

\*\*Revision-21 Mar. 86  
(1530)

\*\*\*Addition-25 Mar. 86  
\*\*\*\*Deletion-25 Mar. 86  
(1030)

DINING ROOM EVENTS

DCI *Rep Young*

\*1230

TIME/DAY/DATE: ~~1200~~-Tuesday, 25 March 1986

RECP #

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS  
*86-2308*

BREAKFAST \_\_\_\_\_ LUNCHEON \_\_\_\_\_ XX \_\_\_\_\_ DINNER \_\_\_\_\_

HOST: DCI XX DDCI \_\_\_\_\_ EXDIR \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

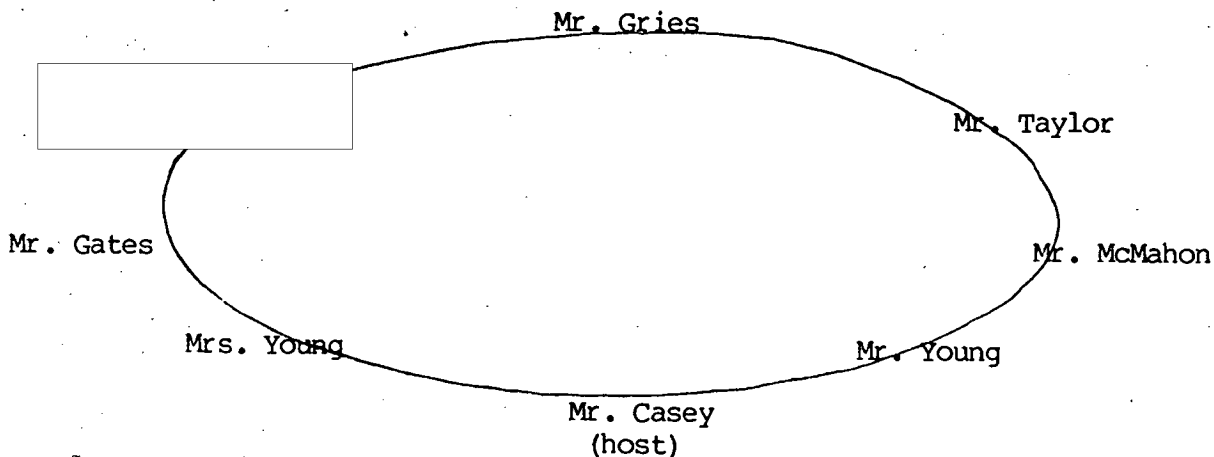
PLACE: DCI D.R. XX EDR \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

- GUEST LIST: Mr. William J. Casey, host  
 Rep. C. W. Bill Young, guest of honor  
 \*\*\*Mrs. Marian Young, guest  
 Mr. John N. McMahon, DDCI  
 Mr. Robert Gates, DDCI-designate  
 Mr. James Taylor, ExDir  
 \*\*Mr.  ADDO  
~~Mr. Clair George, DDCI~~  
 \*\*\*\*~~Mr. John Helgeson, ADDI~~  
 Mr. David Gries, D/OCA/DCI

Total: *8*

- MENU: Smoked Goose Breast with Rhubarb-Mustard Sauce  
 Fresh Shad Stuffed with its Roe  
 Salad  
 Vegetables  
 White Wine with Meal  
 Mango Sorbet  
 Coffee/Tea

SEATING ARRANGEMENT: (WINDOWS)



*D/OCA*

**ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET**

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Luncheon for Representative C.W. (Bill) Young, Tuesday, 25 March 1986  
 12:30 p.m., DCI Dining Room

FROM:

David D. Gries  
 Director, Office of Congressional Affairs

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

DCI

cc: DDCI  
 EXDIR  
 DDCI-Designate  
 A/DDO  
 A/DDI

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

24 March 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence  
FROM: David D. Gries *DDG*  
SUBJECT: Luncheon for Rep. C.W. (Bill) Young

1. You are scheduled to host lunch for Rep. C.W. (Bill) Young on Tuesday, 25 March at 12:30 p.m. in the DCI Dining Room. The purpose of the lunch is to present Rep. Young with a citation in honor of his prior service as a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The Agency Seal Medallion, at Rep. Young's request, has already been delivered to him.

STAT



4. Other attendees at the lunch will be: Messrs. McMahon, Taylor, Gates,  Helgerson and Gries. A biography of Rep. Young is attached for your information..

STAT

Att.

Florida - 8th District

## 8 C.W. Bill Young (R)

Of St. Petersburg — Elected 1970

**Born:** Dec. 16, 1930, Harmarville, Pa.  
**Education:** Attended Pennsylvania public schools.  
**Military Career:** National Guard, 1948-57.  
**Occupation:** Insurance executive.  
**Family:** Wife, Marian Ford; three children.  
**Religion:** Methodist.  
**Political Career:** Fla. Senate, 1961-71, minority leader, 1967-71.  
**Capitol Office:** 2407 Rayburn Bldg. 20515; 225-5961.



In Washington: Young's slick pompadour hair style sometimes makes him look like a middle-aged refugee from a 1950s rock movie, but he is in reality one of the more serious and effective conservatives in the House.

Congress has become increasingly suspicious of multilateral foreign aid in recent years, and Young is the man who has done most to seize on the mood and intensify it. He left the Appropriations subcommittee handling foreign aid in 1981, saying he wanted to work on other things, but he has never quite let go of the issue. As a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, he still argues for the need to switch American aid priorities from economic to military.

Young does not oppose U.S. participation in institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, but he has insisted the United States should have more say in how its money is spent. He has opposed attempts to lend money to communist countries.

Young began to develop his reputation as a scourge of foreign aid in 1977, when he shocked the House with his successful amendment to ban indirect U.S. aid to Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam or Uganda. The vote caused a dispute between the House and Senate, which did not go along with the ban. It ended only when President Carter agreed to a compromise instructing U.S. officials of the programs to vote against loans to those nations.

Since then, backers of multilateral aid have been in retreat. In 1979, World Bank President Robert McNamara agreed there would be no new loans to Vietnam in fiscal 1980. In 1980 Young's threat of numerous amendments killed a bill authorizing \$3.24 billion to the International Development Agency, the "soft loan" arm of the World Bank.

In the Reagan years, Young's preference for military aid has been the view of much of

the administration. Reagan budgets have called for reduced funding for the World Bank, coupled with tighter controls on money for Third World nations. In 1984, Young quietly voted for the \$11 billion foreign aid package the Reagan administration had endorsed.

Meanwhile, Young has been shifting his attention to defense and intelligence issues. In the 98th Congress, much of his work revolved around the Select Committee on Intelligence, which got into several controversies with the Reagan administration and the Central Intelligence Agency over covert activities in Central America. A fair amount of Young's time on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee was spent briefing members there on what was happening in the Intelligence panel.

The Intelligence assignment puts Young in a position he finds frustrating at times: he is privy to valuable information, but in most cases cannot discuss it. He defends Reagan's policy toward the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, and gets angry when liberals denounce it.

"It is not any activity of the American government that has turned Central America into an armed camp," Young heatedly said in one floor debate in 1984. "We have never been the aggressor."

Still, Young does chart an independent course on some matters. He defended the CIA's successful attempt to exempt certain operational files from Freedom of Information Act requests, but he was highly critical of the agency following disclosures of the CIA role in helping elect Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte. "The CIA is not the place to run political campaigns," Young declared. He said he was bothered by the CIA's arrogance in refusing to keep Congress informed.

On Defense Appropriations, Young has

C. W. Bill Young, R-Fla.

## Florida 8

The modern era of Florida politics began in this district three decades ago, and the 8th is still a good signpost of political change statewide.

In 1954, this district made William C. Cramer the state's first Republican House member of the 20th century. Cramer owed his election to the influence of conservative retirees. In subsequent years, other Republican candidates prospered as the retirees' influence expanded elsewhere in Florida.

Today, the retirees are still crucial in the politics of the 8th, but no candidate can afford to ignore the growing numbers of young people drawn by its steadily diversifying economy. The young newcomers, like their peers flooding into other parts of Florida, are in some ways more conservative, which is good news for the GOP here.

Not too long ago, St. Petersburg was known as almost exclusively a retirement haven. The retirees who settled there — many of them storekeepers, office workers and civil servants from the small-town Midwest — brought their Republican preferences to Florida with them. The economy was mostly service oriented, geared to the needs of elderly residents and tourists. The morning rush hour saw many younger workers from St. Petersburg driving to jobs in Tampa, which provided employment in a greater variety of fields and a faster pace of life than in St. Pete, where the Shuffleboard

## West — St. Petersburg

Hall of Fame is a big attraction.

But during the last decade, St. Petersburg sought to broaden its economic base by stressing that it offers a good climate for business investment. Now, St. Petersburg and Pinellas County firms such as Honeywell, Paradyne, E-Systems and General Electric are busy with research, development, production and marketing of computers, communications equipment and other high-technology items. A number of the major employers and subcontractors are engaged in defense-related work.

The median age of the Pinellas County population dropped during the 1970s because so many young people attracted to well-paying jobs moved into the area. Democrats are still competitive in some elections in the 8th, partly because many retirees identify the party as the founder and protector of Social Security. But Republicans have achieved near-parity with Democrats in the number of registered voters in Pinellas County, and in practice, many of the registered Democrats vote Republican, especially at the national level.

Population: 512,909. White 463,124 (90%), Black 44,983 (9%), Asian and Pacific Islander 2,418 (1%). Spanish origin 7,616 (2%). 18 and over 413,853 (81%), 65 and over 141,405 (28%). Median age: 45.

been one of the more militant backers of the B-1 bomber. When opponents argued on the House floor that the B-1 would very soon be made obsolete by advanced "stealth" aircraft technology, Young held up a paper airplane and said, "This plane in my hand is really the only stealth bomber we have now or will have in the near future."

Young also has used the Defense Subcommittee to fight for a proposed headquarters of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, near his district. The full committee reduced the headquarters funding in 1981 by \$9 million, largely because the Air Force no longer wanted to build it there, but Young added it again on the House floor.

Young has made useful committee alliances across ideological lines. When some

Appropriations conservatives wanted to block liberal Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts from becoming the panel's ranking Republican, Young put ideology aside and helped round up votes for Conte. Later Conte supported Young over others for the Defense vacancy.

Young is equally willing to play down ideology when it comes to money for his district. On the Appropriations subcommittee dealing with housing matters, he regularly tries to increase housing funds for the elderly, prime concern in his St. Petersburg constituency. In 1978 Young tried to add \$100 million for housing for the elderly on the House floor but was defeated. In 1980, after a ship ran into the Sunshine Skyway bridge near St. Petersburg, Young managed to wrest \$50 million for repairs from the highway trust fund. In the

Florida - 8th District

98th Congress he tried unsuccessfully to force Amtrak to keep its service and repair facilities in St. Petersburg.

Young was careful to separate himself from efforts in the Reagan administration to cut back on Social Security benefits. In 1981 he led a group of several House Republicans demanding to meet with Reagan to discuss the issue. Later, when the president seemed to change his mind about Social Security, Young boasted that "I led the charge on him to back off."

At Home: A high school dropout from a Pennsylvania mining town, Young worked his way to success in the insurance business before going into politics in 1960. Ten years later, he inherited Florida's most dependable Republican seat from Rep. William C. Cramer, who left it when he ran for the U.S. Senate in 1970.

Young had known Cramer a long time. He had met the congressman at a Rotary Club barbecue in 1955, worked in his 1956 campaign and was hired as Cramer's district aide in 1957. In 1960 the Pinellas County GOP organization urged Young to challenge a veteran Democratic

state senator. He won, and was the only Republican in the state Senate. By 1967, there were 20 others, Young and was minority leader.

When Cramer announced for the Senate in 1970, there was little question who would replace him. Young won 76 percent of the primary vote and 67 percent in the general election. Since then it has been even easier.

In 1980 and 1982, Young was unopposed; in 1984, he won 80 percent against Democrat Robert Kent, a former Sunshine Skyway toll collector. Kent, a Yugoslavian emigre and frequent congressional candidate from Indiana in the 1960s, changed his name from Ivan Korunek before running against Young, but the strategy failed to broaden his appeal.

When prominent Republicans were looking for established politicians to challenge Democratic Gov. Robert Graham and U.S. Sen. Lawton Chiles in 1982 both Young and U.S. Rep. L. A. "Skip" Bafalis were intensively courted. Young pondered a statewide race, then ruled it out. Bafalis took a chance and won only a dismal 35 percent against Graham.

Committee

Appropriations (6th of 22 Republicans)  
Defense: Labor-Health and Human Services-Education.

Elections

1984 General  
C. W. Bill Young (R) 184,553 (80%)  
Robert Kent (D) 45,393 (20%)

1982 General  
C. W. Bill Young (R) Unopposed

Previous Winning Percentages: 1980 (100%) 1978 (79%)  
1976 (65%) 1974 (76%) 1972 (76%) 1970 (67%)

District Vote For President

1984		1980		1976	
D	91,393 (37%)	D	97,234 (41%)	D	98,426 (49%)
R	153,584 (63%)	R	124,802 (53%)	R	100,586 (50%)
		I	12,280 (5%)		

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1984			
Young (R)	\$170,177	\$73,400 (43%)	\$104,190
Kent (D)	\$7,936	0	\$7,921
1980			
Young (R)	\$131,188	\$34,800 (27%)	\$52,322

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1984	54	38	68	24	85	8
1983	74	23	77	18	87	11
1982	74	16	74	17	84	5

1981	72	24	83	12	88	7
1980	40	56	85	13	94	4
1979	30	68	89	9	96	3
1978	31	68	83	14	92	7
1977	44	48	84	7	83	5
1976	69	29	84	16	88	10
1975	55	40	82	11	87	10
1974 (Ford)	54	44				
1974	75	25	79	15	80	12
1973	63	31	79	16	78	15
1972	65	32	76	20	76	17
1971	81	16	86	8	89	6

S = Support O = Opposition

† Not eligible for all recorded votes.

Key Votes

Raise Social Security retirement age to 67 (1983)	Y
Bar covert U.S. aid to Nicaragua (1983)	N
Reduce dairy price supports (1983)	Y
Pass Equal Rights Amendment (1983)	N
Freeze physicians' fees under Medicare (1984)	Y
Bar aid to anti-Sandinista forces in Nicaragua (1984)	N
Pass bill to revise immigration laws (1984)	Y
Cut education spending (1984)	Y
Authorize procurement of 21 MX missiles (1985)	Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACA	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1984	25	80	15	60
1983	5	89	6	75
1982	10	73	5	80
1981	5	83	7	94
1980	11	88	11	76
1979	11	92	26	88
1978	10	93	15	78
1977	10	83	17	94
1976	5	89	30	69
1975	16	93	13	82
1974	4	86	0	70
1973	16	92	27	80
1972	13	87	18	90
1971	5	97	8	

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