

TODAY

Sunny, High 90, low upper 60s. Northeast winds 10 mph/2A



Home work can bring in the bucks

PAGE 1C



Mandela raps American aid to Angolans

PAGE 6A

Calendar 2C Local News 1B
Classifieds 3-8C Movies 5D
Comics 6B Obituaries 3C
Crossword 6D Public Record 2A
Dear Abby 2C Scramblegrams 4C
Editorials 4A Sports 14D
Lifestyle 1,2C TV Schedule 5D
4 sections, 28 pages
Fort Walton Beach, Fla.
Copyright 1990, The Daily News

Daily News NORTHWEST FLORIDA

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1990

25¢



Daily News/BRIAN BLISS

THE BUDDY SYSTEM

For 5-year-old April Blackwood, who was visiting from Memphis, Tenn., Choctawhatchee Bay wasn't too scary a place Sunday as long as her bay buddy (her raft) was there to keep her afloat.

Aftershock batters Iran

Death toll estimated at 50,000

RUDBAR, Iran (AP) - The most powerful aftershock in three days rocked earthquake-devastated northern Iran on Sunday, triggering a landslide that blocked the road linking this shattered town to the Caspian Sea coast.

The casualty toll climbed to 50,000 dead and 200,000 wounded, according to a newspaper close to President Hashemi Rafsanjani. Officially, the death toll at 48,000.

Army mountaineers climbed peaks in the rugged region in an effort to rescue villagers trapped in remote hamlets following Thursday's earthquake, the official Islamic Republic News Agency reported.

Tehran radio said 68 relief aircraft had landed at the capital's Mehrabad airport during a 24-hour period.

Among them was a cargo jet carrying 84,000 pounds of U.S. aid - including bandages, antiseptic burn cream, tents and orange slices in syrup - collected by Americans, a private relief organization based in New Canaan, Conn.

It was the first overt U.S. shipment of its kind to be accepted by Iran since the hostage crisis of 1980, when 52 American hostages were held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran for 444 days. The two nations have no diplomatic ties.

In Washington, the State Depart-

ment said a Red Cross charter flight carrying supplies donated by the U.S. government was scheduled to arrive in Tehran late Sunday. Earlier, the radical newspaper Jomhuri Islami urged that no help be accepted from the United States and other countries whose hands "are stained with the blood of the Iranian people."

The Foreign Ministry, however, said that "due to the magnitude of the disaster" Iran would accept all such aid.

"Iran accepts the assistance of all foreign countries except Israel and South Africa," Tehran radio quoted Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati as saying.

There were conflicting death tolls. The Tehran Times, the nation's leading English-language newspaper, quoted an unidentified senior relief official as saying 50,000 people died and 200,000 were injured in the quake.

He said even that was a conservative estimate because "the figures are quoted taking account only of those who have been registered officially as dead or wounded." Many victims were not counted, he said.

In Geneva, senior U.N. relief official M'hamed Essaafi also estimated the toll would reach 50,000 dead and 200,000 wounded. Tehran radio put the toll late Sunday at 48,000 killed and 100,000 injured.

The stretch of decomposing bodies hung over Rudbar, a town of 100,000 people. Rescuers aided by police dogs pulled bodies from the rubble. A team of 205 French rescue workers arrived in the region with 18 search dogs and 35 tons of equipment, state television reported.

AIDS activists disrupt conference

By THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

SAN FRANCISCO - Hundreds of angry AIDS activists armed with sirens, air horns, whistles and weary vocal cords drowned out the country's top health officials Sunday as he called for cooperation, understanding and a willing ear during the closing ceremony of the Sixth International AIDS Conference.

Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services, carried on stoically

through the ear-splitting din. Paper airplanes, crumpled leaflets and confetti rained down on him, launched by following, fist-shaking, finger-pointing activists. "We must learn to listen to each other, to learn from each other and to work together," Sullivan said, his words only barely heard at the back of the cavernous hall, behind the wall of activists near the stage. "Our frustration must never drive us to close our ears or our hearts."

In the speech, Sullivan quoted from a letter he sent recently to

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., in which Sullivan stated his opposition to a congressional proposal to deny job protection to people with the human immunodeficiency virus who work as food handlers.

Echoing the sentiments of scientists and AIDS activists, Sullivan said that exempting food handlers from protection of the Americans with Disabilities Act, "will only complicate and confuse disease control efforts without adding any protection to the public health."

Sullivan suggested that such a policy would be "based on fears and misinformation" about the virus. He noted that blood-borne and sexually transmitted infections like HIV "are not transmitted during the preparation or serving of food or beverages."

Congress is to take up the proposal this week.

The demonstration, which lasted throughout the 15-minute speech, marked the first major disruption of the four-day conference.

40 years after the fact, America is remembering Korean veterans

WASHINGTON (AP) - Mark Tainton was among the first Americans to die in the Korean War. He was thrown into the breach against North Korean invaders.

Schuyler B. Cole was among the last. The war had bogged down roughly along the same line where it started, when soldiers died over map points named Pork Chop Hill and Heartbreak Ridge.

Leslie Doyle Rader was killed at Inchon, when the Americans gained the offensive.

Fellow Marine William G. Windrich died a hero at the Chosin Reservoir after Communist China entered the war. His tombstone notes he won the Medal of Honor.

If the war didn't end with the clear-cut results some wanted, and if things aren't perfect in Korea today, well, nobody can fault these men.

Yet the only national tribute to their deeds are their white marble headstones at Arlington National Cemetery. There is no patch of

ground, no monument of carved black granite for Korean veterans. Paper airplanes, crumpled leaflets and confetti rained down on him, launched by following, fist-shaking, finger-pointing activists.

"We must learn to listen to each other, to learn from each other and to work together," Sullivan said, his words only barely heard at the back of the cavernous hall, behind the wall of activists near the stage. "Our frustration must never drive us to close our ears or our hearts."

In the speech, Sullivan quoted from a letter he sent recently to House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., in which Sullivan stated his opposition to a congressional proposal to deny job protection to people with the human immunodeficiency virus who work as food handlers.

Echoing the sentiments of scientists and AIDS activists, Sullivan said that exempting food handlers from protection of the Americans with Disabilities Act, "will only complicate and confuse disease control efforts without adding any protection to the public health."

Sullivan suggested that such a policy would be "based on fears and misinformation" about the virus. He noted that blood-borne and sexually transmitted infections like HIV "are not transmitted during the preparation or serving of food or beverages."

Congress is to take up the proposal this week.

The demonstration, which lasted throughout the 15-minute speech, marked the first major disruption of the four-day conference.

toward an American flag. There will also be a retaining wall to honor the combat dead.

"We were the silent veterans of the forgotten war," says Frank Kerr, a Boston public relations executive who fought with the Marines at Chosin. "Those who died enabled that time and place. It was like a rock thrown in a pond and there wasn't a ripple."

That forgotten war began June 25, 1950, when North Korean tanks clanked southward across the 38th parallel. It ended July 27, 1953, not with a final peace, but an armistice. About 43,000 U.S. soldiers are still in Korea, serving as a trip wire in case the North invades again.

Most Americans get their images of the Korean War from "MASH" reruns; 40 percent of the country is too young to remember it firsthand.

Korea was a nasty war. More artillery fell on it than was fired in all

Please see VETERANS/6A

Two Lotto winners from region

MIAMI (AP) - A Florida Lotto grand prize that might have been worth an estimated \$7 million to one winner over 20 years was instead hit by eight tickets that will be cashed out for \$445,965.68 each, lottery officials said Sunday.

When a Florida Lotto jackpot payout is \$1 million or more, long-term investments are made by the state and the winners are paid from the proceeds, in 20 annual installments. But when the prize is less than \$1 million, lottery of-

ficials may opt to award the winnings in cash, said Secretary Rebecca Paul.

Winning tickets hitting on the numbers drawn late Saturday - 15-19-30-31-34-49 - were sold in Indian Rocks Beach, North Fort Myers, Pensacola, Spring Hill, Kissimmee, Panama City Beach, South Bay and Tampa.

All-told, 271,778 tickets won something; 401 matched five of the six numbers and are worth \$2,307.50 each; 17,378 hit four of the

six and are worth \$78 each, and 23,999 hit on half the numbers are worth \$5 each.

Only one before - a year ago, in fact - has the Florida Lotto payout fallen below \$1 million.

In the June 24, 1989 drawing, nine tickets hit the jackpot and were worth \$399,500 in cash to their owners.



Photo courtesy of SARA TRAM

In the 1940s, Eglin Parkway was a dirt road through Shalimar. The town's founder and long-time mayor, Clifford Meigs, had offices to the right, near the intersection with Shalimar Drive.

For the want of a larger pass, Shalimar might be Port Dixie

By ELIZABETH HOLLAND Daily News Staff Writer

SHALIMAR - In 1931, what was to be Shalimar and its whereabouts was an elaborate scheme of amazing proportions that captured the eye of many an investor and the attention of nearly all of Northwest Florida. Port Dixie, it was called.

In "A History of Okaloosa County" by Henry Allen Dobson, the author referred to the Port Dixie development as "a grandiose scheme which had the ingredients of a great hoax."

It was to be an extraordinary commercial-industrial complex on Garnier's Bayou and chartered as the Port Dixie Harbor and Terminal Company.

Our town:



The optimistic venture depended on two things: the enlargement of Destin East Pass to accommodate large sea

vessels, and the construction of a railroad that would service the complex.

Following rampant rumors of the development's birth and details of its far-flung facets - really company, railroad, port, steamship lines, ship-building plant, tire plant, town site, nightclub - the complicated plan fell on its face.

"The Corps of Engineers decided that the plans to dredge Destin East Pass to accommodate deep-water vessels was not feasible," Dobson wrote. "It is not known for certain whether capital for the railroad was contingent upon a positive report by the Corps of Engineers on the pass

Please see SHALIMAR/6A

SHALIMAR

From 1A

proposal, or whether the company was simply unable to finance the railroad. In any case, the project died, died with no obituary, no post-mortem."

Port Dixie was the first of many ventures to see unexpected change in the yet-to-be-named town of Shalimar.

When Clifford Meigs started the town in the early 1940s, he developed a community of 160 houses to be used as housing for military officers.

Said to mean "by the beautiful water," Shalimar became the lovely home — although often only for a short time — of dozens of military and, later, civilian families.

A Dec. 31, 1944, article in the Atlanta Journal reads: "Life beyond the ragged hammocks, the flat sage grass land and the blue waters becomes remote. The little community at Shalimar is a world of its own. ... And always there hangs the Democles sword of 'When will overseas orders arrive?' The peace and beauty of this little hidden home spot is made more poignant because of this constant apprehension."

In the 1940s, few thought Meigs's plan to develop military housing would be a prosperous one.

An article in the Nov. 12, 1959, Playground News (what is now the Northwest Florida Daily News), quotes Meigs as saying: "I furnished the land and another fellow did the building. ... It was a gamble though. People said I was crazy to build houses way out here in the woods, that the base would fold up as soon as the war was over, and I would be left with empty houses on my hands. But it didn't work out that way, and the 160 houses I had constructed stayed rented all the time."

Meigs turned his gamble into a success.

But not until gambling of another sort prompted the issue did Shalimar incorporate.

Florida law prevented clubs in unincorporated areas from staying open from 12 a.m. Saturday until Monday morning, according to the Playground News of 1959.

That meant could-be trouble for the famed Shalimar Club owned by Roger Clary and described in "A History of Okaloosa County" as a "sumptuous" spot that "featured Latin music, expensive entertainment and lovely girls."

Best known for its gambling, the club's opening, Dobson wrote, "was the social event of 1947."

But because its home wasn't incorporated, the club's existence was threatened.

"The Fort Walton Beach places were doing a booming business on the weekends while there were rumors that the sheriff might enforce the law in Shalimar and close the place there," Meigs told the Playground News. "The owner came to me and suggested incorporation, and while I didn't

think I had much to gain then, I agreed. With only about three other freeholders in the area, it was a simple matter to get incorporated."

Although helped by the town's incorporation in 1947, the Shalimar Club and other area gambling hotspots didn't fare too well for too long — in some ways, a repeat of the Port Dixie failure.

"The collapse of Okaloosa gambling was brought about by the glare of outside publicity, reform zeal from within and the direct intervention of Gov. Fuller Warren. The first wind of adversity was blown in by the Tampa Tribune's expose of gambling in Fort Walton," Dobson wrote.

Despite such glitches, Shalimar began to build its own character, much of which came from Meigs, its founder and mayor from 1947 to 1960, when he died.

Jim Tras was Shalimar's first elected mayor in 1965 following a short term in office by Clyde Meigs — Clifford's brother — and a term of two to three years by Sara Tras, who was married to Clifford Meigs at the time of his death. She is currently married to Jim Tras.

Greatly responsible for Shalimar's continuous growth, the Meigs family donated land for Choctawhatchee High School (now Meigs Middle School), Meigs Stadium and what eventually became the Shalimar courthouse annex.

Before the annex was completed in 1976, a winery stood in its place, according to Sara Tras.

Today, the Meigs family continues to spur growth in quickly changing Shalimar.

Clifford Meigs Jr., owner of Shalimar Ventures, a commercial development firm with much of the incorporated town in its grasp, is building a car wash, convenience store and has other ideas "on the drawing board."

"I anticipate in the next three to five years Shalimar will be completely built out," Meigs said. "I think the whole personality of the area will change with all the new development."

That, he believes, would suit his father just fine.

In the 1959 Playground News interview, Shalimar's founder said the area should not depend entirely upon Eglin for its growth. With that in mind, Meigs says of his dad: "I think that he definitely would agree with some of the other local people here that we need other industry here.

"I give a lot of credit to the Air Force, but then I give a lot of credit to this area and to the beauty of the area and the water and the climate. We're building a real large retirement base."

Even in 1944, Shalimar's settlers had that in mind.

"Pilots returned from combat overseas are settling at Shalimar now," the Dec. 31, 1944, Atlanta Journal reads. "The billeting officer gives them first preference. And I am glad they can have its peace and quietness, its unique charm ... to help salve the mental wounds of battle."

Recalling the Old Days

Clifford Meigs Drove T-Model Truck Through Howling Hurricane in 1916

By JOE BROWNETT
Staff Writer

Most of us would not want to venture out into a hurricane under any circumstances; but to strike out in the teeth of the gale with an "open-air" T-Model truck on a 10-mile trip over a sand road—never!

Clifford Meigs, now mayor of Shalimar, recalls that he did just that one black night in 1916. "I was helping my brother Claude carry fish then from Fort Walton Beach (Camp Walton) to a lumber mill in Alabama with this old T-Model truck," he said. "When the hurricane hit, several people from Nicoville were caught in Fort Walton and were anxious to get to their homes. They offered me \$20 to take them there—and that was big money in those days.

"I'd never do it again, but we started off. Pine trees were falling all around us and the wind was really howling. Somehow we managed to get there and, without shutting off the motor, I turned around and started back. The return trip was even rougher as trees were scattered everywhere."

Meigs, although living in the Fort Walton Beach area for a short time in the early 1900's, didn't move here permanently until 1933. However, one vivid picture he has of early trips to the area in 1916 is that of seeing a bare-footed youngster carrying people across Santa Rosa Sound to the beach in a small boat.

"The young lad was Tom Brooks and I never will forget seeing him run that little boat back and forth across the Sound," smiled Meigs. "The people would go over to the island for a swim and Tom would bring them back when they were through.

"At that time Camp Walton had only a few stores and three hotels as I remember. A few people would come down for the summer tourist season but there wasn't really much here."

With war clouds on the horizon, expansion of Eglin Air Force Base in the early 1940's brought rapid growth of the Fort Walton Beach area—and with it a profitable source of income for Meigs. With the military looking for housing, for its officers (most enlisted men were single then and stayed in barracks on the base), the prop-



Shalimar's Clifford Meigs

A trip through a raging hurricane is one of the more "vivid" memories that Shalimar Mayor Clifford Meigs has of early-day Fort Walton Beach. The routine task of signing a check must seem pretty dull after recalling the incident. Commenting on the 1916 trip in the raging hurricane, Meigs said, "Believe me, I'd never do it again." (Staff photo).

erty owned by Meigs in Shalimar began to have real value.

"I furnished the land and another fellow did the building," he said. "It was a gamble though. People said I was crazy to build houses way out here in the woods; that the base would fold up as soon as the war (then started) was over and I would be left with empty houses on my hands. But it didn't work out that way and the 160 houses I had constructed stayed rented all the time."

Gambling of another sort played a large part in the incorporation of Shalimar, Meigs recalled. "At that time the gambling element was strong in Fort Walton Beach and there was also a place in

Shalimar. But Florida law stated that clubs in places not incorporated could not stay open after 12 o'clock on Saturday morning until Monday morning.

"So the Fort Walton Beach places were doing a booming business on the weekends while there were rumors that the sheriff might enforce the law in Shalimar and close the place there. The owner came to me and 'suggested' incorporation and while I didn't think I had much to gain then, I agreed. With only about three other freeholders in the area it was a simple matter to get incorporated."

Meigs doesn't remember much about Fort Walton Beach's Indian Mound in the early days. "Of

10 FWB Boys Form Newest Scout Troop

Ten Fort Walton Beach boys registered as charter members of the city's newest Boy Scout troop last Thursday night during the first organizational meeting of Troop 512. The new troop is sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7674 on Carroll Avenue.

Scoutmaster Hjalmar Koski said that because the troop does not yet have an adult assistant Scoutmaster, it will not be able to accommodate more than six additional boys at the present time, or a total of 16.

Henry F. Hoppis of Fort Walton Beach, was appointed by the V.F.W. post as its official representative on the Gulf Coast Council and to the Choctawhatchee District. Howard S. Parker is chairman of the Troop committee.

The boys who registered with the new troop are Raymond M. Curtis, Nicholas J. Lykos, Billy C. Phillips, Edward R. Brewer, Dick W. Mason, Stanley C. Roberts, Ricky L. Kosi, Ray H. Cheatham, Tommy J. Creamer and Raymond L. Taylor.

course Indian pottery and other relics were being dug up all around. I still have some shell piles on my land that I've never dug into. But one thing puzzles me and that is the lack of arrowheads found. In all that time I dug up only one and I don't know of many others. The Indians must have used some other method of killing their game."

Too much dependence upon Eglin Air Force Base for the future growth of the area worries Meigs. "I'd feel more secure if we didn't have to depend upon them too much. An industry would help and we may get it in the near future."

PIRI

Furniture