th, which encompasses St. Petersburg and other communities in southern Pinellas County, Democrats do not expend much energy challenging Young. He faced no opponent in 1980, and again this year has a clear path to re-election.

Not too long ago, the St. Pete economy was mostly service oriented, geared to the needs of tourists and elderly residents. The morning rush hour saw many younger workers from St. Pete driving to jobs in Tampa, which offers employment in a variety of fields.

But during the last decade, St. Petersburg sought to broaden its economic base by stressing that it offers a good climate for business investment. That promotional effort has been quite successful. Some existing manufacturers expanded, and new ones moved in. Now, St. Pete and Pinellas County firms like International Business Machines Corp., E-Systems, Sperry and Honeywell are busy with research, development, production and marketing of a broad range of computers, communications equipment and other high-technology items.

The median age of the Pinellas County population dropped during the decade because so many young people attracted to good-paying jobs moved into the area. The new arrivals have caused Young no political problems. A number of the major employers and subcontractors are engaged in defense-related work, and their employees have been enthusiastic about Reagan and the GOP.

Redistricting changes the number of Young's district from 6 to 8, and it transfers into the new 9th District about 87,000 people in north Pinellas County.

## 9 (West — Clearwater, parts of Pasco and Hillsborough counties)

**No Incumbent**

Legislators created the 9th as a vehicle for the congressional candidacies of House Republican leader Kiser and Democratic state Rep. George Sheldon. That explains the district's horseshoe shape; from Kiser's north Pinellas County base, the 9th runs up through Pasco County, then reaches down into Sheldon's territory in north Hillsborough County.

While it is not certain that Kiser will face Sheldon in the fall — both have primary opposition — it is clear that whoever the Democrats nominate will be fighting against the numbers in this Republican-leaning constituency.



About 40 percent of the new district's residents come from Clearwater and nearby communities in Pinellas County, solidly Republican areas where a Democratic candidate is fortunate to win 45 percent of the vote. Clearwater, traditionally a beach resort, has benefited from the arrival of high-technology industry to the St. Petersburg metropolitan area. Aerosonic Corp., an aircraft instrument manufacturer, is based in Clearwater.

Republicans also hold the upper hand in Pasco County, which accounts for about one-third of the district's population. But Democrats are more competitive there, since many of the retirees who have settled in the county in recent years come from working-class backgrounds and cling to Democratic voting habits. The eastern part of Pasco County, around Dade City, also has rural Democratic voters among the farm lands and citrus groves.

Of the three counties placed in the new 9th, Hillsborough County, influenced by Tampa, will be the friendliest to Democrats. But only about one-fourth of the district's people live in Hillsborough, and some in the mostly rural eastern part of the county are conservative and might switch to the GOP if they perceive the Democratic nominee as too liberal.

Since the Pinellas part of the district can be expected to go Republican, a Democratic candidate in the 9th has to carry Hillsborough solidly and neutralize the GOP advantage in Pasco to have much hope of winning.

## 10 (Central — Lakeland, Winter Haven, Bradenton)

**Incumbent: Andy Ireland (D)**

All over Florida, land once devoted to agriculture is being eaten away by shopping centers, motels and condominiums. But in Polk County, centerpiece of the 10th District, citrus is still king. Polk has 130,000 acres planted in citrus, more than any other county in the state.

Thousands of area jobs are connected with the growing, picking, packing, processing and loading of oranges, orange concentrate and grapefruit. The biggest companies are well-known — Tropicana and Minute Maid — but there are many lesser-known growers whose efforts combine to make Polk the nation's foremost citrus-producing county. Occasional cold weather here is more than an inconvenience; if temperatures dip below freezing, millions of dollars of citrus may be lost.

Phosphate rock, the raw material of fertilizer, is another key element of the Polk County economy. Three-fourths of America's phosphate is strip-mined out of Polk, although the industry is currently suffering from slack demand. High interest rates are preventing domestic farmers from buying fertilizer at their typical pace, and a stronger dollar is pushing phosphate prices higher than foreign buyers prefer to pay.

Tourism also brings in substantial revenue to Polk County. The water ski shows at Winter Haven's Cypress Gardens have been running for 40 years, and they draw more than a million visitors annually.

About 60 percent of the people in the 10th District live in Polk County, with the major concentration in the Lakeland-Winter Haven area. In congressional elections, Polk has given Ireland overwhelming margins; in presidential contests, it is usually Republican.

The 10th has one Gulf Coast county, Manatee, which accounts for about 30 percent of the district's population.

The city of Bradenton there grew 43 percent during the 1970s to a population exceeding 30,000. Like Pinellas County, Manatee is a popular retirement area for people from Central and Midwestern states, where Republican voting was a habit. Registered Democrats once outnumbered registered Republicans in Manatee County by 3-to-1; latest figures show the Democratic advantage slipping to about 55-45.

While Polk County went for Carter in 1976, Manatee preferred Gerald R. Ford. In 1980, Reagan tallied more than 60 percent in Manatee. Ireland's margins there are solid, but not as spectacular as in Polk County.

De Soto and Hardee counties are also included in the 10th. Predominantly agricultural, they have cattle ranches, citrus groves, a scattering of small towns and conservative Democratic voters.

The biggest favor the remap did for Ireland was transferring the part of Sarasota County he represented to the new 13th District. Ireland usually managed to pull heavily Republican Sarasota to his side, but it was always a source of some concern. This year, Ireland is unopposed for reelection to a fourth term.

## 11 (East — Melbourne, part of Orange County)

**Incumbent: Bill Nelson (D)**

Nelson is still the congressman from Disney World, although there were some tense moments during the redistricting process when it seemed he might lose it and the rest of his Orange County territory as well.

Some Florida legislators suggested placing the bulk of Orange County in a single district, a move that would have cut Nelson off from an area where he won two-thirds of the vote in 1980. That course was not taken. Nelson did have to give up roughly 40 percent of his Orange County constituents to the redrawn 5th District, but many of the people shifted out live in Winter Park and Maitland, typically Republican areas whose departure brought Nelson no great sorrow.

In addition to the Disney park, the 11th as redrawn contains Circus World, Sea World, the Stars Hall of Fame and other diversions that offer many low-skill, minimum-wage jobs and rake in millions of visitors' dollars every year. Nelson thus keeps the more blue-collar areas of Orange County that provide him an electoral cushion against Republican votes from elsewhere in the district.

Brevard County, home of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Kennedy Space Center, boomed during the era of space flights in the 1960s, then stalled when space exploration slipped from its status as a top-level national priority.

The high-technology industries that had been lured to the area were forced to trim jobs, but a core group of engineers and other skilled workers remained. The space shuttle program and President Reagan's plans to increase military spending have brought new opportunities for aerospace and defense-related work, and high-technology hiring in Brevard is again on the upswing. The largest of the employers is the Harris Corp., which established its headquarters in Melbourne in 1977. Harris specializes in research and development of communications equipment.

Brevard contains slightly more than half of the people in the 11th District. Engineers and other professionals make up a significant share of the electorate; they are



mostly conservative, satisfied with Nelson but partial to Republicans in presidential elections. Reagan won 60 percent in Brevard County in 1980.

Redistricting brings into Nelson's territory nearly all of Osceola and Indian River counties. Most of Osceola's people live in the northern half of the county, which lies on the outskirts of metropolitan Orlando. Southern Osceola is given over to cattle ranches and citrus groves.

Retirees who have settled in Vero Beach and other coastal towns in Indian River County tend to come from North-Central states — more Ohioans than New Yorkers. These older people are fairly affluent and accustomed to voting Republican. Before the remap, Indian River County was in GOP Rep. L. A. "Skip" Bafalis' district; Reagan won the county by 2-to-1 in 1980. This area will present a challenge to Nelson, but it represents only a small share of the district's population.

## 12 *(South Central — parts of Palm Beach and West Palm Beach; Fort Pierce)*

**No Incumbent**

The huge new 12th encompasses much of inland south Florida and runs from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean, but a candidate jealous of his time can spend most of it in just three East Coast counties — Palm Beach, Martin and St. Lucie — where more than two-thirds of the people live.

In Palm Beach County, the district line divides Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, placing the northern part of each city in the 12th and the southern part of each in the 14th.

In Palm Beach, where Rolls-Royce sedans carry their owners to Spanish-style seaside mansions, the spirit of noblesse oblige creates elaborate charity events but does not interfere with a monolithic conservative politics.

West Palm Beach, by contrast, is mostly middle class. Originally the railroad town and home for the Palm Beach servant community, it grew to dwarf the parent city. West Palm Beach today has some poor people and minorities in its population and usually votes Democratic. In addition to businesses that cater to the needs of the wealthy, West Palm has some high-technology employers, including Pratt & Whitney's engineering research and development facility for aircraft engines. Pratt & Whitney is the largest employer in Palm Beach County; International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) is second.

Just up the coast from West Palm Beach is Riviera Beach; that city's population is two-thirds black, and it is a reliable source of Democratic votes. Manufacturing of electronic components provides jobs there.

At one time, Palm Beach was recognized as the northern limit of the densely populated "Gold Coast" region that begins south of Miami. But development is marching inexorably northward. In north Palm Beach County, the town of Jupiter tripled in size during the 1970s. Population in both Martin and St. Lucie counties jumped one-fourth from 1977 to 1981.

Some of the newcomers are retirees from the East and Midwest, but others are participants in a reverse migration — south Floridians fleeing the crime and crowding that is taking hold in areas where they originally settled.

Martin County is a GOP bastion, the only county on the east coast of Florida where Republicans outnumber Democrats among registered voters. Reagan won 68

percent there in 1980. St. Lucie County (Fort Pierce) is 2-to-1 Democratic by registration and has a noticeably liberal Democratic community. Even so, St. Lucie gave Reagan 61 percent in 1980.

At the other end of the state, on the Gulf Coast, the 12th includes about 39,000 residents of Collier County, a popular retirement area and another of the four Florida counties with more registered Republicans than Democrats. Part of the wealthy community of Naples in Collier County will be voting in the 12th.

Although the rural areas of the 12th are lightly populated, their agricultural output is an important contributor to the district's economy. Away from the developed coastal strip, much of Palm Beach County is planted in vegetables. The county harvests more acres of commercial vegetables than any other county in the state. The headquarters of the U.S. Sugar Corp. is located in Clewiston (Hendry County), and there are large cattle ranches in Hendry and Collier counties.

Lake Okeechobee, at the center of the district, sustains the agricultural areas and is the primary source of drinking water for south Florida. The pace of growth is taxing the capacity of the lake; during periods of drought mandatory limits on water use are imposed to keep the water table from dipping too low.

Republicans claim the average GOP vote in the 12th is a solid 56 percent. The two Democrats seeking their party's nomination are not daunted by that statistic, but it is clear that the GOP has an advantage in the 12th. The bulk of the district's territory comes from GOP Rep. L. A. "Skip" Bafalis' old 10th District, which cartographers broke into several pieces because its population grew nearly 94 percent during the last decade. It will take a strong Democratic candidate to pull former Bafalis voters away from their Republican habits.

## 13 *(Southwest — Sarasota, Fort Myers)*

**Incumbent: L. A. "Skip" Bafalis (R)**

A glimpse at the 1980 presidential vote from the four counties in the new 13th demonstrates just how prohibitive are the odds against a Democratic victory here. Reagan carried Lee, Sarasota and Charlotte counties, which are wholly included within the 13th, by 2-to-1 margins. And Collier County, about half of whose people will be in the district, endorsed Reagan 3-to-1.

The 13th contains the home of Bafalis, but he is seeking the governorship. Five Republicans have rushed in to try to capture the seat, which seems likely to take a place next to St. Petersburg's 8th District as automatic Republican territory.

The political personality of the 13th is shaped by the thousands of people who have chosen the sunshine of southwest Florida as their earthly reward for a lifetime of toil. Most who retire to this area come from the Central and Midwestern part of the country. These people change their addresses but not their party registration, and they are a major contributor to the burgeoning strength of the Republican Party in Florida.

In some cases, the influx of people to the 13th is testing the limits of the infrastructure. Just getting around proves to be a trying task. Sections of Interstate 75 through the 13th District are open, but it may be years before completion of the entire north-south stretch that will link Naples with St. Petersburg. In the meantime, the unpleas-





Rep. Daniel A. Mica



Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr.

ant alternative is a plodding trip on traffic-cluttered U.S. 41.

Replacing outdated roads, inadequate sewers and overcrowded schools requires governments to raise revenue, and that is not an easy thing to do in southwest Florida. People who lived in high-tax states all their lives and are now on fixed incomes do not envision increased taxes as part of their Utopia.

Sarasota and Lee counties each have about 40 percent of the district's residents, with the remaining 20 percent divided roughly evenly between Charlotte County and the section of Collier in the 13th.

Sarasota cultivates a refined image with its art museums, theaters and symphony performances, and it draws a wealthier class of retirees than most other west coast communities. It is also the traditional winter home of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, although much of the entourage now spends the winter months a few miles south, at Venice. In Lee County, the city of Cape Coral, incorporated only in 1971, finished the decade with more than 30,000 people. But even that booming growth occupied only a fraction of the land that was dredged, filled and marked off into residential lots when optimistic developers established the community.

Fort Myers, also in Lee County, is one of the southwest Florida communities having some difficulty meeting the demands of its growing population. There are occasional calls for the city to adopt a slow-growth policy, following the example of conservationists on the islands of Sanibel and Captiva located just offshore from Fort Myers. These islands enforce stringent restrictions on development in order to protect the islands' natural beauty and animal population.

The town of Naples (Collier County) advanced into the status of small city with a 46-percent population explosion during the 1970s, gaining exclusive high-rise condominiums to mark its maturity. Naples is the western terminus of the Alligator Alley highway, which crosses the Everglades to link Florida's west coast with Fort Lauderdale on the east.

## 14 *(Southeast — parts of Palm Beach and West Palm Beach; Boca Raton)*

**Incumbent: Daniel A. Mica (D)**

Mica's old 11th District, which took in most of Palm Beach County and northeastern Broward County, was swamped by more than 390,000 newcomers during the

1970s. So the remap dramatically shrinks his territory. A substantial Republican vote remains, but the remap enhances Democratic strength in Mica's territory.

Included in Mica's new 14th are the coastal strip of southeast Palm Beach County and a string of inland communities in northeast Broward. The Palm Beach County vote is dominant; seven in 10 residents of the new 14th live there.

The southern halves of Palm Beach and West Palm Beach are included in the 14th. Mica has no trouble carrying West Palm, but affluent, Republican-voting Palm Beach can be a trouble spot for him. The area's pleasant environment has lured the headquarters of several international corporations, bringing in a cadre of young, well-paid business executives and a few support personnel.

South of Palm Beach, retirees living in the condominium communities of Boynton Beach and Delray Beach are a potent political force. Some of the people in these complexes are Irish and Italian but most are Jewish, and nearly all come from a Democratic political background in the Northeast. The turnout rate among the condominium residents is very high, and Mica has been able to depend on them to help him, taking advantage of "bosses" who emerge in the turbulent world of condominium politics.

Boca Raton, the next major city down the coast, is an upper middle-class area that generally votes Republican. It is also home to electronics manufacturers Datamedix and IBM. Boca's Florida Atlantic University recently opened a new engineering building; the school hopes to train a pool of skilled workers that can attract more high-technology employers to the area.

Boynton Beach, Delray Beach and Boca Raton each grew by more than 70 percent during the 1970s, but that seems trifling compared to the incredible population boom in the Broward County parts of the 14th.

In Broward County, Mica will be representing Coral Springs, Margate, Tamarac, North Lauderdale and parts of Lauderdale and Sunrise. Population in each of these communities grew by 300 percent or more during the 1970s; Coral Springs, for example, jumped from 1,489 residents in 1970 to 37,349 10 years later. These communities are moderate-to-liberal Democratic; Mica did not lose a precinct here in 1980.

## 15 *(Southeast — Fort Lauderdale)* **Incumbent: E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)**

Shaw gives up a lot of territory that was part of his old 12th District, and takes in several areas he has not represented. But he comes out ahead in the remap because he gives up the Democratic city of Hollywood in south Broward County; he adds the oceanside communities of Pompano Beach and Deerfield Beach, north Broward County towns that should be more sympathetic to a Republican.

As in his old 12th District, Shaw's biggest obstacle at election time in the new 15th will be the well-organized Democratic political clubs based in the district's condominium communities. A Republican hoping to crack the condominium vote is pitted against the lifelong Democratic habits held by many of the Northeasterners who have migrated here, attracted by advertising campaigns in the New York media.

Fort Lauderdale delivers solid Republican margins. Among the city's obvious signs of affluence are the private



yachts that ply local waterways. Less obvious is the work of the investment managers who are kept busy overseeing the stock portfolios and trust funds held by wealthy residents of the city. But Fort Lauderdale has a substantial minority population; the blacks and Hispanics who walk its faded downtown streets live in a different world from the people who browse through the fashionable stores of Las Olas on the waterfront a short distance away. In recent years, some of Miami's drug traffic has migrated north to Fort Lauderdale, making some residents wealthy but creating an issue of political concern for most voters.

Fort Lauderdale's manufacturing sector concentrates on production of computer software, electronic circuitry, aerospace components and communications equipment. And the youth pilgrimage to its beaches every Easter serves to remind that tourism is an economic mainstay.

While the population of Fort Lauderdale increased nearly 10 percent during the 1970s, much more rapid growth in nearby Broward County towns defied planners' attempts to think ahead. What has grown up in Broward is a suburban metropolis with many people but not much personality, a sprawling accumulation of subdivisions, condominiums and shopping centers.

Broward County officials learned last year that citizens are not much interested in paying to meet the burdens of growth. With demands for services stretching county government to the breaking point, the board agreed to increase county spending substantially and raise property taxes an average of 29 percent to pay the bills. Four thousand Broward Countians stormed the commission's meeting to protest the tax increase, and the board was later forced to endure a recall election, which it survived.

## 16 (Southeast — Hollywood; part of Dade County)

No Incumbent

The Legislature designed this seat to favor the Democratic Party. Anchored in Hollywood, it includes the south Broward towns of Dania, Hallandale, Pembroke Pines and Miramar, a collection that takes in many of the heavily Jewish, predominantly Democratic condominium areas of south Broward County.

The district reaches south into Dade County, incorporating strongly Cuban Westchester and Sweetwater. These conservative communities may give the Dade segment of the district a Republican tilt, but since only about one-third of the voters in the new 16th will live in Dade, Democrats should control the seat with solid margins in the Broward County part of the district.

After years in the shadow of larger Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood finally has a district it can control. The city is different from the rest of Broward County; it does not have as much strip development, and it has more areas with single-family homes that offer a feeling of community. Rapid development of the city's southern beachfront in the 1960s and early 1970s packed it with condominiums. But a strain on roads and services induced a wave of anti-development sentiment that led local officials to restrict development of the city's northern beach.

This part of Broward County has a larger Jewish community than the part in Shaw's constituency, which drew most of its population from among Midwestern Protestants and Irish Catholics in the first big postwar migration. The voters who have come here are Eastern, urban oriented and

generally liberal.

The district also has some traditional Deep South Democrats in communities such as Dania, an old tomato marketing town somewhat bewildered by all the growth around it. Voters in Dania contribute to the Democratic vote, even though they have little in common with the recent Democratic arrivals.

Although the GOP's own statistics show that the 16th tilts to the Democrats, three Republicans are running in the primary. Two men are competing for the Democratic nomination, state Rep. Jerry Smith of Hollywood and former state Rep. Alan S. Becker of Plantation, who lost to Shaw in the 1980 general election.

## 17 (Southeast — North Miami, part of Hialeah)

Incumbent: William Lehman (D)

Lehman's 17th is the strongest Democratic district in Dade County, thanks to the overwhelming turnouts among condominium residents who make this constituency the single most concentrated source of condominium votes in Florida.

All along the Dade County coast, from Golden Beach through North Miami Beach and North Miami down to Miami Shores, entire buildings seem to empty out as their people flock to the polls on election day. Some condominiums turn out so many people they become precincts in themselves, with the voting machines placed in their lobbies or recreation rooms.

Many of the condominium residents are middle-income retired people from the urban Northeast who maintain their lifelong Democratic voting habits. A sizable number of them — about one-quarter of the district's overall population — are Jewish. About 80 percent of the condominium residents in the 17th vote a liberal Democratic line, and their combined tally can give a Democrat a lead of upwards of 30,000 votes in the district.

Also contributing to the Democratic majority in the 17th is the black population, which at 27 percent amounts to the second largest concentration of blacks in any of the Florida districts. About one-quarter of the electorate is Hispanic, and the district's other minority group — WASPs — makes up about one-fifth of the population. In addition to the condominium-filled waterfront area, the district takes in the northern tip of Miami (down to N.W. 62nd Street) and suburban communities such as Carol City, Opa-Locka and most of Hialeah.



Rep. William Lehman



Rep. Claude Pepper



Some of Lehman's old Dade County territory goes into the new 16th District, as does a corner of southern Broward County that he represented before redistricting. Dropping that Broward section means Lehman's district will be concentrated exclusively within Dade County.

Recognizing the futility of the effort here, the GOP is offering no candidate against Lehman. His only primary challenger is a conservative Democrat from Miami Shores.

## 18 (Southeast — Miami and Miami Beach)

**Incumbent: Claude Pepper (D)**

This is the core of the Cuban community in the Miami area, and it is a potentially important source of Republican votes. There are plenty of anti-Castro Cubans in Miami who have not trusted the Democratic Party since the Bay of Pigs invasion under President Kennedy in 1962.

But Miami's conservative Cubans have not emerged with political influence proportional to their numbers, and they have never threatened Pepper, whose unreconstructed New Deal politics is considerably different from theirs. Pepper will continue to face challenges from Cuban-American Republicans, but he has the solid support of the district's Jews, blacks and elderly people, and he has courted and won some of the Cuban vote as well.

The 18th, which contains most of Miami and Miami Beach, has a number of different sides to its personality. Most noticeable is Little Havana, centered on Miami's S.W. 8th Street in the southern part of the district. English is a second language here and in many other parts of the district. In all, people of Hispanic origin account for more than half the population.

Many of the long-established Cubans in Miami came to this country two decades ago, fleeing Castro's takeover. They were well-educated professionals and businessmen in their homeland, and they have achieved positions of status here. Cubans, Puerto Ricans and Haitians who have arrived recently tend to be unskilled workers, and integrating them into society is more difficult. There are tensions between the middle-class and underclass Cuban communities.

In the central part of the district is Liberty City, the black neighborhood that erupted in three days of rioting in May of 1980, leaving 18 dead. The violence began when a restive black community was infuriated by an all-white jury's decision to acquit four white Miami police officers in the beating death of a black insurance executive. The Chamber of Commerce has been pushing a program to create jobs for blacks and to promote black business ownership, but two years after the riots, the grim mood and appearance of Liberty City persists. About 16 percent of the people in the district are black.

Miami is going through a building boom, especially along Brickell Avenue, where a number of international financial institutions are establishing bases to take advantage of Miami's extensive commercial dealings with the Caribbean and with Central and South America. The city's emergence as a major center for trade in the Western Hemisphere has given its downtown area a vitality it lacked even five years ago.

Tourism still is important to the local economy, and small businesses provide many jobs, particularly in the Cuban community. An important employer of blue-collar and service personnel is the Miami International Airport, located at the district's western end.

## 19 (South — Coral Gables, Key West)

**Incumbent: Dante B. Fascell (D)**

Once the representative of the whole Miami area, Fascell now finds his constituency moved entirely out of the city and into the suburbs and rural country extending to the Florida Keys.

The remap weakens Fascell somewhat because it removes liberal areas of Miami and Miami Beach in which he has been strong for decades. There are still plenty of Democratic votes in the 19th, but Fascell will have to be more watchful lest conservative Democrats are tempted to vote Republican.

Some of the conservative Democrats are preoccupied with south Florida's frustrating refugee problem. The symbol of that problem is located in the 19th — the Krome Avenue detention center, where about 400 Haitians were held until a federal judge in June ordered their release under the supervision of local relief agencies.

Floridians have taken in some 150,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees in the past two years, and many were enraged that, within days of their departure from Krome Avenue, some of the Haitians showed up at local welfare offices seeking assistance.

Much of the land in Fascell's district is taken up by the Everglades National Park; the people live in eastern Dade County suburbs or farming areas or are scattered through the Florida Keys.

Coral Gables has liberal academics around the University of Miami, and there are poor and middle-class black neighborhoods as well as a large Cuban community. The Jewish vote out of Kendall is sizable. Homestead and Florida City are markets for a vegetable and fruit-growing area and the domain of traditional rural Democratic voters.

In the Keys, there is a dispute over development policies. Some who have retired to the area want to discourage growth in order to preserve the islands in their current state. They are opposed by the Conchs, Keys' natives who see tourism and development as their livelihood and want to encourage growth.

## DiFazio Makes Senate Bid

The Connecticut Senate race between incumbent Republican Lowell P. Weicker Jr. and Democratic Rep. Toby Moffett was complicated Aug. 8, when Connecticut's conservative activists drafted a candidate to run on a Conservative Party ticket. They settled on Lucien DiFazio, 39, an insurance company lawyer from Wethersfield who won 42 percent of the vote in an unsuccessful 1976 bid against 1st District Democratic Rep. William R. Cotter.

The move was prompted by the July 27 decision by conservative Republican Prescott S. Bush to drop his challenge to Weicker for the GOP nomination. "We just couldn't live with Weicker and Moffett," explained Brad Krones of DiFazio's campaign staff. Krones was the director of Republicans to Replace Lowell Weicker, a now-disbanded project of the National Conservative Political Action Committee. To qualify for the general election ballot, DiFazio must collect 13,561 petition signatures by Aug. 31.



**MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL**

**TO:**

NOTE TO THE FILE

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Sd

OF (Organization)

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☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU  
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

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Henry B. Sayler  
Chairman  
Republican Party of Florida

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813/527-2315

P.O. Box 311 904/222-7920  
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# the challenger

Vol. 8, No. 12 September

## Firestone Acknowledges Official drove Plane Ride With Patrol patrol test car to Indiana

By JIM WALKER  
Tribune Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — The Florida

They were driven to Daytona by a patrolman headed that way and after the race, Firestone recalled, Col. Beach said a patrol plane was "deadheading" (empty) back to Tallahassee and his wife

without passengers." Firestone said plane had been or was identified as a single-engine, four-seater. Kinsey said Firestone was with the

By PAUL TASH  
St. Petersburg Times Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — The civilian official in charge of the

portedly, city's first dame in

Hig Sta to we th ra m sa al Ti pr th

## Blakemore Quits as FHP Scandal Swirls

TALLAHASSEE (AP) — Amid allegations of misconduct, Chester Blakemore resigned Monday as director of Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles parent agency of the scandal-ridden Florida Highway Patrol.

He is the third high-ranking official to resign since the scandal broke in July.

Blakemore said he has the level of support from my executive board that is necessary to successfully lead this large and diverse organization. In a letter to the governor, he said he was resigning.

Blakemore's resignation, Comptroller of Public Accounts said, was effective immediately.

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## opinion

"The policy of our paper is very simple — merely to tell the truth."  
Paul Poynter, 1875-1950 Nelson Poynter, 1903-1978

## editorials

Viewpoints of the Editorial Board

St. Petersburg Times

## High-flying politicians

Lewis says he'll bill Conner for flights of family, friends

By KIRK SPITZER  
Democrat Capitol Bureau

Comptroller Gerald Lewis said he would bill Agriculture Commissioner Doyle Conner \$4,200 today for flights that Conner's family and friends took on department aircraft.

In addition, he said Conner could be asked later to reimburse the state for other flights.

Deputy Comptroller Walt Kinsey said he issued today

re said would be flights an and bill li "They and other at that a "We a are and flights a The

the aircraft pro destination

## Overhaul FHP

YES, SAID the Florida cabinet to the resignation offer of Chester Blakemore, suspended director of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. But to Mr. Blakemore's

signed under pressure, and a third official has been suspended.

Mr. Blakemore's severance-pay maneuver was a blatant attempt to squeeze taxpayers for more money, if allowed to

## Me, in our state capital... Lewis says he wants statewide grand jury

## Criminal violations reported in patrol probe

By Randolph Pendleton  
Times-Union Capitol Bureau

state planes and cars have already led to the retirement, resignation

"One of the

## Wife of ex-FHP official suspended in investigation of travel expenses

By KIRK SPITZER  
Democrat Capitol Bureau

Lewis also demanded reimbursement of his test "That was

"We really don't know how broad this is going to get," Modesitt said.

He said he thinks that the five investigators and two lawyers from his staff he has assigned to the case can handle the investigation.

The expanded jurisdiction will give the authority to prosecute

order would accomplish the same purpose.

"I'm very pleased that the governor did this," said Lewis, who has been criticized by Modesitt for interfering with the state attorney's investigation. "My key point is that we needed someone with multicounty jurisdiction."

Modesitt said he will file criminal complaints if he finds any violations, a jury indictment

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## Probe Of State Airplane Use Expands To All Departments

By JIM WALKER  
Tribune Staff Writer

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By NEIL SKENE  
St. Petersburg Times Staff Writer

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It wasn't true of most major Florida newspapers, but the *Florida Times-Union* in Jacksonville lent its support to the balanced budget constitutional amendment in a July 23 editorial.

"To vote for a budget cut—and then fail to implement this cut in making the appropriations—is a farce," it read. "It is the very kind of hypocrisy that has been going on for years in Washington—the sham that has resulted in budget deficits in 20 of the last 21 years.

"And it is precisely the reason Congress does, indeed, need a 'crutch'—a straightjacket would be better—if it is ever going to responsibly balance the budget."

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More accolades from a responsible press: The *San Diego Union* noted that the annualized inflation rate for the first quarter of this year was 15 percentage points lower than for the same period in 1980. "One of the most under-reported of U.S. developments is how dramatically Reagonomics is working," the editorial said. Meanwhile, the *Las Vegas Sun* reported "Ronald Reagan can legitimately claim that he is winning the war against inflation, which for years has been the nation's biggest problem."

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# Amendment our last, best hope

By Julie Malone

The federal budget process has gone out of control. In 21 of the past 22 years, the budget has run a deficit. In fact, it has only balanced once since 1969, twice since 1960, and five times since 1950. That means in the past 32 years, government has lived within its means only five years.

Almost three decades of uncontrolled government spending have led to our total national debt increasing to more than \$1 trillion—over half of which accumulated in the past decade alone. As the national debt increases, so do interest payments, causing more and more of each year's budget going to pay previous years' debts.

For fiscal year 1983's budget (which begins Oct. 1), President Reagan estimated that 12 cents of every dollar the government would spend would have to be borrowed. The debt pro-rates out to \$18,000 for each family in the United States.

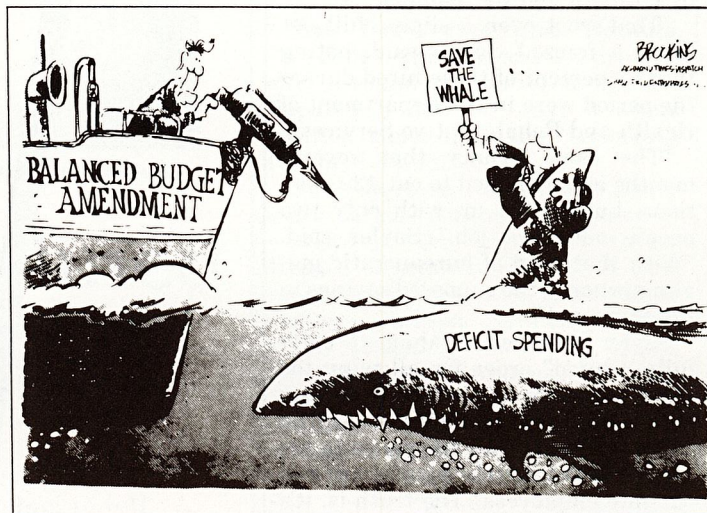
Deficits pose a serious economic problem. High amounts of government spending and borrowing lessen the amount of loan money available to individuals and their businesses. The competition between the government and the private sector for loans further drives up interest rates.

The blame for years of deficits is Congress' continued expansion of social and special interest programs without regard to the lack of money to fund them. According to the Senate Judiciary Committee report, "The availability of unlimited deficit spending allows the political costs of spending measures to be deferred in time while enabling the political benefits to be enjoyed immediately."

These political costs have now caught up with the present economy.

These gigantic federal deficits have been the catalyst behind a growing movement to see that a federal balanced budget is mandated by law. Over the past 50 years, numerous proposals to balance the budget have been brought up and forgotten. Statutory efforts have been ignored. For instance, in 1974 Congress reformed the budgetary process; in 1977, it passed a law requiring balanced budgets; and a year later, it passed the Grassley-Byrd amendment to the Budget Control Act requiring a balanced budget by 1981. The 1981 deficit was more than \$50 billion—so much for obeying statutory law.

—please turn to page 7



## the challenger

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF FLORIDA

If a woman's place is in the home, a lot more women in America are finding a home in politics.

According to a recent Associated Press report, women's role in government is still minimal but growing. In 1975 only 5,765 women held elected office; five years later, that number had risen to 16,136.

The percentages of elected women officials have doubled or more in the past decade: women constitute 4 percent of Congress, 12 percent of state legislatures and 8 percent of the mayors.

Past prejudices against electing women candidates seem to have disappeared. "We saw in 1980 the crumbling of that sort of attitude in a lot of places in the country, and I can't think of any area where it's a big problem now," said Nancy Sinnott, director of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Florida Sen. Paula Hawkins, elected in 1980 to her second statewide office, became only the second woman to enter the Senate without having inherited the seat from a husband who died in office.

Another indication that women are changing the tide of American politics: the Census Bureau reports that, in 1980, a fractionally higher percentage of women voted than men.

\*\*\*

**Giving 'til it helps.** The nation's social service organizations received a record total of \$5.32 billion in charitable contributions during 1981, an increase of 12.5 percent from the previous year. The result was a dramatic increase in the demand for emergency services, according to the American Association of Fundraising Council.

**the challenger**  
page one—September, 1982

## Sayler: Graham guilty of cover up

Republican Party of Florida Chairman Henry Sayler has charged that Gov. Bob Graham "intentionally covered up" misuses of government transportation by top state officials and asked for a legislative inquiry into the matter.

"I'm most concerned that the Governor has intentionally withheld information the people of Florida deserve to know," Sayler said during a press conference last month in Tallahassee.

Allegations of misuse of state airplanes and subsequent cover-ups by Cabinet members have come to light since the forced retirement of former Florida Highway Patrol Director Eldridge Beach. Two Cabinet members have since admitted wrong-doings and several more top Highway Patrol officials have quit.

"The only way this matter will be adequately resolved is through a detailed, public investigation of all charges," Sayler added.

In a letter to legislative leaders, Sayler proposed that the Senate President and House Speaker appoint a committee or use an existing committee to

Letter to legislative leaders—page 2

review the misuses and suggest ways to eliminate them.

"Since the Executive Branch of our state government prefers to keep the case under wraps—rather than open it to public scrutiny—the Legislative Branch has a responsibility to represent the people's rights in this investigation," said Sayler.

Sayler also called on Graham to appoint a special prosecutor—outside his "inner circle"—to investigate the misuses.

"Anytime there is even a hint of misuse of public funds or abuse of privilege, it's the Governor's responsibility to call for a thorough examination of all the facts . . . and let the chips fall where they may.



At a Tallahassee press conference, Party Chairman Henry Sayler decried the abuse of taxpayers' money by state officials.

Graham didn't do that, and I want to know why," Sayler said.

Sayler, who served in the Florida Senate from 1966 to 1978, has a vested interest in seeing government misuse of state aircraft eliminated. He was the prime author of a law passed in 1972 that was meant to eliminate misuse of state airplanes by setting up a pool of state airplanes for executive use, rather than letting each Cabinet member have his own plane.

According to Sayler, "State officials don't need an 'Air Force' of 50 planes at their disposal. The temptation is obviously too great for them to resist. We won't have to worry about anyone's hand in the cookie jar if we take away the cookies."

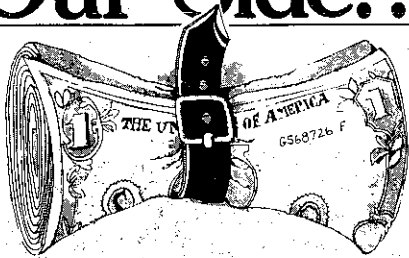
Sayler also said Florida needs a two-party system to keep these misuses from happening again.

"For the welfare of their tax dollars, the people of Florida should stop putting all of their eggs in one basket. Because, with the fox guarding the henhouse, the eggs are getting rotten," he said.

# Let's finish the job! Vote Republican in '82



# Our Side...



Republican Party of Florida Chairman Henry Saylor has challenged Gov. Bob Graham to "say what he means and mean what he says" when referring to state employment policies and the size of our government.

Specifically, Saylor cited the 4,000 workers added to the state payroll during a recent hiring freeze ordered by Graham and the Cabinet.

"That's not even a slight chill, let alone a freeze," Saylor said, noting that 63 percent of those hired during the period were in the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

"The same agency that several months ago managed to cut 429 positions, but wound up with only two people out of a job," Saylor said. "With that kind of bureaucratic juggling, where's the supposed savings to the taxpayer?"

Saylor attacked Graham's "carefully worded" order for allowing too many exceptions. "He's been playing with words all along on this issue," he charged. "What ever happened to his 1 percent (of state's population) cap on state employees? The truth is, it's never been anywhere near 1 percent because he refuses to count thousands of workers on the payroll."

Saylor said they include more than 20,000 temporary or part-time workers, some 3,000 in the state university system and another 1,200 in the Legislature. Their salaries amount to anywhere from \$100 million to \$200 million, he said.

"The Governor's been paying lip service to the idea, while the taxpayers are paying the bill," he said. "He believes in big government—I can't wait to see how much spending increases when the 2 percent cutback takes effect."



The Florida League of Women Voters has arranged an Oct. 30 debate between U.S. Rep. Skip Bafalis and Governor Bob Graham, and Bafalis called on the incumbent to join him in a number of other face-to-face confrontations.

"The best way for the people of Florida to get a real understanding of the issues in this campaign—and to appreciate the differences between the candidates—is for us to appear together in a series of regional debates," said the five-term Republican congressman.

"And the issues in this campaign are vital—crime and the governor's lack of a plan to bring it under control, the growth of state spending and the state bureaucracy and the Governor's ill-conceived actions which brought about this growth and, of course, the general lack of leadership which the incumbent has shown," Bafalis said.

"Therefore, I would urge the Governor to join me in a series of regional debates all across Florida, so that the voters will have the information necessary to make a wise choice this fall," he said, noting Graham is a "tax-and-spend liberal."

**the challenger**

## REPUBLICAN PARTY OF FLORIDA

POST OFFICE BOX 311  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32302

August 2, 1982

The Honorable W. D. Childers  
President of the Senate  
2869 Michigan Avenue  
Pensacola, Florida 32506

Dear Mr. President:

The time has come for the Legislature to involve itself in the probe of misuse of state aircraft and other illegal activities by our top elected officials in the state. The situation is serious enough that all three branches of our state government should examine the charges and investigate the matter thoroughly—especially since the Executive Branch seems determined to cover up potentially damaging information.

I strongly recommend that you appoint a select committee or use an existing committee to review this important matter and, among other things, try to determine why Florida has a state "Air Force" that is second to none. In addition, the committee could investigate ways to eliminate the abuses that have occurred and the subsequent blatant attempts to cover them up.

It used to be common practice for members of the Cabinet to take their personally assigned government aircraft to meetings and other events unrelated to their official responsibilities. To help eliminate this, the 1972 Legislature established an executive aircraft pool to be used for business travel only. Cabinet members no longer had a personal plane at their disposal, and, consequently, some of the abuses were halted.

Unfortunately, in light of recent events, it appears existing laws are inadequate and must be strengthened to prevent what has happened. New laws may need to be written to properly address this issue.

With the public demanding some answers and the Governor refusing to tell what he knows, it is time for the Legislature to take matters into its own hands. I hope you will give this request careful, but prompt, consideration. Let's prove to the people of Florida that one branch of the state's government is willing to right an obvious wrong.

Sincerely,

*Henry Saylor*

Henry B. Saylor  
cc: Ralph Haben, House Speaker

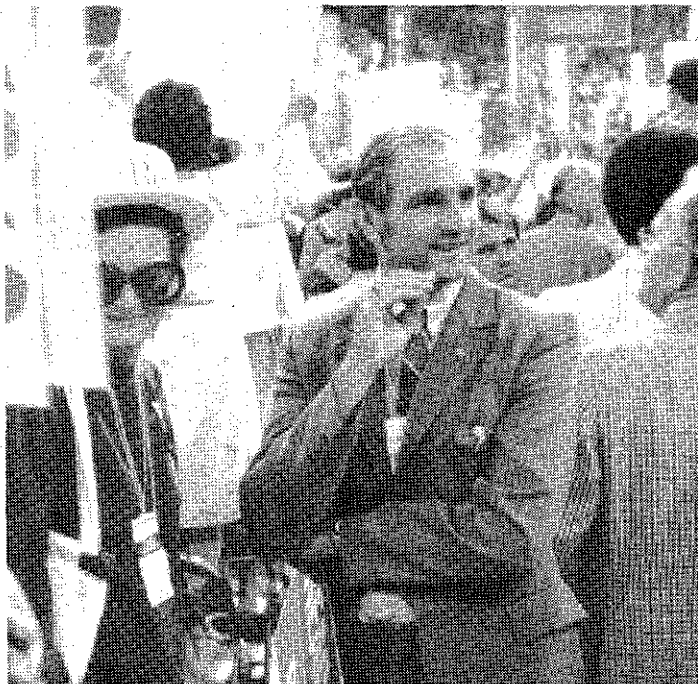
## Ethics panel to monitor activities

Malcolm "Mac" McLouth, longtime Brevard County state committeeman, has been named chairman of the party's Ethics Committee for the 1982 election campaign by Party Chairman Henry Saylor.

The committee will serve as a "clearinghouse for complaints" made against Republican candidates and will make recommendations to the party's Executive Board for appropriate action, Saylor said.

"Each election year there are a few circumstances, a few candidates or a few committees that—through over zealousness, accident or design—overstep the boundaries of good ethics," Saylor said. "This committee is designed to monitor campaign activities between now and November and then make a reasonable judgment based on the facts."

McLouth has been involved in all facets of Republican Party politics. The Cocoa Beach engineer has been a member of the Canaveral Port Authority for 16 years, was a delegate to the past two Republican National Conventions and has been a candidate for the U.S. Congress.



Mac McLouth, shown here with other delegates at the 1980 GOP National Convention, will head the Party's Ethics Committee.

Serving with McLouth on the Ethics Committee are Party Vice Chairman Jeanie Austin, former State Rep. Chester Clem of Vero Beach, and Gene Brown, party legal counsel.

"I am delighted and honored to chair this committee," McLouth said. "We recognize there is no control over who can run (as a Republican), and we don't want to control that. But, with this committee, we can provide a mechanism whereby honest people can sift through the facts immediately and review them objectively on behalf of the public and the party."

Since the charges and complaints often surface in the waning days of a campaign, McLouth said the committee is set up to "react on a timely basis." He also expressed hope that the existence of an Ethics Committee would discourage any unethical campaign activities.

Saylor said the committee, which would meet only in response to a specific written complaint, offers some "internal control" of the party's candidates.

"Florida Republicans have always been proud of the campaigns their candidates have conducted," he said. "In light of recent scandals against top state officials and with public confidence in politicians on the decline, we just want to be ready to handle anything that might come along."

Saylor encouraged his counterpart in the Democratic Party to "follow our lead" by establishing a similar committee to investigate campaign complaints.

"Elections are a two-way street," Saylor said. "The Democrats are subject to the same laws and etiquette as Republicans—in most cases, they wrote the laws. They have an even larger stake in this because most of their candidates are also incumbent office holders who decide what happens to our tax dollars."

"They have a doubly important obligation to monitor the process," he said.

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| First Primary Election                        | September 7 |
| Registration Books close for General Election | October 3   |
| Second Primary                                | October 5   |
| General Election                              | November 2  |



# Former legislator is future one, too

By Mike Pachik

To the casual observer, it must be a bit puzzling to find Republican Bob Johnson without an opponent in the race for a Florida House seat from Sarasota. Open seats like this, with no incumbent to defeat, usually attract candidates by the score.

But Johnson, who served in the Legislature from 1970 to 1976, knows why he has been given a free ride back to Tallahassee.

"My record reflects why I'm unopposed," he said, noting that he passed more statewide legislation on a variety of subjects than most of his House colleagues during those six years.

The local folks weren't forgotten, either.

"I delivered more to Sarasota in terms of actual projects and programs in Tallahassee than anybody up there," Johnson said. "That includes money for (the completion of) I-75, money for New College, money for patrol stations, money for the beaches..."

The 48-year-old attorney was duly rewarded for his legislative efforts. He was selected as the Outstanding First-Year Member of the House in 1971 and, two years later, the Florida School Board Association named him "Legislator of the Year"—the first time that honor had been bestowed upon a Republican member.

Johnson left the Legislature in 1976 to make an unsuccessful bid for the U.S. House seat currently held by Democrat Andy Ireland. After the election, "I didn't run into some hole and hide," he said.

"When you run for office, everyone wants to be God. But if they can't be God, they don't want to be a ditch digger. I don't mind being a ditch digger."

Consequently, the Florida State University graduate who also holds degrees from Duke and the University of Florida continued to be a visible force in community and civic affairs. He is a member of the board of directors for 12 organizations in the Sarasota area and is a past president of the Sarasota Jaycees.

A captain in the Air Force Reserves and the father of five, Johnson said he intends to concentrate on the same issues that brought him his legislative success in the early '70's.

"In 1970, the issues were the economy, water, sewage and waste disposal, education crime and taxes," he said. "In 1982, the issues are still the same."

"We have to solve some of these issues with a broader base. We need a sound tax base, a sound economic base at the state level. We have to be solid in every way possible with the new (federal) programs coming to the states."

As a former and future state representative, Bob Johnson will play a key role in the shape of things to come.



Former Sarasota State Rep. Bob Johnson did more than talk during his days in the Legislature.

## Callahan sidelined

Republican gubernatorial candidate Skip Bafalis said from Palatka he will be carrying the ticket alone for the next several weeks because his running mate, Fort Lauderdale Police Chief Leo Callahan, faces heart bypass surgery.

Fort Lauderdale Dr. Steven Jordan decided to do a complete physical before returning Callahan to full campaign activities, while he was being treated for pneumonia and muscle spasms of the shoulder. During the stress test of his physical on August 17, abnormalities were discovered and a heart catheterization was done for assurances.

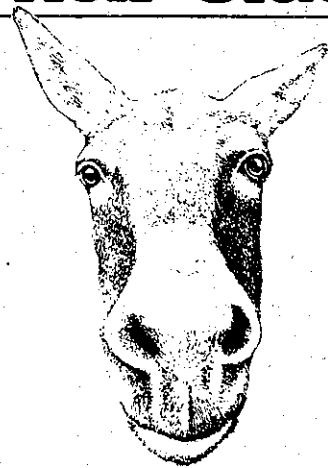
As a result of this catheterization, it was determined that bypass surgery will be needed. Callahan will be traveling to Houston, Texas, soon to see Dr. Denton Cooley.

"I feel very strongly that the hand of God was watching over Leo to have this problem discovered at a time when there is every indication for full and speedy recovery," said Bafalis. "The prognosis is very good. It is not an uncommon problem and I'm told that the recovery rate is somewhere around 98 percent."

"Leo is a strong man, and will be a strong Lieutenant Governor. He has the experience that we need in this position. Obviously, during his convalescence we will be praying for his return to full health," Bafalis said.

Dr. Jordan indicated Chief Callahan would probably be able to do some "telephone campaigning" during the period of his recovery, said Bafalis, who was on a campaign swing of North Florida when he learned of Callahan's condition.

## Their Side...



**The Democrats and Deficits.** "We believe the Democratic Party can offer a sound alternative to massive Republican deficits," says a recent position paper from the Democratic National Committee.

Sure they can... massive Democratic deficits. During Senate consideration of the First Concurrent Budget Resolution, Democrat Senators Bentsen, Burdick, Robert Byrd, Cannon, Jackson, Kennedy, Matsunaga, Metzenbaum, Mitchell, Moynihan, Riegle and Sarbanes—all up for re-election this year—voted for domestic non-defense spending increases of \$40 billion or more for fiscal 1982-85. According to Democrat Sen. Ernest Hollings: "Democrats in Washington discredit the party by failing to make an effort to control the budget deficit."

For an alternative in the House, if the \$99 billion Republican budget deficit wasn't enough, there was always the budget with \$107.5 billion in red ink that the Democrats were pushing.

For some reason, the Democratic-controlled House rejected their own budget.

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Hard-pressed for cash, the Democratic National Committee has reportedly laid off about one-sixth of its 90-member staff and has cut back on travel expenses. They are trying to reduce overhead at their Washington headquarters by about \$50,000 a month; meanwhile, they are planning to shift resources into a small-scale TV advertising campaign and into gubernatorial races. All this, and they're still paying for past mistakes with an outstanding debt of \$600,000 from the Carter-Mondale 1980 presidential campaign. Sounds like a party on the move... down.

\*\*\*

According to the semi-annual report of the Secretary of the U.S. Senate, Florida Democrat Lawton Chiles apparently has found a new way to combat unemployment.

The report indicated the payroll for Sen. Chiles' office is running \$1,017,245 per year—an increase of more than \$190,000 over 1981. "He appears to be 'loading' his staff at taxpayers' expense," said Republican Senate candidate George Snyder in a recent news release.

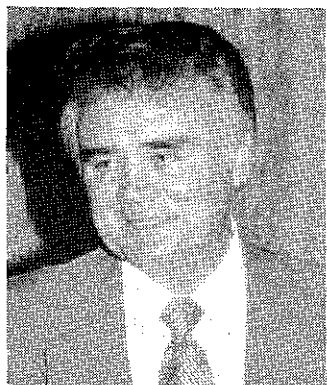
The \$1 million-plus figure does not include Chiles' salary and fringe benefits, travel allowance, postage and stationery allowance or the benefits of a \$75 per day tax deduction during congressional sessions.

Meanwhile, the National Council of Senior Citizens agrees that Chiles is among the big spenders in the Senate. The group recently gave him a 20 percent rating, ranking him in the same category with such notable spend-thrifts as Ted Kennedy, who scored a resounding zero from the NCSC.

\*\*\*

From political humorist Bob Orben: "I understand the Democrats are worried sick about the economy, but someone should tell them to cheer up. It might not improve by November after all."

## Republicans re-elected without opposition



C.W. Bill Young  
U.S. Congress #8



Mary Grizzle  
Senate District 20



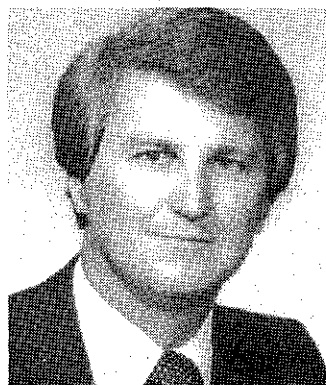
Clark Maxwell, Jr.  
Senate District 16



Betty Easley  
House District 52



Mary Ellen Hawkins  
House District 75



Bobby Brantley  
House District 27

We need your support as a 1982 Sustaining Member of the Republican Party of Florida. Help us ensure a winning Republican year by supporting your state organization now.

Each member receives his own membership card and a one-year subscription to *The Challenger* to keep you informed of political developments in the state.

Send your maximum contribution today!

\$25 — \$50 — \$100 — \$250 —

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City \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Republican Party of Florida  
P.O. Box 311  
Tallahassee, FL 32302

**the challenger**

page three —September, 1982





Challenging him to "cease and desist" from "scaring the old folks half to death," Pinellas County Republican Chairman Richard Deeb recently fired off a letter to Democrat Congressman Claude Pepper attacking the octogenarian's scare tactics on the Social Security issue.

Deeb, who represents a county with the largest concentration of elderly residents, noted that the Democrats "untruths and exaggerations" are responsible for the fear and confusion of many senior citizens.

"You and I know President Reagan has not and doesn't intend to cut Social Security benefits for the seniors receiving their checks today," Deeb wrote. "I challenge you to cease and desist in this campaign of scaring your fellow older Americans with political rhetoric..."

At the bottom of the seven-paragraph letter was this postscript: "Because of the great public exposure already given this matter, I am also making this letter public." Deeb did, and the *St. Petersburg Times* ran a story about it the next day.

★★★

Republicans in Jacksonville are keeping a watchful eye on the activities of their Democratic city council. The recent appointment of council member Bill Basford raised the ire of the Duval County Republican Executive Committee enough to ask for a state attorney's investigation.

County Chairman Rex Rhea asked for the inquiry in a letter to State Attorney Ed Austin, charging that Basford's actual residency is in dispute and that he may not officially reside in the city.

Basford, a Democrat, was appointed by the council last month to fill a vacancy. However, Rhea noted that Basford claims a homestead exemption on some land in Clay County and, by law, that must be declared his permanent residence. Rhea also said the city charter requires that a person must have lived in Jacksonville for 183 days before he can sit on the Council.

The State Attorney's office said it will evaluate the request.

★★★

The Pompano Beach Republican Club, the state's largest, is getting squarely behind the move for a constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget. Club members unanimously voted to endorse and distribute a resolution to key congressmen and politicians who "play a major role in this decision."

★★★

The Republican Women's Club of Duval will be in full view at Jacksonville's '80s EXPO celebration Sept. 30 through Oct. 3. Club members have secured a booth and will be promoting political awareness and the involvement of women in politics. The EXPO, coordinated by Promotions Network Inc., promises to be a "biggie" and will draw thousands, according to Club President Liz Austin.

★★★

The Republican Club of the Palm Beaches (Federated) has done it again, scoring a big hit with its bipartisan "Politics on Parade" luncheon Aug. 25 at the Hyatt House in West Palm Beach.

Candidates at all levels mingled with 258 guests, and debates were held between candidates for a number of offices. To top it off, the candidates and their spouses were models in a fashion show. The local news media were out in full force, as the event attracted evening news coverage by the ABC and NBC affiliates.

## Florida Black Republican Council

# Blacks organize to assist GOP

An impressive group of Black Republicans from across the state of Florida met on August 7 at the Holiday Inn International in Orlando to draft the structure of the Florida Black Republican Council.

The FRBC, upon chartering, will serve as an affiliate state council of the National Black Republican Council (NBRC), which is an auxiliary to the Republican National Committee (RNC). Dr. Henry Lyons, St. Petersburg, served as the Conference Convener.

Dr. Lyons, with the assistance of Sharon H. Worthy and Roy L. Mathis of Tallahassee and the staff of the Republican Party of Florida, was able to present an agenda designed for action and implementation. Emphasis was placed on maximizing political impact and articulating and advocating concerns as Black Republicans.

The agenda included the following topics for discussion and immediate implementation: Linkages and Networking; Positive Approach of the Florida Black Republican Council and Round Table Discussion on the long-term and short-term goals of the FBRC.

Florida's highest ranking Reagan administration official, Arthur E. Teele, Jr., administrator of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, addressed the body with support, enthusiasm and assistance. Teele urged the Black Republicans to tell Black voters that the Republican party and the Reagan administration "will provide Blacks with a means to come into the American economic mainstream."

"It was truly an outstanding, productive meeting," said Party Executive Director Rockie Pennington, who also addressed the group. "We are very fortunate to have such an impressive group of Black leaders in our ranks."

Interim officers were also elected: Dr. Dorsey Miller of Lauderhill, Chairperson; Roy Mathis, Vice-Chairperson; Sharon H. Worthy, Recording Secretary.

## ... while Floridian holds key position

*Arthur E. Teele, Jr., administrator of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, was sworn in on April 8, 1981. Since then, the Tallahassee, Fla. resident has been called upon by President Reagan and Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis to serve on several special task forces. Reprinted below is a recent interview with the Douglass Letter, a newsletter to better inform Black Republicans.*

**Administrator Teele, during your briefing, you discussed the politically sensitive nature of your job at UMTA. Can you elaborate on that point?**

**Teele:** The UMTA administrator is a presidential appointee, confirmed by the Senate. The UMTA program is sensitive politically because most of its \$3 billion annual budget is discretionary... that is, the UMTA administrator is primarily responsible for deciding, in concurrence with Drew Lewis the Secretary of Transportation, how those funds will be expended. Obviously, that's a significant responsibility. But even more important is the larger and more lasting impact of the influence I can attempt to exert in Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) contracting activities, the provision for Blacks in transit management and for services on local transit policy-making boards.

**You were chairman of the Reagan administration's Transition Team at the Department of Transportation. Did you actively seek the position of UMTA administrator?**

**Teele:** No, I didn't, but I believe the President's decision to appoint me to serve at UMTA reflects his sensitivity to issues that are important to us as Blacks.

**Could you be more specific?**

**Teele:** Certainly. There have been six administrators during the existence of the UMTA program. None of them were Black. Yet this is a program that directly impacts the everyday lives of our people. I believe the President recognized that. I am gratified by the confidence he showed in me when he asked me to manage the administration's transit program.

**The critics of the Reagan administration charge that the administration is gutting social programs with severe spending cutbacks. How do you respond to those charges?**

**Teele:** Those criticisms are very simplistic and, in my opinion, uninformed. The fact is, this administra-

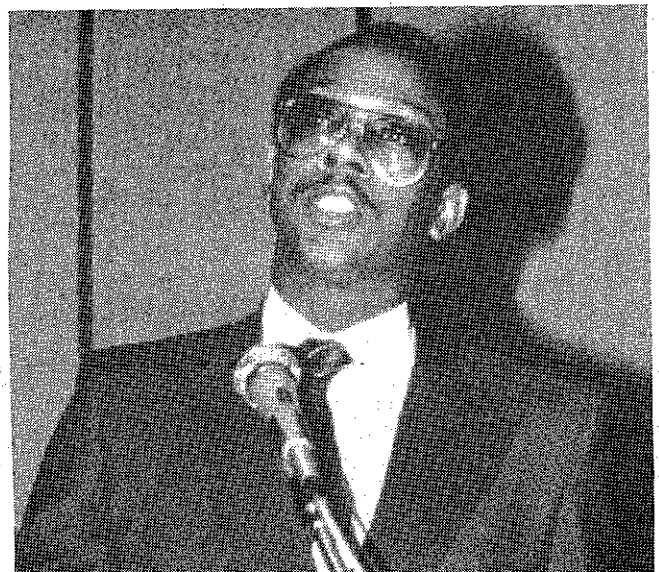
Dr. Lyons indicated that "in the past Blacks have been ashamed to admit to membership in the Republican Party," which resulted in several unsuccessful organizational attempts. However, he said Black Republicans in Florida are emerging as a strong force and voice in the State.

Dr. Lyons was recently appointed as a goodwill ambassador to Taiwan. His first mission began August 9.

The NBRC was organized and given official recognition in 1972 during the Republican National Convention. Its purpose is to provide a structured body to represent Blacks within the Republican party. The elected national chairperson of the NBRC was given ex officio status on the executive committee of the RNC during the 1976 Convention. With a follow-up resolution at the 1978 meeting, the RNC executive committee urged Republican state committees with officially recognized NBRC affiliates, to include the state NBRC chairpersons as members of their executive committees.

For an individual state to qualify for a NBRC charter as an affiliate, a minimum of 100 members are required. Florida's goal, with the assistance of Teele, is 300 members. Florida intends to be a "strong and viable voice" for Black Republicans, Worthy said.

Persons wishing to join the FBRC should contact: Ms. Dorothy Wallace, Membership Chairperson, 12605 S.W. 93rd Avenue, Miami, 33176, (305) 235-3351 or Ms. Sharon H. Worthy, c/o Republican Party of Florida, P.O. Box 311, Tallahassee, 32302. Membership fee is \$10.00, and checks are payable to the Florida Black Republican Council.



UMTA Administrator Art Teele, Jr.

tion is reducing the rate at which these programs are growing, not the substance of the programs. We're devoting a much greater percentage of the federal budget to social programs than the Kennedy administration did, for example. One good example is the President's unprecedented support of historically black colleges and universities. President Reagan signed an Executive Order in September 1981 directing all federal agencies to increase Black college participation in federally sponsored programs. To make sure the plan he outlined in the executive order gets results, the President is requiring federal agencies to submit performance reports on what they are doing in this regard. These report cards, as the President calls them, are reviewed by the Cabinet Council on Human Resources, Vice President Bush and then by the President himself. We've made tremendous progress, but we still have a long way to go.

**What are your thoughts on the extension of the Voting Rights Act recently signed into law by the President?**

**Teele:** The 1982 extension of the Voting Rights Act is a truly historic piece of legislation. It extends the protections of the fundamental right to vote, not for five or seven or 10 years, but for 25 years. That's absolutely remarkable... we've won a tremendous victory that will protect, and indeed enhance, our political power well into the next century.

**Is there anything else you would like to share with us?**

**Teele:** I wish we had more time because I'm convinced the Reagan administration is doing some very positive things for us that just haven't been well publicized. Let me just say that I'm very proud of the outstanding work of the National Black Republican Council (NBRC). They are doing a tremendously effective job; NBRC has enormous growth potential, and I know they will continue their superlative efforts. I certainly look forward to working closely with them to meet the challenges we face.



# Tax cut sure to boost economy

The second phase of the Economic Recovery Tax Act took effect the first of July allowing taxpayers a 10 percent cut in their federal income tax—a 15 percent cut when added to the 5 percent reduction effective last October. Another 10 percent cut will go into effect July 1, 1983 totaling 25 percent over a three-year span.

The median income for a family of four in 1980 was \$24,332. If this income kept pace with the inflation rates of 8.9 percent in 1981 and projected rate of 6 percent in 1982, the family is now earning \$28,087. With the 15 percent tax cut in effect, the family stands to gain \$436 in tax relief.

The total estimated savings to taxpayers over the three-year program is expected to be more than \$216 billion. When indexing goes into effect, the full impact will total \$493.8 billion by 1986. Indexing will help to eliminate "bracket creep"—that process in which inflation pushes a family's unchanged salary (in terms of purchasing power) into higher tax brackets. Beginning in 1985, taxes will be indexed to the rate of inflation.

Inflation has been the root of all the problems in the economy—problems inherited by the Reagan administration. However, President Reagan has reduced Jimmy Carter's 1980 inflation of 12.4 percent down to 8.9 percent in 1981, and it is expected to fall even lower to 6 percent in 1982.

An increase in taxpayers' average savings came after the first tax cut was enacted. In 1981, taxpayers put 5½ cents per dollar earned into savings. So far in 1982, savings account for 7 cents out of every dollar. Consumer spending has also increased by a 4 percent annual rate. Both are good signs for the economy.

Even if taxpayers' average savings were only 10 percent of the tax cut, it would mean \$5 billion worth of investment for every \$50 billion in tax cuts—or 10 times an increased chance for economic recovery.

According to the *U.S. News and World Report*, when combined with business tax reductions, Reagan's program will produce almost 750 billion additional dollars over the next five years.

For the present, the tax cuts will at least offset the tax increases imposed by the Carter administration. Part of Carter's tax increases were to help fund Social Security increases and keep the system solvent until the end of the century. However, the system verges on collapse. The measure—titled the Social Security Amendment of 1977—was the largest peacetime tax increase in history.

And his tax follies didn't end there.

While in office, President Carter out-taxed every president who preceded him.

When Carter first took office, Americans paid \$357.7 billion in taxes. By 1981, taxes skyrocketed to \$628 billion—an unwarranted increase of 75.6 percent. As a result, the average taxpayer had to work from January 1 to May 11, 1980, just to earn the money necessary to pay his federal, state and local tax bills.

Not only were Americans affected by income tax, social security and indirect tax increases, but inflation also ate a hole in their wallets. As inflation rose, so did taxes. For every 1 percent increase in inflation, taxes increased 1.4 to 1.6 percent. The Carter administration began making up new ways to tax the country including: an excise tax on the purchase of large automobiles; an oil producers' windfall profit tax; and a taxation program on unemployment benefits.

When higher taxes are passed onto businesses, they are in turn forced to increase the price of their goods in order to make ends meet and this produces more inflation. Inflation crested at a record 13.3 percent in 1979.

In other words, American economic woes skyrocketed due to the misguided policies of the Carter administration.



*Go ahead,  
I'm listening . . .*

With Bob Graham out of the office on one of his workdays, Republican gubernatorial candidate Skip Bafalis set up a "People's Listening Post" at the Capitol to hear what's on the voters' minds. Bafalis, a five-term congressman, intends to hold more in other parts of the state.

## Washington VIPs boost Bafalis



A popular figure in Florida, Vice President George Bush will return to the state to assist the Bafalis for Governor campaign.

Vice President George Bush will be in South Florida during the Labor Day weekend to appear at a fund-raiser for the Bafalis for Governor campaign, Bafalis' finance chairmen recently announced.

The Vice Presidential visit, the first of a host of appearances by top Reagan Administration officials and cabinet officers, will culminate with a \$500 per person reception and dinner in Miami Sept. 6, Alec Courtelis and Joe Fogarty said.

The September visit will be the Vice President's third trip to Miami this year. His two earlier visits were made in conjunction with his work as chairman of the Reagan Administration's Task Force on Crime in South Florida.

Fort Lauderdale Police Chief Leo Callahan, Bafalis' running mate, is currently first vice president of the 13,000-member, 75-nation International Association of Chiefs of Police and has been in the forefront of South Florida's crime fight as Fort Lauderdale's No. 1 policeman since 1973.

The Vice President's decision to campaign for Skip Bafalis came a few weeks after the White House, Republican National Committee and Republican Governors' Association publicly called the Florida gubernatorial contest one of the most vital in the nation, ranking with New York and California in importance.

The next several weeks will also see appearances by a number of Cabinet officers and other high-ranking administration figures, Courtelis and Fogarty said. Details on the other visits are still being worked out.

## GO People

Republican Party of Florida Chairman Henry Sayler has announced the appointment of two Florida residents to the Department of Commerce Fishery Management Councils.

Appointed to the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council was Isla Morado resident Alex Jernigan. The 51-year-old retired engineer is a recreational fisherman who has been working with the Everglades Protection Association in cooperation with the National Parks Department.

Gregory McIntosh, Jr., of Ft. Lauderdale, was appointed to the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council. McIntosh, 44, is president of MacEnt, Inc.—a marine and offshore research company dealing heavily in environmental activities.

Both men were appointed by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige to a three-year term on the Councils. They will be responsible for counseling and management of salt-water fisheries within the Councils' zones. The Councils will deal with all aspects of fishery management including conservation, water pollution and fishing regulations.

"Because business and recreational fishing is a multi-million dollar industry, we are especially lucky to have two Florida fishing enthusiasts represent our state's fishing rights," Sayler said.

★★★

Thanks to legislation passed last year by State Rep. **Richard Crotty** of Orlando, all candidates appearing on the fall election ballot will be allowed to inspect and test voting machines before Election Day.

Under the Crotty measure, which was sponsored in the Senate by Toni Jennings, the county supervisor of elections must notify the county party chairman of the time and place for inspection of the machines. When candidates (or their designated representatives) and party officials arrive, they can inspect up to 5 percent of the voting machines to be used.

Crotty said he believes the measure has "insured the integrity of the election process" throughout the state.

The Republican Party of Florida will be holding ballot security workshops for its local party leaders and interested candidates later this month.

★★★

Tallahassee attorney **Ken Hoffman** has been elected Republican state committeeman by the Leon County GOP Executive Committee. He replaces Gary Griffin, who recently left the county for a business opportunity in Georgia.

A former trial attorney with the U.S. Justice Department, Hoffman was assistant attorney general for Florida from 1973 to 1975. He also directed the state Department of Pollution Control's legal division for two years and was legal advisor to the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission.

★★★

Massachusetts GOP Senate candidate **Ray Shamie** wins the award for the most creative press releases. A recent one took the form of a letter to Ann Landers—but the letter wasn't really from Shamie. It began: "I'm a liberal, big-spending Senator . . . The problem is this guy who's running against me . . . He keeps demanding that I debate him . . . I've been dodging and ducking successfully so far, but I don't know how long I can hold out." It's signed: "Hiding in Hyannis." Any guesses?

**the challenger**

page five —September, 1982



## GOPeople

Rep. **Tom Danson**, R-Sarasota, has been appointed to the National Manufactured Home Advisory Council of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, according to Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., HUD secretary.

The 24-member council was established in 1972 to give all groups a voice in matters concerning the quality, durability and energy efficiency of manufactured homes. HUD officials consult with the council before taking any action in this area.

Danson, who has been supportive of legislation dealing with the mobile home and manufactured housing industry, was recommended for the post by members of the Reagan administration and State Rep. Ron Richmond, Republican leader-designate.

"Your qualifications give you special insight that we feel will be invaluable . . . to developing the standards (for home construction or safety)," Pierce told Danson in announcing the appointment. His two-year term took effect August 21.

\*\*\*



Orlando Sen. **Toni Jennings** has been designated the Republican Leader Pro Tempore of the Florida Senate for the 1982-84 term.

It is believed to be the first time a woman has held one of the highly respected leadership roles in the Senate. The designation ranks her second among Republican senators to Sen. Clark Maxwell, the incoming minority leader.

"I'm extremely pleased at the recognition this will give Central Florida," Jennings said. "It provides a strategic position from which to shape our state's future."

Jennings, who has served in the Legislature since 1976, is currently chairman of the Orange County legislative delegation. The 33-year-old businesswoman was the youngest woman ever elected to the Legislature.

\*\*\*

**James E. Armstrong**, former Indiana state senator and, more recently, the candidate and volunteer recruitment chairman for the Brevard County Republican Party, died last month at age 66.

Known as "Mr. Republican," Armstrong retired to Titusville 4½ years ago. He was the administrative assistant to two U.S. senators and served with the National GOP Congressional Committee before coming to Florida.

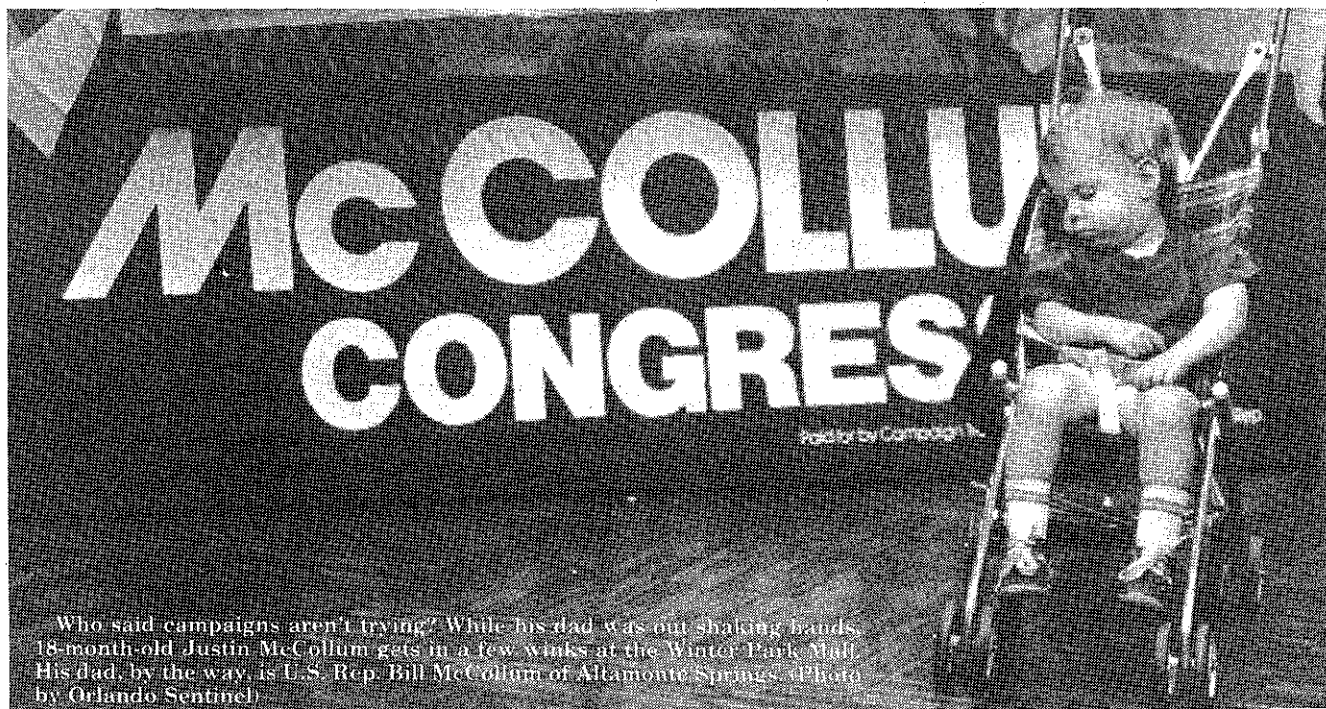
According to Brevard County Chairman Bettie Glazier, Armstrong continued his tireless work for the party in the county as a member of the North Brevard Republican Club and the local executive committee.

\*\*\*

Rather than ask for a major donation, Secretary of State candidate **Jim Smith** is "passing the buck" to members of Republican women's clubs around the state. The Clearwater state representative is urging all club members to contribute one dollar each to his campaign, and, with more than 70 clubs, Smith says "a little bit can go a long way." Smith is hoping to become the first Republican ever elected to the Florida Cabinet.

**the challenger**

page six —September, 1982



Who said campaigns aren't trying? While his dad was out shaking hands, 18-month-old Justin McCollum gets in a few winks at the Winter Park Mall. His dad, by the way, is U.S. Rep. Bill McCollum of Altamonte Springs. (Photo by Orlando Sentinel)

## Another key Democrat switches

Rhonda Chavers, a delegate to the 1980 National Democratic Convention from the Panhandle town of Holt, is the latest in an ever-increasing number of prominent Democrats to switch their party registration.

Chavers joins a group of new Republicans that includes Polk Community College President and Senate candidate Fred Lenfestey, Monroe County Commissioner Curt Blair and Martin County Commissioner Tom Higgins.

According to Chavers, "After carefully evaluating my own principles, I have reached an overwhelming decision to make this major political change."

Chavers said her decision to change was due to various reasons, including the country's economic situation.

"Our present economic situation is such largely be-

cause the majority of Democrats in Congress have advocated raising taxes to raise revenue," she said. "For many years, Democrats have flowered these issues by creating programs for special interest groups—practically ignoring the silent working majority."

Chavers also said she felt philosophically closer to President Reagan and his Administration's policies.

"I resoundingly applaud Reagan's 'get tough' foreign policy with Russia," Chavers said. She added that she "would not like to be at the mercy" of a Democratic administration that did not support a strong foreign policy.

Before her change in party affiliation, Chavers served as parliamentarian for the Democratic Women's Club of Santa Rosa County, secretary of the Santa Rosa County Young Democrats, and precinct committee person for the Santa Rosa Democratic Executive Committee. The 26-year-old Chavers is married and has a 3-year-old daughter.

Chavers' decision to join the Republican Party also had some local-level reason behind it. She would like to see the state and her home county become more bi-partisan because "two established political parties allow for a more democratic process."

Updated registration figures indicate Republican gains throughout the state. In fact, 32 counties—most of them rural—showed Republican gains and Democrat losses since October of 1980.

"I would like to urge others to evaluate the Democratic Party of today and make the right decision to go RIGHT," Chavers said.

## Sorry . . . our mistake

In the August issue of *The Challenger*, we inadvertently transposed the voter registration figures for Democrats and Republicans in Broward County. The correct information should read:

**Republicans - 175,885**  
**Democrats - 326,037**

Consequently, the statewide totals previously given must also be revised. The number of registered Republicans in Florida is 1,452,158; Democrats number 2,976,854. However, as previously reported, these figures still indicate a gain of Republicans and loss of Democrats since 1980.

We apologize for any inconvenience this might have caused.

### HOW TO ...

#### Tell Republicans from Democrats.

- Democrats buy most of the books that have been banned somewhere. Republicans form censorship committees and read them as a group.
- Republicans consume three-fourths of all the rutabaga produced in this country. The remainder is thrown out.
- Republicans usually wear hats and almost always clean their paint brushes.
- Democrats give their worn-out clothes to those less fortunate. Republicans wear theirs.
- Republicans employ exterminators. Democrats step on the bugs.
- Republicans tend to keep their shades drawn, although there is seldom any reason why they should. Democrats ought to, but don't.
- Republicans study the financial pages of the newspaper. Democrats put them in the bottom of the bird cage.
- Most of the stuff alongside the road has been thrown out of car windows by Democrats.
- Republicans raise dahlias, Dalmatians, and eyebrows. Democrats raise Airedales, kids, and taxes.
- Democrats eat the fish they catch. Republicans hang them on the wall.
- Republican boys date Democratic girls. They plan to marry Republican girls, but feel they're entitled to a little fun first.
- Democrats make up plans and then do something else. Republicans follow the plans their grandfathers made.
- Republicans sleep in twin beds — some even in separate rooms. That is why there are more Democrats.

(Document submitted and published in the Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, by Representative Craig Hosmer [R-Cal.] Hosmer said that the author chose to remain anonymous.)

# the challenger

Vol. 8, No. 12 September

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Henry Saylor, chairman  
Rockie Pennington, executive director

Mike Pachik, editor  
Julie Malone, asst. editor



# Amendment

A more effective way is necessary to insure that the federal budget is balanced, and the only judicious means left is to adopt a constitutional amendment. Thirty-one state legislatures, including Florida, have already called for a Constitutional Convention to propose such an amendment. It is being heavily pushed by the National Taxpayers Union and the National Tax-Limitation Committee. And most importantly, according to a Market Opinion Research poll, 79 percent of Americans favor a balanced budget constitutional amendment to control spending.

Resolutions have been authored in both the Senate and House proposing the amendment with a majority in both chambers—61 Senators and 215 Representatives—co-sponsoring the measure. However, a two-thirds vote is required to pass an amendment.

According to the five sections of the amendment:

- ✓ Congress must adopt a balanced budget each fiscal year or vote with a three-fifths majority—known as a "super-majority"—of both houses to adopt an unbalanced budget.
- ✓ There will be no tax increases in any year beyond the growth in national income unless voted by Congress. This would effectively end "bracket creep"—those unlegislated tax increases caused by inflation and progressive income taxes.
- ✓ Congress can waive or ignore the amendment during a declared war.
- ✓ All receipts and outlays of the United States will be included except those used to repay the national debt.
- ✓ The effective date of the amendment would be the second fiscal year after its approval.

The resolution has already been approved in the Senate by a 69 to 31 vote. It has been sent to the House for consideration but is currently bottled up in the House Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law. However, if 218 proponents of the amendment sign a discharge petition, the resolution must be presented on the floor for discussion despite attempts to stop it.

If it is passed in the House, the amendment must then be approved by three-fourths of the state legislatures by Sept. 30, 1983. If the states also approve, the President and Congress would be required during the immediate fiscal year—Oct. 1, 1983 through Sept. 30, 1984—to prepare a balanced budget for the following year. And, unless voted differently, all years after would be required to have a balanced budget in operation.

Opponents criticize the amendment because they fear an economic crisis would arise every time tax revenues dipped unexpectedly—temporarily throwing the budget out of balance. However, unplanned deficits due to revenue shortfalls do not violate the amendment. Nor will the amendment prevent Congress from responding to economic ups and downs. The amendment will only *restrain* Congress by limiting its spending to the economic growth in America rather than surpassing it. Only when the country earns and produces more will the government be able to spend more.

The text of the proposed constitutional amendment to balance the budget:

**Section 1.** Prior to each fiscal year, the Congress shall adopt a statement of receipts and outlays for that year in which total outlays are no greater than total receipts. The Congress may amend such statement provided revised outlays are no greater than revised receipts. Whenever three-fifths of the whole number of both houses shall deem it necessary, Congress in such statement may provide for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a vote directed solely to that subject. The Congress and the President shall, pursuant to legislation or through exercise of their powers under the first and second articles, ensure that actual outlays do not exceed the outlays set forth in such statement.

**Section 2.** Total receipts for any fiscal year set forth in the statement adopted pursuant to this article shall not increase by a rate greater than the rate of increase in national income in the year or years ending not less than six months nor more than 12 months before such fiscal year, unless a majority of the whole number of both Houses of Congress shall have passed a bill directed solely to approving specific additional receipts and such bill has become law.

**Section 3.** The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect.

**Section 4.** Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States except those derived from borrowing and total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States except those for repayment of debt principal.

**Section 5.** The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation.

**Section 6.** This article shall take effect for the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification.

*"... we must correct and control a budget system that has run amok."*

*—President Reagan*

Historically, balanced budgets were the rule rather than the exception. Since that no longer seems to hold true, a balanced budget must no longer be just an unwritten rule that congressmen prefer to ignore.

According to Florida Congressman Skip Bafalis, who has been a co-sponsor of the measure since 1973, "It is obvious that we cannot depend on the ordinary legislative process to maintain fiscal responsibility. It has worked—but not for the past 50 years."

**During the past 10 years,  
Florida's state budget  
increased 200%  
while our population  
increased 40%...**

**Isn't it time  
you voted Republican?**

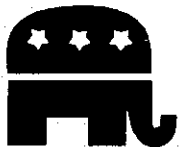
Look at the candidates, then look at the party. Join the growing list of voters who have changed their registration to the Republican Party. They have found their political beliefs are those of the Republican Party:

- Freedom from government intervention.
- Less spending—less taxation.
- Employment opportunity regardless of race, sex or religion.
- Less government regulation of business.
- Strong law enforcement.
- Stability in foreign policy.
- Help in maintaining the dignity of the truly needy.
- Removal of the undeserving from welfare roles.

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Reproduced above is one of the advertisements that party officials in Hillsborough County are running in Tampa area newspapers. The ads have been appearing on successive Mondays for several months. Party leaders say they are designed to emphasize the dramatic increases in taxes and spending authorized by the Democrats who control our state government.



*On  
Capitol  
Hill...*

The Senate has passed an amendment sponsored by Senators Paula Hawkins of Florida and Mack Mattingly of Georgia that would require nations receiving economic assistance under the Caribbean Basin Initiative to cooperate with U.S. efforts to control illegal drugs.

The measure, which passed on voice vote, is an amendment to the 1982 supplemental appropriations bill. It requires the President to certify to Congress monthly that countries receiving financial aid through the Caribbean Basin Initiative are working to control the production and flow of illegal drugs to the United States.

"I'm extremely pleased that the Senate has gone on record to make drug eradication a foreign policy priority," said Senator Hawkins, who is chairman of the Senate Drug Enforcement Caucus.

"I believe this is an instance in which we can use U.S. foreign assistance as a strong preventive tool to protect our citizens against illegal narcotics. Illegal drugs have destroyed far too many American lives."

★★★

A bill that would set up a nationwide network of computer information to help find missing children won unanimous approval in the Senate and House Judiciary Committees last month.

The Missing Children Bill, sponsored by Florida Congressman Clay Shaw of Ft. Lauderdale and Florida Sen. Paula Hawkins, would require the FBI to maintain a national computer record of information on missing children and establish an "unidentified dead" computer file for deceased persons.

"With local law enforcement charged with the responsibility of searching for and locating missing children, it's imperative that each and every officer on the street knows the FBI will have an apparatus that can help them," said Shaw, a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

The legislation, initiated after 6-year-old Adam Walsh of Hollywood, Fla. disappeared from a shopping mall and was later found brutally murdered, has won the endorsement of the American Bar Association and other groups.

It is expected to be considered by the full House and Senate soon after the August 20-Sept. 7 recess.

★★★

**Profiles in Outrage.** The cost of operating Congress has grown by almost 900 percent since 1960 and now averages \$2.3 million per senator and \$836,000 per House member, according to a recent analysis by the independent Tax Foundation, Inc. The research group said it would cost taxpayers more than \$676 million to keep the Congress in operation through the end of the current budget year. Other agencies in the legislative budget run the total to \$1.5 billion.

The single largest item in the budget is \$368 million to run the House; the Senate gets \$227.4 million.

The legislative budget broke the \$1 billion mark for the first time in 1978 and has been growing steadily ever since. However, the Reagan administration budget for 1983, which was submitted in January, projects a decline to \$1.45 billion.

The budget for Congress alone has risen from \$69.9 million in 1960 to \$179.2 million in 1970 and \$581.5 million in 1980. The actual increase from 1960 to this year is 868 percent.

**the challenger**

page seven —September, 1982

## POLITICAL PRINTING

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| WASH/NATIONAL | ATLANTA       | EASTERN | 137F   | 28SEP | 600P  | 739P  | OK     |
|               |               |         | DINNER |       |       |       |        |
| ATLANTA       | WEST PALM BCH | EASTERN | 787F   | 28SEP | 835P  | 1002P | OK     |
|               |               |         | SNACK  |       |       |       |        |

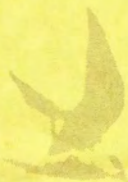
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REV. 1-74  
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Passengers on a journey involving an ultimate destination or a stop in a country other than the country of origin are advised that the provisions of a treaty known as the Warsaw Convention may be applicable to the entire journey, including any portion entirely within the country of origin or destination. For such passengers on a journey to, from, or with an agreed stopping place in the United States of America, the Convention and special contracts of carriage embodied in applicable tariffs provide that the liability of certain carriers, parties to such special contracts, for death of or personal injury to passengers is limited in most cases to proven damages not to exceed U.S. \$75,000 per passenger, and that this liability up to such limit shall not depend on negligence on the part of the carrier. The limit of liability of U.S. \$75,000 above is inclusive of legal fees and costs except that in case of a claim brought in a state where provision is made for separate

award of legal fees and costs, the limit shall be the sum of U.S. \$58,000 exclusive of legal fees and costs. For such passengers traveling by a carrier not a party to such special contracts or on a journey not to, from, or having an agreed stopping place in the United States of America, liability of the carrier for death or personal injury to passengers is limited in most cases to approximately U.S. \$10,000 or U.S. \$20,000.

The names of carriers, parties to such special contracts, are available at all ticket offices of such carriers and may be examined on request. Additional protection can usually be obtained by purchasing insurance from a private company. Such insurance is not affected by any limitation of the carrier's liability under the Warsaw Convention or such special contracts of carriage. For further information please consult your airline or insurance company representative.

## NOTICE OF BAGGAGE LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

REV. 4-77

Liability for loss, delay, or damage to baggage is limited as follows unless a higher value is declared in advance and additional charges are paid: (1) For most international travel (including domestic portions of international journeys) to approximately \$9.07 per pound (\$20.00 per kilo) for checked baggage, and \$400 per passenger, for unchecked bag-

gage; (2) For travel wholly between U.S. points, to \$750 per passenger on most carriers (a few have lower limits). Excess valuation may not be declared on certain types of valuable articles. Carriers assume no liability for fragile or perishable articles. Further information may be obtained from the carrier.



## Cove TRAVEL AGENCY, INC.

1200 U. S. HWY. ONE • COVE PLAZA • N. PALM BEACH, FL 33408  
PHONE (305) 626-1900

TURNER/CARLTON DR

24237

TERMS: PAYMENT DUE UPON PRESENTATION

SEP 14 1982

21359

## ITINERARY

| FROM          | TO            | CARRIER | FLT#   | DATE  | DEPT. | ARR.  | STATUS |
|---------------|---------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| WASH/NATIONAL | ATLANTA       | EASTERN | 137F   | 28SEP | 600P  | 739P  | OK     |
|               |               |         | DINNER |       |       |       |        |
| ATLANTA       | WEST PALM BCH | EASTERN | 787F   | 28SEP | 835P  | 1002P | OK     |
|               |               |         | SNACK  |       |       |       |        |

AIR TRANSPORTATION FARE 165.74 TAX 13.26 TOTAL 179.00

TICKET NUMBER(S)

TURNER/CARLTON DR

0070 7148727766

CK

179.00

INVOICE TOTAL 179.00



Cove TRAVEL AGENCY, INC.

THANK YOU

PLEASE RECONFIRM FLIGHTS AND TIMES IN CASE OF SCHEDULE CHANGES:  
— 24 HOURS PRIOR FOR DOMESTIC TRAVEL — 72 HOURS PRIOR FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL.



## NOTICE — OVERBOOKING OF FLIGHTS

Airline flights may be overbooked, and there is a slight chance that a seat will not be available on a flight for which a person has a confirmed reservation. If the flight is overbooked, no one will be denied a seat until airline personnel first ask for volunteers willing to give up their reservation in exchange for a payment of the airline's choosing. If there are not enough volunteers the airline

will deny boarding to other persons in accordance with its particular boarding priority. With few exceptions, persons denied boarding involuntarily are entitled to compensation. The complete rules for the payment of compensation and each airline's boarding priorities are available at all airport ticket counters and boarding locations.

## IMPORTANT RECONFIRMATION NOTICES

### INTERNATIONAL JOURNEYS

If you break your journey for more than 72 hours at any point, please reconfirm your intention of using your continuing or return reservation. To do so, please inform the airline office at the point where you intend to resume your journey at least 72

hours before departure of your flight. Failure to reconfirm will result in the cancellation of your reservation. If your journey is wholly within Europe, this notice does not apply to you.

**JOURNEYS WITHIN CANADA/U.S.A. & TO OR FROM MEXICO**  
Contact the carrying airline for the applicable requirements.

PASSENGER TICKET  
ISSUED BY  
ENDORSEMENTS  
PASSENGER NAME  
TICKET  
XID FROM  
TO  
TO  
TO  
TO  
FARE  
EQUIV. FARE PER  
TAX  
TAX  
TOTAL  
EQUIV. AMT. PER  
AIR AGT. INFO.  
CONTROL NO.



Con  
1200 U. S.

FROM

WASH/NA

ATLANTA

TICKET  
TURNER



PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS CONTAINED IN THIS TICKET

ISSUED BY

ENDORSEMENTS/RESTRICTIONS (CARBON)

(CONJUNCTION TICKET(S))

See below for Airline  
Form, Serial Number

ATC PASSENGER COUPON

DATE OF ISSUE

ORIGIN

DESTINATION

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

PASSENGER NAME

NOT TRANSFERABLE

XO FROM

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

CARRIER

FLIGHT

CLASS

DATE

TIME

STATUS-FARE BASIS/TKT. DESIGNATOR

NOT VALID BEFORE

NOT VALID AFTER

TO

WASH/NATIONAL

EA

137F

28SEP

600P

01E7AP

TO

ATLANTA

EA

787F

28SEP

835P

01E7AP

TO

WEST PALM BCH

VOID

TO

VOID

VOID

TO

VOID

VOID

FARE

FARE CALCULATION

BAGGAGE CHECKED

PCS.

UNCHECKED

WT.

UNCHECKED

PCS.

WT.

UNCHECKED

PCS.

WT.

UNCHECKED

PCS.

WT.

EQUIV. FARE PD

165.74 28SEP DCA EA -XATL F7AP EA PRI 179.00F7AP \$179.00

TAX

13.26

TAX

TOTAL

179.00

FORM OF PAYMENT

EQUIV. AMT. PD

179.00

CHECK

FORM

SERIAL NUMBER

CK

007

7148727766 5

ORIGINAL ISSUE

0070

AIR/AGT. INFO.

0162/ 22055

CONTROL NO.

2570696476

DO NOT MARK OR WRITE IN THE WHITE AREA ABOVE

**Cove TRAVEL AGENCY, INC.**1200 U. S. HWY. ONE • COVE PLAZA • N. PALM BEACH, FL 33408  
PHONE (305) 626-1900

TURNER/CARLTON DR

24237

TERMS: PAYMENT DUE UPON PRESENTATION

SEP 14 1982

21359

**ITINERARY**

| FROM          | TO            | CARRIER | FLT# | DATE  | DEPT.  | ARR.  | STATUS |
|---------------|---------------|---------|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| WASH/NATIONAL | ATLANTA       | EASTERN | 137F | 28SEP | 600P   | 739P  | OK     |
|               |               |         |      |       | DINNER |       |        |
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|               |               |         |      |       | SNACK  |       |        |

AIR TRANSPORTATION FARE 165.74 TAX : 13.26 TOTAL 179.00

TICKET NUMBER(S):

TURNER/CARLTON DR

0070 7148727766

CK

179.00

INVOICE TOTAL 179.00

**Cove TRAVEL AGENCY, INC.****THANK YOU**PLEASE RECONFIRM FLIGHTS AND TIMES IN CASE OF SCHEDULE CHANGES.  
— 24 HOURS PRIOR FOR DOMESTIC TRAVEL — 72 HOURS PRIOR FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL



If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage. See also notice headed "Advice to International Passengers on Limitation of Liability."

## CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

1. As used in this contract "ticket" means this passenger ticket and baggage check, of which these conditions and the notices form part, "carriage" is equivalent to "transportation", "carrier" means all air carriers that carry or undertake to carry the passenger or his baggage hereunder or perform any other service incidental to such air carriage, "WARSAW CONVENTION" means the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw, 12th October 1929, or that Convention as amended at The Hague, 28th September 1955, whichever may be applicable.

2. Carriage hereunder is subject to the rules and limitations relating to liability established by the Warsaw Convention unless such carriage is not "International carriage" as defined by that Convention.

3. To the extent not in conflict with the foregoing carriage and other services performed by each carrier are subject to: (I) provisions contained in this ticket, (II) applicable tariffs, (III) carrier's conditions of carriage and related regulations which are made part hereof (and are available on application at the offices of carrier), except in transportation between a place in the United States or Canada and any place outside thereof to which tariffs in force in those countries apply.

4. Carrier's name may be abbreviated in the ticket, the full name and its abbreviation being set forth in carrier's tariffs, conditions of carriage, regulations or timetables; carrier's address shall be the airport of departure shown opposite the first abbreviation of carrier's name in the ticket; the agreed stopping places are those places set forth in this ticket or as shown in carrier's timetables as scheduled stopping places on the passenger's route; carriage to be performed hereunder by several successive carriers is regarded as a single operation.

5. An air carrier issuing a ticket for carriage over the lines of another air carrier does so only as its agent.

CARRIER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REFUSE CARRIAGE TO ANY PERSON WHO HAS ACQUIRED A TICKET IN VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE LAW OR CARRIER'S TARIFFS, RULES OR REGULATIONS Issued by the Carrier whose name is in the "Issued By" section on the face of the Passenger Ticket and Baggage Check.

SUBJECT TO TARIFF REGULATIONS

6. Any exclusion or limitation of liability of carrier shall apply to and be for the benefit of agents, servants and representatives of carrier and any person whose aircraft is used by carrier for carriage and its agents, servants and representatives.

7. Checked baggage will be delivered to bearer of the baggage check. In case of damage to baggage moving in international transportation complaint must be made in writing to carrier forthwith after discovery of damage and, at the latest, within 7 days from receipt; in case of delay, complaint must be made within 21 days from date the baggage was delivered. See tariffs or conditions of carriage regarding non-international transportation.

8. This ticket is good for carriage for one year from date of issue, except as otherwise provided in this ticket, in carrier's tariffs, conditions of carriage, or related regulations. The fare for carriage hereunder is subject to change prior to commencement of carriage. Carrier may refuse transportation if the applicable fare has not been paid.

9. Carrier undertakes to use its best efforts to carry the passenger and baggage with reasonable dispatch. Times shown in timetable or elsewhere are not guaranteed and form no part of this contract. Carrier may without notice substitute alternate carriers or aircraft, and may alter or omit stopping places shown on the ticket in case of necessity. Schedules are subject to change without notice. Carrier assumes no responsibility for making connections.

10. Passenger shall comply with Government travel requirements, present exit entry and other required documents and arrive at airport by time fixed by carrier or if no time is fixed, early enough to complete departure procedures.

11. No agent, servant or representative of carrier has authority to alter, modify or waive any provision of this contract.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

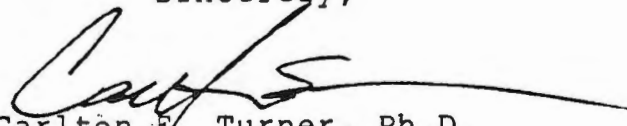
September 15, 1982

Dear Janet:

Congratulations on your success with the Paraquat issue!

Thank you for the copy of the Chevron letter and the Hearing of 20 July. Best regards.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.  
Director  
Drug Abuse Policy Office

Ms. Janet E. Ferris  
Chief Field Counselor  
Division of Criminal Investigation  
State of Florida Department of  
Law Enforcement  
P.O. Box 1489  
Tallahassee, Florida 32302



STATE OF FLORIDA

Department of Law Enforcement



POST OFFICE BOX 1489  
TALLAHASSEE 32302  
PHONE 904-488-7880  
-6632

JAMES W. YORK  
Commissioner

BOB GRAHAM, Governor  
GEORGE FIRESTONE, Secretary of State  
JIM SMITH, Attorney General  
GERALD LEWIS, Comptroller  
BILL GUNTER, Treasurer  
DOYLE CONNER, Commissioner of Agriculture  
RALPH D. TURLINGTON, Commissioner of Education

21 July 1982

Dr. Carlton Turner  
Drug Abuse Policy Office  
Room 218  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Turner:

Pursuant to my conversation yesterday with Dick Williams, I am forwarding a copy of the letter delivered to us by Chevron. The letter was handed to Attorney General Jim Smith at the conclusion of a meeting requested by Chevron officials to discuss the paraquat issue. The meeting was held last Monday, July 19, 1982.

We very much appreciate the assistance you have given this Department on the eradication program, and thank you for your continued cooperation. If you should require further details concerning the program, or the lawsuit we are presently defending, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Janet E. Ferris  
Chief Field Counsel  
Division of Criminal Investigation

JEF/dg

Enclosure

Dear Janet  
Congratulations on your success with the  
Paraquat issue.  
Best Regards  
Carlton E. Turner





**Chevron Chemical Company**

575 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94105

Mail Address: P.O. Box 3744, San Francisco, CA 94119

Gerald M. Doppelt  
Vice-President, Legal

July 14, 1982

Honorable Jim Smith  
Attorney General of the  
State of Florida  
Department of Legal Affairs  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Dear Mr. Smith

The news media have reported that the State of Florida is seriously considering the use of Paraquat in a program to eradicate marijuana. We know the State is aware of our Company's position on this matter because of the letter we sent to the U.S. Department of Justice but we believe it appropriate under these circumstances also to write directly to you, as the Chief Legal Officer of the State. We enclose a copy of our letter dated March 23, 1982 to the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, and respectfully incorporate it by this reference as fully as if it were set forth at length. We hereby officially and respectfully put the State on notice of the matters set forth in that letter and ask the State to act in accordance with the views set out in it. If we are dragged into any legal problems, we will take the position that any contrary use was illegal and ask the State and any other entities acting to the contrary to indemnify us.

Very truly yours,

*Gerald M. Doppelt*

Gerald M. Doppelt

GMD:jm  
Enclosure

cc: Honorable Doyle Conner  
Commissioner of Agriculture and  
Consumer Services  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, FL 32301



Chevron



## Chevron Chemical Company

575 Market Street, San Francisco, California  
Mail Address: P.O. Box 3744, San Francisco, CA 94119

March 23, 1982

July 11, 1981

Earl L. Stripling, Jr.  
Vice-President  
General Manager  
Ortho Agricultural Chemicals Division

Department of Justice  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
Attention: Head of DEA  
1405 "I" Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Sir:

It has come to our attention that the Government of the United States is seriously considering using paraquat, a pesticide of which we are the sole registrant and domestic source, in a program to eradicate marijuana growing in this country. While we are powerless to stop or impede in any way this project, we think it appropriate to make certain comments.

Paraquat is registered with the Environmental Protection Agency as a herbicide to be used as a crop harvest aid and in weed control. Some proper and anticipated uses for which the material is registered result in residues in the raw agricultural commodities the production of which is aided by those uses. In those cases extensive testing has been done and data submitted which clearly establish the absence of any unreasonable risk of harm.

The marijuana situation is different. Since marijuana is not a legal crop, use of paraquat in its cultivation has never been intended by us. Consequently, Chevron has developed no data for residues of paraquat in or on dried marijuana or the smoke from burning which we understand is involved in a typical use situation. We therefore disagree with the conclusion that the suggested use is legal. It would be inconsistent with the label to the extent the marijuana in fact was intended or used as a crop.

Reported experience in Mexico is to the effect that marijuana can be salvaged if it is harvested without delay after treatment with paraquat. The authorities in charge of the program and presumably some marijuana users know this. The product label bears the word "POISON" and the skull and crossbones insignia, but terrifying people in order to modify their social behavior is not a registered use. Thus if we are dragged into any legal problems, we will take the position that the use was illegal and ask the government to indemnify us.

We further point out that during the 1978-1979 Mexican operations, our Chevron Poison Information Center received some 100 telephone inquiries per week for several weeks. The callers were supposedly marijuana users concerned about use of material contaminated with paraquat. At that time, DEA established a referral telephone number at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. If spray operations are initiated in this country, it is imperative that a similar arrangement be made since our Information Center is unable to manage such a volume of increased traffic and would not really know what to tell the callers.



We think that smoking marijuana is a very risky (as well as ridiculous) thing to do. The smoke alone is very likely to cause lung disease. We really doubt that the addition of a little paraquat increases the risk, but, there is very little direct scientific evidence bearing on this issue. When used as a weed killer, paraquat is accomplishing by chemical means what can be done with a hoe and a bonfire. While we support the efforts of the government to discourage use of the drug, we would prefer that our product not be involved because of the unknowns. The hoe would in this instance be the preferred means, although perhaps much more costly.

Very truly yours,

Original Signed by  
E. L. STRUPLING, JR.

cc: Mr. E. L. Johnson, EPA/OPP  
Dr. C. E. Turner, Senior Policy Advisor, The White House



STATE OF FLORIDA



ROBERT R. DEMPSEY  
Commissioner

*Department of Law Enforcement*

POST OFFICE BOX 1489  
TALLAHASSEE 32302  
PHONE 904-488-7880

30 September 1982

BOB GRAHAM, Governor  
GEORGE FIRESTONE, Secretary of State  
JIM SMITH, Attorney General  
GERALD LEWIS, Comptroller  
BILL GUNTER, Treasurer  
DOYLE CONNER, Commissioner of Agriculture  
RALPH D. TURLINGTON, Commissioner of Education

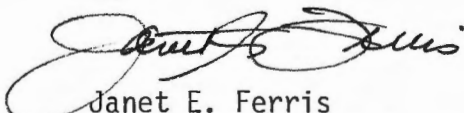
Dr. Carlton E. Turner  
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Turner:

Thank you for your letter of September 15, 1982. I was, of course, very pleased with the outcome of the paraquat litigation in both Florida and Washington, D.C. Although numerous legal arguments were posed in both cases, it was clear that the state and federal courts responded most favorably to the conservative criteria and direction FDLE had outlined in its operational plan for the paraquat program. Although a somewhat reluctant on-the-scene observer, I was also very pleased with the results of the first paraquat spraying in Red Bay, Florida. The operation went smoothly, and hopefully demonstrated that a carefully planned and executed program can be both effective and safe.

I sincerely appreciate your continuing interest in our efforts and would be most happy to provide you with any other information you desire.

Sincerely,

  
Janet E. Ferris  
Chief Field Counsel

JEF/lm





File #41

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF THE PALM BEACHES, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 168  
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33480

October 14, 1982

Dear Carlton,

On behalf of our Junior League and the residents of Palm Beach County, I want to thank you for the outstanding contribution you made to our Drug Awareness Day. Your presentation was informative, supportive, and definitely left our audience wanting more! Our feedback has all been very positive! Our participants were amazed at the knowledge they gained and the dedication and enthusiasm they witnessed. We of CATE SOUTH are still "naturally high" and look forward to continuing our fight against drug use in our county.

Copies of all the news articles related to Drug Awareness will be coming soon. Congratulations, too, to everyone involved in the successful "Operation Swordfish"! We love it!

We look forward to working with you again in the future. Thank you again for everything!

Sincerely,  
Nancy Taylor

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 1982

Dear Nancy:

I am so sorry! I just realized that the ticket for Dr. Turner's return flight was never sent to you. Please accept my humble appology.

I know your father-in-law is in town today, so, why didn't you come with him! I hope that someday we will have an opportunity to meet.

Thanks again for all your marvelous work and best of luck.

Sincerely,

Sue H. Daoulas  
Executive Assistant  
Drug Abuse Policy Office

Mrs. Nancy Sayler  
145 Beacon Lane  
Jupiter, FL 33458



# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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SRN 1/30/2012

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CREDIT CARD CHARGE FORM AND TICKET

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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